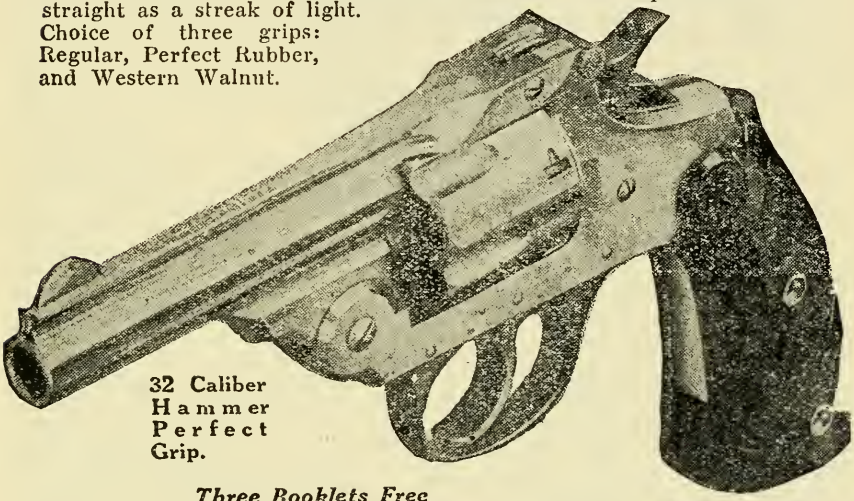
The Iver Johnson is always safe

No levers or buttons to adjust—nothing to remember. It is the ide revolver for your home.

Drawn tempered piano-wire springs keep the Iver Johnson permanent alive and ready. The perfectly bored rifle barrel speeds the bull straight as a streak of light.

Choice of three grips:
Regular, Perfect Rubber,
and Western Walnut.



32 Caliber
Hammer
Perfect
Grip.

Three Booklets Free

All worth reading. "A"—Firearms; "B"—Bicycles; "C"—Motorcycles. Yours free, merely for the asking.

If your dealer cannot supply the Iver Johnson, send us his name and address. We will supply you through him.

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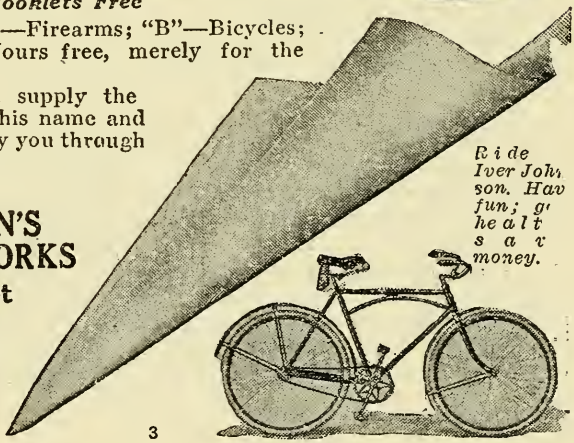


Ride Iver John son. Hav fun; g he alt s a v money.

ecrets that Suddenly Made Me a Star Salesman

The Simple Recipe Used by a Man Who Rose from a $26 Clerkship to a $10,000 Job as Salesman Almost Overnight

By JAMES F. SPENCER

N a recent issue of American Magazine I told how I got my start in selling. I related how a friend mine popped in on me one day, all 'ssed up like a "bloomin' bloated 'llionaire," and told me an amazing ory of ups and downs, and how he ıally turned to the selling game and ıade good.

I related how Joe's first selling job sted three weeks—his second, six veeks—his third, less than two months —and then how he learned the secrets of selling that suddenly boosted his earnings to $10,000 a year.

I told how I had been struggling dong for years, making a bare living, never getting ahead very far, and how it seemed that I was up against a stone wall so far as any increase in my earnings was concerned.

Then I explained how Joe's story inspired me to try my hand at selling, how I got Joe's secret of learning to sell, and how I finally jumped to earnings of $192.30 per week as against $26 a week formerly.

Right here I want to mention a few of the reasons back of Joe's success nd of mine.

First let me say that any man who is dissatisfied with his lot—who is tired of being held down to a salary which can grow only very slowly—who wants more "elbow room" for developing his natural powers, can do no wiser thing than getting a line on the possibilities in selling. No work that I know of is better paid or more enjoyable.

Salesmanship is the kind of work that is productive. The man who gets the orders is the man who gets the money. Other lines of work are what are termned "non-productive" and if an employer hates to pay for anything it is for non-productive work. Every time a little increase in salary is given, it simply adds that much to the expense. In selling it is different. The salesman gets orders and every time he gets an order it means a profit to his firm.

In salesmanship a man's value is determined absolutely by himself. It does not depend on another man's whim. If the salesman is successful, he has got to be paid big money, or some other concern will grab him, and an employer is always anxious to keep a star salesman, because star salesmen are scarce.

One of the things that I learned about salesmanship was that as soon as a man knows how to sell he can go out and sell anything. He has a profession—a trade. The secrets of selling are fundamental. The man who can sell hardware or groceries, or any of the staple lines, can go out and sell stocks and bonds, insurance, real estate, or any of the special lines, because the same principles that apply in selling groceries also apply in selling insurance or anything else.

The same motives that induce a man to buy one thing will induce an-

other man to buy another thing. We have got to make certain appeals either to the customer's love of profit —to the customer's vanity—to the customer's desire for comfort, and to many other motives. As soon as you have learned the human motives and the kind of sales talk that impels action you have learned the fundamental secrets of selling.

The trouble with most salesmen is that they go about it blindly. They think a knowledge of merchandise is about all they need. Yet a number of men who have been with concerns all their lives are failures at selling, simply because they do not know the basic, underlying reasons that produce the sales reaction in the customer's mind.

For example, there are certain ways to get an audience—certain ways to open a sales talk in order to get a man's undivided interest—certain ways to make a man eager to know just what your story is without seeming to force yourself upon him—certain ways to act to get a man to act at once instead of putting you off —certain ways of knowing when to stop talking, and certain definite principles of overcoming every possible objection that may arise in the process of making a sale.

Many salesmen after years of experience learn some of these principles by instinct. Some salesmen go along for years and never learn these principles. The most successful sales in the country, however, observe t principles whether they realize it or not. How much better it is to begin right at the start with a full knowledge of these rules and principles! That is what I did and that is why I was successful right from the start. Joe did not do it from the beginning and was a failure. As soon as he acquired a knowledge of these selling secrets he became a success.

Joe and I went to headquarters when we wanted to learn how to sell. We took the Course in Salesmanship issued by the National Salesmen's Training Association, and we have them to thank for our success. We might have floundere around for years withc getting anywhere if had not been for the sales instruction they gave us. The course is based on the experience of many of the biggest and most highly paid salesmen in the country and is boiled down, classified, and arranged, so that it is easy to understand and easy to get the most out of. The course is given entirely by mail, so that you can study it in your spare time in your own home. The free employment division of the Association is at your disposal in helping you to find a position, either as a city or travelling salesman, to your liking—they have constantly on file more applications for positions than they can possibly fill.

I suggest that you write to the National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 50A, Chicago, Ill., for the same information that Joe and I got when we wrote. There never was a time in the history of the country that salesmen could make as much money as now. People have more money than ever before. They are buying more things than ever before, and a salesman's job is easier to-day than ever before if he knows how to sell. It is not necessary to write a letter. Just mail the coupon below or a post card to-day. This one move may change the whole course of your life. I am making this statement in further appreciation of what the Association did for me. Do not put this important matter off, but write to-day.

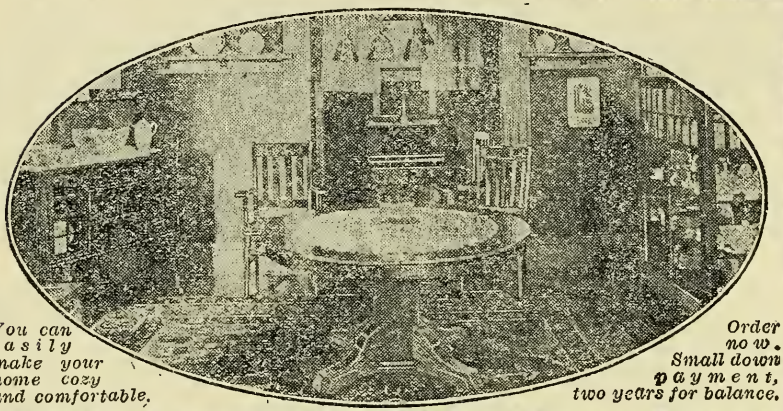
National Salesmen's Training Ass'n,
Dept. 50A, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

With no obligation on my part, please send me full information about the N. S. T. A. Training and Employment Service. Also a list showing lines of business with openings for salesmen.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State .....



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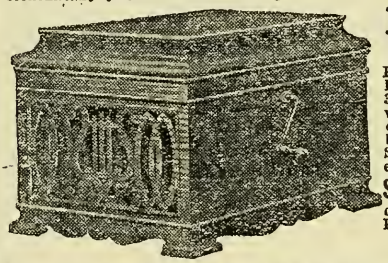
Order now. Small down payment, two years for balance.

$200 Saved By This Home-Lover

One housewife had selected $550 worth of Furnishings locally before learning of this new Larkin plan. The same selection at our low Factory-to-Family prices cost her only $350. Wouldn't you call this saving of $200 worth while? May we send all the interesting facts? Over 1,000 Home Furnishings on easy monthly payments. Learn how economically your home can be brightened.

Now you may furnish anew one room, or a whole home on the most convenient terms imaginable. Take two years to pay for furnishings bought on this new Factory-to-Family Plan. Payments as low as 17c a day. 112-Page Book FREE—you'll spend many profitable hours looking over this BOOK OF BETTER HOMES. Complete guide for beautifying your home. Write for it now.



10 Cents a Day Pays FOR THIS SYMPHONOLA

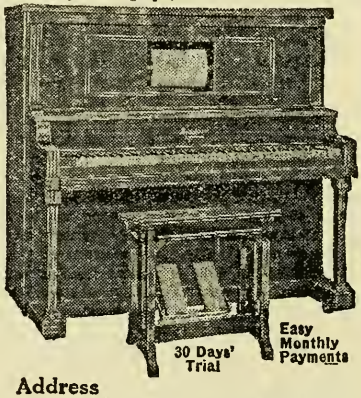
Plays all records, Victor, Columbia, Edison, Pathe, Little Wonder, Emerson. Take a year to pay, after 30 days' trial. Compare its tone for clearness, volume, with more costly instruments. Return at our expense if it fails to make good.

Beautifully Illustrated Symphonola Book FREE. Shows this and other Symphonola styles, sold on easy payments.

SYMPHONOLA RECORDS. Get our list of the latest song, dance, popular, clear sounding, full toned disc records. Playable on any Phonograph.

Four Years to Pay for a Symphonic Piano or Player—Guaranteed 25 Yrs.

Mellow toned, beautiful models in genuine Mahogany, Oak and Walnut. Sold the celebrated Larkin Factory-to-Family way. Payments as low as 17c a day. Many music-lovers have saved $100 to $200 in buying Symphonics. 30 days' trial in your home. Four years' time without interest. Convenient monthly payments. Ask today for FREE Catalog illustrating and describing Symphonics. Shows instruments in actual colors. State whether interested in Symphonic Piano, Player Piano (which any one can play) or Baby GRAND. Write now for your Catalog.



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Please send me information about offer checked.

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Name.....

St. or R. D. Address.....

P. O.....

State.....

6

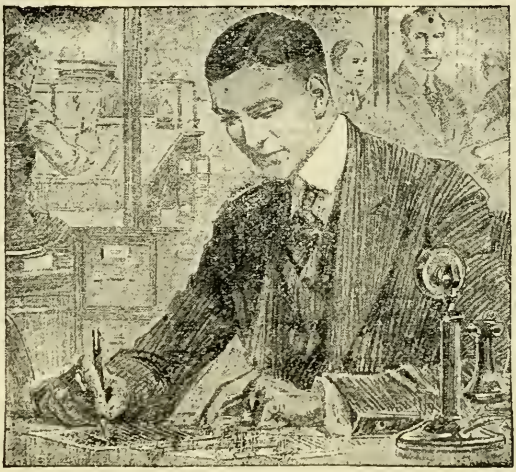
"Since taking my course with LaSalle Extension University my earning capacity has increased 400 per cent."
H. S. W.

"Have passed Ohio C. P. A. examination."
R. F. B.

"Your course has benefited me so much that it netted me a 500 per cent. profit in a year."
F. H.

"Salary increased 288 per cent. within a year from enrollment."
L. C. R.

"Returns in six months were ten times the cost of the course."
F. J. F.



"Have been advanced five positions since taking LaSalle Course."
H. C. L.

"Since taking the LaSalle Course I have increased my salary nearly 300 per cent."
E. J. M.

"Have advanced from ledger clerk to auditor and salary increased 600 per cent. in two years."
G. W. A.

"Salary has more than doubled after completing fifteen lessons."
D. B. H.

"Would not take $3000.00 for my course — have made 1,200.00 in last three months."
R. W. H.

Put Yourself in a Bigger Job

Salaries from thirty-five hundred to ten thousand dollars and even larger are ready now for proficient Business Managers, Expert Accountants, Auditors, Comptrollers, Banking Experts, Cost Accountants, Sales Managers, Traffic Managers, Interstate Commerce Experts and Correspondence Managers.

This is your big opportunity. You can step into one of these positions the day when you can show that you can handle the work.

TRAIN BY MAIL.

Only your spare time is required to secure the training for which Business pays the large salaries. Get in months under the direction of the LaSalle experts, information you cannot obtain in years from your own experience.

The tuition is small and you can pay on our easy terms—a little each month if you wish.

SEND THE COUPON.

Find out about this LaSalle training for advancement. Mail the coupon and we will send full information about any of the courses, the moderate fee and the easy terms—also our valuable book "Ten Years' Promotion in One." Your copy is ready for you now. Mail the coupon.

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Send me free "Ten Years' Promotion In One," also catalog and particulars regarding course and service in the department I have marked with an X.

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☐ BUSINESS LETTER WRITING: (New Course) Training for positions as House Correspondents, Supervisors of Correspondence, Mail Sales Directors, Correspondence Critics, Letter Executives; and in the handling of all special correspondence (credits, collections, sales, adjustments, etc.) in which expert letter-writing ability is required.

☐ HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY: Training for positions as Auditors, Comptrollers, Certified Public Accountants, Cost Accountants, etc.

☐ BANKING AND FINANCE: Training for executive positions in Banks and Financial Institutions, Tellers, Cashiers, Trust Officers, Financial Managers, etc.

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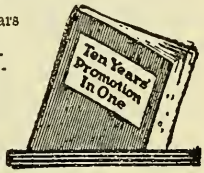
☐ INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC: Training for positions as Railroad and Industrial Traffic Managers, Traffic Experts, etc.



☐ BUSINESS ENGLISH: Training for positions as Business Correspondents, Business Literature and Copy Writers.

☐ EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING: Training in the art of forceful, effective speech—Ministers, Salesmen, Fraternal Leaders, Politicians, etc.

☐ COMMERCIAL SPANISH: Training for positions as Foreign Correspondent with Spanish-Speaking Countries.

☐ EXPERT BOOKKEEPING: Training for position of Head Bookkeeper.

Names..... Address..... Present Position.....

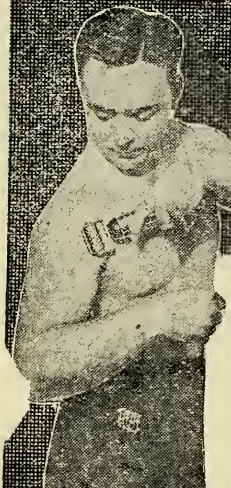
SEE PAGE 66 FOR LIST OF LaSALLE MEN WITH PROMINENT ORGANIZATIONS.

HERE IT IS

Final Solution of the Vibrator Problem Absolutely Astonishing

NEWEST

and Greatest Invention



You know that Vibration means new life, power, health, beauty. You know it is Nature's way to banish pain and to give you new energy and vitality. You know all of this, but do you know that the BIG problem of science has been to devise a hand vibrator that would be absolutely satisfactory in every way? That problem has vanished. We have solved it. We have triumphed where science failed. Our new, wonderful **Vitapulser** is GUARANTEED to effect all the astonishing benefits made possible by this wonderful method of treatment.

From now on the **Vitapulser** will be pointed to as the **correct** method to gain good health, new life, strength, vitality and freedom from the numberless disorders—rheumatism, sciatica, sore and stiff muscles, indigestion, neuralgia, lumbago, etc.—that come from faulty circulation. It's a wonderful instrument! It effects quick results. First trial **demonstrates** its extraordinary powers. **Not an experiment but a proved success.** Hundreds of doctors and trained nurses use it in daily practice to inject new strength into worn-out and "sickly" persons.

THE VITAPULSER

requires no connection with electric wires. Different from other instruments! **It supplies its own power.** You can operate it anywhere. It is simple, light, compact, easy to handle and cannot get out of order. Compare it with old fashioned vibrators and massage machines and you'll quickly understand why the **Vitapulser** is the modern choice of thousands of careful buyers.

Everyone Can Afford This Marvelous Instrument

If you are holding back from buying a vibrator because you think the price is out of your reach, here is your chance to own one at **a price you can afford to pay.** We have taken care of the price question. Makes no difference what other machines sell for—**you can afford the Vitapulser, the Wireless Vibrator.**

Sent on Approval The **Vitapulser** is sold at a **rock bottom** price that enormous sales make possible. AND—you need not decide to buy until after you have **tried** one in your own home. This remarkable instrument must first prove itself to you. **We will send you one on approval for testing purposes. Coupon below brings Approval Offer.**

Remarkable Book Free! "The Vital Impulse" is a remarkably interesting book on the important subject of circulation and its relation to the boundless energy and joy of perfect health. Tells you how many women and men everywhere have literally "made themselves over", and how simply you can. **If you are weak, mentally and physically depressed, and are not 100% efficient and getting everything out of life,** you should not waste a minute sending for it.

Commonwealth Electric Mfg. Co., 6001 Rialto Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

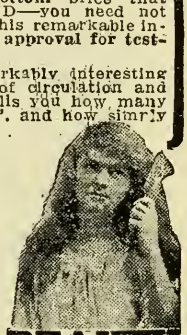
CLIP THIS COUPON NOW! Your name and address on the coupon, or on a POST CARD brings you FREE, the Vital Impulse book and complete details of our approval offer. Send for them right now, before you turn this page.

Commonwealth Electric Mfg. Co., 6001 Rialto Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Send facts about your Special Approval Offer of Vitapulser, also send FREE, remarkable book, Vital Impulse.

Name.....

Street and No.....

City..... State.....



BEAUTY
WILL BE YOURS

Headed Three Lists—Appointed Rural Carrier

I received an appointment a few days ago as an R. F. D. Carrier from the office named above, having made the highest grade (90.60) in the exam. of about 25 applicants. Besides this I also stand No. 1 on the Carrier register at Chattanooga, Tenn., with a grade of 89.50, and No. 1 on the P. O. register at Athens, Tenn., with a grade of 90.20. I know I would not have done so well had it not been for your instruction.—William D. Conner, Shepherd, Tenn.

Thousands of men are needed by the United States Government in various departments of the Civil Service. Men are needed for Railway Mail Service, Letter Carrier Service, Post Office Clerks, Internal Revenue, Immigration, Customs House, Postmasters and other divisions. The positions are permanent, as no one can discharge you for any personal, religious or political reason. Promotions are rapid and go to those who are most worthy. There are no pulls, no lay-offs, no strikes, no straw bosses.

Earn $100 to $175 a Month

Why be satisfied with a poor paying position when you can get into the Government Service and earn $100 to $175 a month right from the start and earn promotions paying as high as $3,000 to $10,000 a year? Hours are easy — usually eight hours or less per day. You can work at home or travel throughout the country or come to Washington or to the Panama Canal or other United States possessions.

Get This Free Book

If you are an **American citizen 18 years old** or more you are eligible to a Government Civil Service Position, and we want you to have a copy of our splendid, fully illustrated book telling you how to secure it. Send in the coupon today or just a postal card. This book is absolutely free to citizens of 18 years and up. It tells everything you want to know about Government positions, salaries paid, what the work is, the requirements for applicants, and describes the assistance rendered to ambitious young men by Mr. A. R. Patterson, who was for eight years the U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Find out now just how Mr. Patterson can help you to land a steady, good-paying position with the U. S. Government. Mail the coupon today. Address

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Please send me your free book about Government positions.

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The Leading American Seed Catalog

For 1920 Burpee's Annual has been greatly improved. Burpee's Annual contains 164 pages, with more than a hundred of the finest vegetables and flowers illustrated in the colors of nature. It is a complete guide for the flower and vegetable garden.

Write for a free copy, and please mention "World Almanac."

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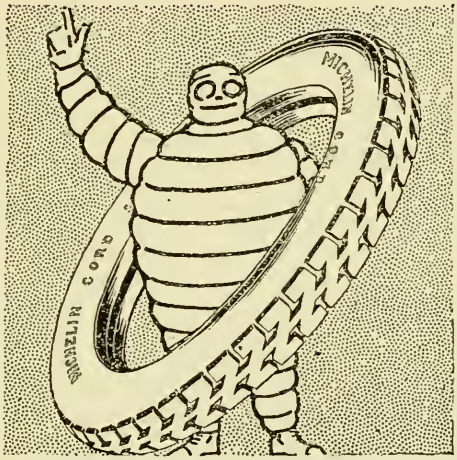
MICHELIN

BEST-BUT NOT HIGH PRICED



OVERSIZE CORD TIRES
SUPERIOR FABRIC TIRES
AND RING SHAPED TUBES

Sold by good dealers everywhere

MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY - MILLTOWN, NEW JERSEY

Is the business position you hold listed here?

ARE you the President of a corporation? Do you feel that you have passed beyond the point where added training will increase your effectiveness?

Here are more than 17,000 corporation presidents who investigated and convinced themselves that they could profit by the accumulated experience of other successful men.

Are you a manager, a salesman, an auditor, an engineer?—it matters not. In the list somewhere are men in your position, and in every line of business, whose problems are precisely like yours.

In what ways do businesses differ?

BUSINESSES differ only in details; this is a fundamental truth that applies to all; the man who knows all departments—sales, accounting, factory and office management, costs, advertising, and corporation finance—is the man who is equipped for the positions of higher executive responsibility.

Here you will find a list of the 95,000 men who have enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute, classified according to the positions that they held at the time of their enrollment:

POSITION	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS
Presidents	17,084
Vice Presidents	3,596
Treasurers	3,352
Secretaries	7,072
Controllers	748
Sales Managers	3,366
General Managers	2,104
Managers	15,160
Auditors	2,962
Superintendents	4,921
Advertising Managers	1,950
Accountants	3,636
Traffic Managers	2,808
Credit Managers	1,470
Bank Cashiers	1,555
Chief Engineers, Chief Draftsmen, Chief Chemists, Chief Metallurgists	1,144
Department Heads, Foremen	4,964
Draftsmen, Engineers, Chemists, Metallurgists	7,388
Office Managers, Chief Clerks, Branch Managers	6,324
Purchasing Agents	1,490
Miscellaneous	2,685
Total	95,779

Find your own position in this table. If you feel that your business is "different," remember that each one of these subscribers came to the Institute because he realized that he needed to know more about the great fundamental principles underlying all business. Every business differs in its details, but every business man benefits by becoming more familiar with the problems that are being met and solved in other departments and in other lines.

For years the Alexander Hamilton Institute has devoted itself exclusively to giving men that all-round knowledge of business fundamentals that equips them for executive positions.

The Advisory Council

BUSINESS and educational authorities of the highest type are represented on the Advisory Council of the Institute. The Council consists of Frank A. Vanderlip, the financier; General Coleman du Pont, the well-known business executive; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist; and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

Decision: An essential to success

THE great difference between the successes and the tragedies of life is expressed usually in one single word—Decision.

Two men read the facts regarding life insurance; both have the good intention to act. One man does act; and the other waits until it is too late.

Two men covet progress. One man will read this advertisement and act, and a year from now will have made greater progress toward business success.

The other will hesitate; and next year will find him just where he is to-day.

You have decision. Decide now that you will spend a single evening in investigating a training that has done so much for other men, whose problem was precisely like your own.

Investigation is easy

TO make investigation easy the Institute has published a 116-page book "Forging Ahead in Business." This is a book of facts and letters—facts about the scope of the Institute's training; and letters from men who tell just what that training has done for them. It is a valuable book; yet it is free. A copy is waiting for you. Send for it now.

Alexander Hamilton Institute

217 Astor Place New York City

Send me "FORGING AHEAD IN BUSINESS"—Free

Name .....
Print here

Business Address .....

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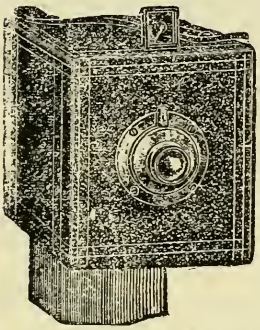
Business Position .....

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA ON FREE TRIAL!



Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

Takes and Makes Finished Pictures

INSTANTLY!

You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera itself is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

NO FILMS—NO PLATES—NO DARK ROOM

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't over-develop; results simply amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you tho complete "Mandel-ette" outfit, including tripod, absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. (If not satisfactory return it.) But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it you send us 50c a week until our special price of $10 is paid.

EASY PAYMENTS—NO REFERENCES

No red tape of any kind. Weekly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.

NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE CO.

Desk 743 Ferrotype Building, Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once one complete Mandel-ette Camera outfit including tripod, supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you 50c a week until your special price of $10.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

Name.....

Street and No.....

Town..... State.....

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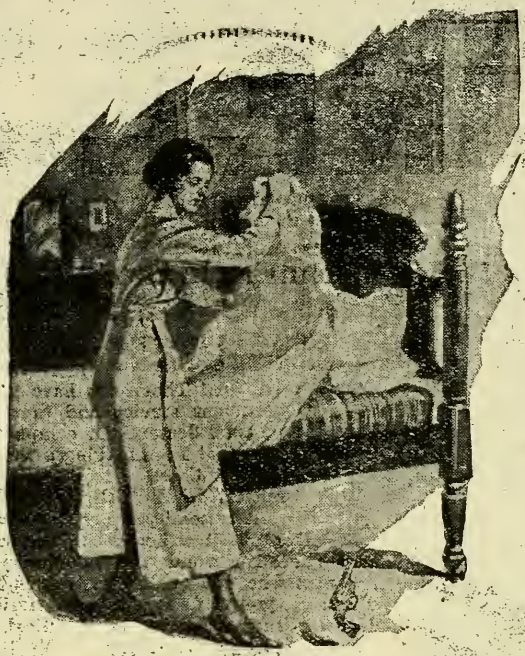

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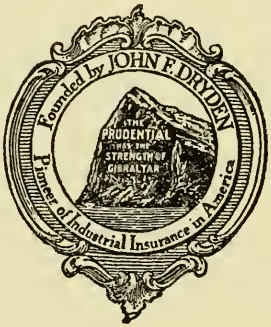

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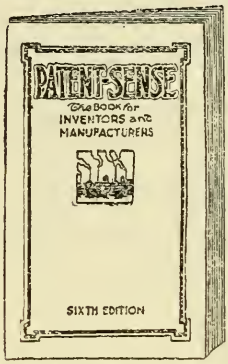

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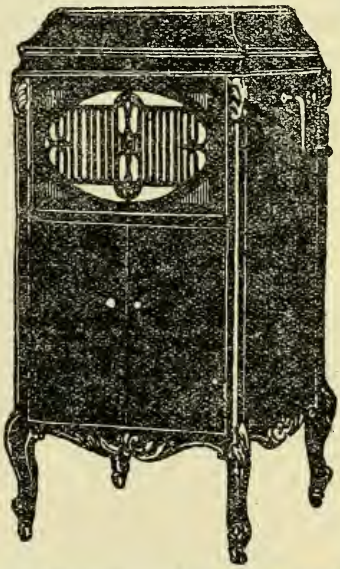

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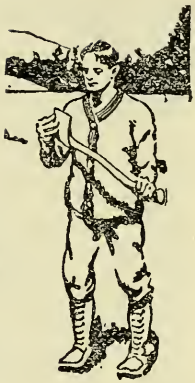

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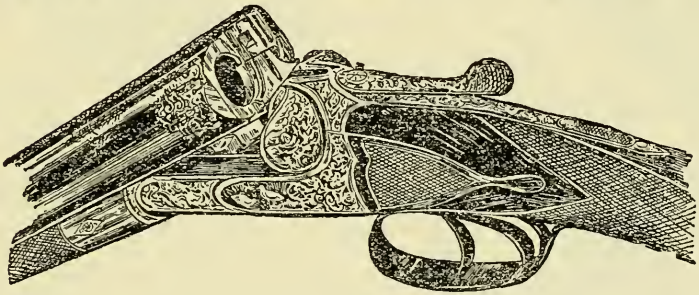

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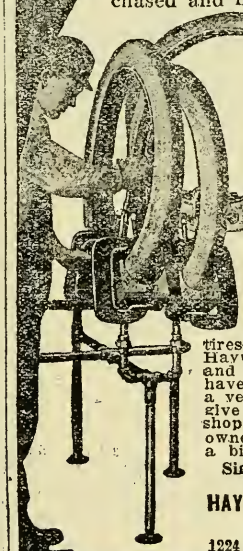

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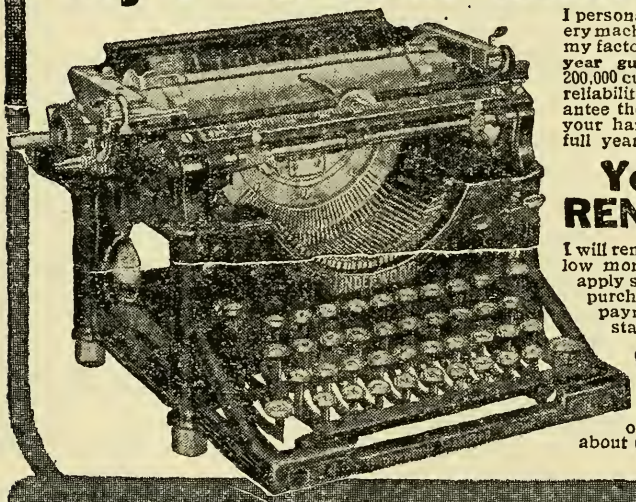

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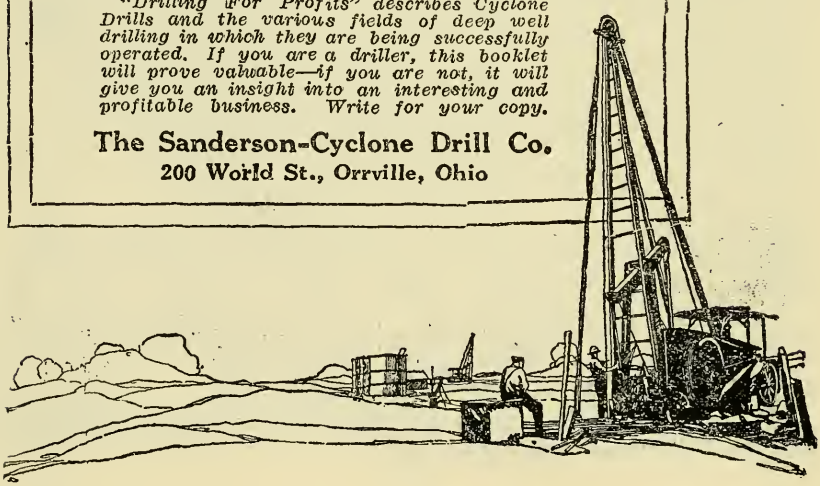

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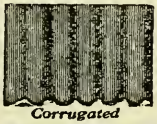

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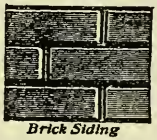

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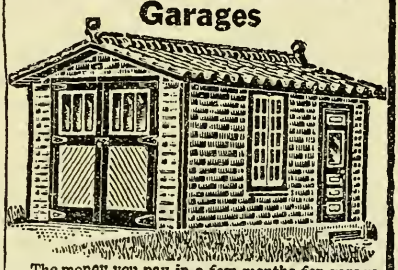

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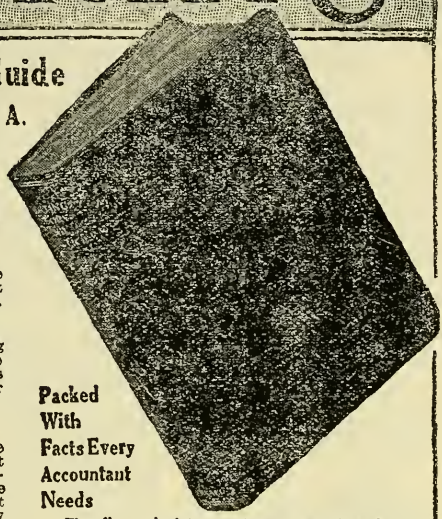

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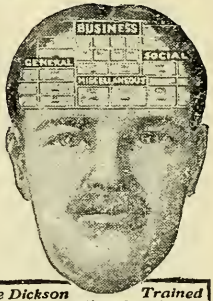

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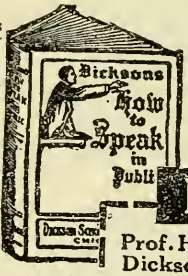

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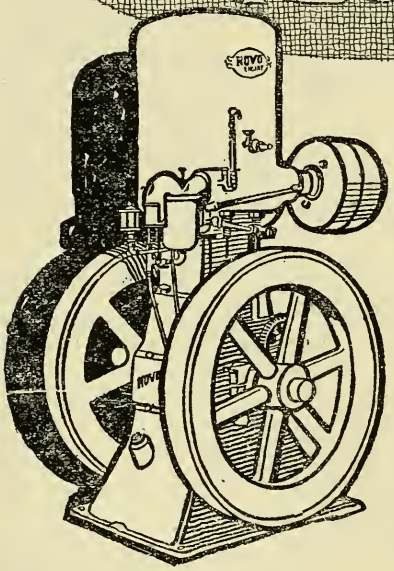

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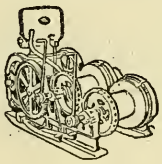

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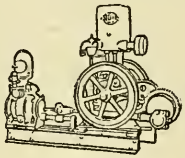

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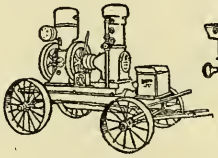

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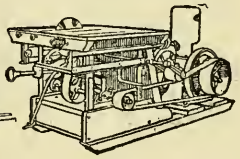

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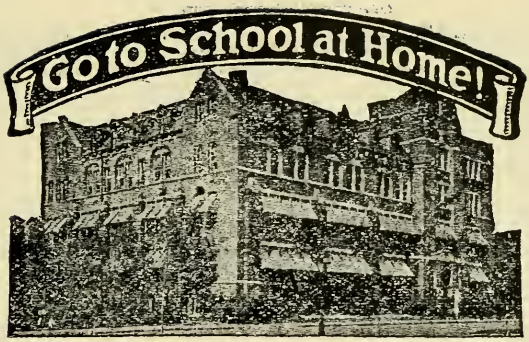

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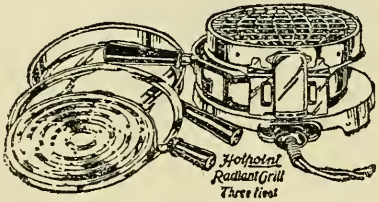

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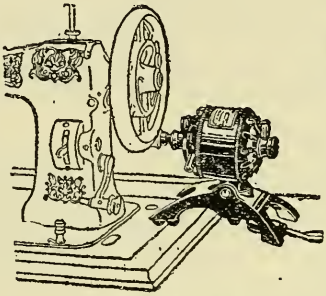

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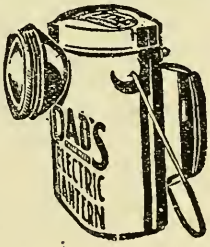

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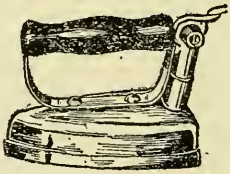

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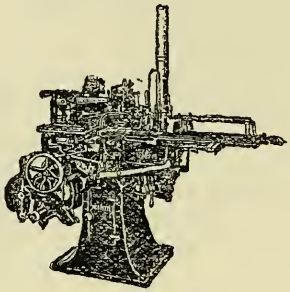

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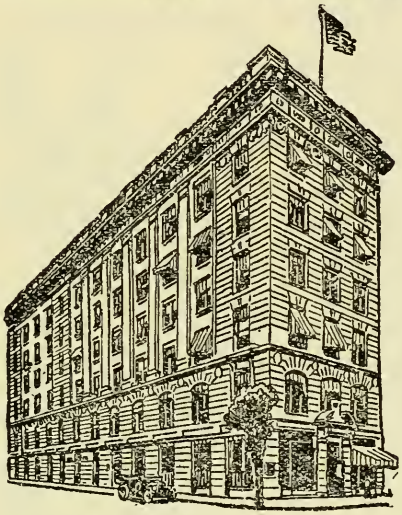

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It is THE Artificial Arm that you do work with, without the assistance of repulsive looking Hooks and accessories. You use the fingers, bend the wrist and elbow, grasp articles, carry objects, write, use telephones, run automobile, plow, shovel, hoe, pitch hay, husk corn, run sewing machine, crochet, do fancy work, etc.

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Catalog B 18, showing men and women with various amputations, using the arm, sent on request. Full instructions for taking cast and measurements for sending in orders by mail in catalog.

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610 Lumsden Bldg., Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Streets.

LONDON OFFICE:
Care of Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital, Roehampton, London, England.

PARIS OFFICE:
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I formerly earned $800 as a clerk. Last year I earned $6,500 and was promoted to Sales Manager. Full credit due you. C. V. Birmingham, 129 Hank St., Dayton, Ohio

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After six months success as a Traveling Salesman in a position secured through your Employment Bureau, I am earning $92 a week. P. W. Brundel, 720 Benedict Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

Earned $524 in Two Weeks
I had never earned more than $40 a month. Last week I cleared $305 and this week $218. You have done wonders for me. Geo. W. Kearns, 107 W. Park Place, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Earns $375 in a Month
For ten years I worked for a railroad. Was drawing $75 a month when I left. You secured me my position. I have earned $375 in a month. S. C. Kisler, 2121 Andrews St., Rockford, Illinois

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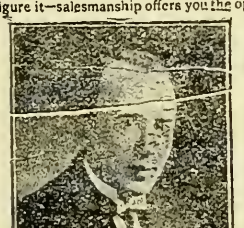
Why Don't YOU Get Into the SELLING Game?

At the top of this page you will find photographs of four star salesmen. Read their letters. These four men averaged earnings at the rate of $7,352 a year. Yet formerly earned only $60 to $90 a month! Think what salesmanship did for *them*. Think what salesmanship will do for *you*. We have trained clerks, bookkeepers, mechanics—and men from all walks of life—for positions as City and Traveling Salesmen, where they are now earning from $2,500 to $10,000 a year. Our amazing methods make mastery of salesmanship easy for any man who has the will to succeed. You can learn at home in spare moments, without interfering with your work. Many of our members get big jobs in the selling game, even before they have completed our course. You can go on the road, travel anywhere, stay at the finest hotels and have all your expenses paid, or you can stay in your own city as salesman. Any way you figure it—salesmanship offers you the opportunity to make from three to ten times your present earnings!



Just Send Me Your Name

All I ask any intelligent man to do is to send me his name. I want to prove to him our ability to prepare him for a big paying job as salesman. This costs you nothing. Just send the coupon, post card, or letter, and I will send you my book, "A Knight of the Grip."

Let Me Prove That I Can Make You a Star Salesman

Let me send you my wonderful new book, "A Knight of the Grip," which tells about salesmanship in all its details. Let me tell you about the advantages of being a salesman. Let me tell you about our free employment department, which gets positions for our students and graduates. Let me tell you about the special instructions which include every branch of selling and lessons on Language and Persuasion, Memory, Retail Selling, Advertising, Direct by Mail Selling, etc. Let me show you why salesmen are always in demand, because they are business *producers* and why salesmen's earnings depend on themselves and not upon the whims of any boss.

I Will Train You and Then Help You Land a Big Job

I will show you how we have trained thousands of others. I'll show you success letters we have received from hundreds of students and graduates. I'll show you just what our Course includes and how it goes into every detail of Salesmanship from the ground up, covering Wholesale Houses, Specialty Houses, Retail Houses—how it covers every detail of the proposition, methods of distribution, territory, language, handling customers, personal efficiency, etc. I'll tell you about our Free Employment Bureau, which constantly has on file more requests for salesmen than we can possibly fill. Get all the facts by writing today.

My New Book Is FREE

I want to send you my new book, "A Knight of the Grip," which tells about the N. S. T. A. Course in Salesmanship and how it has been successfully taught by mail for over 16 years. It tells you just what you want to know. If you are getting along slowly—if you are dissatisfied—if you want to earn big money instead of "peanut" wages, mail the coupon or a post card or a letter for this free book now. Don't wait a minute. Do it right now. Address: NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSN., Dept. 50, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

National Salesmen's Training Assn., Dept. 50, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
With no obligation on my part, please send me N. S. T. A. Training and Employment Service and lists of business with openings for salesmen. Also a list showing

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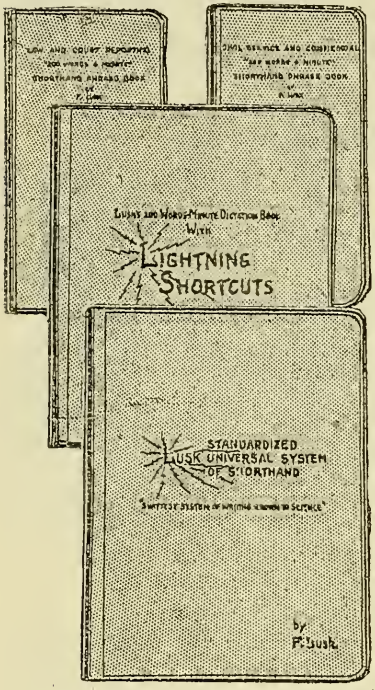

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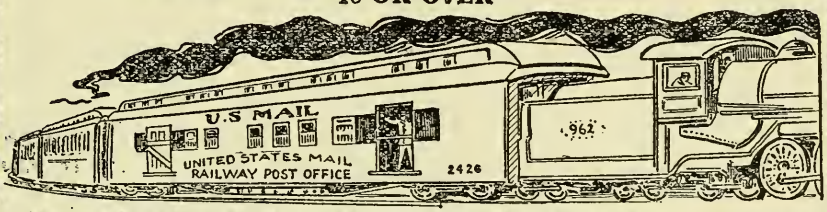

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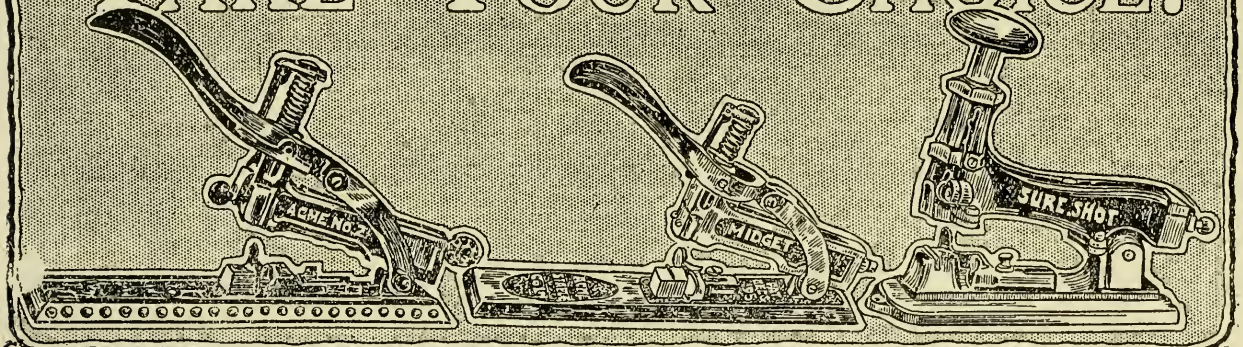

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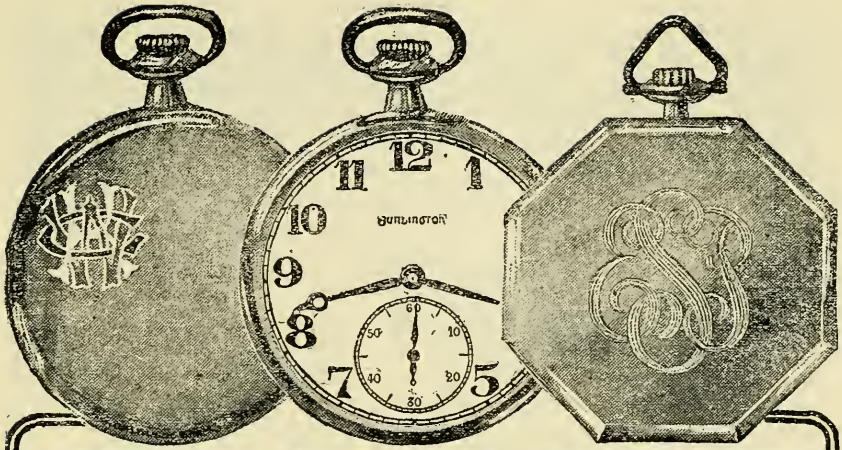

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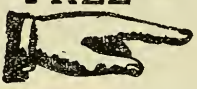

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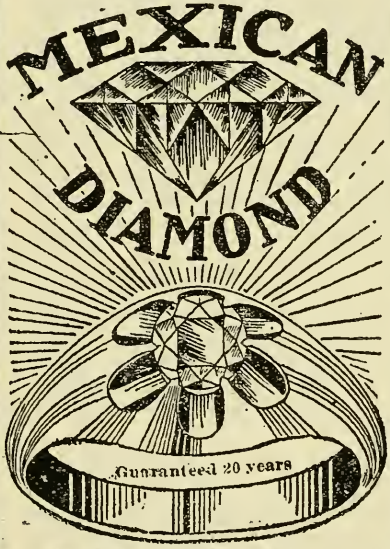

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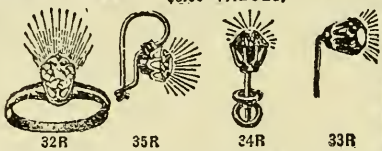

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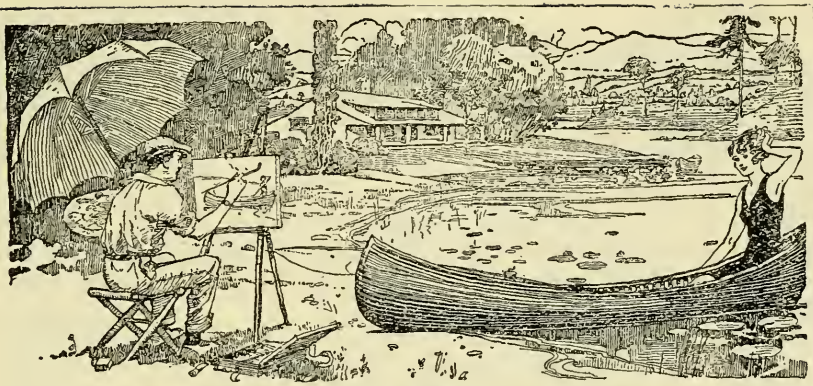

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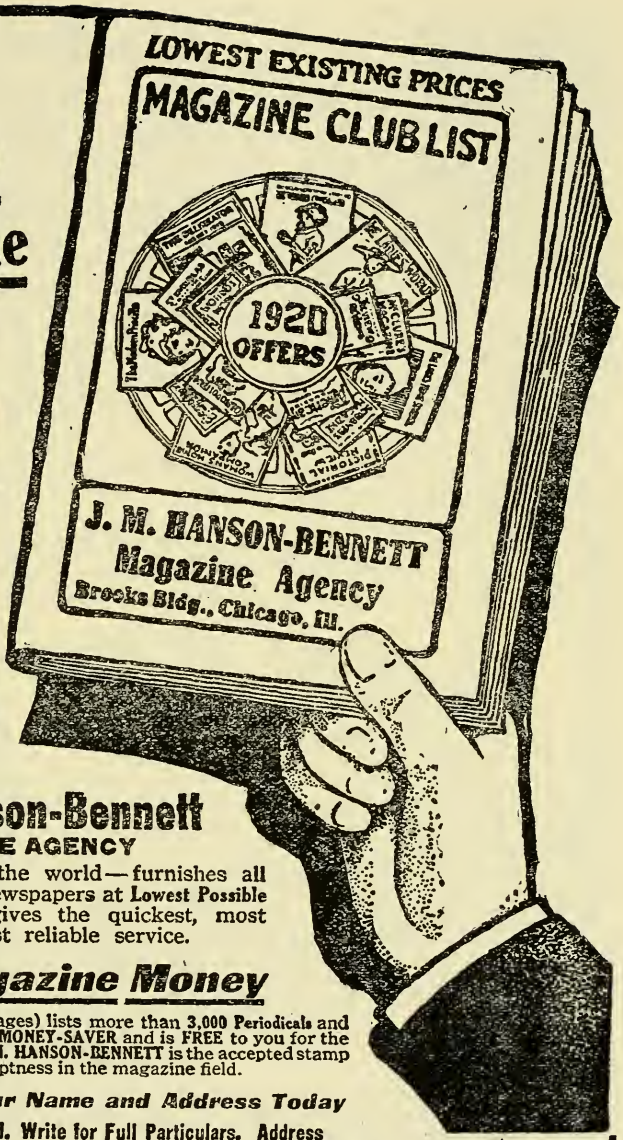

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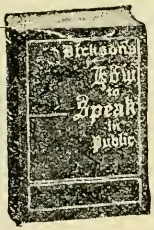

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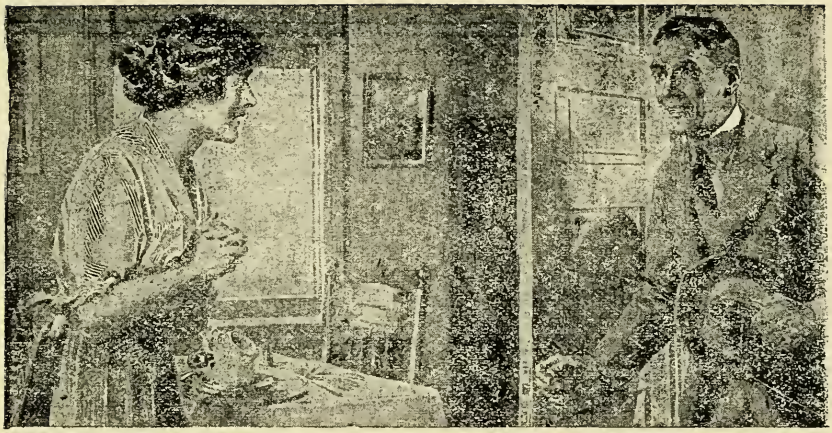

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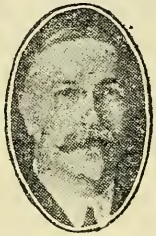

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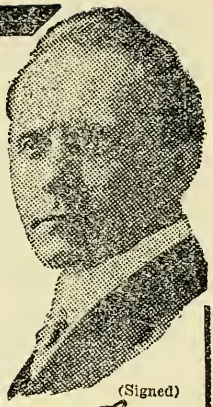

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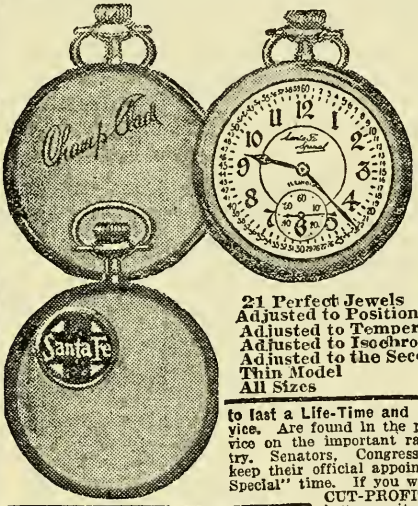

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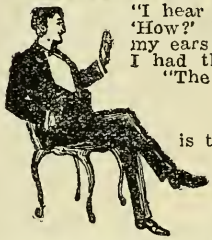

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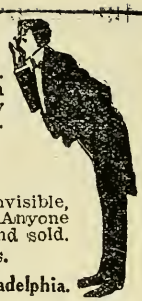

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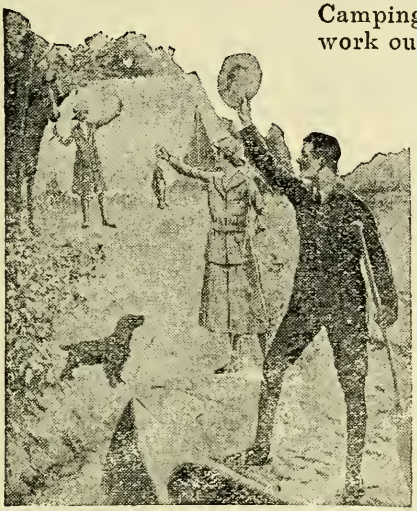

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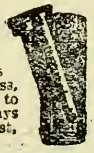

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The Secret of Being a Convincing Talker

HOW I LEARNED IT IN ONE EVENING

By GEORGE RAYMOND

"HAVE you heard the news about Frank Jordan?"

This question quickly brought me to the little group which had gathered in the center of the office. Jordan and I had started with the Great Eastern Machinery Company, within a month of each other, four years ago. A year ago Jordan was taken into the accounting division and I was sent out as salesman. Neither of us was blessed with an unusual amount of brilliancy, but we "got by" in our new jobs well enough to hold them.

Imagine my amazement, then, when I heard:

"Jordan's just been made Treasurer of the Company!"

I could hardly believe my ears. But there was the "Notice to Employees" on the bulletin board, telling about Jordan's good fortune.

Now I knew that Jordan was a capable fellow, quiet and unassuming, but I never would have picked him for any such sudden rise. I knew, too, that the Treasurer of the Great Eastern had to be a big man, and I wondered how in the world Jordan landed the place.

The first chance I got I walked into Jordan's new office and after congratulating him warmly, I asked him to let me "in" on the details of how he jumped ahead so quickly. His story is so intensely interesting that I am going to repeat it as closely as I remember.

"I'll tell you just how it happened, George, because you may pick up a pointer or two that will help you.

"You remember how scared I used to be whenever I had to talk to the chief? You remember how you used to tell me that every time I opened my mouth I put my foot into it, meaning, of course, that every time I spoke I got into trouble? You remember when Ralph Sinton left to take charge of the Western office and I was asked to present him with the loving cup the boys gave him, how flustered I was and how I couldn't say a word because there were people around? You remember how confused I used to be every time I met new people? I couldn't say what I wanted to say when I wanted to say it; and I determined that if there was any possible chance to learn how to talk I was going to do it.

"A few weeks later I read an announcement stating that Dr. Frederick Houk Law had just completed a new course in business talking and public speaking entitled 'Mastery of Speech.' The course was offered on approval without money in advance, so since I had nothing whatever to lose by examining the lessons I sent for them and in a few days they arrived. I glanced through the entire eight lessons, reading the headings and a few paragraphs here and there, and in about an hour the whole secret of effective speaking was opened to me.

"For example, I learned why I had always lacked confidence, why talk-

ing had always seemed something to be dreaded, whereas it is really the simplest thing in the world to 'get up and talk.' I learned how to secure complete attention to what I was saying and how to make everything I said interesting, forceful and convincing. I learned the art of listening, the value of silence, and the power of brevity. Instead of being funny at the wrong time, I learned how and when to use humor with telling effect.

"Why, I got the secret the very first evening and it was only a short time before I was able to apply all of the principles and found that my words were beginning to have an almost magical effect upon everybody to whom I spoke. It seemed that I got things done instantly, where formerly, as you know, what I said 'went in one ear and out the other.' I began to acquire an executive ability that surprised me. I smoothed out difficulties like a true diplomat. In my talks with the chief I spoke clearly, simply, convincingly. Then came my first promotion since I entered the accounting department. I was given the job of answering complaints, and I made good. From that I was given the job of making collections. When Mr. Buckley joined the Officers' Training Camp I was made Treasurer. Between you and me, George, my salary is now $7,500 a year and I expect it will be more from the first of the year.

"And I want to tell you sincerely that I attribute my success solely to the fact that I learned how to talk to people."

* * * *

When Jordan finished I asked him for the address of the publishers of Dr. Law's course and he gave it to me. I sent for it and found it to be exactly as he had stated. After studying the eight simple lessons I began to sell to people who had previously refused to listen to me at all. After four months of record breaking sales during the dullest season of the year I received a wire from the chief asking me to return to the home office. We had quite a long talk in which I explained how I wa able to break sales records—and was appointed Sales Manager aimost twice my former salary. know that there was nothing in that had changed except that I ha acquired the ability to talk whe formerly I found I used words withou reason. I can never thank Jorda enough for telling me about Dr. Law Course in Business Talking and Publ Speaking. Jordan and I are bot spending all our spare time makin public speeches and Jordan is bein talked about now as Mayor of ou little town.

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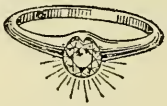

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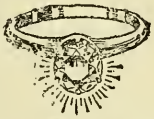

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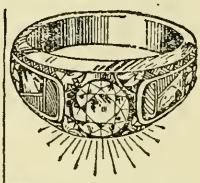

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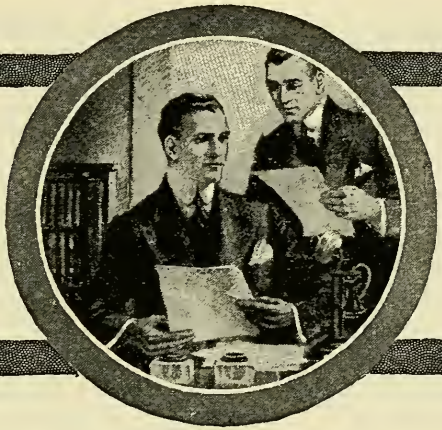

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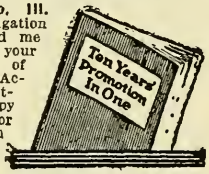

Name .....

Address .....

Present Position .....

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He Trained as a Higher Accountant —Picked for a Bigger Job

HERE is a man who won promotion by making his brains worth more to his house.

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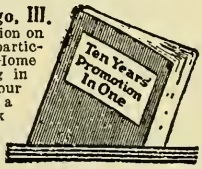

Name .....

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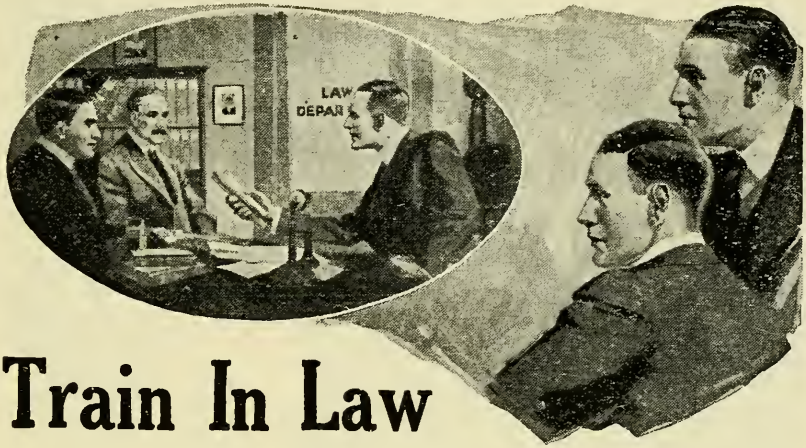
Present Position.....



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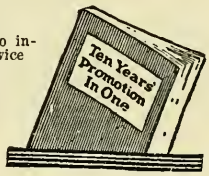
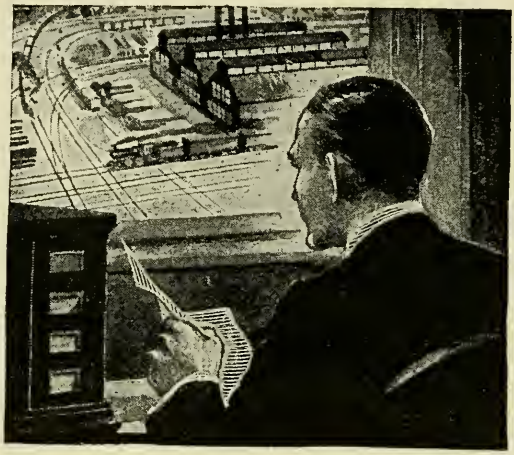


Name.....

Present position.....

Address .....

SEE PAGE 66 FOR LIST OF LASALLE MEN WITH PROMINENT ORGANIZATIONS.



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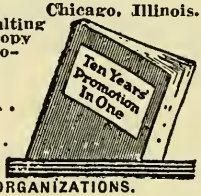

Name .....

Address .....

Present Position .....

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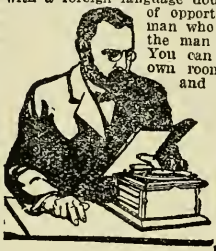

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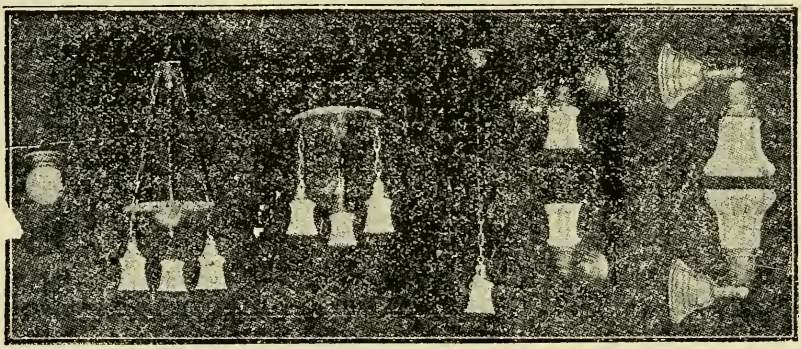

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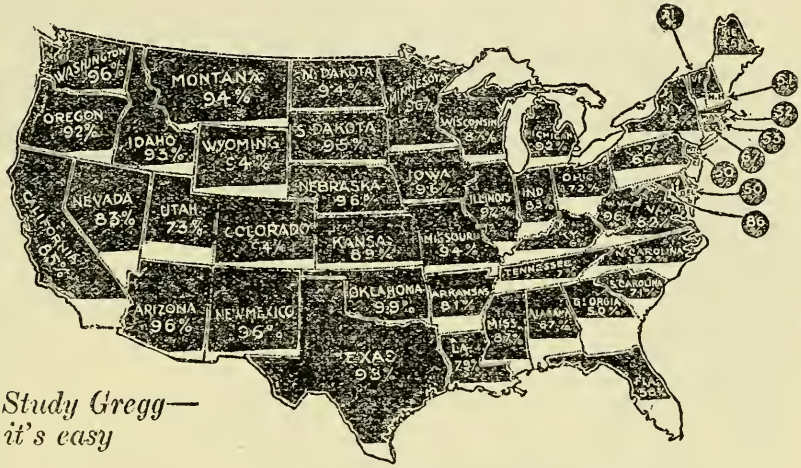

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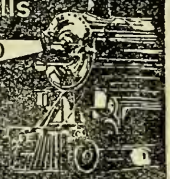

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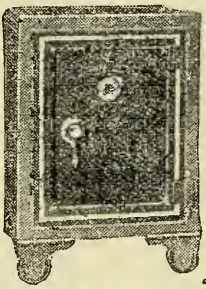

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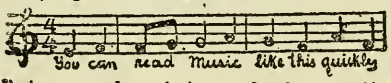

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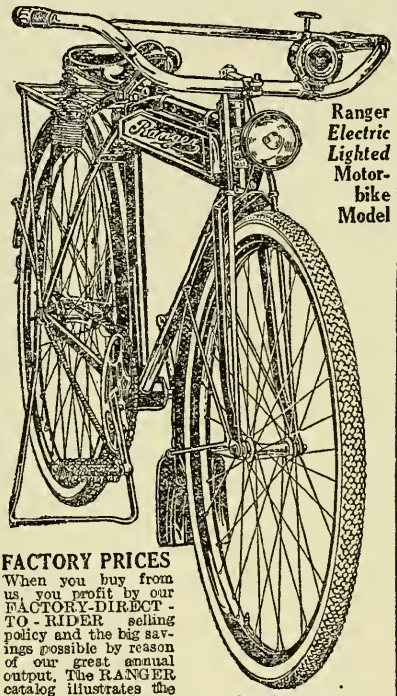

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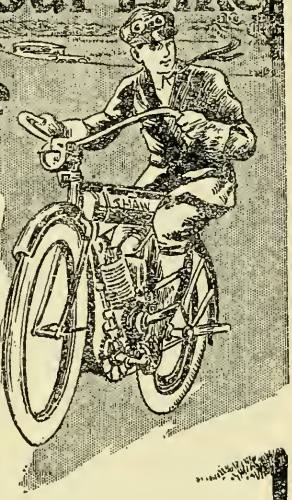

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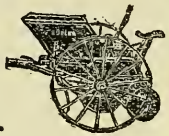

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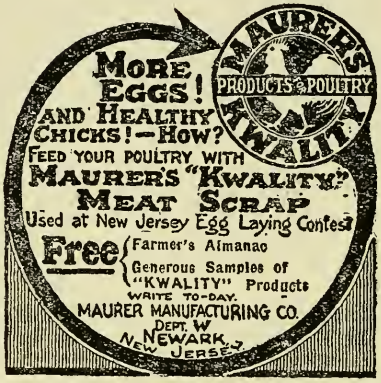

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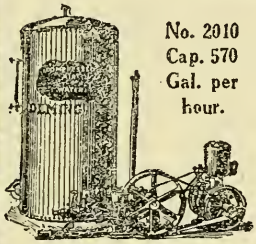

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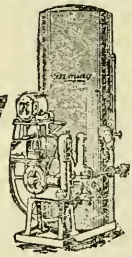

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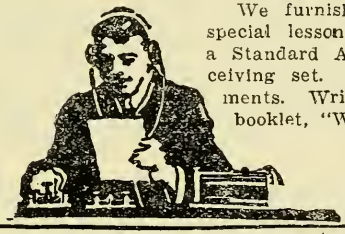

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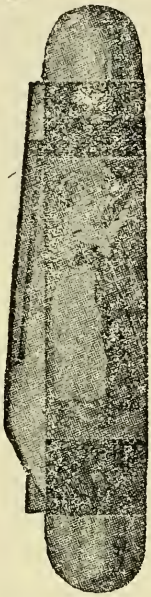

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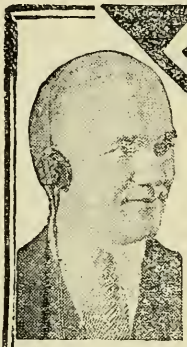

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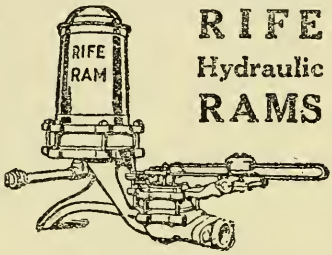

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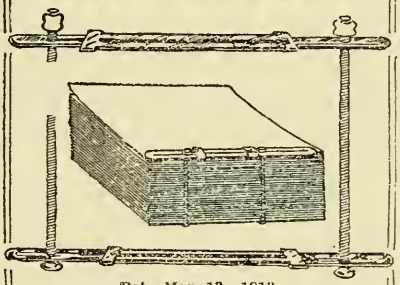

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Why My Memory Rarely Fails Me

and how the secret of a good memory may be learned in a single evening

By DAVID M. ROTH

FIFTY members of the Rotary Club were seated in the banquet hall of the Hotel McAlpin in New York. I was introduced to each member in turn, and each gave me his telephone number and told me his occupation. An hour later, after they had changed seats while my back was turned to them, I called each man by name, gave his telephone number and named his occupation without a single error.

The following evening in the office of a large business institution I asked the president of the concern to write down fifty words, numbers and names and to number each item. An hour later I called out each item and gave the number opposite which it had been written.

At another time I glanced at the license numbers of a hundred and five automobiles which passed. These numbers were written down by witnesses in the order in which the cars passed. Later I called each number correctly, and gave the order in which the numbers went by.

From Seattle to New York I have appeared before salesmen's meetings, conventions and Rotary Clubs giving demonstrations of my memory. I have met over 10,000 people in my travels. Yet I am quite sure I can call nearly every one of these men and women by name the instant I meet them, ask most of them how the lumber business is or the shoe business or whatever business they were in when I was first introduced to them.

People wonder at these memory feats. Hundreds have asked me how I can store so many facts, figures and faces in my mind and recall them at will. And they are even more mystified when I explain that my memory used to be so poor I would forget a man's name twenty seconds after I met him! In fact that was what led me to investigate and study the cause of poor memory and the remedy. For years I read books on psychology, mental culture, memory and other subjects. All of these books were good, but none of them was definite or easy enough. So I labored until I found out *what it was* that enabled me to remember some things while I forgot others. Finally I worked out a system that made my memory practically infallible.

I explained my system to a number of friends and they could hardly believe it possible. But some of them tried my method and invariably they told me that they had doubled their memory power in a week. They got the method the first evening and then developed it as far as they cared to go.

The principles which I had formulated in improving my own memory were so simple and so easy to apply that I decided to give my method to the world.

At first I taught my memory system in person. My classes in Rotary Clubs, banks, department stores, railway offices, manufacturing plants and every kind of business institution grew amazingly in size and number. Memory teaching became my sole profession, and a wonderful experience it has been all the way from Seattle to New York City.

I soon realized that I could never hope to serve more than a small fraction of those who needed my memory system and were eager to take it up unless I put it into a home-study course which people could acquire without personal instruction.

The Independent Corporation, whose president, Mr. Karl V. S. Howland, had become interested in my work as a member of my Rotary Club class in New York, saw the large possibilities of my Course as an element in their broad programme for personal efficiency and self-improvement.

So it was my pleasure to join forces with this great publishing house and the Roth Memory Course, in seven simple lessons, was offered to the public at a price of $5 (correspondence courses having been sold hitherto at anywhere from $20 to $100).

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of of the firm of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles may be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

And here is just a quotation from H. O. (Multigraph) Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Co., Ltd., in Montreal:

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his memory in a week and have a good memory in six months.

Then there is the amazing experience of Victor Jones, who increased his business $100,000 in six months. And there are hundreds and thousands of others who have studied the Course and who have secured greater benefit from it than they dreamed possible.

Perhaps the main reason why my method is so successful is because it is so ridiculously simple. You get the method of obtaining an infallible memory in one evening—in the very first lesson. Then you develop your memory to any point you desire through the other six lessons. There are only seven lessons in all. Yet the method is so thorough that your memory becomes your obedient slave forever. And instead of being hard work, it is as fascinating as a game. I have received letters from people who say the whole family gathers round the table for each lesson!

* * * * *

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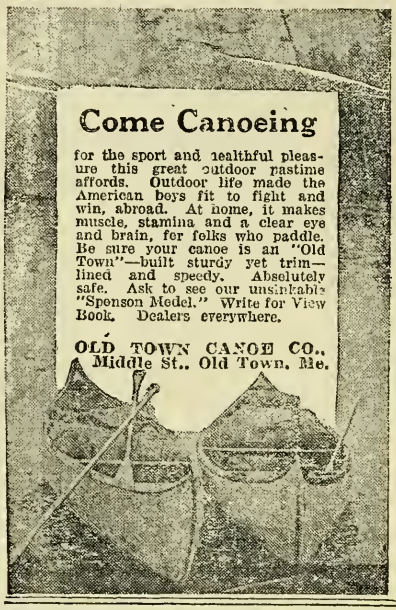

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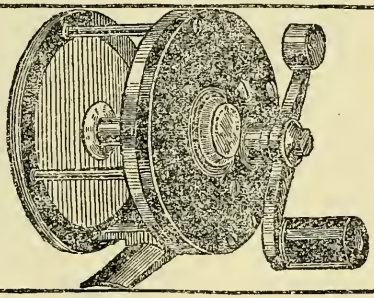

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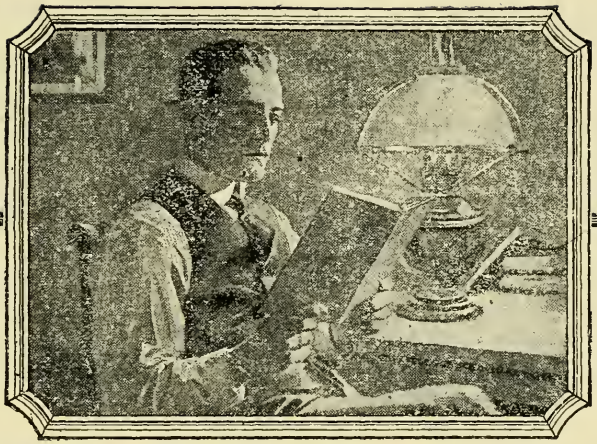

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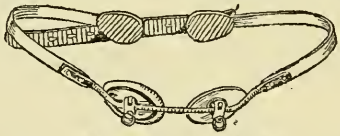

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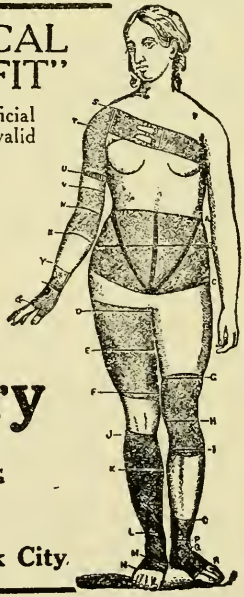

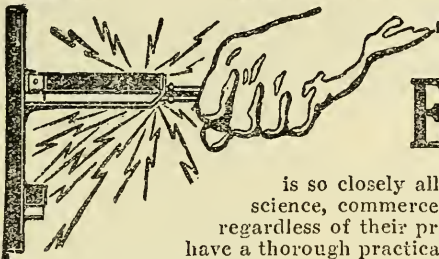

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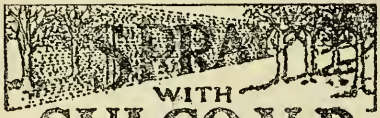

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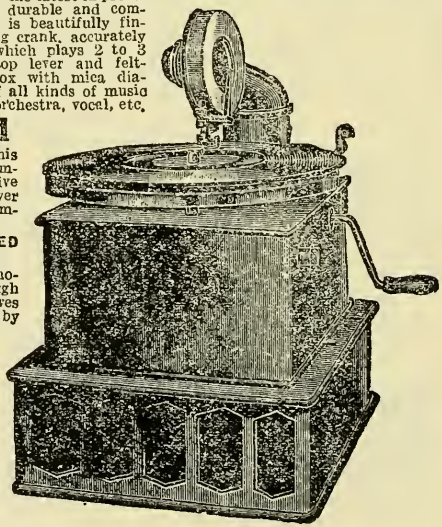

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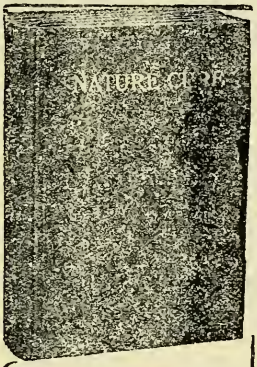

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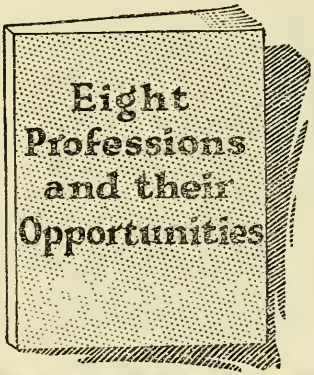

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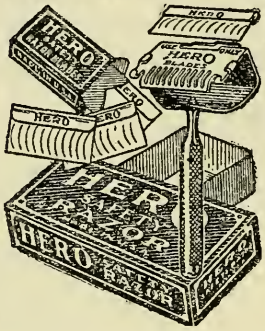
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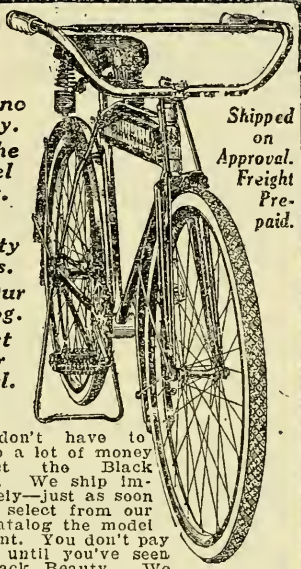

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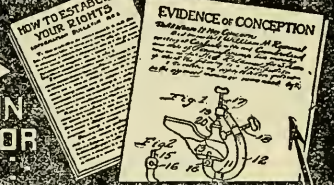

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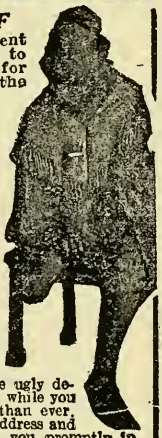

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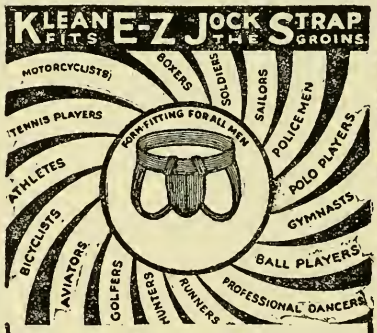

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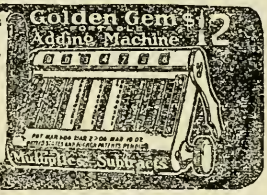

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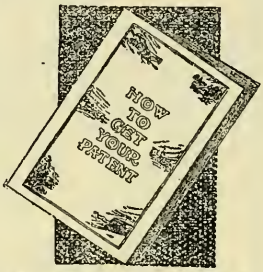

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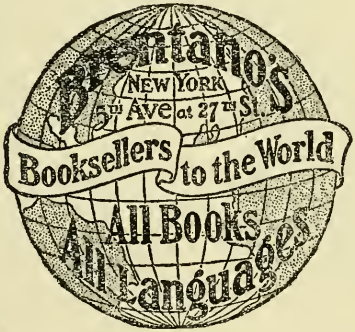

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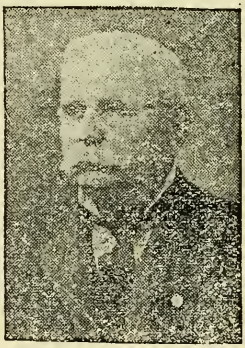

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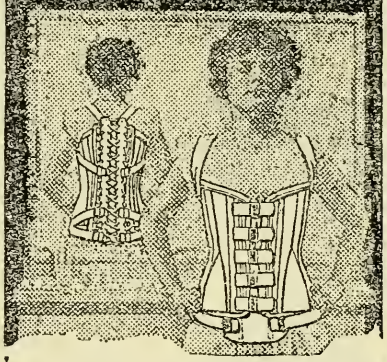

NO matter how old you are: no matter what caused your affliction; no matter how many years you have suffered or how hopeless you believe your case to be, there is hope for you in the Philo Burt Method.

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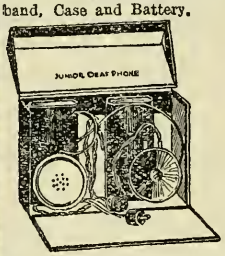

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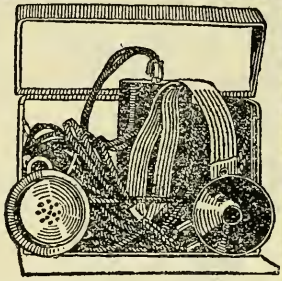

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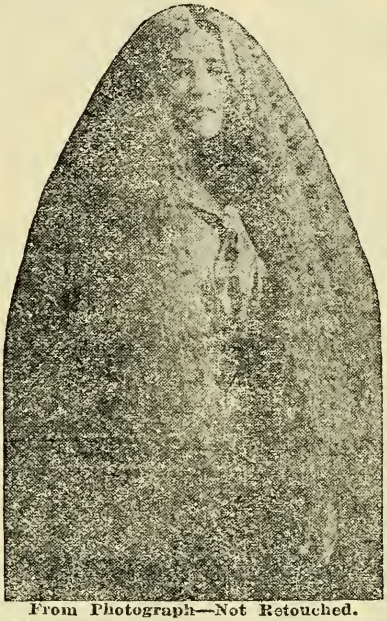

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Mrs. Lina Belperio

whose photograph appears here, sends us a very interesting sworn statement of the remarkable results she and her children obtained from the Calvacura Method. We would like to send you a copy of this statement.

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If you are troubled with dandruff, it is simply a matter of time before you will become bald.

SIMPLE TEST

Run a comb through your hair. If you find hairs adhere to it, examine them closely. If the root is pale, dry, dead looking, take warning and correct the trouble if you want to save your hair and make it grow.

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Failing hair?
Prematurely gray hair?
Stripy, sticky or matted hair?
Itching or eczema of the scalp?
Are you bald headed or nearly so?

Delays Are Dangerous

If you suffer from any of the hair troubles mentioned opposite, do not neglect it, but try to relieve the trouble at once. Let us send you our illustrated book, "THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE OVER BALDNESS."

Let Us Prove

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Sample Treatment

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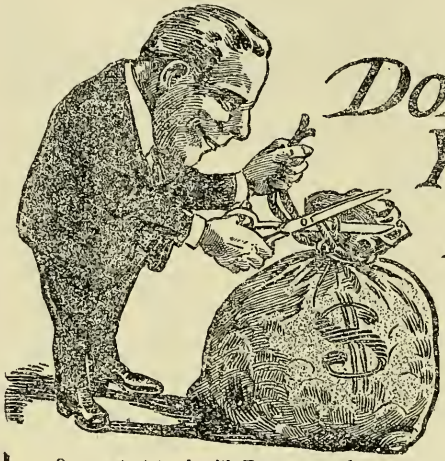
Cut out Coupon and mail it now, with ten cents, silver or stamps, to



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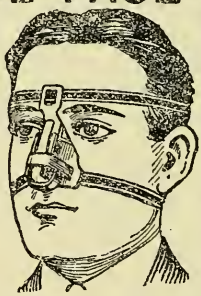

IN THIS DAY AND AGE attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear as attractive as possible, for your own self-satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "looks," therefore it pays to "look your best" at all times.

Permit no one to see you looking otherwise; it will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the failure or success of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny? My new Nose-Shaper, "TRADOS" (Model 24), corrects now ill-shaped noses without operation, quickly, safely and permanently. Is pleasant and does not interfere with one's daily occupation, being worn at night.

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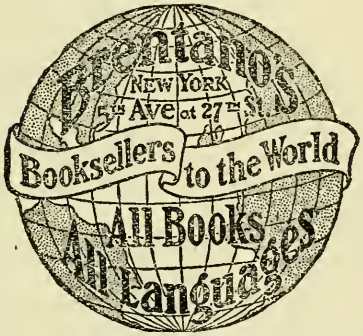

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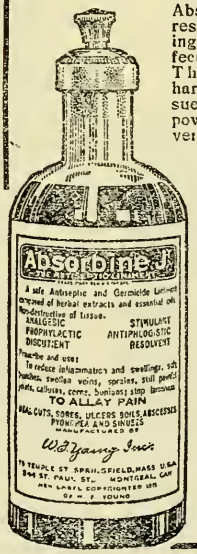

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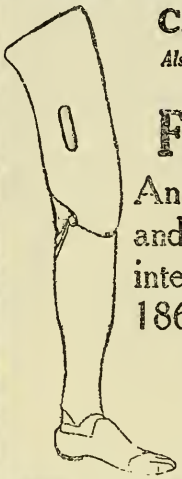

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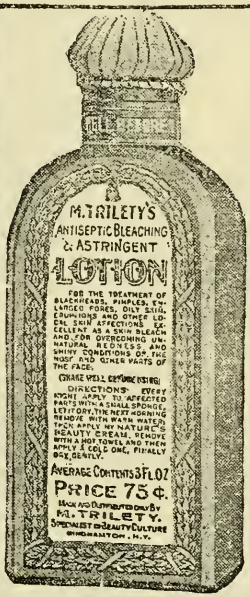

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PIMPLES and BLACKHEADS?

M. Trilety's Antiseptic Bleaching and Astringent Lotion is the result of modern scientific Chemistry, a production of true medication in the form of an agreeable toilet liquid powder, and a triumph over skin blemishes that rob one of a good complexion. It is the quickest and surest local remedy of getting rid of PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, RED NOSE, OILY SKIN, ENLARGED PORES, SALLOW COMPLEXION, etc.; even one application often shows marked improvement. M. Trilety's A. B. A. Lotion is absolutely void of sticky or oily substances, and being of a clean, refreshing odor renders it most cleanly, in use; can be applied just before retiring and allowed to remain on all night without fear of soiling the most delicate lingerie or bed linens. Just a few applications—and very often in an overnight treatment such discomforting skin troubles as Rash, Hives, Ringworms, Eruptions, "Eczema in its many forms," and other miserable local skin affections, will yield to M. Trilety's A. B. A. Lotion, leaving the skin in a clean, clear and natural healthy condition.

This wonderful medicated toilet lotion is another origination exclusive of my laboratory and because of its great efficacy in its various uses it has brought comfort and entire satisfaction to its many users, all of whom highly recommend it to their friends.

It might be well to advise my patrons who wish to treat Red Noses, Pimples, Blackheads, Oily Skin, Sallow Complexion, etc., in a more scientific manner to secure immediately a bottle of my Lotion, which is guaranteed to satisfy you or money will be refunded.

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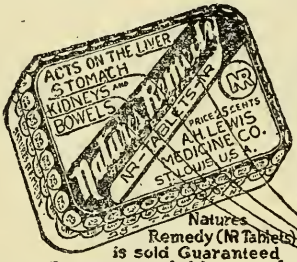

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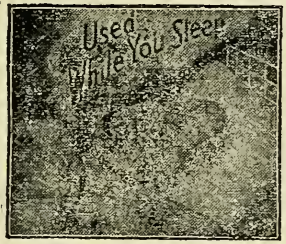

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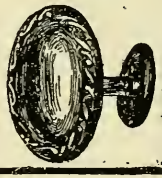

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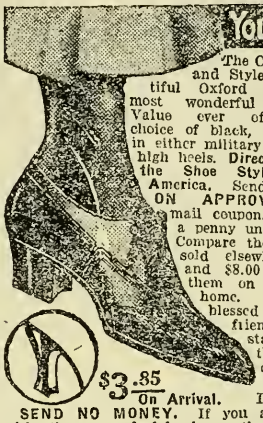

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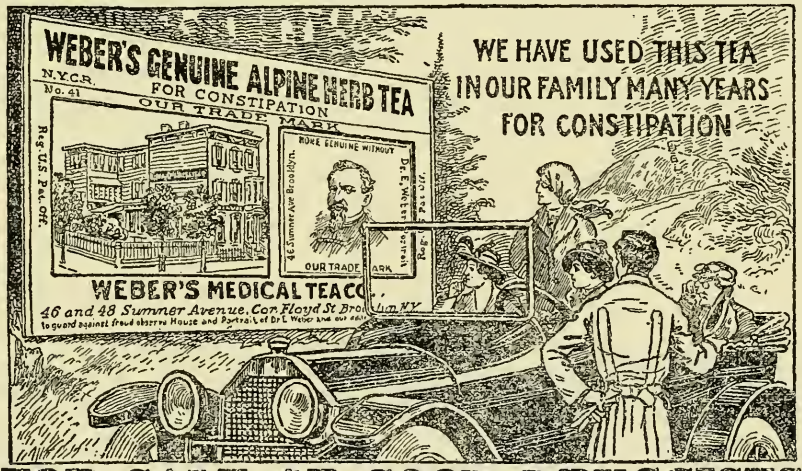

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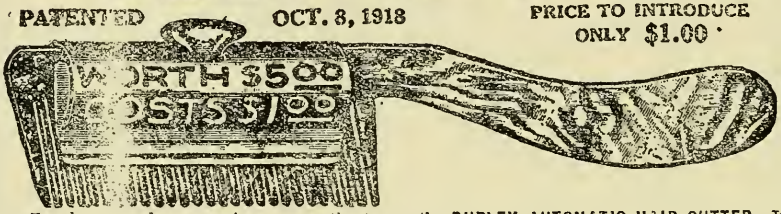

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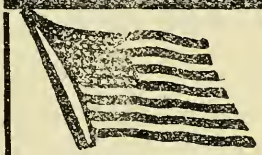

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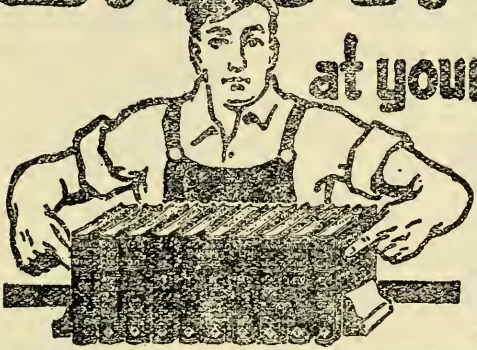

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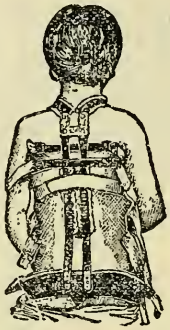

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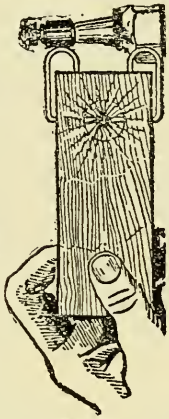

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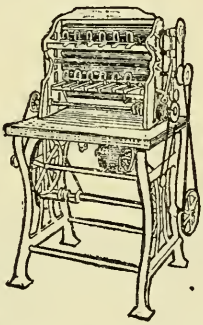

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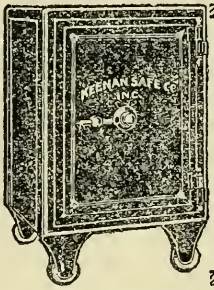

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VAULT DOORS ALSO A SPECIALTY

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to sell the Famous Knight match-lighting portable lamp; carry it anywhere; very economical; perfectly safe. Also Knight's No. 320 Lantern for outdoor use. Just the thing for barn, henhouse, garage, &c.

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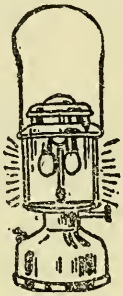

OUR BLUE BOOK ON PATENTS

This 104-page book for inventors and manufacturers sent on request without charge.—Robb & Robb. Tells what you want to know about PROTECTIVE PATENTS, how to obtain them in the United States and foreign countries and the cost; also about our Personal Service. Inventors will find this work of special interest and value. We have procured BUSINESS BUILDING PATENTS affording foundation for industries involving millions of dollars of capital. No charge for information and advice. Two thousand references furnished.

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Relieves Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Nine out of ten cases of Deafness and Head Noises are caused by catarrhal mucus (matter) in the Eustachian Tube, which connects the nose and the ears. Leonard Ear Oil Removes the mucus, opens up the tube and the other air passages of the head, and the result is improved Hearing and relief from Head Noises. This is not put in the ears, but is rubbed in just back of the lobe of the ears and down along the glands of the throat and inserted in the nostrils, and "Common Sense Directions for Care of Hearing," which accompanies each bottle, tells you exactly how to take care of your own case. Do not be misled by substitutes or imitations. The only genuine "EAR OIL" is A. O. Leonard Ear Oil. It is the original and has been on the market since 1907, and every year it has relieved hundreds of people of their Ear Troubles.

Look for this sign in Drug Store Windows. It is a LEONARD EAR OIL AGENCY

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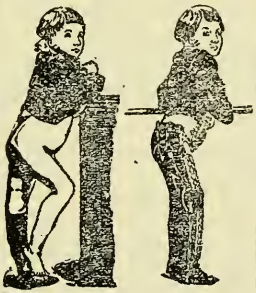
Proof of Success and list of druggists on request

This Signature on Yellow Box and on Bottle

A. O. Leonard

Manufacturer
70 Fifth Ave., New York City



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We correct and overcome all crippled conditions of the limbs and spine by the application of our mechanically perfected apparatus and corsets.

Write and state your case and we will tell you what we can do for you.

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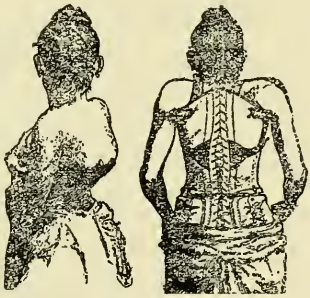
For 25 years manufacturers to the prominent hospitals of the country.



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THE SKIN LOTION SUPREME

Will improve a good complexion and make a bad one better. Should be on every

Lady's Dressing Table

Delightfully fragrant; it is not sticky or greasy and will keep the skin smooth and soft; very soothing, and relieves chapped or chafed skin, prickly heat, sunburn and windburn.

For Gentlemen

with tender skin and after shaving it soothes and relieves that burning and smarting sensation.

Try It and You Will Never Be Without It

Sent postpaid anywhere on receipt of price, 25c

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THE MEGA-EAR-PHONE

A Comfortable Invisible Ear Device

Not Metal, Not Rubber, Not Wire. Non-Irritating.

The Mega-Ear-Phone will restore hearing by taking the place of Perforated, Punctured, Ruptured or Destroyed Natural Ear Drums. It will permanently relieve CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, STOPS HEAD NOISES. It is a device giving immediate relief.

The scientific triumph

DEAF HEAR

that helps nature restore hearing when all other efforts have failed.

The Mega-Ear-Phone Will HELP YOU

Demonstration. Physician in Attendance, 11 to 3 Daily.

Write for Booklet, describing Causes of Deafness, How and Why the Mega-Ear-Phone restores hearing.

THE MEGA-EAR-PHONE CO., Inc.

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ARE YOU RUPTURED?

The only truss which will hold your rupture completely is our new, patented, Sanitary TRUSS.

The same can be worn day and night with great comfort. No matter how large your rupture may be, we will guarantee to hold it. We have cured thousands of people with our truss and the same is recommended by the best doctors of this country. In ordering our truss please state measurement around your body over the hip; also state right, left or double. Price, single, $8.00, double, $12.00, including postage.

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The Old and Reliable Dr. Isaac Thompson's EYE WATER

strengthens weak, inflamed eyes, and is an ideal eye wash. Good since 1795. Keep your eyes well and they will help keep you.

35c At All Druggists or sent by Mail Upon Receipt of Price

Write for our Booklet. It is FREE

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Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears, where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

Write *today* for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
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500% PROFIT

GOLD AND SILVER SIGN LETTERS.

For store fronts, office windows and glass signs of all kinds. No experience necessary. Any one can put them on and make money right from the start.

$30 to $100 a Week!

You can sell to nearby trade or travel all over the country. There is a big demand for window lettering in every town. Send for Free Samples and full particulars.

Metallic Letter Co., 421 No. Clark St., Chicago

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for Schools, Colleges, Fraternities, Clubs and Individuals Any pin shown in two colors, hard enamel, three letters and date in silver plate, 30c. each, 12 or more 25c. each, sterling 50c. each, 12 or more 45c. each. New big catalogue of 300 designs sent free on request.

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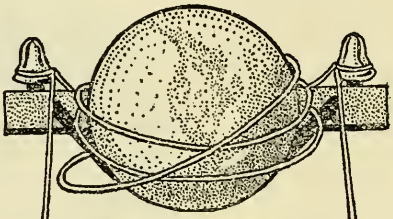

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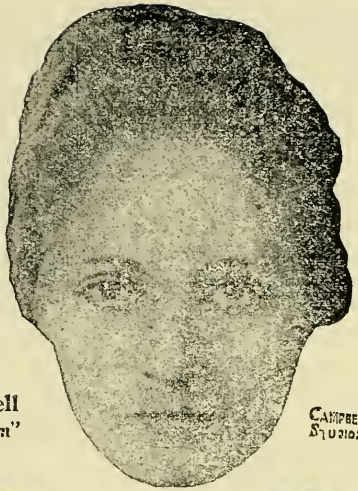

Miss Evelyn Gosnell
in "Up in Mabel's Room"

CAMPBELL STUDIOS

Are You a Blond?

The Secret of Making People Like You

THE greatest asset any man can possibly have is the faculty for making people like him. It is even more important than ability.

Did you know that a blond has an entirely different temperament than a brunet?—that to get along with a blond type you must act entirely different than you would to get along with a brunet?

When you really know the difference between blonds and brunets, the difference in their characters, temperaments, abilities and peculiar traits, you will save yourself many a mistake—and you will incidentally learn much you never knew before about yourself.

* * * *

Paul Graham was a blond, and not until he learned that there was all the difference in the world between the characteristics of a blond and those of a brunet did he discover the secret of making people like him.

Paul had been keeping books for years for a large corporation which had branches all over the country. It was generally thought by his associates that he would never rise above that job. He had a tremendous ability with figures—could wind them around his little finger—but he did not have the ability to mix with big men; did not know how to make people like him.

Then one day the impossible happened. Paul Graham became popular.

Business men of importance who had formerly given him only a passing nod of acquaintance suddenly showed a desire for his friendship. People — even strangers — actually went out of their way to do things for him. Even he was astounded at his new power over men and women. Not only could he get them to do what he wanted them to do, but they actually anticipated his wishes and seemed eager to please him.

You, too, can have the power of making people like you. For by the same method used by Paul Graham,

you can, at a glance, tell the characteristics of any man, woman or child—tell instantly their likes and dislikes, and YOU CAN MAKE PEOPLE LIKE YOU. Here is how it is done:

Everyone you know can be placed in one of two general types—blond or brunet. There is as big a difference between the mental and emotional characteristics of a blond and those of a brunet as there is between night and day. You persuade a blond in one way—a brunet in another. Blonds enjoy one phase of life—brunets another. Blonds make good in one kind of a job—brunets in one entirely different.

To know these differences scientificaly is the first step in judging men and women; in getting on well with them; in mastering their minds; in making them like you; in winning their respect, admiration, love and friendship.

And when you have learned these differences—when you can tell at a glance just what to do and say to make any man or woman like you, your success in life is assured.

* * * *

You realize, of course, that just knowing the difference between a blond and a brunet could not accomplish all these wonderful things. There are other things to be taken into account. But here is the whole secret.

You know that everyone does not think alike. What one likes another dislikes. And what offends one pleases another. Well, there is your cue. You can make an instant "hit" with anyone if you say the things they want you to say, and act the way they want you to act. Do this and they will surely like you and believe in you and will go miles out of their way to PLEASE YOU.

You can do this easily by knowing certain simple signs. In addition to the difference in complexion, every man, woman and child has written on them signs as distinct as though they were in letters a foot high, which show you from one quick glance exactly what to say and to do to please them—to get them to believe—to think as you think—to do exactly what you want them to do.

You have heard of Dr. Blackford, the Master Character Analyst. Many concerns will not employ a man without first getting Dr. Blackford to pass on him. Concerns such as Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baker-Vawter Company, Scott Paper Company and many others pay Dr. Blackford large annual fees for advice on human nature.

So great was the demand for these services that Dr. Blackford could not even begin to fill all the engagements. So Dr. Blackford has explained the method in a simple, seven-lesson course, entitled, "Reading Character at Sight." Even a half hour's reading of this wonderful course will give you an insight into human nature and a power over people which will surprise you.

Such confidence have the publishers in Dr. Blackford's course, "Reading Character at Sight," that they will gladly send it to you on approval, all charges prepaid. Look it over thoroughly. See if it lives up to all the claims made for it. If you do not want to keep it, then return it and the transaction is closed. And if you decide to keep it—as you surely will—then merely remit five dollars in full payment.

Remember, you take no risk, you assume no obligation. The entire course goes to you on approval. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose. So mail the coupon NOW, and learn how to make people like you, while this remarkable offer is still on.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON.

Independent Corporation

Publishers of The Independent Weekly.
Dept. B 721, 119 W. 40th St., New York.

You may send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons entitled "Reading Character at Sight." I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt, or send you $5 in full payment of the course.

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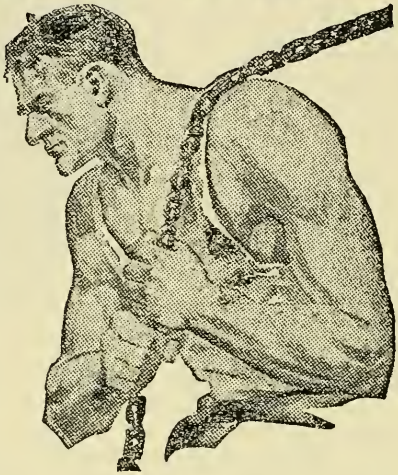
World Al., 1920.

NUXATED IRON

—MASTER STRENGTH BUILDER OF THE BLOOD

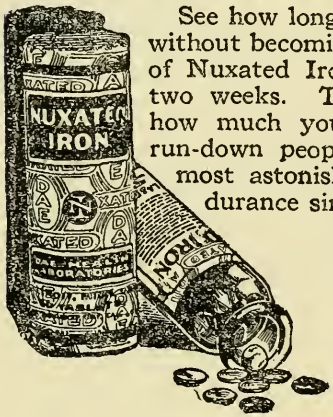


The Power Behind the Strong, Sturdy Men and Healthy Beautiful Women of Today

"To make strong, keen, red-blooded Americans there is nothing in my experience which I have found so valuable as organic iron—Nuxated Iron" says Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital. Nuxated Iron by enriching the blood and creating new blood cells strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the weakened tissues and helps to instill renewed energy and endurance into the whole system. It often increases the strength of weak, delicate people in two weeks' time. It is estimated that over 3,000,000 people use Nuxated Iron annually as a tonic and blood-builder.

MAKE THIS TEST YOURSELF

And Find Out Where Your Blood Stands



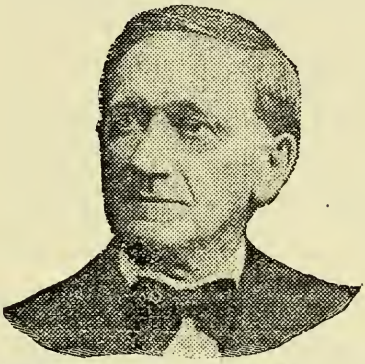
See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired; next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Numbers of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while have most astonishingly increased their strength and endurance simply by taking iron in the proper form.

Manufacturers' Note: Nuxated Iron recommended and prescribed by physicians is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money It is dispensed by all good druggists.

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent on Trial to Prove It

Don't Wear a Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture.



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over thirty years. If ruptured, write him to-day at Marshall, Mich.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe County. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.

Yours sincerely,
H. D. BANKS.

Others Failed but the Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him three months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.

Yours respectfully,
WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On Nov. 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, seventy-six years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.
Jamestown, N. C.

Child Cured in Four Months

21 Jansen St. Dubuque, Iowa.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.

Gentlemen—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your Appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. Brooks,
1611-C State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

City.....

R. F. D.....

28 YEARS THE ENEMY OF PAIN

AK

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FOR HEADACHES, NEURALGIAS, LAGRIPPE, COLDS,

10 CENTS

WOMEN'S ACHES AND ILLS

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR "A-K" TABLETS

THE ANTIKAMNIA REMEDY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS

25 CENTS

STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES—BANISH THAT BUNION

By Using ACFIELD'S PERFECTION TOE SPRING

Worn at night, with auxiliary appliance for day use.

REMOVES THE ACTUAL CAUSE

of the Enlarged Joint or Bunion by straightening the big toe.

A PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION

of this simple *Surgical Appliance* will convince the most skeptical. Any other Foot troubles?

Full particulars in plain sealed envelope to "Out of Town" customers sent on approval. Money back if not as represented.

FREE, with every treatment, a box of Callocorn

C R. ACFIELD, Foot Specialties, Marbridge Bldg., Room 461, 1328 BROADWAY (at 34th St.), N. Y. City

YES!—HAIR CAN BE REMOVED WITHOUT INJURY TO THE SKIN OR COMPLEXION. It can be done with the delicately perfumed

Isabel Cassidy Depilatory Powder

Just one size—50c per bottle—at your dealer's or send that amount to us and we will mail to you in plain sealed package.

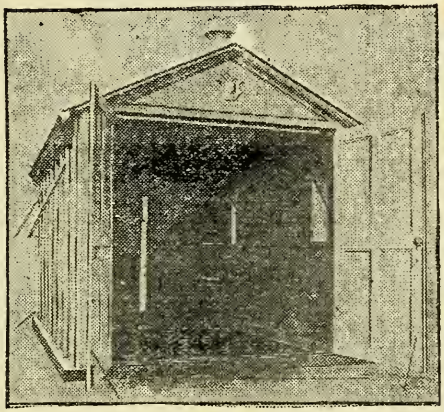
ROELLY CHEMICAL COMPANY

23d Street, New York City.

BUCHANAN'S BROOKLYN BUILT

ALL STEEL FIREPROOF
Angle and Wood Frame

Portable Garages



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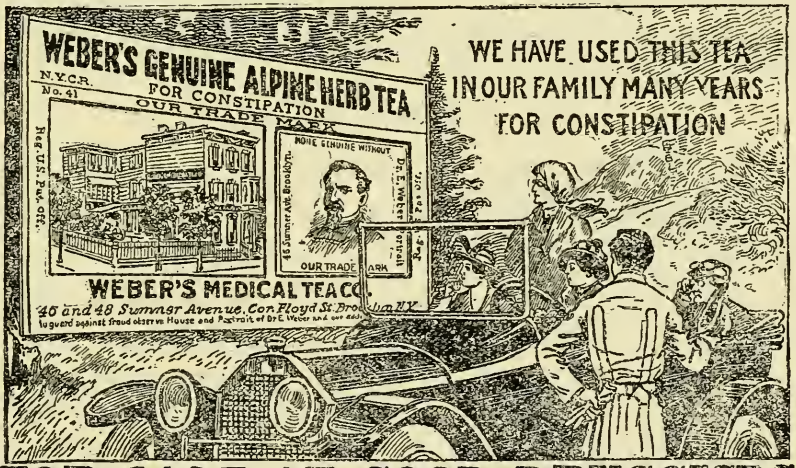

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is the recognized standard of seed inoculants, time-tried and tested. Only preparation of legume bacteria in which the life of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria is assured. Means bigger crops.

Takes nitrogen from air and deposits it in your soil to feed non-leguminous crops.

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Write for information.

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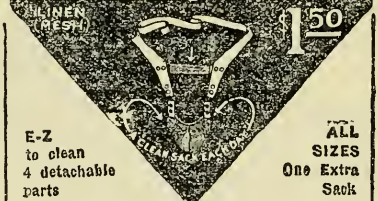
KLEAN E-Z SUSPENSORY

FORM FITTING FOR ALL MEN

LINEN (MESH) $1.50



E-Z to clean 4 detachable parts

ALL SIZES One Extra Sack

The KLEAN E-Z SUSPENSORY is the most practical, convenient, perfect-fitting, comfortable and sanitary suspensory ever invented. A revelation to every man who has never worn one. Supports the vital organs and eliminates that "dragged out" feeling. Does not bind or pull. Tailored to fit the groin snugly.

MADE IN 4 QUALITIES

Balbriggan	$1.25
Linen (Mesh)	$1.50
Fine Glove Silk	$2.00
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At Your Dealers, or Postpaid on Receipt of Price

A. R. CHISHOLM CO.

Suite 590, 1328 Broadway, New York City

Doctors Prescribe Johns' Cascara Compound Tablets for Constipation

They have been prescribing them for years. Ask any prescription clerk.

Johns' Cascara Compound Tablets are the ideal agent for overcoming habitual constipation. IDEAL because they contain no irritating cathartics which apply the whip to the intestines, weaken the system and end by aggravating the very condition they were intended to relieve.

The gentle, thorough, laxative effect of Johns' Cascara Compound Tablets is due entirely to Johns' concentrated and refined extract of Cascara Sagrada, the "sacred bark" of the Aztecs, who knew its value in correcting constipation—the source of so much sickness and discomfort.

They relieve flatulence, nausea, vertigo, water brash, constipation and loss of appetite. They remove greasiness and sallowness of the complexion. They are a most efficient remedy for bilious attacks and sick headaches.

A Johns' Cascara Compound Tablet taken at night insures in the morning a natural and complete evacuation of the bowel contents. The continued use of Johns' Cascara Compound Tablets can be nothing but beneficial. Price 25c.

On Sale at All Druggists

JOHNS TABLET CO., Inc., Successors to L. D. Johns Co. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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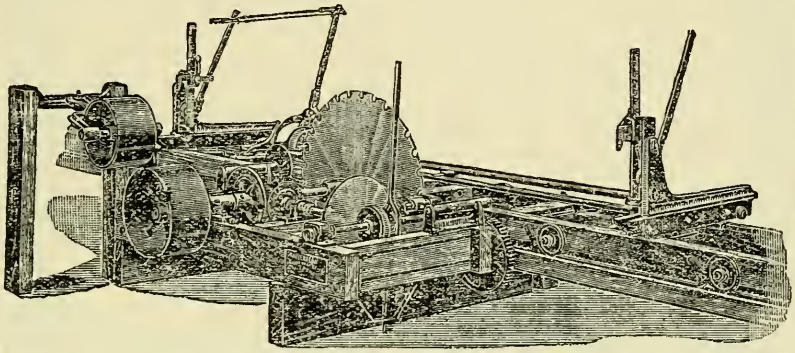
VARIABLE FEED SAW MILLS

The Leaders for 17 Years



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We Also Make Heavy Belt Feed Mills,

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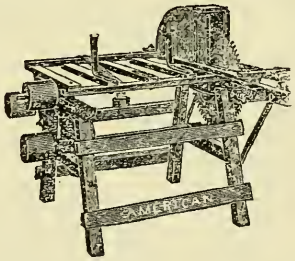

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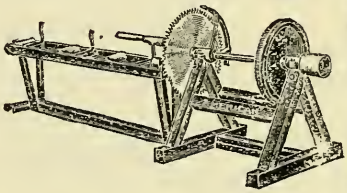

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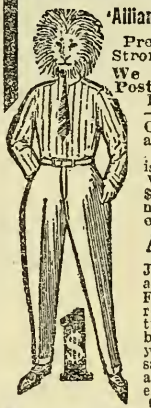

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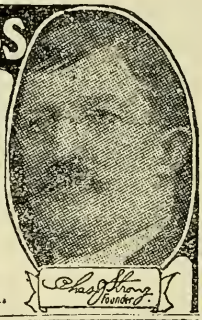

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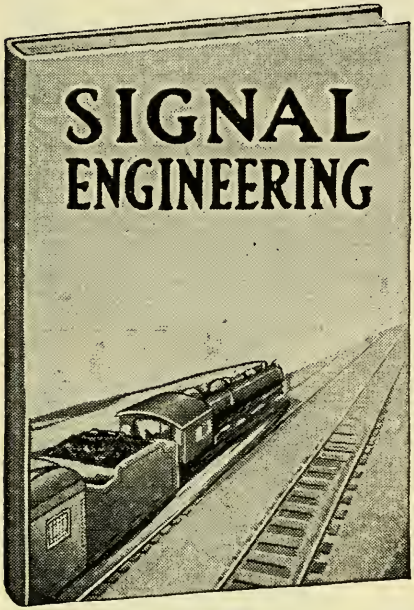

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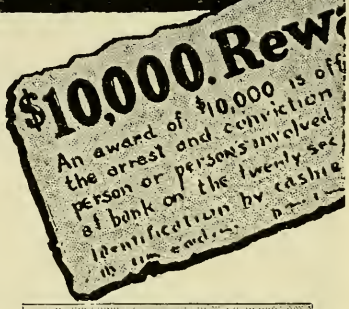

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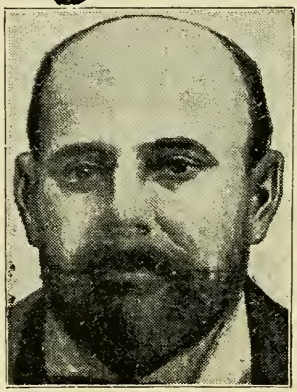

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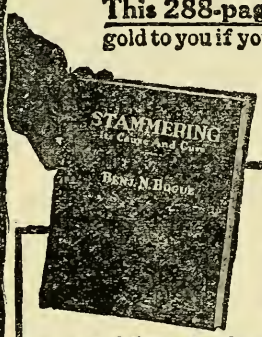

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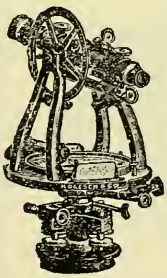

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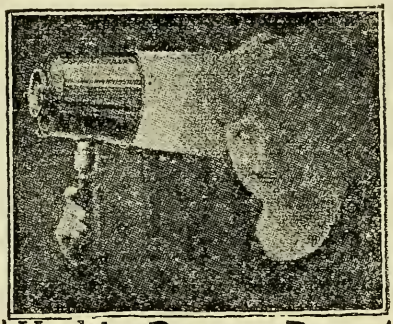

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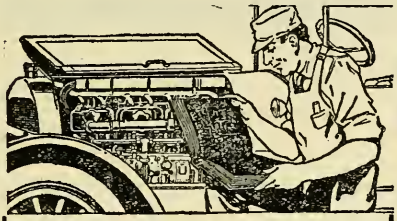

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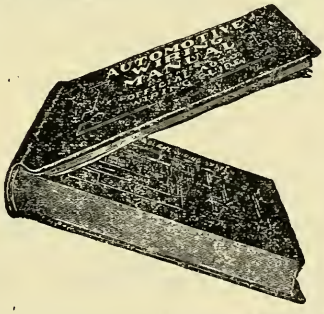

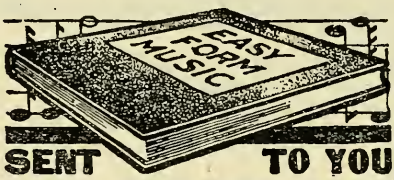

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(*Continued from opposite page.*)

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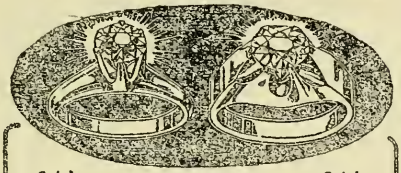

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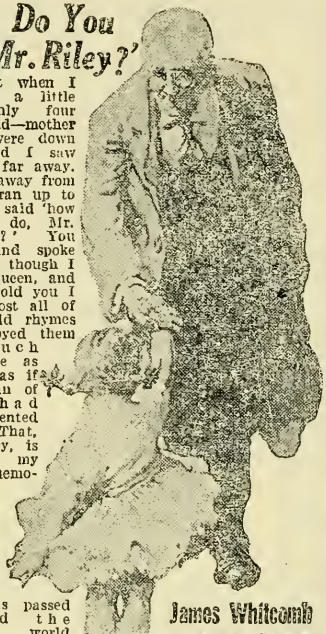

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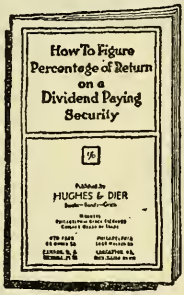

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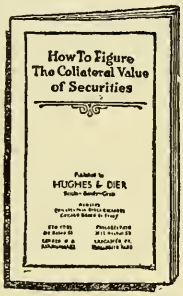
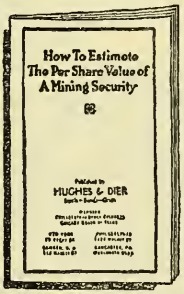
Collateral Security



THERE is no factor in market transactions of greater importance to the investor than a thorough working knowledge of the subject of collateral security. This subject is carefully explained so that even the least experienced may understand, in the booklet entitled, "HOW TO FIGURE THE COLLATERAL VALUE OF SECURITIES."



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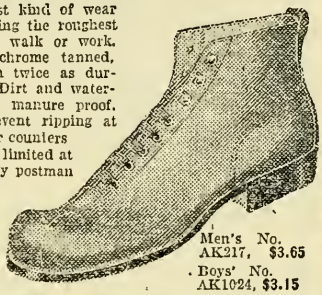

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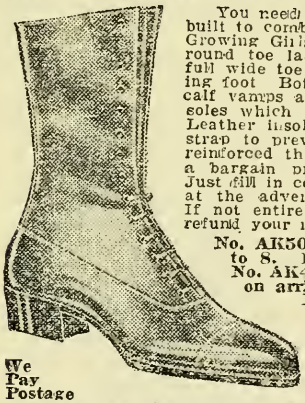

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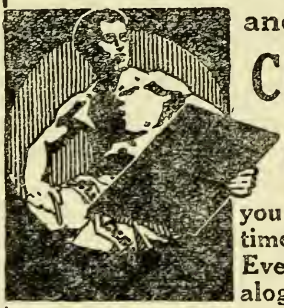

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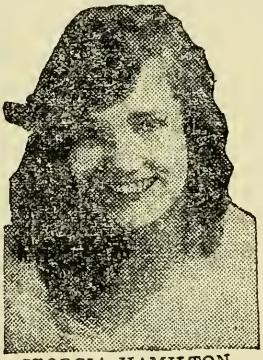

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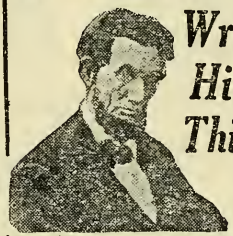

You and your children, and your children's children would own that history and treasure it as the greatest literary work ever produced by an American.

Where Lincoln and Washington stood above the rest of the nation, Woodrow Wilson now stands Above all the great men of other nations, his giant intellect towers. And this—the greatest man in the world to-day—has written the history of the nation—Read a

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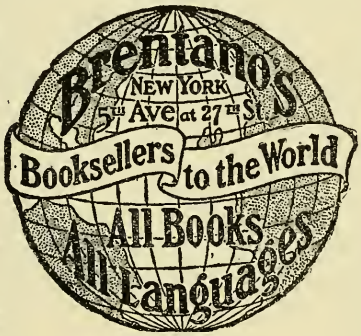

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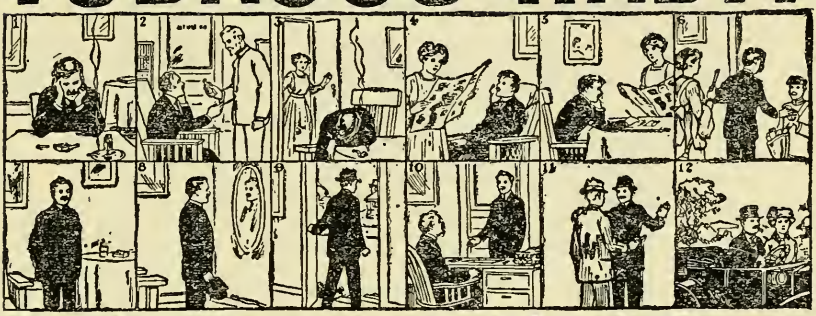

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Tobacco is poisonous and seriously injures health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, **sleeplessness,** gas belching, **gnawing,** or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach; **constipation, headache,** weak eyes, **loss of vigor,** red spots on skin, **throat irritation,** catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, **heart failure, melancholy,** lung trouble, **impure (poisoned) blood,** heartburn, torpid liver, **loss of appetite,** bad teeth, **foul breath,** lassitude, **lack of ambition,** weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders.

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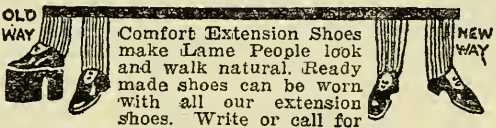

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31x4.....	8.00	2.25	35x5.....	12.50	3.50
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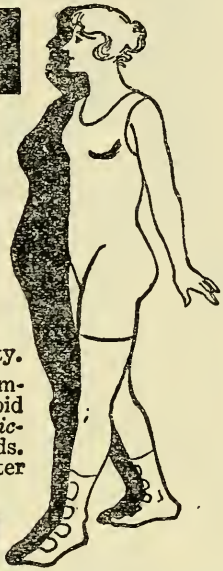

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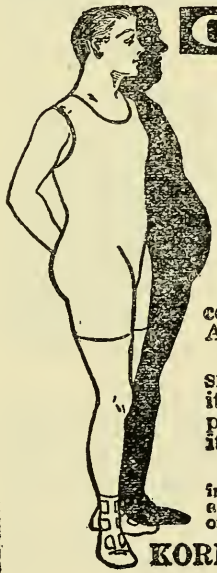

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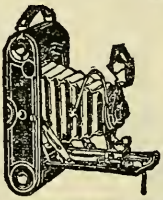

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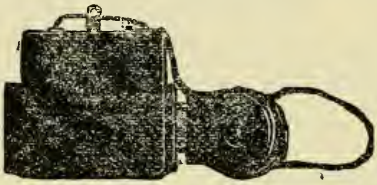

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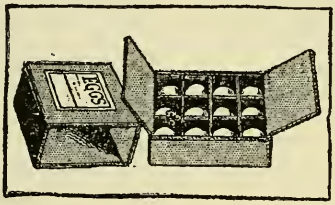

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Yet now, at an age over 66, I have a luxuriant growth of soft, strong, lustrous hair! No trace of baldness. The pictures shown here are from my photographs.

From recent photo.

Indians' Secret of Hair Growth Free

Photo when bald.

At a time when I had become discouraged at trying various hair lotions, tonics, specialists' treatments, etc., I came across, in my travels, a Cherokee Indian "medicine man" who had an elixir that he asseverated would grow my hair. Although I had but little faith, I gave it a trial. To my amazement a light fuzz soon appeared. It developed, day by day, into a healthy growth, and ere long my hair was as prolific as in my youthful days.

That I was astonished and happy is expressing my state of mind mildly.

Obviously, the hair roots had not been dead, but were dormant in the scalp, awaiting the fertilizing potency of the mysterious pomade.

I negotiated for and came into possession of the principle for preparing this mysterious elixir, now called Kotalko, and later had the recipe put into practical form by a chemist.

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For women's hair.

My honest belief is that hair roots rarely die even when the hair falls out through dandruff, fever, excessive dryness or other disorders. I have been told by experts that often when hair falls out the roots become imbedded within the scalp, covered by hard skin, so that they remain for a time like bulbs or seeds in a bottle which will grow when fertilized. Shampoos (which contain alkalis) and hair lotions which contain alcohol are enemies to the hair, as they dry it, making it brittle. Kotalko contains those elements of nature which give new vitality to the scalp and hair. To prove the GENUINENESS of Kotalko, I will send the recipe FREE on request. Or I will mail a testing box of Kotalko with the recipe for 10 cents, silver or stamps. Satisfy yourself. You want to stop falling hair, eliminate dandruff or cover that bald spot with healthy hair. Get the testing box, apply once or twice daily—watch in your mirror! Address:

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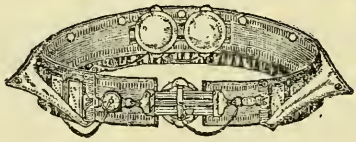

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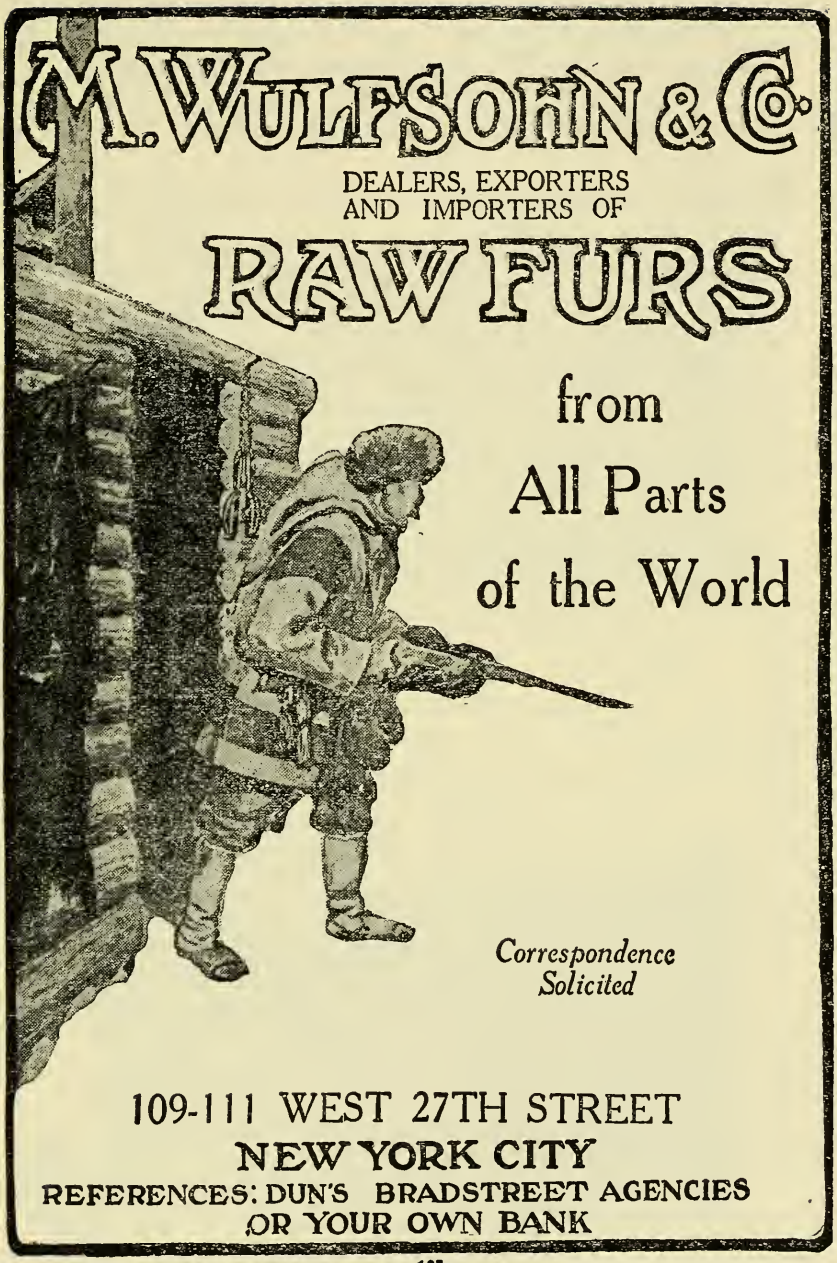

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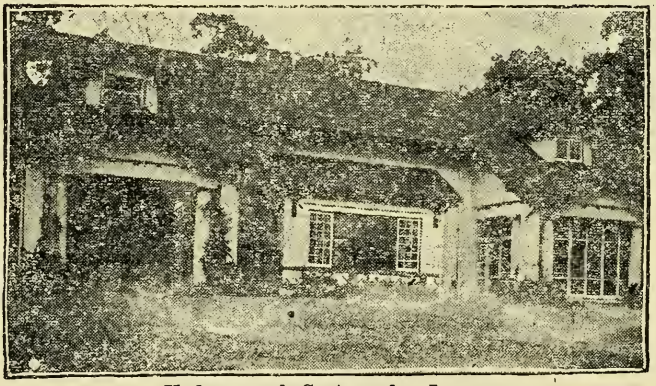

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At all social gatherings, some one is sooner or later sure to suggest music. When the others gather around for the fun, the one who can take no part feels hopelessly out of it—a wall flower—a mere listener and looker on!

Or those long and lonesome evenings at home, when minutes seem like hours—how quickly the time would pass if you could spend it at the piano or organ—or in making a violin "talk," or in enjoying some other instrument.

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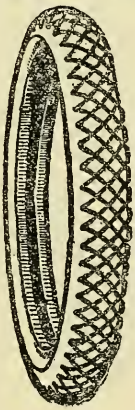

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32x4	10.90	3 45	35x5	14 60	4.75
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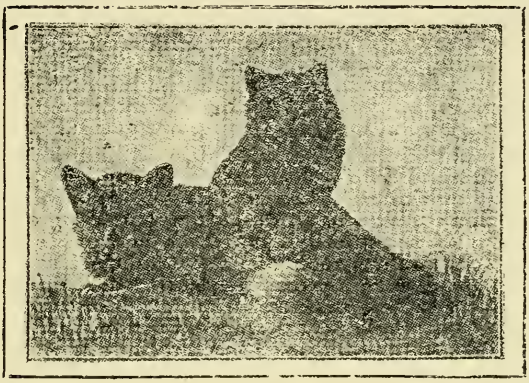

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How Polly Made My Salary Do

WHEN the war started and all prices began ballooning I thought that I was due for a raise. But the boss had contrary ideas. The war wouldn't help our business any. Then, when the armistice was signed, I figured a boost in salary was a certainty—and I got it. But getting by while the world's championship finish fight was being staged was the trick. We did it. That is, Polly, my wife, did it.

Polly and I talked over the turndown I got when I hit the boss the first time.

"Never mind Don," she said. "We'll manage somehow." The way she said it and the smile on her face stopped me from worrying right then and there. When Polly says she'll do a thing it's as good as done.

Well, I brought the little old pay check home every Saturday night. Polly would take it, kiss me, smile and say nothing. I was watching her to see how she was going to do the trick. I figured that she'd start by cutting me down to one egg twice a week instead of a pair three times. But I was wrong there. I began to look for stews—you know the kind, cheap but nourishing and filling—to make their appearance oftener. But we continued to have steaks and roasts and chops just as regularly as before.

"How much is steak now?" I asked one night while biting a particularly tender and tasty one.

"Forty-eight cents a pound," answered Polly, never batting an eye but smiling as usual.

I couldn't figure how she did it. So I thought the cut in our living expenses would surely come in our clothes. But Polly blossomed out in new raiment as regularly as before and I didn't have to wear my Spring overcoat through the Winter or tell the tailor to put patches on my trousers and be sure to see that the goods matched.

So I gave it up. But never a yelp out of Polly. She didn't make me miserable by wishing that I'd make more money so we could have this or that or something else that was beyond us. In fact, we seemed to have more than ever before.

The other night when I came home and told Polly about the raise, of course she was glad like any other wife would be. I had figured the raise would ease the strain on her. When I told Polly that, you should have been there to see her laugh.

"Strain? Why Don, boy, where'd you get the idea that living on what you were making was a strain?"

That was a stunner. Finally I managed to counter with, "Well, how in the name of Pershing, Foch, Haig and the allied armies, including Rumania, did you manage to do it?"

"You just said it, Don," she came back at me. "I **managed.**"

She left the room a minute and came back holding something behind her.

"What have you got there—Beatrice Fairfax's 'Hints to Blushing Brides?'" I asked, trying to be funny.

"No," she shot back. "It's the all-wool, yard wide, genuine First Aid to Anaemic Salaries, otherwise and more generally known as Woolson's Economy Expense Book."

"When you told me that there was no extra money coming in to meet the higher cost of things I knew that something had to be done. I didn't

know what. Well, I've always admired Kate Douglas for the way she managed to get along on Charley's small salary. So I decided to ask her advice. She had just one thing to say: 'Get a Woolson Economy Expense Book.' I did. With the aid of this little book, Don, I not only managed to live within your salary and give us everything we had been accustomed to, but I really and truly saved money. And that's something we never had been able to do."

Then Polly showed me how, by budgeting her expenses and mine according to the book and by keeping accurate track of all expenses, she had cut out all unnecessary expenditures and reduced the necessary ones.

It was all a case of managing.

Today every man and woman should spend his income intelligently. There can be no argument about this fact. This nation, to win the war, had to conserve. You cannot practice economy by simply being willing to do so. Woolson's Economy Expense Book will absolutely, and in the best and simplest way, keep an account of your income and expenses. By it you can compare every type of expense by weeks, months, and years. You can lay out a budget which will guide you surely and certainly to a proper use of your income.

In the front of the book are many ideas on the saving of money. Budgets founded on practical experience are supplied. You can draw up a budget for yourself, after a study of those which other people have used.

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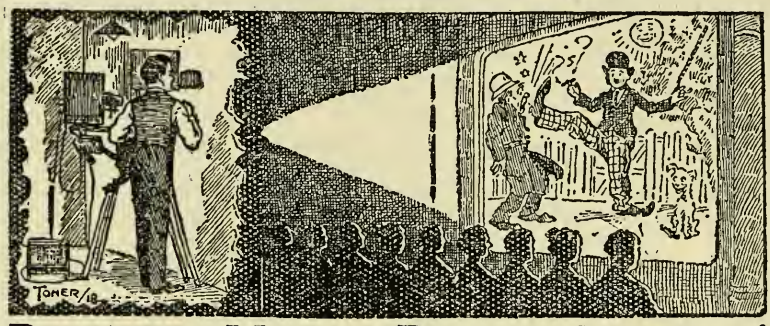

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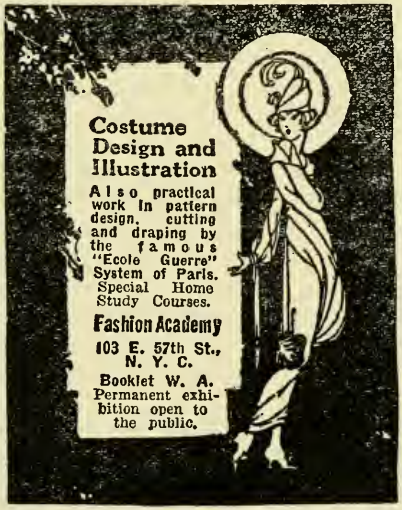

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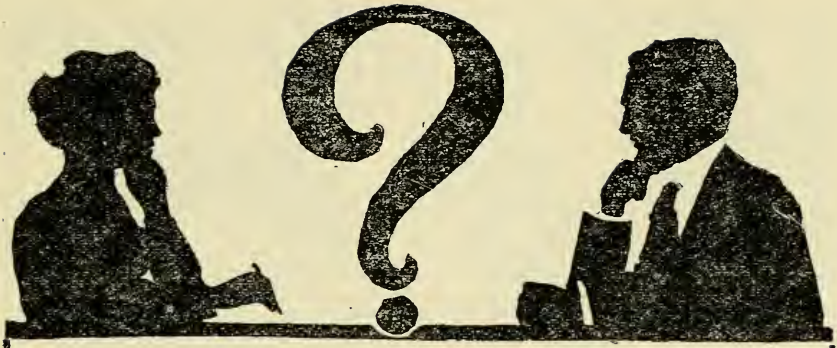

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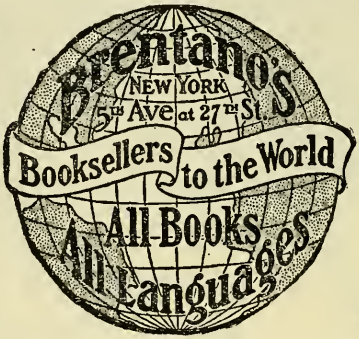

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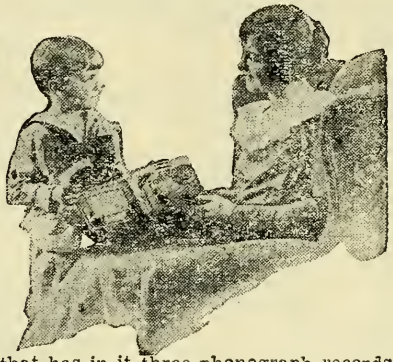

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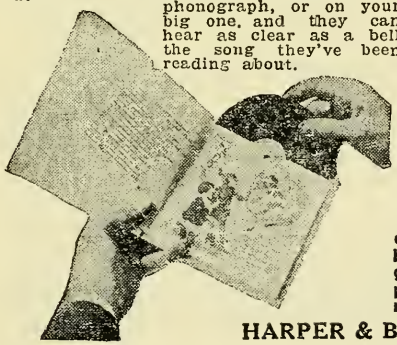

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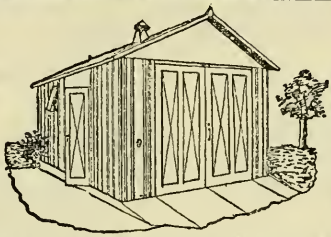

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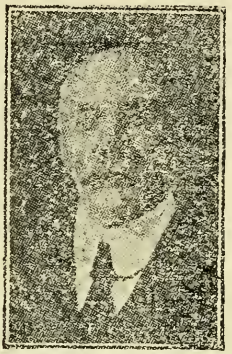

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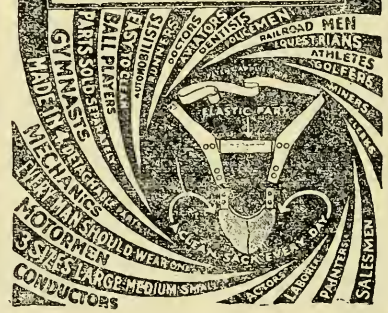

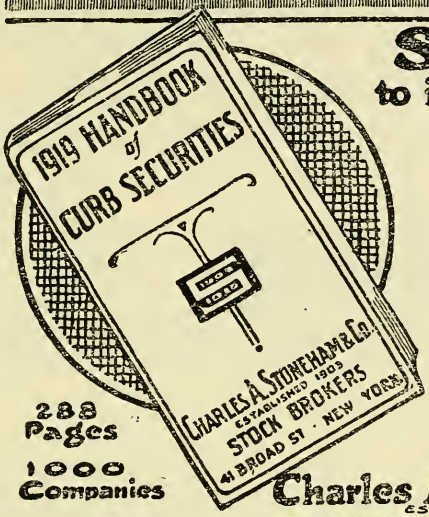

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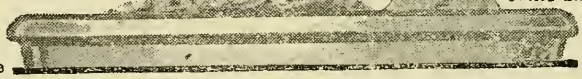

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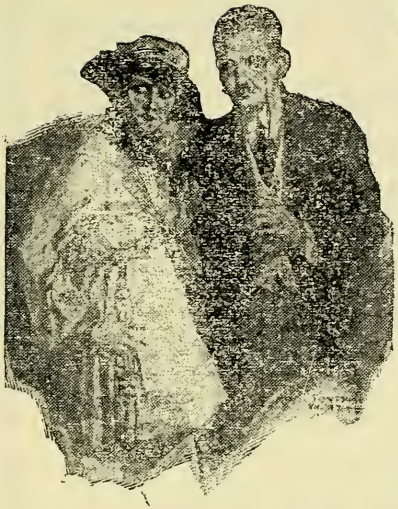

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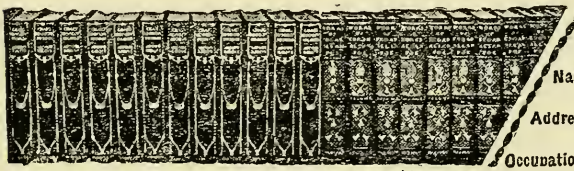

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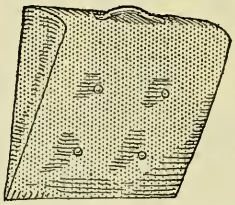

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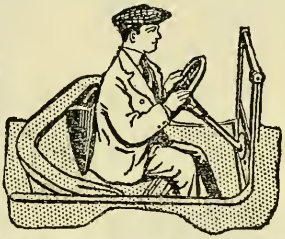

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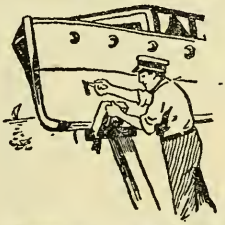

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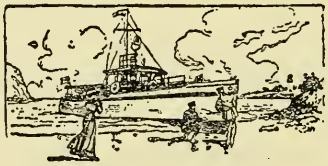

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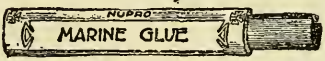

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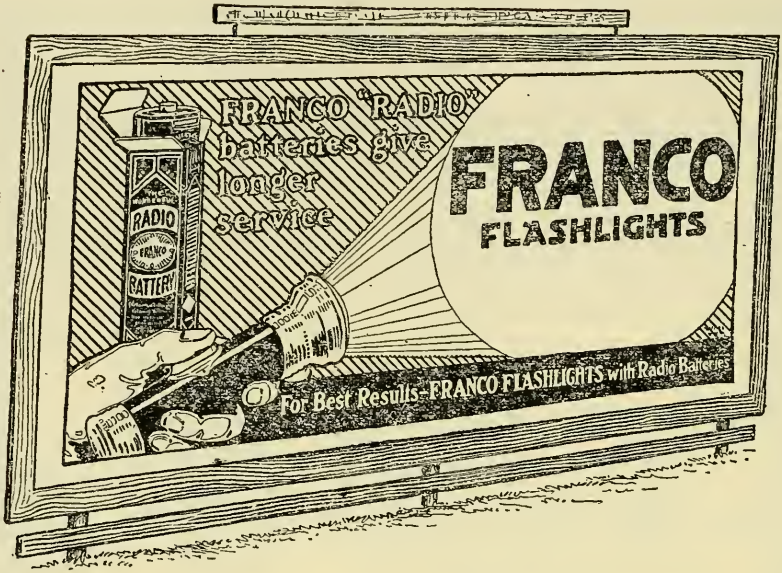

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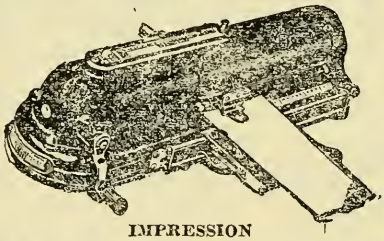

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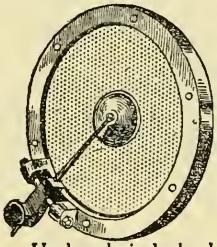

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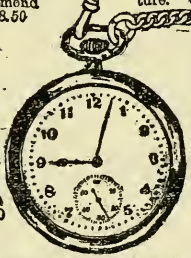

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New York—Physicians who have tested the sap of the Mexican Maguey Plant in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys believe that an important discovery has been made.

The Therapeutic Gazette, a leading medical journal, says: "Numerous contributions have been made to medical literature on the curative value of the fresh and fermented sap of the Maguey. It is most generally recognized and widely used in diseases of malnutrition, and especially where this has led to disease of the kidneys and bladder. In congested and inflamed states of these organs, in renal inadequacy due to an atonic condition of the epithelial cells of the kidney associated with albumin in the urine and collectively referred to as Bright's Disease, it has been found to be an almost unfailing remedy."

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The Arrow Chemical Co., 51 Union Square, New York City, will mail to those interested a free descriptive booklet; or upon receipt of $3.00 a full sized bottle of AGMEL, containing 336 cubic centimeters of pure concentrated sap, will be sent to any address in the U. S. A. or Canada, all charges prepaid.

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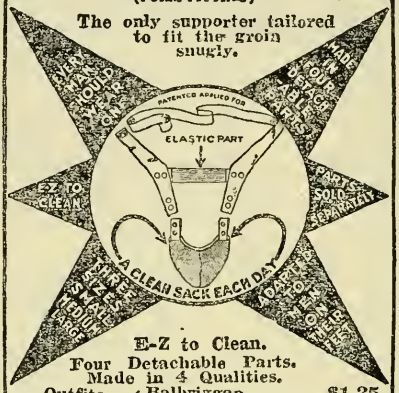

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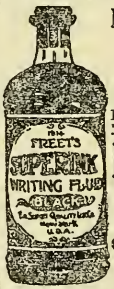

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Do you realize that 10,000,000 hogs have been given Avalon Farms HOG-TONE? Do you realize that HOG-TONE has achieved as great a success and won as great a host of farmer friends in 5 short years as other hog-remedies, condition powders, etc., have in 20 years? Why not send the coupon—or write me a post card TODAY and accept my fair, square 60 Days' Free Trial offer?

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I will ship you one $1.00 bottle of HOG-TONE for each five hogs in your herd the day the coupon below, filled in, reaches this office. That will be sufficient to treat your hogs 60 days or more, according to size. That treatment is guaranteed by me to give you a big profit at marketing time over and above the cost to you of the HOG-TONE. If it doesn't I don't want you to pay me a penny.

Avalon Farms HOG-TONE is a highly concentrated liquid for hogs only. Contains highly important medical conditioner, fattener and worm-remover—liquid ingredients which cannot be combined in Medicated Salts, Stock Foods or Condition Powders of any kind. Safe. Easily mixed with any slops, drinking water, dampened feed. Given only every third day for six weeks and after that once a week. Beyond all question—*This HOG-TONE treatment costs less per hog than any preparation that you can buy or make!*

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The New Way to Strengthen the Eyes

A remarkable new discovery has been made which is revolutionizing the methods of eye treatment. Weak eyes are made strong. Many eye troubles of long standing are being banished in a short time. In this article the author tells details of this wonderful new treatment which requires neither glasses nor medicine.

By Bernarr Macfadden

SOME years ago, a month of severe eye strain—night and day—had hurt my eyes so much that a printed page looked like a black splotch. My eyes watered and pained constantly and I felt that I was in danger of losing the precious gift of sight. I knew that if I started to wear glasses and wore them long enough my sight might be saved, but my eyes would always be crippled. A crutch for my failing sight was not what I wanted. What I was looking for was a way to make my eyes permanently strong.

If your vision is defective and you put glasses in front of your eyes, you're treating the effect rather than the cause. **For glasses do not correct the cause of most eye troubles.** Instead, the eyes learn to depend upon them and get weaker every day. But if you go to the root of your eye trouble and correct the cause, then you have a permanent cure. That's what I wanted—and got!

I knew that the eyes are controlled by a set of muscles and nerves. I was convinced that the muscles of the eye were no different from any other muscles—convinced that they could be strengthened in the same way that you can strengthen the muscles of your leg or arm. And with a few simple principles of eye exercise I started out to make my eyes strong.

A recent photograph of Bernarr Macfadden, the author.

The almost immediate results astonished me. At once I felt that my sight was improving. My eyes stopped watering and all pain disappeared. It was not long before I had completely restored them to their former strength.

My eyes got so strong that I could read without strain under any kind of light—could see clearer and further—and had a keener, more sparkling look than before my trouble. I have never worn glasses and today at the

age of fifty my eyes never strain or water at the finest type.

The simple rules I used have been put into practice in thousands of test cases. Of the many cases taken for treatment hundreds were given immediate relief from all kinds of troubles — scores of others were completely cured. Then these new methods were tested in the public schools and thousands of little children were cured of eye troubles.

These discoveries are of vast importance to the people suffering from eye trouble. So with the assistance of a well-known Opthalogist, I have put these new methods into a course for personal, home-application, called, "Strengthening the Eyes."

No claim is made that this course is a cure-all. In many cases glasses are essential. But if you are wearing glasses because of faulty refraction—far or near sightedness—astigmatism — cross eyes — squint — weak, watering eyes—eye headaches or strain, you at least owe it to yourself to give these methods a fair test.

ANYTHING worth having is worth fighting for. What is more precious than sight? Surely, you would be willing to devote five, ten, fifteen minutes a day to be freed of the inconvenience of glasses; surely the promise of perfect, strong vision should prompt you to give these new discoveries a trial.

Your Eyes Are Precious

Your sight is your most precious gift. Weak eyesight means weak power of observation, eye strain, eye disease, and untold inconvenience. Take no chances with your eyes—you cannot get along without them. Make them stronger every day instead of weaker.

One woman writes: "I notice a great improvement in my eyes since learning to use them right." Another user says: "Your Eye Strengthening Course is fine. My eyes are already improving." (Names on request.)

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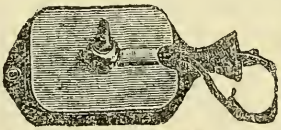

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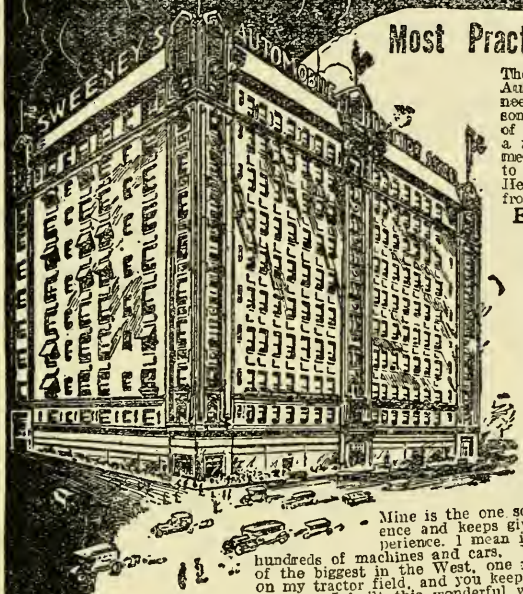

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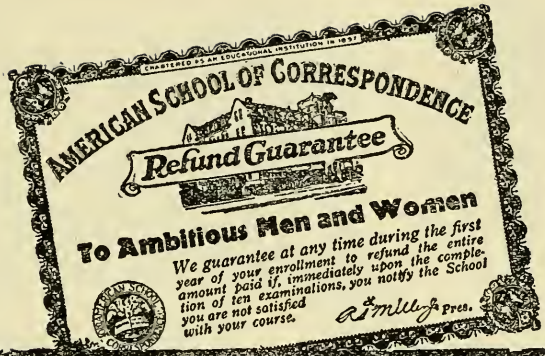

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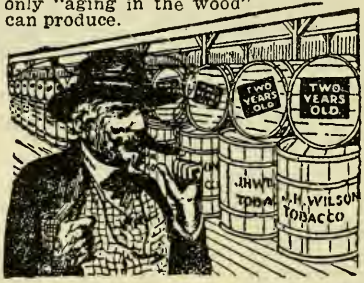

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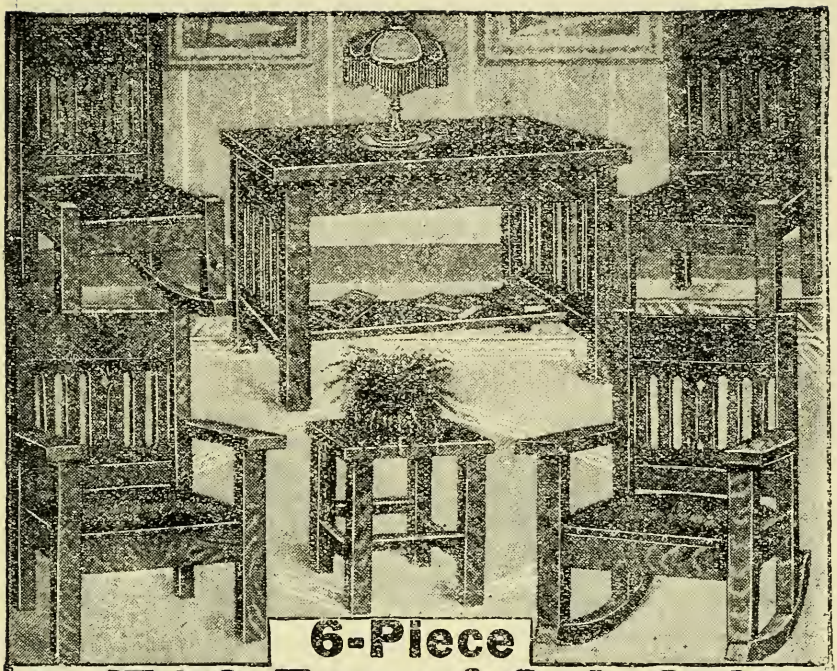

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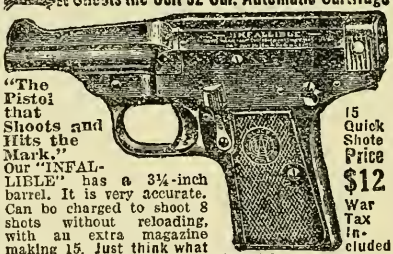

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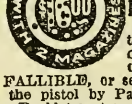

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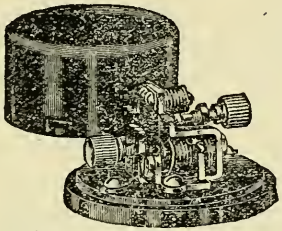

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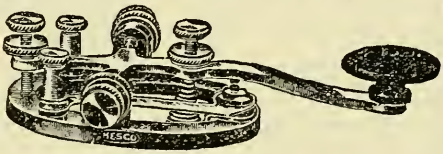

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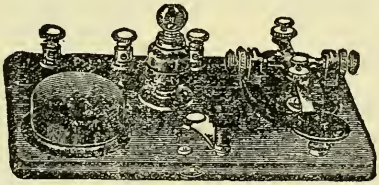

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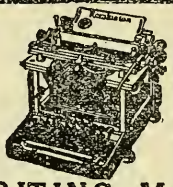

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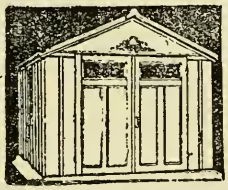

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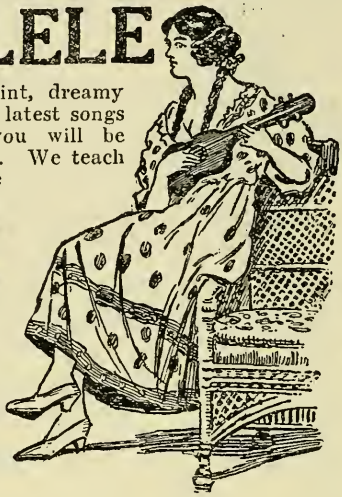

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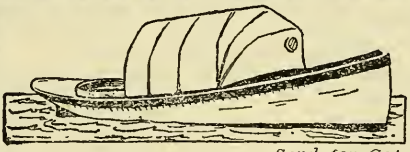

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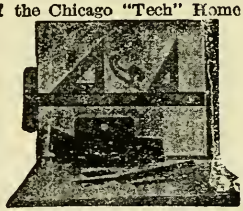

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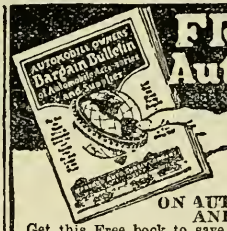

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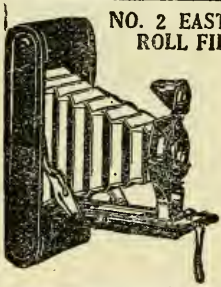

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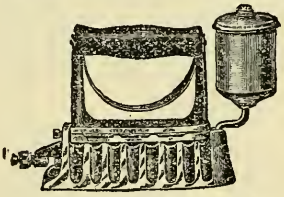

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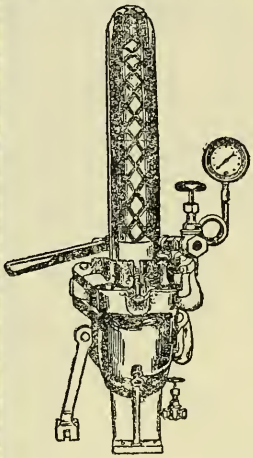

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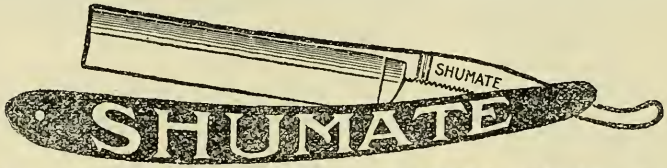

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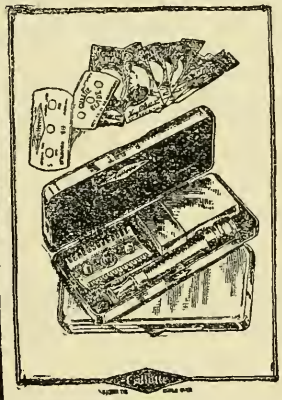

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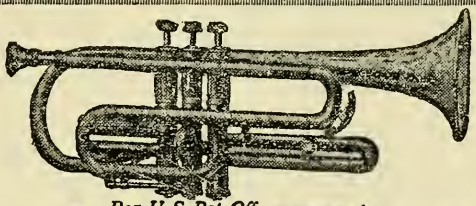

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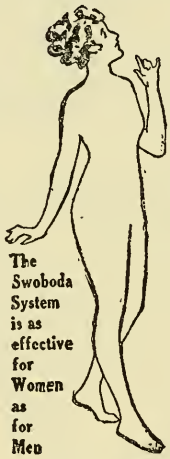

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I made it a point of meeting him and as a matter of courtesy, I asked him to lunch with me.

From the first he proved to be excellent company. I was only too glad to let him lead the conversation. He seemed to be perfectly at home on any subject and talked with an easy flow of language of which I was frankly envious.

I put him down as a student and traveler, who after a university education had been able to spend a few years in cultivating an appreciation for and a knowledge of the things in life which leisure and money permit one to enjoy.

At my invitation he and his wife called at our home not long afterward. In the course of the evening I asked him, casually, about his earlier life and education.

A Discovery

"I was forced to drop school when I was 16 years old," he said. "My parents' circumstances at the time demanded that I go to work and I have been working steadily ever since.

"During my early years in business it seemed to me that there was not much hope for a man whose education was as limited as mine. I felt at a disadvantage in the presence of men who had built a mental background through education. They lived and moved in a world of pleasures from which I seemed to be barred.

"I would never be able to go to school again—I knew that—and the fact was a continual source of grief to me up to the time I learned of the Mentor Association and its work.

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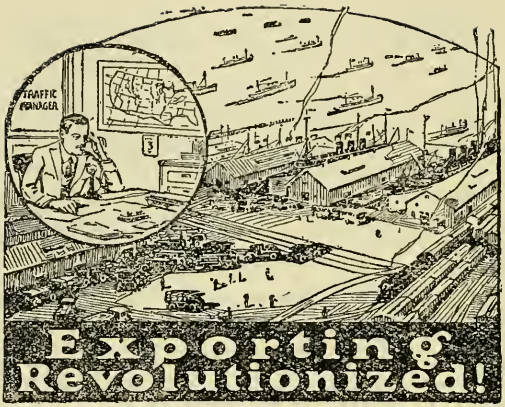

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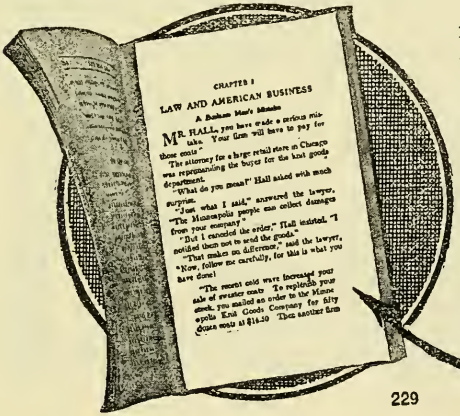

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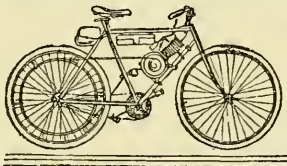

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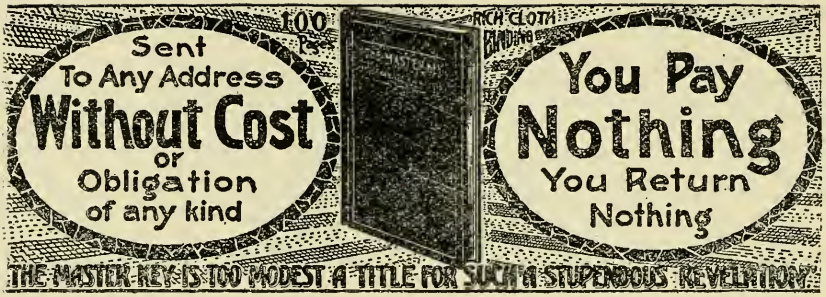

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STRENGTH REPUTATION SERVICE

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THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

THE Treaty of Peace with Austria, handed to her delegates at St. Germain, June 2, 1919, ratified by the National Austrian Assembly on October 17, 1919, and signed by President Karl Seitz of Austria on October 26, 1919, agrees in many respects with the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

The future Austrian frontiers are stated in the Treaty as follows: (1) On Northern Frontier (bordering Czechoslovakia) the existing administrative boundaries which separated Bohemia and Moravia from Upper and Lower Austria—subject to certain financial rectifications, especially in the Gmund and Feldsberg regions and along the Morava River; (2) Bavarian Frontier, no change; (3) Swiss Frontier, no change; (4) Southern Frontier on the Italian border—a line starting from the Col de Reschen and following in general the water sheds between the basins of Inn and the Drave to the north, and the Adige, Piave, and the Tagliamento to the south. This line goes by the Col du Brenner and includes the Sexten Valley and the Height of Tarvis within the Italian Frontiers; the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom line to be improved at a future date. By the Treaty Marburg and Radkersburg are left in the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. The line passes just east of Bleiburg, and crosses the Drave above its junction with the Lavant. This goes north of the Drave; (5) Hungarian Frontier, no change.

Under the Treaty Austria gets thirty years from May 1, 1921, in which to make financial reparation to the Allied Powers. Austria, like Germany, is required to restore to Belgium various works of art; and must give up to Poland the Gold Cup of King Ladislas; and is to restore to Czechoslovakia many historical documents removed by Maria Theresa and works of art taken from the Bohemian Royal Castles by various Austrian Emperors. Annexation of Austria by Germany is forbidden. The Austrian Army is not to exceed 30,000 men and the navy is limited to patrol boats on the Danube; and there is to be no Austrian Military or Naval Aviation established. Austria is to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of religious and political liberty and justice.

The disposition of Fiume is still (Dec. 15, 1919) in abeyance.

BULGARIAN PEACE TREATY.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allies and Bulgaria was signed at Neuilly, November 27, 1919. Reparation was fixed at 2,500,000,000 francs. Bulgaria cedes Thrace to the Allies for future disposition. Greek rights in Thrace, the European frontiers at Constantinople, and the Southern Dobrudja remain to be settled. Roumania annexed the Dobrudja in 1913.

The World War, 1914-1918—The assassination at Saraievo, Serbia, of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand is usually assigned as the immediate or provoking cause of the war which involved nearly every European nation, the United States, Japan, China, and some of the South and Central American countries. Austria-Hungary demanded trial of the alleged assassins by procedures and a tribunal which Serbia considered inconsistent with the sovereignty of an independent state to agree to. Austria declared war July 28, 1914; Russia at once began mobilizing her armies, and Germany declared war on Russia, invaded Luxemburg August 1, demanded free passage through Belgium, declared war on France on the 3d, and overran Belgium and Northern France August 4 to 26. Giving breach of Belgian neutrality as the ground, Great Britain declared war on Germany August 4; on the 16th landed an expeditionary force in France.

In September, 1914, Germany and Austria began a submarine warfare on British shipping which they soon extended to ships of all nations. A British passenger ship, Lusitania, was sunk by German torpedoes May 7, 1915, having on board a number of Americans, 114 of whom were drowned. This ultimately brought the United States in, Congress declaring war April 6, 1917. Italy declared war on Austria May 24, 1915, and on Germany August 28, 1916. Japan, as England's ally, declared war on Germany August 23, 1914.

The contest was mainly in France and Belgium; battles of Mons Charlerol, August 21-23, 1914; the Marne, September 6-10; Yser, in Flanders, October 16-28; Ypres (saving channel ports), October 17 to November 17 (decisive day, October 31); Ypres (again), April 17 to May 17, 1915; Verdun, February 21-25, 1916; the Somme, July 1 to September 26; Germans evacuated 1,300 square miles of French territory on 100-mile front and retired to "Hindenburg line" March 17-19, 1917; battles of Arras, April 9 to May 14; the Aisne, April 16 to May 6; Verdun, August 20-24; Cambrai, November 22 to December 13; German drive on 50-mile front, Arras to La Fere, March 21-29, 1918, and another, Vaux to Champagne region, began July 15, 1918. On July 15, United States troops at first fell back about four miles, then counter-attacked and drove the Germans back to the Marne. From this time on the Allied forces drove the Germans.

The first American troops reached France June 26, 1917, and United States Marines pierced the German lines at Chateau-Thierry, June 10, 1918. Marshal Foch began drive on 15-mile front August 20, 1918; the Allies advanced on 90-mile front September 5 to October 1, and pursued retreating Germans, October 1 to 29.

On November 11, 1918, Austria accepted truce terms and the Allies settled on and signed truce terms for Germany. On November 11, 1918, German envoys signed Allied armistice terms. President Wilson read terms to Congress in joint session and announced the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals.

Russia invaded East Prussia August 18, 1914, was badly beaten at battle of Tannenberg, August 26, and driven out September 16. The Russians also overran Galicia, August 25 to December 16; again invaded Prussia, January 25, 1915, capturing Przemysl March 17. On June 3 Germans and Austrians recaptured Przemysl, and from July 12 to September 18 conquered Russian Poland, taking Warsaw August 4; Brest-Litovsk, August 25, and Vilna, September 18. On account of pro-German activities in Persia, Russian forces advanced on Teheran, November 10, 1915, and took Trebizond April 17, 1916. Russian forces also overran Volhynia and Bukowina, June 4 to 30, 1916, taking Czernowitz June 17. A revolution took place in Russia March 11, to 15, 1917; Czar Nicholas II abdicated March 15, 1917.

Italians advanced against Austria on the Isonzo front May 15 to September 15, 1917, taking Gorizia August 9, and Monte San Gabriella September 14. The Austrians, re-enforced by Germans, made a counter-drive October 24 to December 24, the Italian line shifting to the Piave and Brenta Rivers and the Asiago plateau.

The Austrians, aided by Germans and Bulgarians, made conquest of Serbia, October 6 to December 2, 1915, took Nish November 5, Prizrend November 30, and Monastir December 2.

Roumania entered the war on the side of the Allies August 27, 1916, but was soon crushed; Bucharest fell December 6, 1916, the Dobrudja conquered January 2, 1917, Fascani taken January 8, 1917.

On Dec. 3, 1918, President Wilson left Washington with his wife and suite; on Dec. 4 the party departed from New York on the George Washington; Dec. 13 they reached France; Jan. 12, 1919, the preliminary Peace Conference began at Paris, and on Jan. 18 the first formal session of the conference opened. The draft of the pact was handed to the German delegates on May 7. A week later the Austrian delegates began to gather at St. Germain. The German delegates signed the treaty, at Versailles, June 28, and the next day Mr. Wilson and party left France for America. He submitted the German Treaty to the Senate on July 10, and the Senate rejected it on Nov. 19. For other dates see under The Austrian Peace Treaty, on this same page, also the Treaty of Peace with Germany, page 616.

Fighting has been going on in Russia, north and south, almost constantly between the Allies and the Bolshevists; and until late in 1919 among Germans, Poles, Finns, Letts, and Esthonians; D'Annunzio seized Fiume for Italy; and there has been fighting in Siberia.

The Supreme Court of the United States on December 15 upheld unanimously the Wartime Prohibition Act, approved by the President on November 21, 1918, and providing that on and after June 30, 1919, and until the conclusion of the war and the termination of demobilization, it "shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits, and during said time no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes except for export." The court's decision, read by Justice Brandeis, was rendered in suits brought in October, 1919, by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co., and in December, 1919, by Dryfoos, Bloom & Co. of New York City, to restrain withdrawals and sales. Incidentally, Justice Brandeis declared that the constitutional amendment establishing Prohibition is binding on all the States as well as the Federal Government.

The first action attacking the validity of National Prohibition was presented in the Supreme Court on December 16 when permission was sought by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey to institute original proceedings to have the amendment declared unconstitutional in New Jersey and have the State officials there enjoined from enforcing the act. After accepting the brief proposed by the association, the court withheld its decision on granting permission to institute the suit. In addition to enjoining enforcement of the amendment, the association also asked to have the court grant a similar injunction relative to portions of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act affecting the amendment.

The State of Rhode Island and the people thereof on December 17 became complainants before the United States Supreme Court against enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. A petition was filed for permission to bring an original suit to restrain the Federal authorities from making the amendment effective. The request was taken under advisement. Herbert A. Rice, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, presented the petition to the Supreme Court. In doing so he acted under a resolution adopted by the Rhode Island State Legislature instructing him to initiate the proceedings. The petition was directed against Attorney-General Palmer and Excise Commissioner Roper. Its purpose was to nullify the Volstead Enforcement Act, otherwise known as the National Prohibition Act. The Eighteenth Amendment was charged with violating State's rights.

The soft coal strike ended December 11, the men accepting a 14 per cent. wage increase United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield resigned, and his work was taken over by Railroad Director General W. D. Hines.

Bishop Alex. P Camphor of the Methodist Episcopal Church died December 10 at South Orange, N. J.

Storms on the Gulf, and Southern floods, December 10 and 11, cost a score of lives; sea storms, December 9 to 12, wrecked many craft on the northeast American coast.

Norway's municipal elections went "dry."

George F. Rand, President of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., was killed in an airplane accident near London, December 11, while flying from Paris.

Villista raiders kidnapped Frank Hugo near Musquiz, Mexico.

Gen. Pershing's report on the American Army in France, made public December 13, says: "The earnest belief of every member of the Expeditionary Forces in the justice of our cause was productive of a form of self-imposed discipline among our soldiers which must be regarded as an unusual development of this war, a fact which materially aided us to organize and employ in an incredibly short space of time the extraordinary fighting machine developed in France. Our troops generally were strongly imbued with an offensive spirit essential to success. The veteran divisions had acquired not only this spirit but the other elements of fine discipline. In highly trained divisions, commanders of all grades operate according to a definite system calculated to concentrate their efforts where the enemy is weakest."

The Poles have invaded Lithuania. Bolshevists have taken Poltava

Enver Pasha was reported, December 13, to have been crowned King of Kurdistan

The Carmania and the Maryland collided December 10 off Cape Race.

The steamship Grange Park went ashore on Long Island December 13.

The former German liner De Kalb burned to the water's edge December 14 in the Hudson River at New York. She was formerly the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, notorious Teuton war raider.

The body of missing five-year-old James Blake was washed ashore December 14 at Atlantic City.

The Youngstown, O., Board of Education bars Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" from the schools because of the portrayal of Shylock.

Paderewski resigned as Polish Premier.

Cardinal Cos died December 17 at Madrid, Spain.

The Colorado Legislature has ratified the Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution

THE LABOR CONFERENCES AT WASHINGTON.

The National Industrial Conference was summoned by President Wilson to Washington on Oct. 6, 1919. Secretary of Labor Wilson was temporary, and Secretary of the Interior Lane permanent, Chairman. There were three groups of delegates representing (1) the public, (2) the employers, (3) the employés. The conference split on the question of collective bargaining and trade unionism, and was abandoned Oct. 23

The first International Labor Conference, summoned under the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Germany, began at Washington, Oct. 29, 1919, and adjourned Nov. 29, subject to the call of a governing body of twenty-four members, created by the conference, and headed by Arthur Fontaine of the French Ministry of Labor. Germany was not represented at the conference, which laid out a labor programme to be recommended in 1920 to the various bodies in the League of Nations. The chief features are: prohibiting industrial work for children under fourteen years (twelve years in Japan); prohibiting women in night industrial work; providing for free public employment offices; regulating women's work with regard to child-bearing, and providing for education opportunities for children employed in industries.

LATE SPORTS.

BOXING—Pete Herman defeated Patsy Johnson, 6 rounds, P. V., Philadelphia; Jack Britton K. O. Billy Ryan, 11 rounds, Canton, O., December 1. Georges Carpentier K. O Joe Beckett, 1 round, London, Eng., December 4. Jack Sharkey defeated Jimmy Wilde, 10 rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, December 6. Benny Leonard K. O., Mel Coogan, 2 rounds, Jersey City, December 10.

WRESTLING—Joe Stecher defeated Wladek Zbyszko in one fall match, New York, December 8; time, 2 h. 24 m. 16 s.

COURT TENNIS—Jay Gould, amateur, defeated Walter Kinsella, professional, for American open championship at Philadelphia, December 2-4-6, seven sets to four. Scores: 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, 6—5, 6—0, 3—6, 5—6, 1—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

RUNNING—National A. A. U , Senior Cross Country Championship, New York, November 29—Won by F. Faller, Boston, 32m. 26 1-5s.

BILLIARDS—National Professional Three-Cushion Billiard Championship, Cleveland, O., November 19—Won by R. L. Cannefax, 8 games won, 1 lost; second, C. McCourt, 7 and 2; third, P. Maupone, 6 and 3.

AVIATION—Capt. Ross Smith reached Port Darwin, Australia, on December 10, completing his winning airplane flight from London, England, to Australia via India. He left London on November 12 and by outdistancing Lieut. Etienne Poulet won the $50,000 prize offered for the flight.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE—New York, November 30-December 6. All teams were tied at 2,501 1-9 miles and positions were awarded according to points scored in sprints during week's racing Final standing by points: Goullet and Madden, 818; Egg and Dupuy, 684; McNamara and Magin, 633; Hill and Drobach, 360; Coburn and Kopsky, 298; Hanley and Laurence, 228; Arets and Beyl, 116; Keller and Weber, 111.

RELATIVE STANDING OF THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD, JANUARY 1, 1919.

Type of Vessel.	1. Great Britain.		2. United States.		3. Germany.		4. Japan.		5. France.		6. Russia.		7. Italy.		8. Austria-Hungary.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships	52	1,060,000	30	611,690	25	370,737	12	258,847	18	336,716	11	200,662	9	158,060	11	138,501
Battle cruisers	9	206,300					7	152,950								
Cruisers	23	286,600	8	111,900	2	18,104	10	87,051	16	169,804	11	89,750	5	45,696	1	7,183
Light cruisers	73	301,210	12	53,280	21	74,264	8	32,045	1	2,421	1	3,300	6	19,538	6	18,401
Coast-defense vessels	16	100,690	4	12,900			2	26,190					1	1,650		
Torpedo-boat destroyers	351	350,470	106	109,857	98	60,121	62	37,055	66	37,515	89	63,278	4			
Torpedo boats	31	8,685			82	14,634	19	2,249	79	7,690			37	23,506	21	11,811
Submarines	144	102,007	84	32,176	45	23,809	16	3,414	59	26,522	44	19,532	96	15,155	62	12,569
	3				3								71	21,460	13	3,974
													3		6	
	702	2,415,902	244	931,803	276	561,669	136	599,801	239	580,668	156	376,522	232	285,065	120	192,439
BUILDING AND PROJECTED.																
Battleships			13	486,200	3	75,600	1	32,000	5	124,150	1	27,300	4	123,600	4	96,400
					1		3		4	116,000						
Battle cruisers	4	164,800	6	211,800	1	27,000					4	130,000				
					3											
Cruisers			10	71,000												
Light cruisers	23	125,235			3		2	7,000			8	57,600			3	14,169
							5									
Torpedo-boat destroyers	100	117,565	238	286,779	34	33,300	1	1,300	1	890	17	21,800	10	8,740	1	800
	4						15									
Torpedo boats					7	1,400							4	640		
Submarines	73	68,196	83	68,694	162		4	2,700	9	6,078	1	650	5	2,436	3	1,500
	6						23								10	
	210	475,796	350	1,124,473	214	137,300	54	43,000	19	247,118	31	237,350	23	135,416	21	112,869

Large guns: (12-inch)—Great Britain, 196; France, 88; Japan, 52; Russia, 84; Italy, 72. (13.5-inch)—Great Britain, 184; France, 30. (14-inch)—Great Britain, 10; Japan, 72. (15-inch)—Great Britain, 94.

A British official statement gives their fleet, as of January 1, 1920, as follows: Dreadnoughts, 46; pre-dreadnoughts, 21; cruisers, 34; light cruisers, 89; destroyers, 340; torpedo boats, 96; submarines, 147.

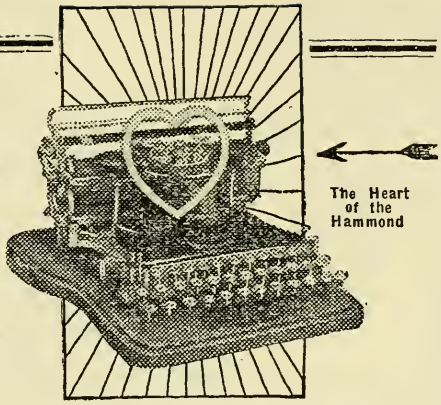
French fleet, as of January 1, 1920: Dreadnoughts, 7; pre-dreadnoughts, 13; armored cruisers, 15; protected cruisers, 18; gunboats, 35; destroyers, 80; torpedo boats, 153; submarines, 114.

Japan, as of January 1, 1920: Dreadnoughts, 9; pre-dreadnoughts, 13; armored cruisers, 12; light cruisers, 12; torpedo gunboats, 5; destroyers, 92; torpedo boats, 26; submarines, 39.

TOTAL NAVAL EXPENDITURES BY PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

Fiscal Year.	Great Britain. (Apr. 1 to Mar. 31)	United States. (July 1 to June 30)	Germany. (Apr. to Mar.)	France. (Jan. to Dec.)	Russia. (Jan. to Dec.)	Italy. (July 1 to June 30)	Japan. (Apr. to Mar.)	Total.
1906-1907	$152,954,342	$98,392,144	$58,344,300	$59,514,296	$60,703,557	$25,865,668	$30,072,061	$485,846,368
1907-1908	151,880,617	117,353,475	69,133,500	60,685,813	43,012,166	27,516,454	35,124,346	504,706,370
1908-1909	156,401,161	120,421,578	80,737,626	62,194,916	49,682,482	30,453,697	39,347,332	539,238,793
1909-1910	181,936,341	122,247,365	95,047,820	64,899,589	58,059,040	31,812,885	35,005,719	589,008,759
1910-1911	202,056,258	111,791,979	103,302,773	74,102,439	46,520,465	40,595,204	36,889,158	615,258,277
1911-1912	211,596,296	133,559,072	107,178,480	80,371,109	56,680,915	40,780,987	42,944,329	673,111,187
1912-1913	224,443,296	129,787,233	109,989,096	81,692,832	82,019,633	41,893,420	46,510,216	716,335,726
1913-1914	237,530,459	136,858,301	112,091,125	90,164,625	117,508,657	49,550,147	48,105,152	791,808,466
1914-1915	260,714,275	142,959,092	113,993,329	123,828,872	128,954,733	56,920,440	68,111,653	895,396,088
1915-1916	1,001,202,544	152,821,540				135,736,207		
1916-1917	1,020,003,279	261,403,176				161,482,062		
1917-1918		1,214,995,767				224,933,966		

I Do The World's Work



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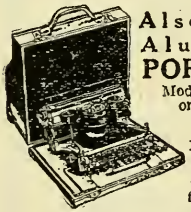

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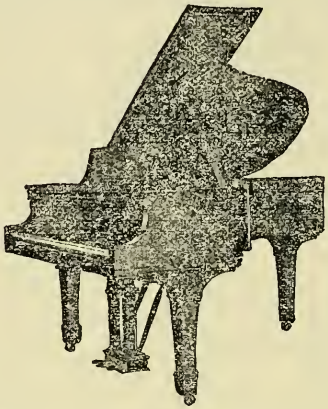

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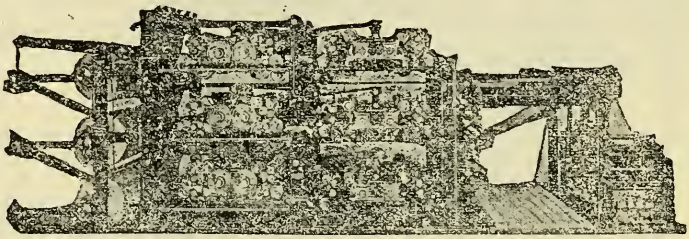

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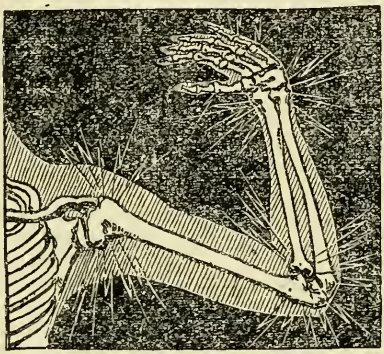

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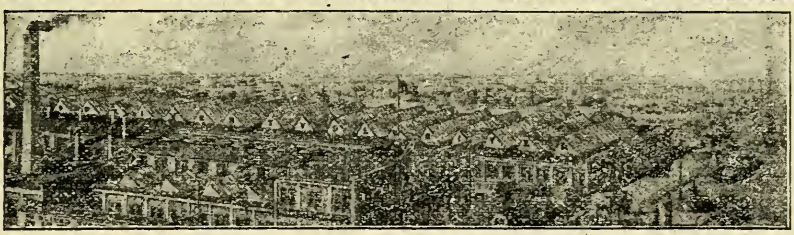

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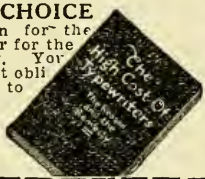

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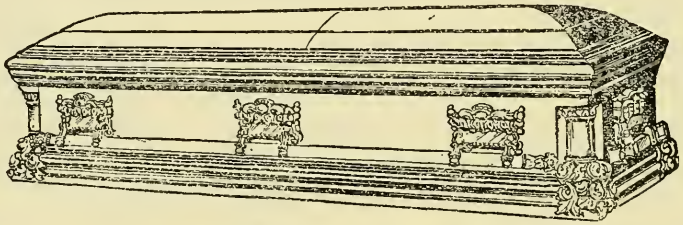

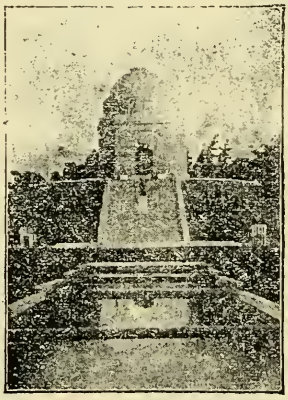

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Familiarity Breeds Contempt—

But Little Ills Are Now Known To Be Danger Signals

It was not so very long ago that a cold was considered merely an incident, and though troublesome, perhaps inconvenient, was hardly serious enough to require medical attention unless it was a particularly hard one. When, however, Pneumonia became more prevalent and virulent some years ago, folks began to recognize a cold as the invariable preliminary to this dangerous complaint and recognized it for what it always had been—a danger signal and a warning to busy ourselves with a treatment to correct it.

And now with the advent of the dreaded Spanish Influenza and the tremendous, fearful record of mortality it is but seldom we hear the old familiar expression, "It doesn't amount to anything—just a little cold." To every one now it is a Danger Signal demanding prompt attention.

It is most interesting and marvelous, as a matter of fact, how faithful old Mother Nature is in throwing out Danger Signals to us of approaching illness. She is just as infallible as a perfectly operated railroad. And if we are wise enough to obey her block-signals, we can almost invariably avoid entering the "danger zone."

Just as does a railroad, too, Dame Nature requires a clear track and failing it she displays the most infallible Danger Signal of them all. Physicians are unanimously agreed that the great majority of human ills are superinduced by an accumulation of waste in the lower intestine—that's the reason that a laxative is almost invariably the first treatment prescribed by a physician, no matter what your complaint may be.

Under our present mode of living there are few if any folks who are free from this accustomed waste—that's the reason that more drugs are used for this particular purpose in this country than for all other ills combined.

As usual, before any of these ills develop, Faithful Nature throws out her Danger Signal, readily recognized in slight headaches, biliousness, constipation, or that feeling of inertia or lack of ambition which always accompanies accumulated waste—for this waste is the most dangerous poison known to man. And when the blood in circulating takes up even the little that it does in passing near, the nourishing quality of that blood is reduced and all our functions are weakened, making us an easy prey to whatever complaint we are most susceptible.

Now in this time when we are properly trying to avoid dosing ourselves with medicines as much as possible, it would be sad if Nature herself had not provided us with a natural method of correcting our trouble when her Danger Signals appear.

And this she has done.

For twenty-five years, in a conservative way, Internal Baths have been gaining favor with millions of progressive Americans as their marvelous results in making folks well and keeping them well by the periodical cleansing of the lower intestine in a thorough though purely natural way have become widely recognized.

For that period of time Charles A. Tyrrell, M. D., producer of the "J. B. L. Cascade," the really effective Internal Bath, specialized on this form of treatment and proved conclusively that, contrary to drugs, the Internal Bath, with purified warm water, was a regulator rather than a habit-former and was the one natural, harmless, effective way of keeping the lower intestine free from poisonous waste.

The host of people who voluntarily testify that it has made them well, keeps them well and has added 50 per cent. to their efficiency speaks more conclusively than any claims that its producers might make. A common expression by its users is "I never feel so well as on the morning after an Internal Bath"—and that is simply because their entire physical structure has been functioning normally without the dragging, enervating handicap of the pernicious, poisonous accumulated waste.

Dr. Tyrrell wrote a remarkable little book on the subject of Internal Baths which is the sum of his experience during twenty-five years of his practice of this Nature method; it will tell you interesting facts about your functions which you have probably never known.

If you wish to inform yourself further on this subject, the importance of which must be decided by you personally, I am informed that this book, entitled "Why Man of To-Day Is Only 50 Per Cent Efficient," will be sent you free on request by Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, 134 West 65th Street, New York, if you mention the "World Almanac."

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✣ October 29, 1911.

THE WORLD throughout the year 1919 continued its fight for progress and reform, and followed the injunction of its founder, Joseph Pulitzer, never to tolerate injustice or corruption In its editorial advocacy of National policies on the morrow of the great war, The World naturally gave first place in its attention to the signing of a just peace. Throughout the year it was foremost in championing the Treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations Covenant as an essential and integral part of the great undertaking. That the agonizing world might not be compelled to wait for peace while starvation and anarchy equally threatened humanity, it argued strongly for the prompt ratification of the Treaty and Covenant without amendments that would commit them again to the consideration of a new Peace Congress, or separately to nations that had already accepted peace Warning the procrastinating Senate of the danger of anarchy, it asked whether it were better to choose "Wilson or Lenine" as the political leader of world thought. Upon the new map of Europe, the new nations born into its sisterhood, The World's comments were in the spirit of broadest liberalism, and it did not hesitate to beg on behalf of the powers lately in conflict with the United States for peace terms possible of fulfilment as the only enduring basis of lasting accord.

In this spirit also it became the duty of The World often to protest against uncalled-for attacks upon Japan and Mexico which, unless energetically countered, might scatter the seeds of international mischief. For the industrial unrest which trailed in the blood-stained and desolated path of the war The World had but the old-fashioned remedy of Work to prescribe. While agreeing that the world-wide enhancement of prices owing to war's destruction and consequent scarcity made substantial advances in wages necessary, it neglected no opportunity to impress the lesson that production, uninterrupted and even increased, was the chief cure for social discontent in so far as its cause was poverty and want. Especially did it set its face against the "New Kaiserism" of labor that would set up minority rule; or cloak revolutionary plots under the banner of labor; or foment strikes in disregard of contracts; or run counter to war regulations prior to the signing and proclamation of peace. Its warnings against strikes which, as in coal mining or the Government railway service, might palsy the industry of the entire Nation and cause untold sufferings to the innocent public were vigorous. As a matter of public justice The World led the press resistance of the United States to "The New Prussianism" of Prohibitionism, as typified in the Anti-Saloon League and its rule-or-ruin officers. While patriotically ready to accept any sumptuary law if necessary for the purposes of the war and during actual conflict, The World exposed and opposed the hypocrisy of Congress in passing a so-called War-Time Prohibition Enforcement Act after demobilization had been completed, and even passing it over the veto of the President almost a year after the signing of the armistice. On behalf of the States in general it protested against the unprecedented sacrifice of guaranteed liberties involved in "Revolution by Amendment;" and for New York State specifically against the ratification of the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment by the legislative representatives of a minority of the people without a referendum.

EVENING WORLD EDITORIAL PAGE.

The option granted this year to payers of a Federal income tax permitting them to pay the total in four instalments extending through the year was first suggested and urged in a series of Evening World editorials. Demand for an inquiry into the causes of the slump in telephone service in New York City started in the editorial columns of The Evening World. The Public Service Commission subsequently ordered the New York Telephone Company to make an 8 per cent. discount on its subscribers' bills. A State law passed last May providing that the Secretary of State may revoke the licenses of chauffeurs and operators of motor vehicles who have proved their unfitness to drive such vehicles followed a plan long advocated by The Evening World to reduce the death rate from automobile accidents. Evening World editorials urged upon the War Department this city's demand for a parade of the 77th Division. The parade was secured.

The Evening World's early warnings as to housing shortage and the menace of rent profiteering in this city proved to have been far-sighted, as did also its repeated expressions of belief that President Wilson should and would make a direct attack upon high cost of living problems as soon as he returned from Paris. Wide attention was given this newspaper's fight against the plan of anthracite coal operators to put up coal prices by deliberately shortening production.

Amid clamorings for higher street car fares in New York, The Evening World has steadily defended the 5-cent fare policy, using the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company under its present management as a concrete object lesson for this city

In the face of unprecedented influences making for disorder and anarchy The Evening World has contended that a Government whose first law is self-preservation must impose limits upon the right of free speech. The Evening World has pointed out and condemned manifestations of an increasing radicalism among public school teachers accompanying the growth of teachers' unions. Throughout the present period of industrial strife and transition, The Evening World has constantly urged and upheld the claims of unorganized workers whose incomes have increased little compared with organized labor highly favored by war; it has attacked the false and pernicious doctrine that the war left a legacy of easier times for everybody; it has preached patriotism, honest toil, and high productive effort as against lawless, predatory reachinge that lead to revolution and chaos.

THE WORLD'S STAFF AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The World was represented at the Paris Peace Conference by Ralph Pulitzer, its Editor; C. M. Lincoln, Managing Editor; J. M. Tuohy, London and Chief Foreign Correspondent; Herbert Bayard Swope, Louis Seibold, Lincoln Eyre, Arno Dosch-Fleurot, Cyril Brown, and William Cook. On January 28 The World printed from Mr. Swope a cable despatch containing the exclusive verbatim record of the Second Plenary Session of the Peace Conference, Saturday, January 25—when the League of Nations was proposed. Mr. Swope sent an exclusive cable to The World from Paris on April 1 giving in detail the amendments to the Covenant. Except for some slight verbal alterations and a few rearrangements the completed document, when finally published, stood as set forth in his despatch. The New York Herald said it was the greatest journalistic feat of the Conference. Mr. Swope was Chairman of the world's press delegation in the fight for publicity against the Council's determination to exclude them from the sessions. He was also Chairman of the American Peace Conference Correspondents' Temporary Organization. Among Mr.

Swope's exclusive stories sent to The World was the news that Italy would retire from the Conference as a result of the difference over the Fiume settlement; news of the substance of the Reparation Treaty—the latter bringing The World into collision with Premier Lloyd George of England. The World won in the battle for publicity Mr. Swope cabled the first definite news of the cost of the war. Mr. Tuohy's articles dealt with the British activities at the Peace Conference. Mr. Seibold made a study of the personnel of the Peace Conference at the Quai d'Orsay, describing all the actors in it and giving to the public a close-up view of the characteristics of the famous men that composed it. Early in the year Mr. Seibold accompanied President Wilson to London, Rome, and the other Italian cities; he was granted an audience with His Holiness, Benedict XV., and cabled an interview that attracted widespread attention. He wrote a description of Brest, the principal American base in France, which showed it to be a tribute to American organization and administration. In May he made a tour of the States in the United States which had adopted Prohibition, and in a series of articles presented the workings of the policy. These articles were published in pamphlet form by an independent agency, and 250,000 copies were distributed among the libraries of the country. On November 4, 1919, assured of his election as Governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket, Edward I. Edwards thanked this paper for its support during the campaign, saying: "The World has won its fight in New Jersey against the Prohibition Amendment." Mr. Seibold conducted for the paper the campaign against the administration of Postmaster General Burleson on account of its alleged inefficiencies. At one stage the telegraph companies, then under Burleson control, refused to transmit the Seibold despatches. He investigated the case of the imprisoned and alleged dynamiter, T. J. Mooney, and reported the evidence inconclusive Of his report, 1,000,000 copies were printed in pamphlet form by the Mooney Defense League and circulated He attended President Wilson on the League of Nations speechmaking tour.

The articles by Beatrice Baskerville, The World's correspondent in Italy, concerning d'Annunzio's coup in Fiume and the conditions there, were the first version of the romantic war episode, as seen through the eyes of a woman journalist, to reach the outside world

Mr. Eyre gave to the readers of The World the first comprehensive outlook on the new conditions in Germany, which at that time were upset by the existence there of Bolshevism and armed strife in such centres as Berlin, Munich, and Frankfort. Mr Tuohy sent through the year a series of stories about Ireland, giving inside conditions In April The World began publishing articles by Maximilian Harden, German editor and political philosopher, giving pen pictures of the German situation. In May, Cyril Brown sent from Europe an article on the conditions in the region occupied in Germany by American soldiers, with much personal matter of interest to the home folks about their boys "over there." George H. Boothby, a staff correspondent, wrote articles about the activities of the Rainbow (42d) Division, which were widely republished. In September Arno Dosch-Fleurot described the Bolsheviki in Germany in a series of articles. His remarks on Gen. von der Goltz and his German army, drawn up for an invasion of the Baltic states, led to action through Washington and by the Peace Conference in Paris taking notice of this breach of the Peace Covenant. Mr. Dosch-Fleurot also sent special sketches on the situation in the new nations and some of the thrilling experiences of Russian officers who had escaped into these countries from Russia.

An achievement of The World was the publication, day by day, of the revelations of Gen. Erich Ludendorff and Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz Ludendorff's book, which was written for the German people, was annotated by Eugene J. Young, War Editor of The World, who also contributed a series of critical articles, with maps, on the General's campaigns

AERONAUTICS—THE PULITZER TROPHY.

At the second Pan-American Aeronautical Exposition, held in May at Atlantic City, N. J., Messrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., and Herbert Pulitzer donated, in the name of The New York World and The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a handsome $5,000 prize, known as the Pulitzer Trophy, to be awarded to the aviator making the best flight to or from Atlantic City during the month. The winner was the ill-fated Capt. Mansell R. James, British ace, who was lost during his return flight from Boston. The Pulitzer Trophy is to be contested for annually until it becomes the permanent possession of the flyer winning it for three successive years. It displays a symbolic figure in silver, base of mahogany. One of the events of the year was the New York-Toronto race in August, arranged and conducted by the American Flying Club, in which American and Canadian flyers were pitted against one another. The accounts by J. E. Claussen of this race, printed in The World, attracted attention The trans-continental air race in October by the Army Air Service was covered by The World with equal fidelity. It was first to publish the news that the navy dirigible, C-5, later wrecked at Newfoundland, purposed essaying a passage of the Atlantic. It scored another "beat" on Roland Rohlfs's unobserved flight, in which for the first time the 34,000-foot level was passed.

The World was first to despatch a correspondent to Newfoundland for the trans-Atlantic flights. Two days after Hawker and Grieve started from England with their Sopwith biplane W. P. Beazell, of the staff, was making ready to join them at St. John's He was with them from April 3 on. Throughout these four months The World gave a complete daily record of the progress of the exploit of bridging the ocean. He published the personal narratives of Commanders John H. Towers, P. N. L Bellinger, and A C. Read, of the N C boats. He arranged with Col. William N. Hensley, Jr., United States Army, the American observer who made the return voyage, for his own story. When the Vickers bomber set out from Newfoundland it carried from Mr. Beazell a letter to Joseph W Grigg, of The World's London bureau. The R-34 brought Mr. Grigg's reply to Mr. Beazell, the first complete correspondence by air between the continents. Through the instrumentality of The World, Commander Read's historic craft, the N C-4, which alone of the three seaplanes completed the journey from the United States to England, was taken to Central Park and there assembled just as it was on its flight.

The World during 1919 continued its attitude of watchfulness over legislation at Albany designed to affect vitally the people of the State. It promoted good bills, which eventually became laws, and opposed bad ones. The Albany staff, headed by Charles S. Hand, paid attention to a series of bills changing the taxing system of the State and analyzed them for its readers. Public attention was centred, and a sane programme of taxation to meet the increased cost of State government and overcome the deficit caused by the elimination of the excise tax was adopted. Among many measures killed as a result of The World's vigilance was the so-called Pershing Square bill, which would have created a park for the benefit of private interests at 42d Street and Park Avenue at a cost to the city of $3,500,000.

CHEAPER AND BETTER PHONE SERVICE.

In June, The World began a crusade for cheaper and better telephone service in New York City, winning one of the most notable victories in its history. Mr. Hand investigated the financial affairs of the New York Telephone Company and stated the company had earned more than $17,000,000 during four years in excess of the 8 per cent. fixed by the Public Service Commission when it reduced rates in 1915. The company volunteered to cut its rates 5 per cent. The World insisted on a more substantial reduction. Eventually the company was forced to accept an 8 per cent. reduction and promised to employ 1,200 additional operators to improve its service. The saving to New York telephone subscribers is $3,500,000. In addition The World forced the company to put a flat five cent rate in effect for all subscribers for telephone messages throughout the Greater City. The new agreement between the telephone company and the Public Service

Commission went into effect on October 1 and will continue for only one year. Beginning October 1 a subscriber who had been paying $40 annually for an 800 message service paid only $36.80.

FRAUDULENT LAND SALES STOPPED.

As a result of The World's exposures of fraudulent land sales and the methods of buyers of tax titles, begun in August, 1917, and still in progress, the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, of which Nathan Hirsch is Chairman, has restored over $5,000,000 in property—mostly to the poor. About 9,500 parcels of land have been returned to their rightful owners This paper not only exposed the practices by which groups fleeced men and women of small means but for many months it gave the services of Van Ness Harwood, a staff man, who, under the direction of Mr Hirsch, carried out the campaign. Land is still being restored, and will continue to be for a long period to come. While the recovery of this amount of property—utterly lost until the Mayor's Committee became active—is in itself important, of more lasting benefit are three measures passed by the Legislature last Spring through the aid of Governor Alfred E. Smith. This trio of laws have eliminated tax sale speculation and have made it impossible for a dealer in suburban lots and his agents, provided they operate in Greater New York, to fail to deliver realty bought on the instalment plan and keep out of jail. Heretofore they have been immune from criminal prosecution.

Chapter 541 of the Laws of 1916, affecting the sale in Nassau County of property for the non-payment of taxes, was so amended that ample notice is now given owners that their property is in danger of being sold and permits them to redeem it during a period of four years by payment to the county of a moderate, graduated penalty. The owner now deals with the county instead of with the title buyers, and pays a fixed charge instead of any sum the "shark" might demand. Before a title buyer may become absolute owner of the title he buys he must institute a foreclosure proceeding. In a score of other ways the owner—particularly the non-resident—is given protection

Section 152 of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1909, affecting Suffolk County, was so amended that an owner may redeem his property sold by the county during a period of three years. As in Nassau he pays a fixed, graduated penalty to the county and is protected from the "shark." It was in these two counties that most of the trouble was found, for the reason that for years land operators had been cutting up farm land and selling it to non-residents. Advantage of these purchasers was taken at every turn, with the result that their losses ran up into millions of dollars.

Chapter 521 of the Penal Law was amended by inserting three new sections at the end of Article 122. This provides that any person, firm, or corporation in the City of New York, who sells property anywhere on instalments of less than $100 per instalment, must hold the sums received as if in trust until the final payment is made and the property is delivered. All agents of sellers are brought under this law. A fine and jail sentence awaits any person proved guilty of violating this act These laws were enacted after conferences between the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, The World, officials of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, and Assistant District-Attorney Theodore L. Waugh, the latter representing District-Attorney Edward Swann of New York County.

EXPOSING WAR FUND GRAFTING.

As The World stated editorially early in the year, it had occasion to be well satisfied with the result of its campaign against corrupt, unauthorized plotters. Some men were convicted. Some wasteful enterprises were terminated. Some undertakings, better managed, were subject to accountings. The report of Assistant District-Attorney Kilroe, after an investigation created by The World, made public a mass of material affecting bogus and ill-managed charities This paper thought that the public was entitled to protection. Of 534 committees investigated 384 were driven out of business.

The World made a fight for daylight saving and, following its activities, New York City and a number of other large communities throughout the country have adopted local daylight saving ordinances, notwithstanding that Congress, under pressure from the farmers, killed the Federal Daylight Saving Bill.

At Chaumont on March 21 King Albert of Belgium warmly thanked and praised The World for its services to his country. This he did in an informal interview with a World correspondent during a reception at Gen. Pershing's chateau in honor of the visiting King and Queen of Belgium

The American Red Cross expressed to The World several times the appreciation of that organization of the efforts of this paper in behalf of war-stricken people in Europe. The World was active in raising relief funds, and energetic also in providing and forwarding crutches, ambulances and other supplies

The World's activities aided National, State and city authorities in getting evidence against food profiteers. It sent its own reporters out to gather testimony, which was of material benefit in arresting and punishing the men who were enriching themselves by unlawful speculations in the necessities of life.

By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, it was made known in May that the contention of The Evening World for lower price gas in Brooklyn was again upheld as against the aggressive efforts of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company to collect the highest rates which could be got from consumers. Under the decision of the board the concern was limited to a charge of 95c a thousand cubic feet.

On the return of the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Divisions of the Army from France The World issued special supplements giving the histories of the divisions and their regiments.

FOOD PROFITEERING EXPOSED

Before the Mayor of New York investigated the cold storage houses in the metropolitan district this paper had shown, by its own men, that vast quantities of foods were hid in the big "coolers," awaiting higher prices. The District Attorney then acted, and finally the other authorities busied themselves.

It was The World that first called national attention to the undue severity of many of the United States military courts-martial, especially among the American expeditionary forces. The stories from its columns were quoted in Congress and were made a part of the Governmental records

The work of service to humanity done by The World's Department of Missing People, established eleven years ago as an assistance to people who have lost communication with relatives, or whose daughters, sons, husbands, wives, or parents have disappeared, has continued to grow. Letters have been received from people all over the world asking assistance in finding their loved ones, and hundreds of families have been reunited, lost dear ones found, and communication established with those seeking them. Descriptions of soldiers and sailors whose fate has been left in doubt by the misfortunes of war have been printed. In some instances relatives who have missed each other for many years have received letters from each other.

The World in November published in a series of four articles a survey of the milk situation, dealing particularly with the distribution of the State's supply. It was shown that manufactured dairy products, such as condensed and evaporated milk, powdered milk, butter, cheese, etc., are consuming one-half of the annual milk output, and are increasing their inroads upon the milk sources of New York City. It was shown that the large profits of the milk industry come from the manufacturing and not from the distributing of fluid milk. Health Commissioner Copeland thus publicly stated: "In its recent series of articles giving a survey of certain phases of the milk situation in New York State, The World has performed an interesting and valuable piece of public service. The facts were carefully gathered and presented in a most effective

way. The whole series will be of great value to the Fair Price Commission in its present study of the milk situation The World's survey showed conclusively that New York is permitting itself to be slowly choked to death in the matter of its milk supply."

The religious department of The Morning World on Saturdays has during the past year maintained from half a page to two pages on special occasions, a record which no other morning paper in New York City may claim.

In addition to printing the usual exhibition reviews and reports of other current art events, The World has taken, and will continue to manifest, exceptional interest in the progress of industrial art education emphasizing the importance of types of design distinctively American, on the ground that the country is big enough and has sufficient talent to enable it to shake off its former dependence on Europe for supplies in design.

The World maintains a Syndicate Department through which the leading newspapers in every section of the country are supplied with original World comic, literary and special features, and The World's comprehensive foreign and domestic news service. In this way the people in the interior of the country are enabled to keep in close touch with all phases of news and newspaper literature

THE SUNDAY WORLD MAGAZINE.

The Sunday World Magazine in 1919 was again a treasure house. Among the novels it published in serial form were "The Lion's Mouse," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson; "The Padlocked Book," by Charles Edwards Walk; "The Girl in His House," by Harold MacGrath, and "The Twenty-six Clues," by Isabel Ostrander. Besides, there was a series of sporting short stories by Charles E. Van Loan, and a series of Spanish lessons that enabled any one to acquire a knowledge of enough Spanish for all ordinary purposes. The weekly "self-improvement page" proved of value. In "New and Odd Things in Science" all the latest discoveries and inventions were described without technicalities, and in the articles bearing the title "Things You Ought to Know" the newest ideas of great physicians and surgeons were set forth weekly in terms the layman could understand. During the Peace Conference maps of the proposed redrawing of frontiers enabled the reader to keep pace with the changes in geography. Edward H. Smith continued to lift the veil that conceals the "under world". Karl K. Kitchen described with humor the actors of the moving picture shows and the scenes behind the stage during the preparation of films. Alfred Frueh's cartoons satirizing the fads and foibles of the day, Herb Roth's sketches of naval adventures in the Azores in wartime, Samuel Kahan's pictures of Ghetto-life in New York, Gordon Ross's colored pages of social satire, Lee Conrey's illustrations to novels and other articles, were weekly features, while the pictures that attracted most attention in the art exhibitions were reproduced in color. Again Louis Biedermann's skill in visualizing a great project or invention made possible the presentation in picture form of subjects that would have taken many pages of text to describe. Whenever a song made a hit in comedy it was presented, words and music, in the pages of the Magazine. Other well-known writers, whose names appeared as contributors, were Ellis Parker Butler, Berton Braley, Arthur Benington, Henry Tyrrell, Prosper Buranelli, Charles W. Sutherland, Rene Gibbs, Sarah MacDougall, K Berconci, Arthur Wynne, John Farrar, besides many occasional contributors more or less known to fame

The Brooklyn edition of The Sunday World kept track of all the happenings across the river, and illustrated many of them.

Many exclusive photographs of international importance were reproduced in gravure in The World's picture section The first photographs of the German revolution appeared there, and The World was the first to publish the faces of the statesmen gathered at the Peace Conference Wilson's trip abroad was depicted in exclusive photographs, and The World cameras followed the King and Queen of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, and other celebrities who visited America during the year. The progress of aviation was shown in remarkable photographs. The World was first to publish the pictures of Lieut Locklear leaping from one aeroplane to another in mid-air, and also the first pictures of the dropping of a horse and rider by a parachute. The winners in the inter-allied games in Paris were first pictured in The World, and new and notable pictures of many celebrities were presented, such as the giving of the freedom of London to Marshal Earl Allenby, Clemenceau making his peace speech to the French Deputies, and the King of Spain visiting Verdun.

The fourteenth consecutive year of The Sunday World Field Days, under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, was the most successful of any since their organization. It is the object of these field days to develop among pupils the spirit of manliness and fairness in competition The President of the Board of Education, the physical instructor, and other officials of the department have given to The Sunday World indorsement for its part in making the games on track and field representative events in their class. More than 150 public schools held meets during the summer, and upward of 2,500 leaders in their several schools took part in the final championship games in October, an indoor event at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. In connection with the field days The Sunday World made provision for unlimited baseball on the vacation play grounds. With the approach of cold weather squads from many schools, including both boys and girls, resumed membership in The Sunday World Walking Club. The school garden organization during 1919 continued and advanced the successful cultivation of gardens and plots. The prizes, class trophies, individual medals of silver and bronze, as well as the programmes for all these associated school movements, are always provided by The Sunday World, thus giving added incentive to the thousands who participate in them.

BUREAU OF ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

The World's Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play completed the sixth year of its existence in July Its primary purpose, as declared at the outset, is to promote accuracy and fair play in the columns of The World, to correct carelessness, and to stamp out fakes and fakers. All complaints involving these questions, including libel actions, are turned over to this bureau and carefully inquired into and, if they are found to be well-grounded, corrections are made, A record is kept of each case investigated, with a card index of those responsible for articles complained of. Faking and chronic carelessness are punished by dismissal. In practice the idea has worked out well, Members of The World staff, and its correspondents everywhere, have, with very few exceptions, worked in harmony with the bureau. The World's example has been followed by many other newspapers throughout the country.

Inspired by the spirit of fair play the bureau has created good will and confidence often even when complaints had in the beginning been resentful When damage has resulted from erroneous publications, and the person injured has shown a willingness to arbitrate in good faith and upon a reasonable basis, settlements have been made without recourse to the courts. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss characterized the operations of The World's bureau as "the Golden Rule applied to journalism."

The bureau has made a practice of opposing attacks and complaints that have no merit. In the early stages of its operation it learned that there are lawyers in New York who make a specialty of stirring up libel litigation, and who seemingly are not adverse to representing criminals and otherwise disreputable characters who sometimes bring suits on false and perjured complaints. A card index covering a period of more than twenty years reveals the names of lawyers who have made a practice of stirring up libel litiga-

tion, and whenever attempts are made to recover damages in these cases The World has spared neither trouble nor expense in fighting to the last ditch. As a result some lawyers have been disbarred or suspended from practice, and several notoriously crooked litigants have been sent to prison. For the investigation of complaints the bureau has an abnormally long reach. It may call upon World correspondents in any and every corner of the civilized world for information and assistance. The telegraph, the cable, and the wireless are at its disposal. It has sent its trained investigators throughout the United States from Maine to California, to Canada, Mexico, and South America, and to Great Britain and all the principal countries of Europe. In one instance, to establish the truth of an article complained of, a representative of the bureau journeyed more than 8,000 miles. As a direct result of the bureau's activities there has been a steady decrease in the number of libel suits brought, with a corresponding decrease in the cost of defending them.

THE EVENING WORLD.

The Evening World in 1919 pressed a campaign over two necessities of life—coal and milk. Sophie Irene Loeb made an investigation of both. After a trip to the coal regions she pointed out the monopoly of the anthracite trust as responsible for the high cost of coal. She said the coal and railroads were owned by the same interests, and that the high royalties paid by competitors made it impossible to secure lower priced coal, only as determined by these interests The investigation aroused the Senate at Washington, and volumes of testimony were taken as a result of The Evening World's exposure, Miss Loeb attending the hearings and suggesting witnesses and testimony. The Senate committee went into the coal region in January, 1919, accompanied by Miss Loeb, where more testimony was taken, and she presented her findings and views. A partial report was submitted to Congress on March 3, which bore out The Evening World. In a public statement, made by the Chairman of the Senate committee, this charge appeared: "There is no commodity in common use that is so absolutely monopolized as the anthracite coal production."

For nearly two years The Evening World has sought for an abundance of milk in this most congested City of New York at a fair price. Toward this end it championed a bill in the Legislature last January to create a commission that would fix a limited profit. It was shown in the columns of the paper that the milk industry had a hold at Albany; fifty-seven bills affecting milk were introduced in the Legislature without any being passed. At the close of the session The Evening World aroused the public by showing that over fifty-five per cent. of the milk produced in New York State is made into profitable by-products, such as condensed and evaporated milk, butter and cheese, which are exported to other countries, and for which a large and very profitable export trade is being developed. This has produced a shortage of milk to the consumer, and higher prices accordingly. All the ramifications of the by-products business, the great storage facilities now being developed for withholding milk from the consumer to put into by-products, and the fact that there is no legal check to prohibit the purchase of all the milk in the State for these by-products purposes, as against the consumer, all was fully set forth, and it was indicated those in the game were forcing the public to use tinned milk instead of fluid milk. These exposures, together with the public outcry, resulted in a committee being appointed by the Governor to look into the subject; and a report was issued, known as the Glynn-Finley Report (ex-Gov. Glynn and John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education). This report indorsed the milk bill which The Evening World had championed in the Legislature. Then the Governor and Mayor Hylan appointed the Fair-Price Milk Committee, with Sophie Irene Loeb as a member and as Director of Investigation. The committee will prepare a report, including remedial legislation, to meet the situation.

The Evening World sent Martin Green, a staff correspondent, to France in January, 1919, to join and come home with the Twenty-seventh Division, the New York National Army organization which, with the Thirtieth Division, aided the British forces in breaking the Hindenburg line and hastening the end of the war. Mr. Green found the division in camp and travelled with it to Brest. His history of the division in France, published on the day the Leviathan arrived, was the first complete and authentic account to reach New York. During October and November of 1919 The Evening World sent Mr. Green to investigate co-operative management and profit sharing plans established in various industries in the United States. The series of articles descriptive of these activities attracted wide attention and inspired hundreds of manufacturers and merchants to take up the question of solving labor difficulties and promoting Americanism in industry.

The Evening World initiated a drive against Bolshevism. The campaign reached a climax when the United States Government, the Lusk committee of the State Legislature, and New York City authorities raided radicals and arrested hundreds, capturing twenty-five tons of revolutionary literature. The raids grew Nation-wide.

The literary and artistic contributions to the daily magazine pages of The Evening World excelled the high standards of previous years. Timely articles by a large staff of special writers, including the late Nixola Greeley-Smith, Marguerite Mooers Marshall, and Mrs. Monica Ewer, the dramatic critic of the London Herald, made the Daily Magazine Page an entertaining feature.

Several of those on the editorial staff of the paper, who saw foreign service in the American expeditionary force, contributed stories of the great war. These included Capt. J. M. Loughborough, First Lieutenants Joseph A. Brady and Gerald C. Smith, Sergt. H. H. McClellan.

The Editorial Page of the magazine section was eagerly sought by the reading public, who found John Cassel's daily cartoon an authentic reflection of the world's progress.

The Home Page was considered the best woman's page in the country. Aside from Maurice Ketten's quaint humor in cartoon treatment, there appeared the best fiction obtainable from writers whose names are well known in the world of letters. The Kiddie Klub Kolumn, conducted by Eleanor Schorer, and numbering more than 100,000 youthful members, was an alternate daily feature with Mildred Lodewick's fashion column.

The Comic Page, with five leading "strippers," contributed daily to the mirth of the country. Charles Darnton's theatrical reviews and Bide Dudley's comment on "Plays and Players" also appeared on this page. The Children's Talent Department of The Evening World was started in February, under the direction of Roger Batchelder. Over a thousand children of the east side, were examined, and those who showed exceptional ability in singing, dancing or reciting, were given an opportunity to perform at The Evening World Americanization Forums held nightly in east side schoolhouses. An elimination contest followed; in April the best of each artistic group were brought together for a final "try-out" before competent judges, all professional men and women. On April 26, at the Shubert Theatre, the fifteen "stars" made their premieres before an audience which packed the house.

THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD.

The Thrice-a-Week edition of The New York World appears every other day except Sunday and is intended chiefly for the country and the towns distant from New York. Its circulation is probably more widely distributed than that of any other American newspaper

During the year 1919, as before, The Sunday World has kept up the publication of a page of New Jersey happenings of all kinds in that State, including social events

Postal Information.

(Revised from the United States Official Postal Guide.)

FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates on letters to Canada and the other British Colonies, and to Great Britain and Ireland, two cents an ounce, or fraction thereof.

The above rates apply to letters to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; the Bahamas, the Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Dominican Republic, the Dutch West Indies, the Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad (including Tobago), New Zealand; and the Windward Islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucia.

Rates on letters to all other countries—five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction.

Rates on postal cards to all countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama, one cent to each)—two cents each; on return or reply cards, four cents each.

Rates on printed matter of all kinds (including newspapers)—one cent for each two ounces or fraction. (The above do not apply to printed matter to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, or Panama.)

Rates on commercial papers—including legal and insurance, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.—five cents for the first ten ounces or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction.

Rates on samples of merchandise—two cents for the first four ounces or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction

Registration fee, in addition to postage, ten cents Letters and postals may be despatched even if no postage whatever is prepaid.

International Parcel Post rates from the United States—twelve cents a pound or fraction (except to Algeria, British India, Corsica, Tunis, Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, Paraguay, British East Africa, Uganda, and Malta, regarding which see the postmaster). The countries in the service (November 8, 1919) are: Algeria, Alsace and Lorraine, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British East Africa and Uganda, British Guiana, British India, Chile, China, Columbia, Corsica, Costa Rica, Curacao, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, French Guiana, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Hayti, British Honduras, Republic of Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Leeward Islands, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Martinique, Mesopotamia, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal (including the Azores and the Maderia Islands), Roumania, Siam, Society Islands, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Trentino and Trieste, Trinidad, Tunis, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela and the Windward Islands, Zanzibar and Pemba. The war suspended the service with the Central Powers.

Letters and Postal Cards must be despatched to Canada and Mexico if prepaid one full rate of postage and to Cuba and Panama whether prepaid or not. Other articles for Cuba and Panama must be prepaid at least in part and for Canada and Mexico in full

Packages Must Not Be Sealed—Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form are excluded from the mails for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama unless they are so wrapped that their contents can be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers Any article inclosed in an envelope, as the word "envelope" is generally used, without regard to its size, is considered to be "in the usual and ordinary form" of a letter. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided, the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and that the package is so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

Includes mail addressed for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and that for transmission to or from the United States or its possessions and to officers or members of crews of United States naval vessels, to or from the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, to or from the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe and Siberia, and to officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan. The domestic rates apply to all these places.

Rates on letters (other than drop letters)—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof. (As noted under foreign mailes, the two-cent rate includes Canada and Cuba, and to every place where the United States Mail Service is in operation.)

AEROPLANE MAIL.

Mail carried by aeroplane shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Such mail shall consist of matter of the first class, including sealed parcels not exceeding thirty inches in length and girth combined. No special aeroplane postage stamps will be required on such mail; any stamps good for postage may be used when mailed at post-offices where letter carrier service is not established and at offices where the patrons cannot beiserved by rural or star route carriers.

A "drop letter" is one addressed for delivery at the office where mailed. Letters deposited in boxes along a rural or star route are subject to postage at the rate of two cents an ounce of fraction thereof. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

REGULATIONS REGARDING MAILS TO AND FROM U. S EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AND SIBERIA.

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

All mail matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to soldiers and others, including civilians connected with the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe and Siberia, and all mail originating with those forces for transmission to the United States or its possessions, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage. United States postage stamps only are valid for the prepayment of postage on matter above described, provided that the stamps in use in the Canal Zone and the Philippines are valid for the prepayment of postage on such matter as originates in those possessions.

Mail intended for members of the Expeditionary Forces should bear the name and address of the sender in the upper left corner and be addressed in the following manner: (1) Name of addressee, including his rank, first name in full, and initials, if any; (2) official designation of the unit or organization to which addressee belongs.

In order to prevent delay in despatch and secure prompt delivery of mail addressed to the Expeditionary Forces it is important that the postage be fully prepaid.

Letters of soldiers, sailors and marines may be sent through the mails without prepayment of postage, provided they bear in the upper left corner of the envelope the name of the soldier, sailor or marine, together with the designation of the service to which he belongs.

Any article of mail may be specially delivered on an extra payment of ten cents.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER—NO LIMIT TO WEIGHT. RATES TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers and periodicals unsealed, 1 cent each 4 ounces or fraction. Incomplete copies, 1 cent or each 2 ounces.

Zones applicable to fourth-class matter applicable to advertising portions of second-class matter mailed by publisher or news agent.

For the purpose of determining the rate of postage publishers are required, with the first mailing of each issue, to file with the Postmaster a copy of such issue together with a statement of such information as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

Where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound the rate of postage shall be one cent.

The zone rates provided by this law relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.

Certain non-profit publications are not subject to zone rates on advertising portions.

Where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as to the general public

THIRD-CLASS (PRINTED) MATTER RATES—LIMIT OF WEIGHT, FOUR POUNDS.

On each individually addressed piece or package, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

Packages of 4 pounds or less, containing third and fourth-class matter, are chargeable at the higher rate. If the package exceeds 4 pounds and contains parcel post and miscellaneous printed matter, the rate is as fourth-class matter.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER RATES

(Domestic Parcel Post)

Must be fully prepaid—unsealed.

(*a*) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(*b*) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less, containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(*c*) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the table below, except as provided in paragraph (*d*), a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

(*d*) **Parcels subject to the pound rates, mailed for delivery within the first or second zone,** are, when the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery is 300 miles or more, 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

(*e*) **Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, etc.**—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less) applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) to, from, or between Guam, Tutuila, and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters; (8) between the United States and its Expeditionary Forces in Europe and Siberia.

(*f*) **Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Republic of Panama**—Twelve cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter on which the rate is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof in all cases), weighing more than 4 ounces and not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces, when mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to 20 pounds may be sent to Mexico and the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries)

The special delivery fee is 10 cents in addition to the regular postage.

The limit of weight of fourth-class matter is 70 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first, second, and third zones, and 50 pounds for all other zones.

Limit of size—Parcel post matter may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

Rate of postage on gold coin, gold bullion, and gold dust offered for mailing between any two points in Alaska, or between any point in Alaska, and any point in the United States or its possessions, 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. Such gold coin, gold bullion, or gold dust must be in sealed package not over 11 pounds in weight and must be sent by registered mail.

Packages of merchandise that weigh over 4 ounces and not over 4 pounds 6 ounces, may be sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, at the eighth zone rate of postage (12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof). Parcels for Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama must be accompanied by customs declarations regardless of their weight. Packages of merchandise weighing not more than 4 ounces may be mailed, at the postage rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama Customs declarations are required on such parcels of merchandise of 4 ounces or less to Mexico and the Republic of Panama Packages of merchandise cannot be insured or sent C. O. D., but may be registered for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. Mailable merchandise for Mexico and the Republic of Panama, at the option of the sender, may also be sent by international parcel post if it conforms to the requirements

A war stamp tax of 1 cent for each postage charge of 25 cents, or fractional part of 25 cents, must be paid on parcel post or fourth-class matter on which the postage amounts to not less than 25 cents. Special Internal Revenue stamps must be used. They are for sale by Postmasters.

NOTE—The war-stamp tax does not apply to parcels sent to (1) United States Expeditionary Forces abroad, (2) Porto Rico, (3) Philippine Islands, (4) Canal Zone, (5) Virgin Islands of the United States, (6) Guam, Tutuila and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group belonging to the United States, (7) United States Naval vessels, (8) Parcels addressed to foreign countries, (9) Parcels sent by officers or employees of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or political subdivision thereof, in the discharge of Governmental functions, provided they bear in the upper left corner of the address side of the wrapper or label the official designation or name, together with the address of the department, office, or officer by whom sent, as evidence of their being transmitted in the discharge of the Governmental functions of the United States, or of a State or political subdivision thereof, and consequently exempt from the war-stamp tax, and (10) parcels of merchandise mailed by the American Red Cross to be used exclusively in connection with war work for the benefit of the United States.

PARCEL POST ZONE RATES—(Domestic Mail Matter)

Weight in Pounds.	Local.	1st Zone. Up to 50 Miles.	2d Zone. 50 to 150 Miles.	3d Zone. 150 to 300 Miles.	4th Zone. 300 to 600 Miles.	5th Zone. 600 to 1,000 Mls	6th Zone 1,000 to 1,400 Mls	7th Zone 1,400 to 1,800 Mls	8th Zone. Over 1,800 Mls.
1	$0 05	$0 05	$0.05	$0 06	$0.07	$0 08	$0 09	$0 11	$0.12
2	06	06	06	.08	.11	.14	.17	21	.24
3	.06	07	07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	09	.14	.23	32	41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	16	27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	18	.31	44	.57	.71	.84
8	09	.12	12	.20	.35	50	65	.81	.96
9	09	.13	.13	22	39	.56	.73	91	1.08
10	10	.14	.14	24	.43	62	81	1 01	1 20
11	10	.15	15	26	.47	68	89	1 11	1 32
12	.11	16	16	28	51	.74	.97	1 21	1 44
13	11	.17	17	.30	55	.80	1 05	1 31	1 56
14	.12	.18	.18	32	.59	.86	1 13	1 41	1 68
15	.12	19	.19	34	.63	.92	1 21	1 51	1 80
16	.13	.20	20	36	.67	98	1 29	1 61	1 92
17	.13	21	21	38	.71	1 04	1 37	1 71	2 04
18	.14	22	22	40	.75	1 10	1 45	1.81	2 16
19	.14	23	23	42	.79	1 16	1 53	1.91	2 28
20	.15	24	.24	.44	.83	1 22	1 61	2 01	2 40
21	.15	25	25	46	.87	1 28	1 69	2.11	2 52
22	16	26	26	.48	.91	1 34	1 77	2 21	2 64
23	.16	27	.27	.50	95	1 40	1 85	2 31	2 76
24	.17	28	.28	.52	99	1 46	1 93	2 41	2 88
25	.17	29	29	.54	1 03	1 52	2 01	2 51	3 00
26	18	30	.30	.56	1 07	1 58	2 09	2 61	3 12
27	18	.31	31	.58	1.11	1 64	2 17	2 71	3 24
28	19	32	.32	60	1 15	1 70	2 25	2 81	3 36
29	19	33	.33	62	1 19	1 76	2 33	2 91	3 48
30	20	34	34	64	1 23	1 82	2 41	3 01	3 60
31	20	.35	35	.66	1 27	1 88	2 49	3 11	3 72
32	21	36	36	68	1 31	1 94	2 57	3 21	3 84
33	21	37	37	70	1 35	2 00	2 65	3 31	3 96
34	22	38	38	72	1 39	2 06	2 73	3 41	4 08
35	22	39	39	74	1 43	2 12	2 81	3 51	4 20
36	23	40	40	76	1 47	2 18	2 89	3 61	4 32
37	23	41	41	78	1 51	2 24	2 97	3.71	4 44
38	24	42	.42	80	1 55	2 30	3 05	3 81	4 56
39	24	43	43	.82	1 59	2 36	3 13	3 91	4 68
40	25	.44	44	84	1 63	2 42	3 21	4 01	4 80
41	25	.45	.45	86	1 67	2 48	3 29	4 11	4 92
42	.26	.46	46	88	1 71	2 54	3 37	4 21	5 04
43	26	47	.47	90	1 75	2 60	3 45	4 31	5 16
44	27	.48	.48	92	1 79	2.66	3.53	4 41	5 28
45	27	.49	.49	94	1 83	2 72	3 61	4 51	5 40
46	28	.50	50	96	1 87	2 78	3 69	4 61	5 52
47	28	51	.51	98	1 91	2.84	3 77	4 71	5 64
48	29	52	52	1 00	1 95	2 90	3 85	4 81	5 76
49	29	53	53	1 02	1 99	2 96	3 93	4 91	5 88
50	.30	.54	54	1 04	2 03	3 02	4 01	5 01	6.00
51	.30	55	55	1 06					...
52	31	56	56	1 08					...
53	31	57	57	1.10					...
54	32	58	58	1 12					...
55	32	59	.59	1 14					...
56	33	60	60	1 16					...
57	33	.61	61	1 18					...
58	34	62	62	1.20					...
59	34	63	63	1.22					...
60	35	64	64	1.24					...
61	35	65	.65	1 26					...
62	36	66	66	1 28					...
63	36	.67	67	1.30					...
64	37	68	68	1 32					...
65	.37	69	69	1.34					...
66	38	70	70	1 36					...
67	38	71	.71	1 38					...
68	39	72	.72	1 40					...
69	.39	73	73	1 42					...
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					...

Consular Invoices for Cuba—Regardless of the fact that it is necessary to attach a customs declaration to each package of merchandise for Cuba, the customs regulations of that country require that the senders of merchandise must present at the proper Cuban consular office for certification a consular invoice covering the merchandise, if the merchandise represents a value of $5 or more. Invoices mailed at United States Post Offices, where no Cuban consular office is located, are excepted from this requirement. The consular invoice may either accompany the package or be sent under separate cover.

Return postage—Packages of merchandise originally prepaid at the rate of 12 cents a pound and returned as undeliverable from Mexico and Panama are subject to a return charge equal to the amount of postage originally prepaid. This charge does not apply to packages of merchandise weighing 4 ounces or less and originally prepaid at the rate of 1 cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Registered mail—The fee is 10 cents over the regular postage. *Articles admissible*—Any mailable article, except unsealed fourth-class matter (parcel post) for domestic destinations, may be registered Domestic parcels containing fourth-class matter may also be registered if sealed and the usual fee and postage at the first-class rate are paid.

INSURED AND C. O. D. MAIL.

Fourth-class domestic mail (parcel post) may be insured against loss, rifling, or damage in an amount equivalent to its actual value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed $5 upon payment of a fee of three cents, $25 upon payment of five cents, $50 upon payment of ten cents, or $100 upon payment of twenty-five cents, in addition to the postage, but indemnity will not be allowed for the loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States. Such mail may be sent C. O. D. between domestic money-order offices upon payment of a fee of ten cents in stamps affixed to the parcel when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50, and upon payment of a twenty-five-cent fee in stamps when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. Parcels cannot be sent C. O. D. to the Philippine Islands or foreign countries. C. O. D. parcels are automatically insured, by the payment of the C. O. D. fee, for their value up to $50 and $100, respectively. according to the fee paid.

Money Orders—The maximum is $100, but there is no limit to the number that can be issued in one day to the same remitter. The fees for domestic orders are: $2.50 or less, 3 cents; $2.51 to $5.00, 5 cents; $5.01 to $10.00, 8 cents; $10.01 to $20.00, 10 cents; $20.01 to $30 00, 12 cents; $30.01 to $40 00, 15 cents; $40.01 to $50 00, 18 cents; $50 01 to $60.00, 20 cents; $60.01 to $75.00, 25 cents; $75 01 to $100.00, 30 cents. International money orders cost 10 cents for $10.00 or less, and 10 cents extra on each additional $10.00, up to $1.00 for $100.00. Domestic money orders are payable within 30 days at any United States Post Office (continental); after that, only at the office designated. In the United States colonies, etc., the orders are payable only at the office drawn upon

Unmailable Matter—Includes not only all legitimate matter not conforming to the rules as to legibility of address, size of package or certificates of inspection, but also game, etc., killed out of season; poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, or bad smelling; all spirituous and malt liquors; all liquor advertisements to or from prohibition localities; indecent matter, written or otherwise; dunning postals and lottery, endless chain and fraud matter. In addition, sealed mail to a *foreign country*, except it be obviously letters, cannot be sent, nor can publications in violation of the copyright laws of the country of destination.

Postal Savings—The limit of an individual deposit has been increased from $1,000 to $2,500. No sum of less than $1 will be accepted for a deposit. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. An account may be opened and deposits made by any person of the age of 10 years or over, in his or her own name, and by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband. Deposits will be accepted only from individuals. No account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm, or partnership, in the name of any person as an officer of a corporation, association, or society, in the name of any person as a member of a firm or partnership, or in the name of two or more persons jointly. No account will be opened in the name of one person in trust for or on behalf of another person or persons. A person may open a postal savings account at any depository post office, but no person may at the same time have more than one postal savings account either at the same office or at different offices. Amounts less than $1 may be saved by purchasing 10-cent postal savings cards and 10-cent postal savings stamps. A postal savings card with 9 postal savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening an account or in adding to an existing account, or it may be redeemed in cash. Postal savings cards and stamps are not valid for postage, and postmasters will not give them in exchange for postage stamps, nor give postage stamps in exchange for postal savings cards and stamps. Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in fixed denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $200, and $500, each bearing the name of the depositor, the number of his account, the date of issue, the name of the depository office, and the date on which interest begins. Postal savings certificates are not transferable or negotiable. A depositor may exchange the whole or any part of his deposits for registered or coupon United States postal savings bonds, issued in denominations of $20, $100, and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from date of issue, and payable 20 years from such date. Both principal and interest is payable in United States gold coin. The bonds are tax-free. The exchange may be made as of January 1 and July 1 of each year.

Prisoner's Mail—A letter addressed to a person imprisoned to await trial, upon indictment, or pending indictment, should be delivered in accordance with the order of the person addressed. In the absence of an order the mail may be delivered to the sheriff or officer having charge of the prisoner.

Husband or Wife—Neither husband nor wife can control the delivery of mail addressed to the other, against the wishes of the one to whom it is addressed In the absence of instructions to the contrary the wife's letters will be delivered with the husband's mail unless they be known to live separately.

Minors—The delivery of mail addressed to a minor is subject to the orders of the parent or guardian.

Officials—Mail addressed to a public official, or to an officer of a corporation, by his title, will be delivered to the person actually holding the office designated in the address

Advertised Mail—The addressee is required to identify it and pay a fee of 1 cent

Delivery to Sender—When the sender of a letter desires to recall it his application must be submitted to the postmaster at the office of mailing.

Registered and fourth-class matter are not mailable at mail cars

Prepayment of Postage on domestic matter at time of mailing, by stamps affixed, is required. By special permission, however, postage may be paid in money on matter of the second, third, and fourth classes when mailed in quantities. Postmasters are not required to affix stamps to mail When stamps are so affixed to mail that one overlies another, concealing part of its surface, the stamp thus covered is not taken into account in prepayment.

What First-Class Matter Consists of—It embraces written matter, namely: Letters, postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards), and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proof-sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law to be placed upon matter of other classes. Matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection is also of the first class *Note*—Typewriting and carbon and letter-press copies thereof are the equivalent of handwriting and are classed as such in all cases.

List of Articles Included in First-Class Matter—Assessment notices (printed) with amount due written therein; albums (autograph) containing written matter; blank books with written entries; bank checks filled out in writing, either canceled or uncanceled; legal and other blank printed forms signed officially; blank forms, filled out in writing; cards or letters (printed) bearing a written date, where the date is not the date of the card, but gives information as to when the sender will call, or deliver something otherwise referred to, or is the date when something will occur or is acknowledged to have been received; cards (printed) which by having a signature attached are converted into personal communications, such as receipts, orders for articles furnished by addressee, etc.; cards (visiting) bearing written name—except single cards enclosed with third or fourth-class matter, and bearing the name of the sender; certificates, checks, diplomas, receipts, etc., filled out in writing; communications entirely in print—with exception of name of sender—sent in identical terms by many persons to the same address; copy (manuscript or typewritten) unaccompanied with proof-sheets thereof; envelopes bearing written addresses other than those of the sender and addressee; folders made of stiff paper, the entire inner surface of which cannot be examined except at risk of breaking the seal, and those having many folds or pages, requiring the use of an instrument to examine the inner surfaces; hand or typewritten matter and letter-press or manifold (carbon) copies,

imitations or reproductions of hand or typewritten matter not mailed at the post office window or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of twenty identical copies; letters (old or remailed) sent singly or in bulk; price-lists (printed) containing written figures changing individual items; receipts (printed) with written signatures; sealed matter of any class, or matter so wrapped as not to be easily examined, except original packages of proprietary articles of merchandise put up as prescribed, and seeds and other articles that may be inclosed in sealed, transparent envelopes, stenographic or shorthand notes; typewritten matter, original letter-press and manifold copies thereof; unsealed written communications.

WHAT SECOND-CLASS MATTER CONSISTS OF

Second-class matter consists of newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of the entry as such. **On the wrapper**, or the matter itself, there may be written or printed: (1) The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from;" (2) the name and address of the person to whom sent and date subscription ends; (3) the words "sample copy," or "marked copy," or both, as the case may be. **On the matter** itself the sender may place all that is permitted on the wrapper; correct typographical errors in the text; designate by marks, not by words, a word or passage in the text to which it is desired to call attention. Other writing will subject the package to the first-class rate

Periodicals Not Desired—Such as are not wanted should be refused by those to whom addressed and not removed from the Post Office, or they may be returned to the Postmaster, indorsed "refused." The Post Office Department does not determine as to the liability of a subscriber for the price of a periodical. A subscriber should give a publisher prompt notice of a change in address.

WHAT THIRD-CLASS MATTER CONSISTS OF.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers, and periodicals not admitted to the second-class nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind. Books are included in fourth class or parcel-post mail, as also is miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than four pounds *Note*—Matter printed on material other than paper is fourth-class. A circular is a printed letter sent in identical terms to several persons. It may bear a written, typewritten or hand-stamped date, name and address of person addressed and of the sender, and corrections of mere typographical errors. When a name (except that of the addressee or sender), date (other than that of the circular), or anything else is handwritten or typewritten in the body of a circular for any other reason than to correct a genuine typographical error, the circular is subject to postage at the first-class (letter) rate, whether sealed or unsealed. Reproductions or imitations of handwriting and typewriting obtained by means of the printing press, neostyle, multigraph, or similar mechanical process will be treated as third-class matter, provided they are mailed at the post office or other depository designated by the postmaster in a minimum number of twenty identical, unsealed copies. If mailed elsewhere or in less quantity, they will be subject to the first-class rate. Letters and reading matter for the blind are transmissible in the mails under certain conditions at special rates, which may be ascertained from the postmaster. Parcels of printed matter weighing more than four pounds which do not exceed the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter, come within that class and are mailable at the parcel post rates.

List of Articles Included in Third-Class Matter—Address tags and labels mainly in print; advertisements printed on blotting paper; architectural designs (printed); assessment notices, wholly in print; blank notes and other printed blanks or forms, mainly in print; blind, indented, or perforated sheets of paper containing characters which can be read by the blind, except such as are entitled to free transmission; blue prints; calendar pads mainly in print; calendars, printed on paper; cards, printed with perforations for carrying coin; cards, Christmas, Easter, etc , printed on paper; circulars; clippings (press) with name and date of paper stamped or written in; correspondence of the blind; coupons, printed; engravings and wood cuts printed on paper; insurance applications and other blank forms mainly in print; labels and tags mainly in print; legal blanks and forms of insurance applications, mainly in print; lithographs; maps printed upon paper, with the necessary mountings; newspaper "headings," or clippings with name and date of paper stamped or written in; notes, blank, mainly in print; order blanks and report forms, mainly in print—a single order blank, mainly in print, may be inclosed with fourth-class matter mailed at the rates for that class; photographs, printed on paper; plans and architectural designs, printed; postage stamps, canceled or uncanceled; postal cards, bearing printed advertisements, mailed in bulk; post cards, bearing on the message side illustrations or other printed matter, mailed in bulk; price lists, wholly in print; printed blank notes, printed calendars, labels, plans and architectural designs; printed matter having samples of merchandise attached covering less than 20 per cent. of the space; proof-sheets, printed, with or without manuscript; reproductions or imitations of hand or typewriting, when mailed under the conditions prescribed; sheet music; tags and labels, printed; valentines, printed on paper; visiting cards, printed; wood cuts and engravings (prints)

WHAT FOURTH-CLASS MATTER (DOMESTIC PARCEL POST) CONSISTS OF.

List of Articles Included in Fourth-Class Matter—Albums, photograph and autograph, blank; artificial flowers; bees, when packed as prescribed; bill heads; blank address tags and labels; blank books, blank books with printed headings, blank cards or paper, blank diaries, and blank post and postal cards; blotting paper, blank; books; botanical specimens; bulbs; calendar pads, mainly blank; calendars or other matter printed on celluloid; card coin-holders, not printed; cards, blank; cards, printed playing, of all kinds; catalogues (in the form of books); celluloid, printed or unprinted; check books; Christmas and Easter cards printed on other material than paper; coin; combination calendar and memorandum pads, mainly blank; crayon pictures; cut flowers; cuts, wood or metal; dissected maps and pictures; drawings, framed or unframed; dried fruit; Easter cards, when printed on other material than paper; electrotype plates; engravings, when framed; envelopes, printed or unprinted, except when addressed and inclosed singly with third-class matter; flowers, cut or artificial; forms, order, legal, etc., mainly blank; framed engravings, pictures and other printed matter; game; geological specimens; grain; letter-heads; maps, printed on cloth; meat and food products; merchandise samples; memorandum books; merchandise, sealed proprietary articles, put up and labeled in printing as prescribed; metals and minerals; napkins, paper or cloth, printed or unprinted; oil paintings, framed or unframed; order blanks and report forms, mainly blank (spaces covered by ruled lines being regarded as blank), are fourth-class matter; however, one copy may be inclosed with third-class matter mailed at the rate for that class; paper bags and wrapping paper, printed or unprinted; patent medicines; patterns, printed or unprinted; pen or pencil drawings; photograph albums; photographic negatives and kodak films; plants and plant products; postal and post cards, mainly blank; printed matter, miscellaneous, when mailed in parcels weighing more than four pounds; printed matter having samples of merchandise permanently attached covering 20 per cent. or more of the space; printed matter on other material than paper; roots; rulers; wooden or metal, including those bearing printed advertisements; samples of cloth; samples of flour or other manufactured grain; scions; sealed packages of proprietary articles of merchandise put up and labeled in printing as prescribed; seeds, soap, soap wrappers, complete (printed coupons cut from such wrappers are third-class matter); stationery; tags, blank; tape measures; tintypes; tobacco; Valentines printed on material other than paper; wall paper, water color painting; wrapping paper, printed or unprinted.

Fourth-class or parcel post matter must bear the name and address of the sender.

THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1920.

THE Astronomical calculations are given in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and were made expressly for this work by Arthur Newton.

Chronological Eras.

The year 1920 corresponds to the year 7428-29 of the Byzantine era; 5680-81 of the Jewish era, the year 5681 commencing at sunset September 12; 2673 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2696 of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 674th Olympiad, commencing July 1; 2530 of the Japanese era and to the ninth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1338-39 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1339 beginning on September 14, 1920. The 145th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1920.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters	D C	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	2	Roman Indiction	3
Epact	10	Solar Cycle	25	Julian Period	6633

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.	*Began.*	*Name.*	*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era.	B C. 312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1	Julian Year	" 45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1	Vulgar Christian Era	A D. 1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C)	" 753, April 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	" 69, Sept. 1
Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

The Seasons.

			D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox,	Spring	begins March	20	4	59 P. M	*Eastern Standard Time (Old).*
Summer Solstice,	Summer	begins June	21	12	40 P. M	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn	begins September	23	3	29 A. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter	begins December	21	10	17 P. M	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY—January 1 to February 5; March 20 to May 25; July 27 to September 8; November 16 to end of year.
VENUS—January 1 to July 3.
MARS—January 1 to April 21.
JUPITER—January 1 to February 3; August 22 to end of year.
SATURN—January 1 to February 27; September 7 to end of year.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY—February 5 to March 20; May 25 to July 27; September 8 to November 16.
VENUS—July 3 to end of year.
MARS—April 21 to end of year.
JUPITER—February 3 to August 22.
SATURN—February 27 to September 7

Church Memoranda for 1920.

January.
1 Thursday.
4 ii. Sun. aft. Christmas
6 Epiphany.
11 i Sun. aft. Epiphany.
18 ii. " " "
25 iii. " " "

February.
1 Septuagesima Sunday.
2 Purification.
8 Sexagesima Sunday.
15 Quinquagesima Sun.
18 Ash Wednesday.
22 i. Sunday in Lent.
29 ii. " " "

March.
1 Monday.
7 iii. Sunday in Lent.
11 Thurs. (Mi-Careme).
14 iv. Sunday in Lent.
21 v. " " "
25 Annunciation.
28 Palm Sunday.

April.
1 Thursday.
2 Good Friday.
4 Easter Sunday.
11 i. Sunday aft. Easter.
18 ii. " " "
23 St. George.
25 iii. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.
1 Saturday.
2 iv. Sunday aft. Easter.
9 Rogation Sunday.
13 Ascension Day.
16 i. Sun. aft Ascension
23 Pentecost (Whi. Sun.)
30 Trinity Sunday.

June.
1 Tuesday.
3 Corpus Christi.
6 i. Sun aft. Trinity.
13 ii. " " "
20 iii. " " "
24 St. John the Baptist.
27 iv. Sunday aft. Trinity.

July.
1 Thursday.
4 v. Sun. aft. Trinity
11 vi. " " "
18 vii. " " "
25 viii. " " "

August.
1 ix. Sunday aft Trinity.
6 Transfiguration.
8 x. Sun. aft. Trinity.
15 xi. " " "
(Assumption.)
22 xii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
29 xiii. " " "

September.
1 Wednesday.
5 xiv. Sun. aft. Trinity
12 xv. " " "
19 xvi. " " "
26 xvii. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.
1 Friday.
3 xviii Sun. aft. Trinity.
10 xix. " " "
17 xx. " " "
18 St. Luke (Evangelist).
24 xxi. Sun aft Trinity.
31 xxii. " " "

November
1 Monday—All Saints.
7 xxiii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
14 xxiv. " " "
21 xxv. " " "
28 i. Sunday in Advent.
30 St. Andrew.

December.
1 Wednesday.
5 ii. Sunday in Advent.
12 iii. " " "
19 iv. " " "
25 Christmas.
26 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.
27 St. John (Evangelist).

CHURCH FASTS.

The Roman Catholic days of obligation are: Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday); Aug. 15 (Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day); Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception); Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all the Sundays of the year.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days or fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn, and after the festival of St Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

THE interval between two consecutive meridian transits of a fixed star having no proper motion, or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis, is invariable. Very slightly differing from this is a Sidereal Day, which is the interval between two consecutive transits of the Vernal Equinox over any meridian. Vernal Equinox is employed in two senses: it may mean either the date when Spring commences, or else, as here, the point in the heavens occupied by the sun's centre when Spring commences. The interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year; it is equal to 1 day 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds, when measured in units of the Sidereal Day. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 22 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets due to the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″ 26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length: it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .530 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all the other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice*, hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from the first of March to the first of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. Of the centurial years only those which are exactly divisible by 400 thenceforward contained 366 days. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds, and the error will amount to one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the rule for Easter Day was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days.

The Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1873, by the Chinese Republic in 1912, and by the Turkish Parliament in the year 1917, and by the Bolshevist Government in 1918 Greece, the Balkan states and the Greek Church still use the Julian Calendar.

STANDARD TIME.

THE United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

By Act of Congress, approved March 19, 1918, standard time is made the legal time throughout the United States; in addition to the four time meridians already mentioned, the meridian 150° west from Greenwich is established the time meridian of standard Alaska time; authority to readjust the boundary line between the time zones is lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission has made the readjustment so as to bring the new limits of the zones about half way between the standard meridians. Since Jan. 1, 1919, U. S standard Eastern time is used from the Atlantic Ocean to a line through Toledo and Columbus, O.; Huntington, W.Va.; Norton, Va.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Asheville, N.C.; Atlanta and Macon, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla U. S. standard central time is used from this first line to a line through Mandan, N. Dak.; Pierre, S Dak ; McCook, Neb ; Dodge City, Kan.; Sweetwater and San Angelo, Texas. U. S. standard mountain time is used from the second line to a line through Helena and Butte, Mon.; Pocatello, Idaho; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Parker and Yuma, Ariz. U. S. standard Pacific time is used from the third line to the Pacific Ocean.

For Time Difference table see Index.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time based on the meridians 15° apart from Greenwich, while some use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancienv Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins late in January or early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church)

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Viglis, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1920.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.				NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			
5680.			1920.	5681.			1920.
Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Jan. 1	Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Sept. 13
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 21	Tisri	3	Fast of Guadaliah	Sept. 15
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 20	Tisri	10	Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Sept 22
Adar	14	Purim	Mar. 4	Tisri	15	Feast of Tebernacles	Sept. 27
Nisan	1	New Moon	Mar. 20	Tisri	22	Feast of Eighth Day	Oct. 4
Nisan	15	First Day of Passover	April 3	Tisri	23	Rejoicing with the Law	Oct. 5
Nisan	21	Last Day of Passover	April 9	Hesvan	1	New Moon	Oct. 13
Iyar	1	New Moon	April 19	Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 12
Iyar	18	Lag B'omer	May 6	Kislev	25	Dedication of Temple	Dec. 6
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 18	Tebet	1	New Moon	Dec 12
Sivan	6	Pentecost	May 23	Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Dec. 21
Tamuz	1	New Moon	June 17				1921.
Tamuz	15	Fast of Tamuz	July 1	Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 10
Ab	1	New Moon	July 16	Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 9
Ab	7	Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem)	July 22				
Elul	1	New Moon	Aug. 15				

The year 5680 is an ordinary common year of 354 days; the year 5681 is an embolismic perfect year of 385 days.

Greek Church Calendar, 1920.

A. D. 1920. A. M. 8029

NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	NEW STYLE.	Holy Days	Old Style
Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	July 12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June 29
Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6	Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug 6
Feb. 15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 2	Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)	Aug 15
Feb. 29	Carnival Sunday	Feb. 16	Sept. 12	St. Alexander Nevsky *	Aug. 30
Mar. 3	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 19	Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
April 4	Palm Sunday	Mar. 22	Sept. 27	Exaltation of Cross	Sept. 14
April 7	Annunciation	Mar. 25	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
April 9	Great Friday	Mar. 27	Nov. 28	First Day Fast of Theotokos	Nov. 15
April 11	Holy Pasch (Easter)	Mar. 29	Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
May 6	St George	April 23	Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
May 20	Ascension	May 7	1921.		
May 30	Pentecost	May 17	Jan. 7	Nativity (Christmas)	Dec. 25
May 31	Holy Ghost	May 18			

*Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1920.

YEAR	Name of Month	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Name of Month	Month Begins.
1338..	Jomadi I	Jan 22, 1920	1338 .	Dulkaada	July 17, 1920
1338..	Jomadi II	Feb. 21, 1920	1338 .	Dulbeggia	Aug. 16, 1920
1338 .	Rajab	Mar. 21, 1920	1339 .	Muharram (New Year)	Sept. 15, 1920
1338..	Shaaban	April 20, 1920	1339	Saphar.	Oct. 15, 1920
1338..	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	May 19, 1920	1339	Rabia I..	Nov. 13, 1920
1338..	Shawall	June 18, 1920	1339 .	Rabia II.	Dec. 13, 1920

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Jan 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 8...Battle of New Orleans (La only).
Jan. 19...Birthday of Gen. Lee (in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss, N. C., S. C., Va.).
Feb. 12...Lincoln's Birthday (in Cal, Colo., Conn., Del., Ga., Ill, Ind., Ia., Kan., Mich., Minn, Miss., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. J, N. Y., N. Dak., N. M., Ore, Pa, S. Dak., Utah, Wash, W. Va, Wyo).
Feb. 12...Georgia Day (in Ga.).
Feb. 14...Admis'n Day (in Ariz.)
Feb. 18...Mardi Gras (in Ala., Fla., La.).
Feb. 22...Washington's Birthday.
Mar. 2....Independence Day (in Tex.).
Mar. 4...Inauguration Day (every 4 years in the Dist. of Col.)
Mar. 25.. Maryland Day (in Md.)
April 12...Halifax Independence Resolutions (in N. Car.).
April 13...Jefferson's Birthday (in Ala).
April 2...Good Friday (in Ala, Conn., Del, Fla., La., Md, Minn., N. J., Pa., and Tenn.).
April 19...Patriot's Day (in Me., Mass).
April 21...San Jacinto Day (in Tex.).
April 26...Confed. Mem. Day (in Ala, Fla., Ga., Miss).
May 10...Confed. Mem. Day (in N. Car, S. Car, and Tenn.).
May 12...Mothers' Day (in N M).
May 18...Peace Day (in N. M.).
May 20...Anniv. Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (in N Car.).
May 30 Memorial Day.
June 3. Jefferson Davis' Birthday (in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga, Miss, S. Car, Tenn., Tex).
June 3.. Confederate Memorial Day (in La).
June 15 ..Pioneer Day (in Idaho).
June 17. .Bunker Hill Day (in Boston. Not a legal holiday, but banks close by general agreement).
July 4.. Independence Day.
July 24...Pioneer Day (in Utah)
Aug. 1...Colorado Day (in Col.)
Aug. 16. Bennington Battle Day (in Vt.)
Aug. 20-21 .Good Roads Days (in Mo).
Sept. 6...Labor Day (except in N. Mex. and Dist. of Col.).
Sept. 9...Admis'n Day (in Cal.).
Sept. 12 ..Old Defender's Day (in Baltimore, Md.).
Oct. 7. Missouri Day (in Mo.).
Oct. 12 Columbus Day.
Oct. 13. Farmers' Day (in Fla.).
Oct. 26.. Fraternal Day (in Ala.).
Oct. 31.. Admis'n Day (in Nev.).
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day (in La.).
Nov. 1...State Fire Day (in Neb.).
Nov. 2...Election Day (1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November. All over Union, except Dist. of Col.).
Nov. 25...National Thanksgiving Day (usually the last Thursday in November).
Dec. 25 ..Christmas Day.

Under the Negotiable Instruments Law every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. In the United States legal holidays are fixed by State and Territorial legislation.

Arbor Day is observed by the States on different days, usually in the Spring; in Ga, in Dec. The dates in the same States often vary, from year to year, by proclamation.

HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD.

(For full list of fixed, historical, commemorative, and religious holidays, see 1919 Almanac)

Christmas and New Year's are observed the world over.

In Episcopal countries, such as England, the only church days which are regular legal holidays, aside from Christmas, are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit-Monday. This holds good for the British colonies, in some of which several Roman Catholic Church holidays are established.

In Roman Catholic countries, such as Spain, the church days other than Christmas, which are almost universally legal holidays, are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. Throughout the Latin-American countries, it is usual to observe, in addition, Good Friday and Corpus Christi. Good Friday is in many of these countries a 3-day holiday season, beginning on Holy Thursday and closing on Holy Saturday.

In Lutheran countries, such as Sweden, and Prussia, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, Ash Wednesday, and Corpus Christi are holidays

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year. Also known as "Groundhog Day."

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28 CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON UNITED STATES STANDARD EASTERN TIME AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Dublin	4 35 P.M	Melbourne	3 00 A M *
Alexandria	7.00 P M.	Hamburg	6 00 P M.	Mexico City	10 24 A M
Amsterdam	5.20 P M	Havana	11.31 A M.	Natal	7 00 P.M.
Athens	7 00 P.M.	Havre	5 00 P M.	Paris	5 00 P.M.
Berlin	6 00 P M.	Hongkong	1 00 A.M *	Petrograd	7 01 P M.
Berne	6 00 P M	Honolulu	6 30 A.M	Rio de Janeiro	2 00 P.M
Bogota	12.03 P.M.	Lima	12 00 NOON	Rome	6 00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	4 24 P M	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 NOON
Bremen	6 00 P M.	Liverpool	5 00 P M.	Sitka, Alaska	7 00 A M.
Brussels	5 00 P M	London	5 00 P M.	Stockholm	6 00 P.M.
Constantinople	7 00 P M.	Madrid	5 00 P M	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the FOLLOWING day.

* For cities situated in countries where "SUMMER" time has not been adopted, one hour must be subtracted from the time given in the above table, during the Spring and Summer months.

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	325	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	..	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	..	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412 Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

EASTER SUNDAY.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.
1802—April 18.
1803—April 10.
1804—April 1.
1805—April 14.
1806—April 6.
1807—Mar. 29.
1808—April 17.
1809—April 2.
1810—April 22
1811—April 14.
1812—Mar. 29
1813—April 18
1814—April 10
1815—Mar. 26.
1816—April 14.
1817—April 6.
1818—Mar. 22
1819—April 11.
1820—April 2.
1821—April 22.
1822—April 7.
1823—Mar. 30.
1824—April 18.
1825—April 3.
1826—Mar. 26.
1827—April 15.
1828—April 6.
1829—April 19
1830—April 11.
1831—April 3.
1832—April 22.
1833—April 7.
1834—Mar. 30.
1835—April 19.
1836—April 3.
1837—Mar. 26.
1838—April 15
1839—Mar. 31.
1840—April 19
1841—April 11
1842—Mar. 27.
1843—April 16
1844—April 7
1845—Mar. 23.
1846—April 12.
1847—April 4
1848—April 23
1849—April 8
1850—Mar. 31
1851—April 20
1852—April 11.
1853—Mar. 27
1854—April 16
1855—April 8
1856—Mar. 23.
1857—April 12
1858—April 4.
1859—April 24
1860—April 8
1861—Mar. 31.
1862—April 20.
1863—April 5
1864—Mar. 27
1865—April 16.
1866—April 1.
1867—April 21.
1868—April 12.
1869—Mar. 28.
1870—April 17.
1871—April 9.
1872—Mar. 31.
1873—April 13.
1874—April 5.
1875—Mar. 28.
1876—April 16.
1877—April 1.
1878—April 21.
1879—April 13.
1880—Mar. 28.
1881—April 17.
1882—April 9.
1883—Mar. 25.
1884—April 13.
1885—April 5.
1886—April 25.
1887—April 10.
1888—April 1.
1889—April 21.
1890—April 6
1891—Mar. 29
1892—April 17.
1893—April 2.
1894—Mar. 25.
1895—April 14.
1896—April 5.
1897—April 18.
1898—April 10.
1899—April 2.
1900—April 15.
1901—April 7.
1902—Mar. 30.
1903—April 12.
1904—April 3.
1905—April 23
1906—April 15.
1907—Mar. 31
1908—April 19
1909—April 11
1910—Mar. 27
1911—April 16
1912—April 7.
1913—Mar. 23
1914—April 12.
1915—April 4.
1916—April 23.
1917—April 8
1918—Mar. 31
1919—April 20
1920—April 4
1921—Mar. 27
1922—April 16
1923—April 1
1924—April 20
1925—April 12
1926—April 4
1927—April 17
1928—April 8
1929—Mar. 31
1930—April 20
1931—April 5
1932—Mar. 27
1933—April 16
1934—April 1.
1935—April 21.
1936—April 12.
1937—Mar. 28
1938—April 17
1939—April 9.
1940—Mar. 24.
1941—April 13.
1942—April 5.
1943—April 25
1944—April 9
1945—April 1
1946—April 21
1947—April 6.
1948—Mar. 28.
1949—April 17.
1950—April 9
1951—Mar. 25
1952—April 13.
1953—April 5
1954—April 18
1955—April 10.
1956—April 1.
1957—April 21.
1958—April 6.
1959—Mar. 29
1960—April 17.
1961—April 2.
1962—April 22.
1963—April 14
1964—Mar. 29.
1965—April 18.
1966—April 10.
1967—Mar. 26.
1968—April 14.
1969—April 6.
1970—Mar. 29.
1971—April 11.
1972—April 2.
1973—April 22.
1974—April 14.
1975—Mar. 30.
1976—April 18.
1977—April 10.
1978—Mar. 26.
1979—April 15.
1980—April 6.
1981—April 19.
1982—April 11.
1983—April 3.
1984—April 22.
1985—April 7.
1986—Mar. 30.
1987—April 19.
1988—April 3.
1989—Mar. 26.
1990—April 15.
1991—Mar. 31.
1992—April 19.
1993—April 11.
1994—April 3.
1995—April 16.
1996—April 7.
1997—Mar. 30.
1998—April 12.
1999—April 4.
2000—April 23.

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,* *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.												29										
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888					1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892			1904		1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896			1908		1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872				1912		1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	.	1820	1848	1876	..			1916		1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880				1920		1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..			1924		1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesd 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesd 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesd 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918, will fall, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted). (Whitaker's Almanack).

CALENDARS FOR 1920 AND 1921

1920.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
May..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
Sept .	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
Oct...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
Dec...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..

1921.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Feb...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
April .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
June...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
Sept	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Nov ..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
Dec .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TABLE OF DAY LENGTHS

The table shows the length of each day through the year, at latitude of New Haven, Ct.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M'	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1....	9.14	10.04	11.16	12.42	14 00	14.58	15.07	14.22	13 06	11.45	10 23	9.23
2....	9.16	10.06	11.19	12.45	14.04	15.00	15.06	14.20	13.03	11.42	10.20	9.22
3....	9.16	10.09	11.22	12.48	14.06	15 01	15.05	14.18	13.00	11.40	10 18	9.21
4....	9.18	10 12	11.24	12.50	14.08	15.02	15.04	14.16	12.58	11 37	10 16	9.20
5....	9.18	10.14	11.27	12.53	14.10	15 03	15.04	14.14	12 56	11.34	10.13	9.19
6....	9.20	10.16	11.30	12.56	14 12	15.04	15.03	14.12	12.54	11.31	10 10	9 18
7....	9.20	10.19	11.33	12.59	14.14	15 05	15.02	14.09	12.51	11.28	10 08	9.17
8....	9 22	10.22	11.36	13.02	14.16	15 06	15 01	14.06	12 48	11.26	10 06	9.16
9....	9.23	10.24	11.38	13.04	14 18	15 06	15 00	14.04	12.44	11.23	10 04	9 15
10....	9.24	10.26	11.41	13 07	14 20	15.07	14.59	14.02	12 42	11.20	10.02	9 14
11....	9 26	10.28	11.44	13.10	14 23	15 08	14 58	14.00	12 40	11.18	10 00	9 13
12 ...	9.27	10 31	11.46	13 12	14.26	15.08	14.57	13.58	12.37	11.15	9 58	9 12
13....	9.28	10 34	11.49	13.15	14.28	15 08	14 55	13.55	12 34	11 12	9 56	9 12
14...	9 30	10.36	11.52	13.18	14.30	15.08	14.54	13.52	12.32	11.10	9 54	9 12
15...	9 32	10.38	11 55	13.20	14 32	15.09	14 53	13 50	12 29	11.07	9 52	9 12
16. ..	9.33	10 41	11 58	13.23	14.34	15.10	14.51	13 48	12 26	11.04	9 50	9 12
17....	9.34	10.44	12.00	13 26	14.36	15 10	14 50	13 46	12 24	11 02	9.48	9.11
18.. .	9.36	10 46	12.03	13.28	14.37	15.10	14.48	13 43	12.21	10 59	9.46	9.10
19....	9.38	10 49	12 06	13.30	14.38	15.10	14 46	13 40	12.18	10.56	9.44	9 10
20 ...	9.40	10.52	12.09	13.33	14.40	15.10	14 44	13 38	12.15	10.53	9.42	9.10
21. ..	9.42	10.54	12 12	13 36	14.42	15.10	14 42	13.36	12.12	10.50	9.40	9 10
22 ...	9.44	10.57	12.14	13.38	14.44	15.10	14 41	13 33	12.09	10 48	9 38	9 10
23	9.46	11.00	12.17	13.41	14.46	15.10	14 40	13 30	12.06	10 46	9.36	9 10
24....	9.48	11.02	12.20	13.44	14.48	15.10	14 39	13 27	12.04	10.43	9.34	9.10
25....	9.50	11.05	12.23	13.46	14.49	5.10	14.37	13.24	12.02	10.40	9.32	9.10
26....	9.52	11.08	12.26	13.48	14 50	15.10	14.35	13 22	11.59	10.38	9.30	9 11
27....	9.54	11.11	12.28	13 51	14 52	15.10	14 33	13 20	11.56	10.36	9.28	9 12
28....	9.56	11.14	12.31	13.54	14.54	15.09	14 30	13.17	11.53	10.33	9 27	9.12
29....	9.58	.....	12.34	13 56	14.55	15.08	14 28	13 14	11.50	10.30	9.26	9:12
30 ...	10.00	.....	12.37	13.58	14.56	15.08.	14 26	13 12	11:48	10 28	9.24	9.12
31....	10.02	.....	12:40	.....	14.58	.....	14.24	13.09	.....	10.26	.....	9.12

HOW TO DETERMINE LATITUDES.

(A short method, by an observation at apparent noon.)

Set down 89 degrees, 48 minutes, and take the sun's observed altitude at noon from it. This gives the zenith distance. Mark the zenith distance north if the sun bears south, or south if the sun bears north. Place the sun's true declination under the zenith distance, and if they are both of one name their sum will be the latitude; but if of different names, (i e, one north and the other south), their difference is the latitude of the same name of the greater number.

Note.—The sun's declination, corrected for longitude 77 degrees W., may be taken from the calendar of the almanac, which will be near enough for places adjacent to the eastern coast of the United States. The sun's observed altitude corrected for semi diameter, 16 minutes additive, and dip and refraction, about 4 minutes subtractive equals 12 minutes difference, which subtracted from 90 degrees leaves 89 degrees 48 minutes, a constant number from which to subtract the observed altitude.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R & S.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	7 29	4 37	2 32	7 24	4 42	2 29	7 19	4 48	2 26	7 2	5 4	2 16
2	Fr	7 29	4 38	3 43	7 24	4 43	3 39	7 19	4 49	3 36	7 3	5 5	3 22
3	Sa	7 30	4 39	4 53	7 24	4 44	4 49	7 19	4 50	4 44	7 3	5 6	4 29
4	S	7 30	4 40	5 58	7 25	4 45	5 54	7 19	4 50	5 49	7 3	5 7	5 33
5	M	7 30	4 41	rises.	7 25	4 46	rises.	7 19	4 51	rises.	7 3	5 8	rises.
6	Tu	7 30	4 42	6 7	7 25	4 47	6 11	7 19	4 52	6 15	7 3	5 8	6 26
7	W	7 30	4 43	7 19	7 25	4 48	7 22	7 19	4 53	7 26	7 3	5 9	7 34
8	Th	7 30	4 44	8 30	7 25	4 49	8 31	7 19	4 54	8 33	7 3	5 10	8 38
9	Fr	7 29	4 45	9 37	7 24	4 50	9 38	7 19	4 55	9 38	7 3	5 11	9 40
10	Sa	7 29	4 46	10 42	7 24	4 51	10 41	7 19	4 56	10 41	7 3	5 12	10 39
11	S	7 29	4 47	11 44	7 24	4 52	11 43	7 19	4 57	11 41	7 3	5 12	11 36
12	M	7 28	4 48	A.M.	7 24	4 53	A.M.	7 19	4 58	A.M.	7 3	5 13	A.M.
13	Tu	7 28	4 49	12 44	7 24	4 54	12 42	7 18	4 59	12 40	7 3	5 14	12 32
14	W	7 28	4 50	1 44	7 23	4 55	1 41	7 18	5 0	1 37	7 3	5 15	1 27
15	Th	7 27	4 51	2 41	7 23	4 56	2 37	7 18	5 1	2 33	7 3	5 16	2 20
16	Fr	7 27	4 53	3 36	7 22	4 57	3 32	7 18	5 2	3 28	7 3	5 17	3 13
17	Sa	7 26	4 54	4 28	7 22	4 58	4 24	7 17	5 3	4 19	7 2	5 18	4 4
18	S	7 26	4 55	5 16	7 22	5 0	5 12	7 17	5 4	5 7	7 2	5 19	4 52
19	M	7 25	4 56	6 1	7 21	5 1	5 56	7 16	5 5	5 52	7 2	5 20	5 38
20	Tu	7 25	4 57	6 40	7 20	5 2	6 37	7 16	5 6	6 33	7 2	5 21	6 20
21	W	7 24	4 59	sets.	7 20	5 3	sets.	7 15	5 8	sets.	7 1	5 22	sets.
22	Th	7 24	5 0	6 51	7 19	5 4	6 54	7 15	5 9	6 57	7 1	5 22	7 4
23	Fr	7 23	5 1	7 55	7 19	5 5	7 56	7 14	5 10	7 58	7 0	5 23	8 2
24	Sa	7 22	5 2	8 59	7 18	5 7	9 0	7 14	5 11	9 0	7 0	5 24	9 1
25	S	7 21	5 4	10 4	7 17	5 8	10 4	7 13	5 12	10 4	7 0	5 25	10 1
26	M	7 20	5 5	11 12	7 16	5 9	11 10	7 12	5 13	11 8	6 59	5 26	11 3
27	Tu	7 20	5 6	A.M.	7 16	5 10	A.M.	7 12	5 14	A.M.	6 59	5 27	A.M.
28	W	7 19	5 8	12 20	7 15	5 11	12 17	7 11	5 16	12 15	6 58	5 28	12 6
29	Th	7 18	5 9	1 29	7 14	5 13	1 25	7 10	5 17	1 22	6 58	5 29	1 10
30	Fr	7 17	5 10	2 37	7 13	5 14	2 33	7 9	5 18	2 28	6 57	5 30	2 14
31	Sa	7 16	5 11	3 41	7 12	5 15	3 37	7 8	5 19	3 32	6 56	5 31	3 17

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	19	8	12	6	30	14	12	8	54	20	12	10	57	26	12	12	32
2	12	3	48	9	12	6	55	15	12	9	17	21	12	11	15	27	12	12	46
3	12	4	16	10	12	7	20	16	12	9	38	22	12	11	32	28	12	12	58
4	12	4	43	11	12	7	45	17	12	9	59	23	12	11	48	29	12	13	9
5	12	5	11	12	12	8	8	18	12	10	19	24	12	12	4	30	12	13	20
6	12	5	37	13	12	8	32	19	12	10	38	25	12	12	18	31	12	13	30
7	12	6	4																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 38
New York	1	5 46	6 22	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 40
Wash'ton..	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 42
Charleston	1	5 35	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 35	6 48

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 15	5 13	4 40	7 12	5 16	4 36	7 8	5 20	4 32	6 56	5 32	4 17
2	M	7 14	5 14	5 32	7 11	5 17	5 28	7 7	5 21	5 24	6 55	5 33	5 11
3	Tu	7 13	5 15	6 17	7 10	5 19	6 14	7 6	5 22	6 11	6 54	5 34	6 0
4	W	7 12	5 17	rises.	7 9	5 20	rises.	7 5	5 24	rises.	6 54	5 35	rises.
5	Th	7 11	5 18	7 15	7 8	5 21	7 16	7 4	5 25	7 18	6 53	5 36	7 21
6	Fr	7 10	5 19	8 22	7 6	5 22	8 22	7 3	5 26	8 22	6 52	5 37	8 22
7	Sa	7 8	5 20	9 27	7 5	5 24	9 26	7 2	5 27	9 25	6 52	5 37	9 22
8	S	7 7	5 22	10 30	7 4	5 25	10 28	7 1	5 28	10 26	6 51	5 38	10 20
9	M	7 6	5 23	11 31	7 3	5 26	11 28	7 0	5 29	11 25	6 50	5 39	11 16
10	Tu	7 5	5 24	A.M.	7 2	5 27	A.M.	6 59	5 31	A.M.	6 49	5 40	A.M.
11	W	7 4	5 26	12 30	7 1	5 29	12 26	6 58	5 32	12 23	6 48	5 41	12 11
12	Th	7 2	5 27	1 26	7 0	5 30	1 22	6 56	5 33	1 18	6 47	5 42	1 4
13	Fr	7 1	5 28	2 20	6 58	5 31	2 16	6 55	5 34	2 11	6 46	5 43	1 56
14	Sa	7 0	5 30	3 10	6 57	5 32	3 5	6 54	5 35	3 0	6 45	5 44	2 45
15	S	6 58	5 31	3 55	6 56	5 33	3 51	6 53	5 36	3 46	6 44	5 45	3 32
16	M	6 57	5 32	4 37	6 54	5 35	4 33	6 52	5 37	4 29	6 44	5 46	4 15
17	Tu	6 56	5 33	5 14	6 53	5 36	5 11	6 50	5 38	5 7	6 43	5 46	4 56
18	W	6 54	5 35	5 48	6 52	5 37	5 46	6 49	5 40	5 43	6 42	5 47	5 34
19	Th	6 53	5 36	sets.	6 50	5 38	sets	6 48	5 41	sets.	6 41	5 48	sets.
20	Fr	6 51	5 37	6 48	6 49	5 40	6 49	6 47	5 42	6 50	6 40	5 49	6 53
21	Sa	6 50	5 39	7 55	6 48	5 41	7 55	6 45	5 43	7 55	6 38	5 50	7 54
22	S	6 49	5 40	9 2	6 46	5 42	9 2	6 44	5 44	9 0	6 37	5 51	8 56
23	M	6 47	5 41	10 11	6 45	5 43	10 9	6 43	5 45	10 7	6 36	5 52	9 59
24	Tu	6 45	5 42	11 20	6 43	5 44	11 17	6 41	5 46	11 14	6 35	5 52	11 3
25	W	6 44	5 43	A.M.	6 42	5 45	A.M.	6 40	5 47	A.M.	6 34	5 53	A.M.
26	Th	6 42	5 45	12 28	6 40	5 46	12 24	6 39	5 48	12 20	6 33	5 54	12 7
27	Fr	6 41	5 46	1 33	6 39	5 48	1 29	6 37	5 49	1 24	6 32	5 55	1 9
28	Sa	6 39	5 47	3 32	6 38	5 49	2 28	6 36	5 50	2 23	6 31	5 56	2 8
29	S	6 37	5 48	3 25	6 36	5 50	3 21	6 34	5 52	3 17	6 29	5 57	3 3
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	39	7	12	14	15	13	12	14	23	19	12	14	5	25	12	13	22
2	12	13	47	8	12	14	19	14	12	14	22	20	12	13	59	26	12	13	12
3	12	13	54	9	12	14	21	15	12	14	20	21	12	13	53	27	12	13	2
4	12	14	1	10	12	14	23	16	12	14	17	22	12	13	46	28	12	12	52
5	12	14	6	11	12	14	24	17	12	14	14	23	12	13	39	29	12	12	40
6	12	14	11	12	12	14	24	18	12	14	10	24	12	13	30				

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 38	6 51	11	5 28	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton..	1	5 36	6 52	11	5 27	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 36	5 50	4 11	6 34	5 51	4 8	6 33	5 53	4 4	6 28	5 57	3 52
2	Tu	6 34	5 51	4 51	6 33	5 52	4 49	6 32	5 54	4 46	6 27	5 58	4 37
3	W	6 33	5 52	5 26	6 31	5 54	5 25	6 30	5 55	5 23	6 26	5 59	5 18
4	Th	6 31	5 53	rises.	6 30	5 55	rises.	6 28	5 56	rises.	6 25	6 0	rises.
5	Fr	6 29	5 54	7 8	6 28	5 56	7 8	6 27	5 57	7 8	6 23	6 0	7 6
6	Sa	6 28	5 56	8 12	6 27	5 57	8 11	6 26	5 58	8 10	6 22	6 1	8 5
7	S	6 26	5 57	9 15	6 25	5 58	9 13	6 24	5 59	9 10	6 21	6 2	9 2
8	M	6 24	5 58	10 16	6 23	5 59	10 13	6 22	6 0	10 9	6 20	6 3	9 59
9	Tu	6 23	5 59	11 14	6 22	6 0	11 10	6 21	6 1	11 6	6 18	6 4	10 54
10	W	6 21	6 0	A.M.	6 20	6 1	A.M.	6 20	6 2	A.M.	6 17	6 4	11 46
11	Th	6 19	6 2	12 9	6 19	6 2	12 5	6 18	6 3	12 1	6 16	6 5	A.M.
12	Fr	6 17	6 3	1 1	6 17	6 3	12 56	6 16	6 4	12 52	6 15	6 6	12 37
13	Sa	6 16	6 4	1 48	6 15	6 4	1 44	6 15	6 5	1 39	6 13	6 6	1 24
14	S	6 14	6 5	2 31	6 14	6 6	2 27	6 13	6 6	2 22	6 12	6 7	2 8
15	M	6 12	6 6	3 10	6 12	6 7	3 6	6 12	6 7	3 2	6 11	6 8	2 50
16	Tu	6 11	6 7	3 45	6 10	6 8	3 42	6 10	6 8	3 39	6 9	6 9	3 29
17	W	6 9	6 9	4 18	6 9	6 9	4 16	6 9	6 9	4 14	6 8	6 9	4 6
18	Th	6 7	6 10	4 49	6 7	6 10	4 48	6 7	6 10	4 47	6 7	6 10	4 42
19	Fr	6 6	6 11	5 19	6 6	6 11	5 19	6 6	6 11	5 19	6 6	6 11	5 18
20	Sa	6 4	6 12	sets.	6 4	6 12	sets.	6 4	6 12	sets.	6 4	6 12	sets.
21	S	6 2	6 13	7 57	6 2	6 13	7 56	6 2	6 13	7 54	6 3	6 12	7 47
22	M	6 0	6 14	9 8	6 0	6 14	9 5	6 1	6 14	9 3	6 2	6 13	8 53
23	Tu	5 59	6 15	10 18	5 59	6 15	10 14	5 59	6 15	10 11	6 0	6 14	9 59
24	W	5 57	6 16	11 25	5 57	6 16	11 21	5 58	6 16	11 17	5 59	6 14	11 2
25	Th	5 55	6 18	A.M.	5 56	6 17	A.M.	5 56	6 17	A.M.	5 58	6 15	A.M.
26	Fr	5 53	6 19	12 27	5 54	6 18	12 23	5 54	6 18	12 18	5 56	6 16	12 3
27	Sa	5 52	6 20	1 22	5 52	6 19	1 17	5 53	6 19	1 13	5 55	6 16	12 59
28	S	5 50	6 21	2 9	5 50	6 20	2 6	5 51	6 20	2 2	5 54	6 17	1 50
29	M	5 48	6 22	2 50	5 49	6 21	2 48	5 50	6 20	2 45	5 53	6 18	2 35
30	Tu	5 46	6 23	3 26	5 47	6 22	3 24	5 48	6 21	3 22	5 51	6 18	3 16
31	W	5 45	6 24	3 59	5 46	6 23	3 58	5 47	6 22	3 57	5 50	6 19	3 54

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M	S	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	29	8	12	10	54	14	12	9	18	20	12	7	34	26	12	5	45
2	12	12	17	9	12	10	39	15	12	9	1	21	12	7	16	27	12	5	26
3	12	12	4	10	12	10	23	16	12	8	44	22	12	6	58	28	12	5	8
4	12	11	51	11	12	10	7	17	12	8	27	23	12	6	40	29	12	4	50
5	12	11	37	12	12	9	51	18	12	8	9	24	12	6	21	30	12	4	31
6	12	11	23	13	12	9	35	19	12	7	51	25	12	6	3	31	12	4	13
7	12	11	9																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 46	7 35	21	4 28	7 47
New York	1	5 4	7 22	11	4 48	7 33	21	4 31	7 45
Wash'ton..	1	5 5	7 21	11	4 50	7 31	21	4 34	7 42
Charleston	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 27	21	4 41	7 34

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M.
1	Th	5 43	6 26	4 29	5 44	6 24	4 29	5 45	6 23	4 29	5 49	6 20	4 29
2	Fr	5 41	6 27	4 59	5 42	6 26	5 0	5 44	6 24	5 1	5 47	6 21	5 4
3	Sa	5 40	6 28	rises.	5 41	6 27	rises.	5 42	6 25	rises	5 46	6 21	rises.
4	S	5 38	6 29	8 2	5 39	6 28	8 0	5 40	6 26	7 57	5 45	6 22	7 47
5	M	5 36	6 30	9 2	5 38	6 29	8 58	5 39	6 27	8 55	5 43	6 23	8 43
6	Tu	5 34	6 31	9 58	5 36	6 30	9 54	5 37	6 28	9 50	5 42	6 24	9 37
7	W	5 33	6 32	10 52	5 34	6 31	10 48	5 36	6 29	10 43	5 41	6 24	10 28
8	Th	5 31	6 33	11 41	5 33	6 32	11 36	5 34	6 30	11 32	5 40	6 25	11 17
9	Fr	5 29	6 34	A.M.	5 31	6 33	A.M.	5 33	6 31	A.M.	5 38	6 26	A.M.
10	Sa	5 28	6 36	12 25	5 29	6 34	12 21	5 31	6 32	12 17	5 37	6 26	12 2
11	S	5 26	6 37	1 5	5 28	6 35	1 2	5 30	6 33	12 58	5 36	6 27	12 45
12	M	5 24	6 38	1 42	5 26	6 36	1 39	5 28	6 34	1 35	5 34	6 28	1 24
13	Tu	5 23	6 39	2 15	5 25	6 37	2 12	5 27	6 35	2 10	5 33	6 28	2 1
14	W	5 21	6 40	2 46	5 23	6 38	2 45	5 25	6 36	2 43	5 32	6 29	2 37
15	Th	5 19	6 41	3 16	5 21	6 39	3 16	5 24	6 37	3 15	5 31	6 30	3 12
16	Fr	5 18	6 42	3 47	5 20	6 40	3 47	5 22	6 38	3 48	5 30	6 31	3 48
17	Sa	5 16	6 44	4 18	5 18	6 41	4 20	5 21	6 39	4 22	5 28	6 31	4 26
18	S	5 15	6 45	sets	5 17	6 42	sets	5 20	6 40	sets.	5 27	6 32	sets.
19	M	5 13	6 46	8 0	5 15	6 43	7 57	5 18	6 41	7 54	5 26	6 33	7 42
20	Tu	5 12	6 47	9 11	5 14	6 44	9 7	5 17	6 42	9 3	5 25	6 33	8 49
21	W	5 10	6 48	10 17	5 12	6 46	10 13	5 15	6 43	10 8	5 24	6 34	9 53
22	Th	5 9	6 49	11 16	5 11	6 47	11 12	5 14	6 44	11 7	5 23	6 35	10 53
23	Fr	5 7	6 50	A.M.	5 9	6 48	A.M.	5 12	6 45	11 59	5 22	6 36	11 47
24	Sa	5 5	6 51	12 7	5 8	6 49	12 3	5 11	6 46	A.M.	5 20	6 36	A.M.
25	S	5 4	6 52	12 50	5 7	6 50	12 48	5 10	6 47	12 44	5 19	6 37	12 34
26	M	5 2	6 54	1 28	5 5	6 51	1 26	5 9	6 48	1 24	5 18	6 38	1 16
27	Tu	5 1	6 55	2 1	5 4	6 52	2 0	5 7	6 48	1 59	5 17	6 38	1 55
28	W	4 59	6 56	2 32	5 3	6 53	2 32	5 6	6 49	2 32	5 16	6 39	2 30
29	Th	4 58	6 57	3 1	5 1	6 54	3 2	5 5	6 50	3 3	5 15	6 40	3 5
30	Fr	4 57	6 58	3 30	5 0	6 55	3 32	5 4	6 51	3 34	5 14	6 41	3 39

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	55	7	12	2	9	13	12	0	31	19	11	59	6	25	11	57	55
2	12	3	37	8	12	1	52	14	12	0	16	20	11	58	53	26	11	57	45
3	12	3	19	9	12	1	35	15	12	0	1	21	11	58	40	27	11	57	35
4	12	3	1	10	12	1	19	16	11	59	47	22	11	58	28	28	11	57	26
5	12	2	43	11	12	1	3	17	11	59	33	23	11	58	17	29	11	57	17
6	12	2	26	12	12	0	47	18	11	59	19	24	11	58	6	30	11	57	9

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 7	8 2	11	3 47	8 16	21	3 27	8 32
New York	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 51	8 12	21	3 32	8 26
Wash'ton..	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 57	8 7	21	3 39	8 20
Charleston	1	4 25	7 43	11	4 11	7 52	21	3 57	8 2

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	4 56	6 59	4 1	4 59	6 56	4 3	5 2	6 52	4 6	5 13	6 41	4 14
2	S	4 54	7 0	rises.	4 57	6 57	rises.	5 1	6 53	rises.	5 12	6 42	rises.
3	M	4 53	7 2	7 49	4 56	6 58	7 46	5 0	6 54	7 42	5 11	6 43	7 29
4	Tu	4 51	7 3	8 44	4 55	6 59	8 40	4 59	6 55	8 36	5 10	6 44	8 21
5	W	4 50	7 4	9 35	4 54	7 0	9 31	4 58	6 56	9 26	5 10	6 44	9 11
6	Th	4 49	7 5	10 21	4 52	7 1	10 17	4 57	6 57	10 12	5 9	6 45	9 58
7	Fr	4 48	7 6	11 3	4 51	7 2	10 59	4 56	6 58	10 55	5 8	6 46	10 41
8	Sa	4 46	7 7	11 40	4 50	7 3	11 37	4 54	6 59	11 33	5 7	6 46	11 21
9	S	4 45	7 8	A.M.	4 49	7 4	A.M.	4 53	7 0	A.M.	5 6	6 47	11 59
10	M	4 44	7 9	12 14	4 48	7 5	12 11	4 52	7 1	12 8	5 5	6 48	A M.
11	Tu	4 43	7 10	12 45	4 47	7 6	12 43	4 51	7 2	12 41	5 4	6 49	12 34
12	W	4 42	7 11	1 15	4 46	7 7	1 14	4 50	7 3	1 13	5 4	6 49	1 9
13	Th	4 41	7 12	1 44	4 45	7 8	1 44	4 49	7 4	1 44	5 3	6 50	1 43
14	Fr	4 40	7 13	2 14	4 44	7 9	2 15	4 48	7 4	2 16	5 2	6 51	2 19
15	Sa	4 39	7 14	2 47	4 43	7 10	2 49	4 48	7 5	2 51	5 1	6 52	2 57
16	S	4 38	7 15	3 23	4 42	7 11	3 26	4 47	7 6	3 30	5 1	6 52	3 39
17	M	4 37	7 16	4 5	4 41	7 12	4 9	4 46	7 7	4 13	5 0	6 53	4 26
18	Tu	4 36	7 17	sets.	4 40	7 13	sets	4 45	7 8	sets.	4 59	6 54	sets.
19	W	4 35	7 18	9 3	4 39	7 14	8 58	4 44	7 9	8 54	4 59	6 54	8 39
20	Th	4 34	7 19	9 59	4 38	7 15	9 55	4 43	7 10	9 51	4 58	6 55	9 37
21	Fr	4 33	7 20	10 47	4 38	7 16	10 44	4 43	7 11	10 40	4 57	6 56	10 29
22	Sa	4 32	7 21	11 28	4 37	7 17	11 26	4 42	7 12	11 23	4 57	6 56	11 14
23	S	4 31	7 22	A.M.	4 36	7 18	A.M.	4 41	7 12	A.M.	4 56	6 57	11 55
24	M	4 31	7 23	12 3	4 35	7 18	12 2	4 41	7 13	12 0	4 56	6 58	A.M.
25	Tu	4 30	7 24	12 35	4 35	7 19	12 35	4 40	7 14	12 34	4 55	6 58	12 32
26	W	4 29	7 25	1 5	4 34	7 20	1 5	4 39	7 15	1 6	4 55	6 59	1 7
27	Th	4 28	7 26	1 34	4 33	7 21	1 35	4 39	7 16	1 37	4 55	7 0	1 41
28	Fr	4 28	7 27	2 3	4 33	7 22	2 6	4 38	7 16	2 8	4 54	7 0	2 15
29	Sa	4 27	7 28	2 34	4 32	7 22	2 38	4 38	7 17	2 41	4 54	7 1	2 51
30	S	4 27	7 28	3 8	4 32	7 23	3 12	4 37	7 18	3 16	4 54	7 2	3 29
31	M	4 26	7 29	3 46	4 31	7 24	3 50	4 37	7 18	3 55	4 53	7 2	4 9

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	1	8	11	56	22	14	11	56	11	20	11	56	22	26	11	56	51
2	11	56	54	9	11	56	19	15	11	56	12	21	11	56	26	27	11	56	58
3	11	56	47	10	11	56	16	16	11	56	13	22	11	56	30	28	11	57	5
4	11	56	41	11	11	56	14	17	11	56	14	23	11	56	34	28	11	57	12
5	11	56	35	12	11	56	13	18	11	56	16	24	11	56	40	30	11	57	20
6	11	56	30	13	11	56	12	19	11	56	19	25	11	56	45	31	11	57	29
7	11	56	26																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 7	8 48	11	2 48	9 5	21	2 32	9 22
New York	1	3 14	8 41	11	2 57	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton..	1	3 22	8 33	11	3 6	8 47	21	2 53	9 1
Charleston	1	3 43	8 12	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M	H M.	H. M	H. M.	H M	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 26	7 30	rises.	4 31	7 25	rises.	4 36	7 19	rises.	4 53	7 3	rises.
2	W	4 25	7 31	8 19	4 30	7 25	8 14	4 36	7 20	8 10	4 53	7 3	7 55
3	Th	4 25	7 32	9 2	4 30	7 26	8 58	4 36	7 21	8 53	4 52	7 4	8 39
4	Fr	4 24	7 32	9 40	4 30	7 27	9 37	4 35	7 21	9 33	4 52	7 4	9 21
5	Sa	4 24	7 33	10 16	4 29	7 28	10 12	4 35	7 22	10 9	4 52	7 5	9 59
6	S	4 24	7 34	10 47	4 29	7 28	10 45	4 35	7 22	10 42	4 52	7 5	10 34
7	M	4 23	7 34	11 17	4 29	7 29	11 16	4 34	7 23	11 14	4 52	7 6	11 8
8	Tu	4 23	7 35	11 46	4 28	7 29	11 45	4 34	7 24	11 44	4 52	7 6	11 42
9	W	4 23	7 36	A.M.	4 28	7 30	A.M.	4 34	7 24	A.M.	4 52	7 7	A.M.
10	Th	4 23	7 36	12 14	4 28	7 30	12 15	4 34	7 25	12 15	4 51	7 7	12 16
11	Fr	4 23	7 36	12 44	4 28	7 31	12 46	4 34	7 25	12 48	4 51	7 8	12 52
12	Sa	4 22	7 37	1 18	4 28	7 32	1 20	4 34	7 26	1 23	4 51	7 8	1 30
13	S	4 22	7 37	1 55	4 28	7 32	1 59	4 34	7 26	2 3	4 51	7 8	2 13
14	M	4 22	7 38	2 39	4 28	7 32	2 44	4 34	7 26	2 49	4 51	7 9	3 2
15	Tu	4 22	7 38	3 32	4 28	7 33	3 37	4 34	7 27	3 42	4 52	7 9	3 58
16	W	4 22	7 39	sets.	4 28	7. 33	sets.	4 34	7 27	sets.	4 52	7 10	sets.
17	Th	4 22	7 39	8 37	4 28	7 34	8 34	4 34	7 28	8 30	4 52	7 10	8 17
18	Fr	4 22	7 39	9 23	4 28	7 34	9 20	4 34	7 28	9 17	4 52	7 10	9 7
19	Sa	4 22	7 40	10 2	4 28	7 34	10 0	4 34	7 28	9 58	4 52	7 10	9 51
20	S	4 23	7 40	10 36	4 28	7 34	10 35	4 34	7 28	10 34	4 52	7 11	10 31
21	M	4 23	7 40	11 8	4 28	7 35	11 8	4 34	7 29	11 8	4 52	7 11	11 8
22	Tu	4 23	7 40	11 37	4 29	7 35	11 38	4 35	7 29	11 40	4 52	7 11	11 43
23	W	4 23	7 41	A.M.	4 29	7 35	A.M.	4 35	7 29	A.M.	4 53	7 11	A.M.
24	Th	4 24	7 41	12 7	4 29	7 35	12 9	4 35	7 29	12 11	4 53	7 11	12 17
25	Fr	4 24	7 41	12 38	4 30	7 35	12 41	4 36	7 29	12 44	4 53	7 11	12 52
26	Sa	4 24	7 41	1 10	4 30	7 35	1 14	4 36	7 29	1 18	4 54	7 12	1 29
27	S	4 25	7 41	1 46	4 30	7 35	1 51	4 36	7 29	1 55	4 54	7 12	2 8
28	M	4 25	7 41	2 26	4 31	7 35	2 31	4 37	7 29	2 36	4 54	7 12	2 51
29	Tu	4 26	7 41	3 10	4 31	7 35	3 15	4 37	7 29	3 21	4 55	7 12	3 36
30	W	4 26	7 41	3 58	4 32	7 35	4 3	4 37	7 29	4 8	4 55	7 12	4 24

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.
1	11 57 38	7	11 58 38	13	11 59 49	19	12 1 7	25	12 2 24
2	11 57 47	8	11 58 49	14	12 0 2	20	12 1 20	26	12 2 37
3	11 57 56	9	11 59 1	15	12 0 15	21	12 1 33	27	12 2 49
4	11 58 6	10	11 59 12	16	12 0 28	22	12 1 46	28	12 3 2
5	11 58 16	11	11 59 25	17	12 0 41	23	12 1 59	29	12 3 14
6	11 58 27	12	11 59 37	18	12 0 54	24	12 2 12	30	12 3 26

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June	Begins, A M	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 18	9 38	11	2 10	9 50	21	2 8	9 55
New York	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 36	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton..	1	2 42	9 14	11	2 36	9 23	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston	1	3 14	8 42	11	3 10	8 49	21	3 10	8 53

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State. Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 26	7 41	rises.	4 32	7 35	rises.	4 38	7 29	rises	4 56	7 12	rises.
2	Fr	4 27	7 40	8 18	4 33	7 35	8 14	4 38	7 29	8 11	4 56	7 12	8 0
3	Sa	4 28	7 40	8 51	4 33	7 35	8 48	4 39	7 29	8 45	4 56	7 12	8 36
4	S	4 28	7 40	9 21	4 34	7 34	9 19	4 39	7 29	9 17	4 57	7 11	9 11
5	M	4 29	7 40	9 50	4 34	7 34	9 49	4 40	7 28	9 48	4 57	7 11	9 44
6	Tu	4 29	7 39	10 18	4 35	7 34	10 18	4 40	7 28	10 18	4 57	7 11	10 18
7	W	4 30	7 39	10 47	4 36	7 34	10 48	4 41	7 28	10 49	4 58	7 11	10 52
8	Th	4 31	7 39	11 18	4 36	7 33	11 20	4 42	7 28	11 22	4 59	7 11	11 28
9	Fr	4 31	7 38	11 52	4 37	7 33	11 55	4 42	7 27	11 58	4 59	7 11	A.M.
10	Sa	4 32	7 38	A.M.	4 37	7 33	A.M.	4 43	7 27	A.M.	5 0	7 10	12 8
11	S	4 33	7 37	12 32	4 38	7 32	12 36	4 44	7 27	12 40	5 0	7 10	12 52
12	M	4 34	7 37	1 18	4 39	7 32	1 23	4 44	7 26	1 28	5 1	7 10	1 42
13	Tu	4 34	7 36	2 13	4 40	7 31	2 18	4 45	7 26	2 24	5 1	7 9	2 40
14	W	4 35	7 36	3 17	4 40	7 31	3 22	4 46	7 25	3 27	5 2	7 9	3 43
15	Th	4 36	7 35	sets.	4 41	7 30	sets.	4 46	7 25	sets.	5 2	7 9	sets.
16	Fr	4 37	7 34	7 56	4 42	7 30	7 53	4 47	7 24	7 50	5 3	7 8	7 42
17	Sa	4 38	7 34	8 33	4 43	7 29	8 32	4 48	7 24	8 30	5 4	7 8	8 25
18	S	4 39	7 33	9 7	4 44	7 28	9 6	4 49	7 23	9 6	5 4	7 7	9 4
19	M	4 40	7 32	9 38	4 44	7 28	9 39	4 50	7 22	9 40	5 5	7 7	9 41
20	Tu	4 40	7 32	10 9	4 45	7 27	10 10	4 50	7 22	10 12	5 6	7 6	10 17
21	W	4 41	7 31	10 40	4 46	7 26	10 42	4 51	7 21	10 45	5 6	7 6	10 53
22	Th	4 42	7 30	11 12	4 47	7 25	11 16	4 52	7 20	11 19	5 7	7 5	11 30
23	Fr	4 43	7 29	11 47	4 48	7 24	11 51	4 53	7 19	11 56	5 8	7 5	A.M.
24	Sa	4 44	7 28	A.M.	4 49	7 24	A.M.	4 54	7 19	A.M.	5 8	7 4	12 8
25	S	4 45	7 27	12 26	4 50	7 23	12 30	4 54	7 18	12 35	5 9	7 3	12 50
26	M	4 46	7 26	1 8	4 50	7 22	1 13	4 55	7 17	1 18	5 10	7 3	1 34
27	Tu	4 47	7 25	1 55	4 51	7 21	2 0	4 56	7 16	2 5	5 10	7 2	2 21
28	W	4 48	7 24	2 46	4 52	7 20	2 51	4 57	7 15	2 56	5 11	7 1	3 11
29	Th	4 49	7 23	3 40	4 53	7 19	3 44	4 58	7 14	3 49	5 12	7 1	4 3
30	Fr	4 50	7 22	rises.	4 54	7 18	rises.	4 59	7 13	rises.	5 12	7 0	rises.
31	Sa	4 51	7 21	7 25	4 55	7 17	7 23	5 0	7 12	7 20	5 13	6 59	7 13

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	37	8	12	4	50	14	12	5	38	20	12	6	9	26	12	6	20
2	12	3	48	9	12	4	59	15	12	5	45	21	12	6	12	27	12	6	19
3	12	4	0	10	12	5	8	16	12	5	51	22	12	6	15	28	12	6	18
4	12	4	10	11	12	5	16	17	12	5	56	32	12	6	17	29	12	6	17
5	12	4	21	12	12	5	24	18	12	6	1	24	12	6	19	30	12	6	14
6	12	4	31	13	12	5	31	19	12	6	5	25	12	6	19	31	12	6	12
7	12	4	41																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	July	Begins, A M	Ends, P.M.	July	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 13	9 54	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 38	9 34
New York	1	2 26	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 48	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 14	8 53	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 52	7 20	7 54	4 56	7 16	7 53	5 0	7 11	7 52	5 14	6 58	7 47
2	M	4 53	7 19	8 23	4 57	7 15	8 23	5 1	7 10	8 22	5 14	6 57	8 21
3	Tu	4 54	7 17	8 52	4 58	7 13	8 52	5 2	7 9	8 53	5 15	6 56	8 55
4	W	4 55	7 16	9 22	4 59	7 12	9 23	5 3	7 8	9 25	5 16	6 56	9 30
5	Th	4 56	7 15	9 54	5 0	7 11	9 57	5 4	7 7	10 0	5 16	6 55	10 8
6	Fr	4 57	7 14	10 31	5 1	7 10	10 35	5 5	7 6	10 38	5 17	6 54	10 49
7	Sa	4 58	7 12	11 13	5 2	7 9	11 18	5 6	7 5	11 22	5 18	6 53	11 36
8	S	4 59	7 11	A.M.	5 3	7 7	A.M.	5 7	7 4	A.M.	5 18	6 52	A.M.
9	M	5 0	7 10	12 3	5 4	7 6	12 8	5 8	7 2	12 13	5 19	6 51	12 28
10	Tu	5 1	7 8	1 1	5 5	7 5	1 6	5 8	7 1	1 11	5 20	6 50	1 27
11	W	5 2	7 7	2 6	5 6	7 4	2 11	5 9	7 0	2 16	5 20	6 49	2 31
12	Th	5 3	7 6	3 16	5 7	7 2	3 20	5 10	6 59	3 25	5 21	6 48	3 38
13	Fr	5 4	7 4	sets.	5 8	7 1	sets.	5 11	6 58	sets	5 22	6 47	sets.
14	Sa	5 6	7 3	7 3	5 9	7 0	7 2	5 12	6 56	7 1	5 22	6 46	6 57
15	S	5 7	7 1	7 36	5 10	6 58	7 36	5 13	6 55	7 36	5 23	6 45	7 36
16	M	5 8	7 0	8 8	5 11	6 57	8 9	5 14	6 54	8 10	5 24	6 44	8 13
17	Tu	5 9	6 58	8 39	5 12	6 56	8 41	5 15	6 52	8 44	5 24	6 43	8 50
18	W	5 10	6 57	9 12	5 13	6 54	9 15	5 16	6 51	9 18	5 25	6 42	9 27
19	Th	5 11	6 55	9 47	5 14	6 53	9 50	5 17	6 50	9 54	5 26	6 40	10 06
20	Fr	5 12	6 54	10 24	5 15	6 51	10 28	5 18	6 48	10 33	5 26	6 39	10 47
21	Sa	5 13	6 52	11 5	5 16	6 50	11 10	5 18	6 47	11 15	5 27	6 38	11 30
22	S	5 14	6 51	11 50	5 17	6 48	11 55	5 19	6 45	A.M.	5 28	6 37	A.M.
23	M	5 15	6 49	A.M.	5 18	6 47	A.M.	5 20	6 44	12 1	5 28	6 36	12 16
24	Tu	5 16	6 48	12 40	5 19	6 45	12 45	5 21	6 43	12 50	5 29	6 35	1 5
25	W	5 17	6 46	1 33	5 20	6 44	1 37	5 22	6 41	1 42	5 30	6 34	1 56
26	Th	5 18	6 44	2 28	5 21	6 42	2 32	5 23	6 40	2 37	5 30	6 32	2 49
27	Fr	5 19	6 43	3 26	5 22	6 41	3 30	5 24	6 38	3 34	5 31	6 31	3 44
28	Sa	5 20	6 41	4 26	5 23	6 39	4 29	5 25	6 37	4 32	5 32	6 30	4 40
29	S	5 22	6 40	rises.	5 24	6 38	rises.	5 26	6 35	rises	5 32	6 29	rises.
30	M	5 23	6 38	6 55	5 25	6 36	6 56	5 27	6 34	6 56	5 33	6 27	6 57
31	Tu	5 24	6 36	7 26	5 26	6 34	7 27	5 28	6 32	7 28	5 34	6 26	7 32

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	8	8	12	5	28	14	12	4	31	20	12	3	15	26	12	1	42
2	12	6	4	9	12	5	20	15	12	4	20	21	12	3	1	27	12	1	24
3	12	6	0	10	12	5	11	16	12	4	8	22	12	2	46	28	12	1	7
4	12	5	54	11	12	5	2	17	12	3	56	23	12	2	30	29	12	0	49
5	12	5	49	12	12	4	52	18	12	3	43	24	12	2	15	30	12	0	31
6	12	5	42	13	12	4	42	19	12	3	29	25	12	1	58	31	12	0	12
7	12	5	35																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 56	9 16	11	3 12	8 57	21	3 28	8 37
New York	1	3 5	9 7	11	3 21	8 49	21	3 34	8 31
Wash'ton..	1	3 14	8 57	11	3 28	8 42	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 25	6 34	7 58	5 26	6 33	8 0	5 28	6 31	8 3	5 34	6 25	8 9
2	Th	5 26	6 33	8 33	5 27	6 31	8 36	5 29	6 29	8 40	5 35	6 24	8 50
3	Fr	5 27	6 31	9 14	5 28	6 29	9 18	5 30	6 28	9 22	5 36	6 22	9 35
4	Sa	5 28	6 29	10 0	5 29	6 28	10 5	5 31	6 26	10 10	5 36	6 21	10 24
5	S	5 29	6 28	10 54	5 30	6 26	10 59	5 32	6 24	11 4	5 37	6 20	11 19
6	M	5 30	6 26	11 54	5 31	6 24	11 59	5 33	6 23	A.M.	5 38	6 18	A.M.
7	Tu	5 31	6 24	A.M.	5 32	6 23	A.M.	5 34	6 21	12 4	5 38	6 17	12 20
8	W	5 32	6 22	1 0	5 33	6 21	1 5	5 35	6 20	1 10	5 39	6 16	1 23
9	Th	5 33	6 21	2 10	5 34	6 20	2 14	5 36	6 18	2 18	5 39	6 14	2 29
10	Fr	5 34	6 19	3 21	5 35	6 18	3 24	5 36	6 17	3 27	5 40	6 13	3 35
11	Sa	5 35	6 17	4 32	5 36	6 16	4 34	5 37	6 15	4 36	5 41	6 12	4 40
12	S	5 36	6 15	sets	5 37	6 14	sets.	5 38	6 13	sets	5 41	6 10	sets.
13	M	5 37	6 14	6 37	5 38	6 13	6 38	5 39	6 12	6 40	5 42	6 9	6 45
14	Tu	5 38	6 12	7 10	5 39	6 11	7 12	5 40	6 10	7 15	5 43	6 8	7 22
15	W	5 40	6 10	7 44	5 40	6 9	7 47	5 41	6 9	7 51	5 43	6 6	8 1
16	Th	5 41	6 8	8 21	5 41	6 8	8 25	5 42	6 7	8 29	5 44	6 5	8 42
17	Fr	5 42	6 6	9 1	5 42	6 6	9 6	5 43	6 5	9 10	5 45	6 4	9 25
18	Sa	5 43	6 5	9 45	5 43	6 4	9 50	5 44	6 4	9 55	5 45	6 2	10 10
19	S	5 44	6 3	10 33	5 44	6 3	10 38	5 45	6 2	10 43	5 46	6 1	10 58
20	M	5 45	6 1	11 24	5 45	6 1	11 29	5 46	6 1	11 34	5 46	6 0	11 48
21	Tu	5 46	6 0	A.M.	5 46	5 59	A.M.	5 46	5 59	A.M.	5 47	5 58	A.M.
22	W	5 47	5 58	12 18	5 47	5 58	12 23	5 47	5 57	12 27	5 47	5 57	12 40
23	Th	5 48	5 56	1 15	5 48	5 56	1 19	5 48	5 56	1 23	5 48	5 56	1 34
24	Fr	5 49	5 54	2 14	5 49	5 54	2 17	5 49	5 54	2 20	5 49	5 54	2 29
25	Sa	5 50	5 52	3 15	5 50	5 52	3 17	5 50	5 53	3 19	5 50	5 53	3 25
26	S	5 51	5 51	4 17	5 51	5 51	4 18	5 51	5 51	4 19	5 50	5 52	4 22
27	M	5 52	5 49	rises.	5 52	5 49	rises	5 52	5 49	rises.	5 51	5 50	rises.
28	Tu	5 54	5 47	5 58	5 53	5 48	6 0	5 53	5 48	6 2	5 52	5 49	6 9
29	W	5 55	5 45	6 34	5 54	5 46	6 37	5 54	5 46	6 40	5 52	5 48	6 49
30	Th	5 56	5 44	7 13	5 55	5 44	7 17	5 55	5 45	7 21	5 53	5 46	7 33

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	59	54	7	11	57	56	13	11	55	51	19	11	53	44	25	11	51	39
2	11	59	35	8	11	57	35	14	11	55	30	20	11	53	23	26	11	51	18
3	11	59	15	9	11	57	15	15	11	55	9	21	11	53	2	27	11	50	58
4	11	58	56	10	11	56	54	16	11	54	48	22	11	52	41	28	11	50	38
5	11	58	36	11	11	56	33	17	11	54	27	23	11	52	20	29	11	50	18
6	11	58	16	12	11	56	12	18	11	54	6	24	11	51	59	30	11	49	58

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A.M	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 44	8 15	11	3 58	7 54	21	4 11	7 34
New York	1	3 49	8 10	11	4 2	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Wash'ton..	1	3 54	8 5	11	4 6	7 47	21	4 17	7 29
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 25	7 21

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	5 57	5 42	7 59	5 56	5 42	8 3	5 56	5 43	8 8	5 54	5 45	8 22
2	Sa	5 58	5 40	8 51	5 57	5 41	8 56	5 57	5 42	9 1	5 54	5 44	9 16
3	S	5 59	5 38	9 49	5 58	5 39	9 54	5 58	5 40	9 59	5 55	5 42	10 14
4	M	6 0	5 37	10 53	5 59	5 38	10 57	5 58	5 38	11 2	5 56	5 41	11 16
5	Tu	6 1	5 35	A.M.	6 0	5 36	A.M.	5 59	5 37	A.M.	5 56	5 40	A.M.
6	W	6 2	5 33	12 0	6 1	5 34	12 4	6 0	5 35	12 8	5 57	5 38	12 20
7	Th	6 3	5 32	1 9	6 2	5 33	1 12	6 1	5 34	1 15	5 58	5 37	1 24
8	Fr	6 5	5 30	2 18	6 3	5 31	2 20	6 2	5 32	2 22	5 59	5 36	2 28
9	Sa	6 6	5 28	3 26	6 4	5 30	3 27	6 3	5 31	3 28	5 59	5 35	3 31
10	S	6 7	5 27	4 33	6 6	5 28	4 34	6 4	5 29	4 34	6 0	5 33	4 33
11	M	6 8	5 25	sets.	6 7	5 26	sets	6 5	5 28	sets.	6 1	5 32	sets.
12	Tu	6 9	5 23	5 41	6 8	5 25	5 44	6 6	5 26	5 47	6 2	5 31	5 56
13	W	6 10	5 22	6 17	6 9	5 23	6 20	6 7	5 25	6 24	6 2	5 30	6 36
14	Th	6 11	5 20	6 56	6 10	5 22	7 0	6 8	5 23	7 5	6 3	5 28	7 18
15	Fr	6 13	5 18	7 38	6 11	5 20	7 43	6 9	5 22	7 48	6 4	5 27	8 3
16	Sa	6 14	5 17	8 25	6 12	5 18	8 30	6 10	5 20	8 35	6 5	5 26	8 50
17	S	6 15	5 15	9 15	6 13	5 17	9 20	6 11	5 19	9 25	6 5	5 25	9 40
18	M	6 16	5 14	10 8	6 14	5 16	10 13	6 12	5 18	10 18	6 6	5 24	10 31
19	Tu	6 17	5 12	11 4	6 15	5 14	11 8	6 13	5 16	11 12	6 7	5 23	11 24
20	W	6 18	5 11	A.M.	6 16	5 13	A.M.	6 14	5 15	A.M.	6 8	5 22	A.M.
21	Th	6 20	5 9	12 1	6 18	5 11	12 4	6 15	5 14	12 8	6 8	5 20	12 18
22	Fr	6 21	5 8	1 0	6 19	5 10	1 2	6 16	5 12	1 5	6 9	5 19	1 12
23	Sa	6 22	5 6	2 0	6 20	5 8	2 2	6 17	5 11	2 4	6 10	5 18	2 8
24	S	6 23	5 5	3 3	6 21	5 7	3 4	6 18	5 10	3 4	6 11	5 17	3 6
25	M	6 24	5 3	4 8	6 22	5 6	4 8	6 20	5 8	4 7	6 12	5 16	4 5
26	Tu	6 26	5 2	5 14	6 23	5 4	5 13	6 21	5 7	5 12	6 12	5 15	5 7
27	W	6 27	5 0	rises.	6 24	5 3	rises.	6 22	5 6	rises.	6 13	5 14	rises.
28	Th	6 28	4 59	5 52	6 26	5 2	5 56	6 23	5 4	6 1	6 14	5 13	6 14
29	Fr	6 29	4 58	6 43	6 27	5 0	6 48	6 24	5 3	6 53	6 15	5 12	7 8
30	Sa	6 31	4 56	7 41	6 28	4 59	7 46	6 25	5 2	7 52	6 16	5 11	8 7
31	S	6 32	4 55	8 45	6 29	4 58	8 50	6 26	5 1	8 55	6 17	5 10	9 9

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Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 49 39	8	11 47 33	14	11 46 2	20	11 44 51	26	11 44 2
2	11 49 20	9	11 47 17	15	11 45 49	21	11 44 41	27	11 43 56
3	11 49 1	10	11 47 1	16	11 45 36	22	11 44 32	28	11 43 51
4	11 48 43	11	11 46 45	17	11 45 24	23	11 44 23	29	11 43 47
5	11 48 24	12	11 46 30	18	11 45 12	24	11 44 15	30	11 43 44
6	11 48 7	13	11 46 16	19	11 45 1	25	11 44 8	31	11 43 41
7	11 47 50								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 23	7 16	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 35	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Wash'ton..	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 33	4 54	9 52	6 30	4 57	9 56	6 27	5 0	10 1	6 18	5 9	10 13
2	Tu	6 34	4 52	11 1	6 31	4 55	11 4	6 28	4 59	11 8	6 18	5 8	11 18
3	W	6 36	4 51	A.M.	6 33	4 54	A.M.	6 29	4 58	A.M.	6 19	5 8	A.M.
4	Th	6 37	4 50	12 10	6 34	4 53	12 12	6 30	4 56	12 14	6 20	5 7	12 21
5	Fr	6 38	4 49	1 17	6 35	4 52	1 18	6 32	4 55	1 20	6 21	5 6	1 23
6	Sa	6 39	4 48	2 23	6 36	4 51	2 24	6 33	4 54	2 24	6 22	5 5	2 24
7	S	6 41	4 46	3 29	6 37	4 50	3 28	6 34	4 53	3 27	6 23	5 4	3 24
8	M	6 42	4 45	4 32	6 38	4 49	4 31	6 35	4 52	4 29	6 24	5 4	4 23
9	Tu	6 43	4 44	5 35	6 40	4 48	5 33	6 36	4 51	5 30	6 24	5 3	5 21
10	W	6 44	4 43	sets.	6 41	4 47	sets.	6 37	4 50	sets.	6 25	5 2	sets.
11	Th	6 46	4 42	5 33	6 42	4 46	5 38	6 38	4 50	5 43	6 26	5 2	5 57
12	Fr	6 47	4 41	6 18	6 43	4 45	6 23	6 39	4 49	6 28	6 27	5 1	6 43
13	Sa	6 48	4 40	7 7	6 44	4 44	7 12	6 40	4 48	7 17	6 28	5 0	7 32
14	S	6 49	4 39	7 59	6 46	4 43	8 4	6 42	4 47	8 9	6 29	5 0	8 24
15	M	6 51	4 38	8 54	6 47	4 42	8 58	6 43	4 46	9 2	6 30	4 59	9 15
16	Tu	6 52	4 37	9 50	6 48	4 41	9 53	6 44	4 46	9 57	6 31	4 58	10 8
17	W	6 53	4 37	10 47	6 49	4 41	10 50	6 45	4 45	10 53	6 32	4 58	11 1
18	Th	6 54	4 36	11 46	6 50	4 40	11 48	6 46	4 44	11 50	6 33	4 58	11 56
19	Fr	6 56	4 35	A.M.	6 52	4 39	A.M.	6 47	4 44	A.M.	6 34	4 57	A.M.
20	Sa	6 57	4 34	12 46	6 53	4 38	12 47	6 48	4 43	12 48	6 34	4 57	12 51
21	S	6 58	4 34	1 48	6 54	4 38	1 48	6 49	4 42	1 49	6 35	4 56	1 48
22	M	6 59	4 33	2 53	6 55	4 37	2 52	6 50	4 42	2 51	6 36	4 56	2 48
23	Tu	7 0	4 32	4 0	6 56	4 37	3 58	6 51	4 41	3 56	6 37	4 56	3 50
24	W	7 2	4 32	5 9	6 57	4 36	5 6	6 52	4 41	5 4	6 38	4 55	4 54
25	Th	7 3	4 31	rises.	6 58	4 36	rises.	6 54	4 40	rises.	6 39	4 55	rises.
26	Fr	7 4	4 31	5 25	7 0	4 35	5 30	6 55	4 40	5 36	6 40	4 55	5 51
27	Sa	7 5	4 30	6 29	7 1	4 35	6 34	6 56	4 40	6 39	6 41	4 54	6 54
28	S	7 6	4 30	7 38	7 2	4 34	7 42	6 57	4 39	7 47	6 42	4 54	8 0
29	M	7 7	4 29	8 49	7 3	4 34	8 52	6 58	4 39	8 56	6 42	4 54	9 7
30	Tu	7 8	4 29	10 0	7 4	4 34	10 2	6 59	4 39	10 5	6 43	4 54	10 13

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H. M. S	Day of Month	H. M. S	Day of Month	H. M. S	Day of Month	H. M. S	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 43 39	7	11 43 46	13	11 44 23	19	11 45 31	25	11 47 7
2	11 43 38	8	11 43 50	14	11 44 32	20	11 45 46	26	11 47 26
3	11 43 38	9	11 43 55	15	11 44 42	21	11 46 0	27	11 47 45
4	11 43 39	10	11 44 1	16	11 44 53	22	11 46 15	28	11 48 5
5	11 43 40	11	11 44 7	17	11 45 5	23	11 46 32	29	11 48 26
6	11 43 43	12	11 44 15	18	11 45 17	24	11 46 49	30	11 48 48

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A.M	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 19	6 12
New York	1	4 57	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M
1	W	7 10	4 28	11 8	7 5	4 33	11 10	7 0	4 38	11 12	6 44	4 54	11 16
2	Th	7 11	4 28	A.M.	7 6	4 33	A.M.	7 1	4 38	A.M.	6 45	4 54	A. M.
3	Fr	7 12	4 28	12 16	7 7	4 33	12 16	7 2	4 38	12 17	6 46	4 54	12 18
4	Sa	7 13	4 28	1 22	7 8	4 33	1 21	7 2	4 38	1 21	6 47	4 54	1 19
5	S	7 14	4 28	2 25	7 9	4 32	2 24	7 3	4 38	2 22	6 48	4 54	2 18
6	M	7 15	4 28	3 27	7 10	4 32	3 25	7 4	4 38	3 23	6 48	4 54	3 15
7	Tu	7 16	4 27	4 28	7 11	4 32	4 25	7 5	4 38	4 22	6 49	4 54	4 12
8	W	7 16	4 27	5 27	7 12	4 32	5 23	7 6	4 38	5 19	6 50	4 54	5 7
9	Th	7 17	4 27	6 22	7 12	4 32	6 18	7 7	4 38	6 14	6 51	4 54	6 0
10	Fr	7 18	4 28	sets.	7 13	4 32	sets.	7 8	4 38	sets	6 51	4 54	sets.
11	Sa	7 19	4 28	5 52	7 14	4 33	5 57	7 9	4 38	6 2	6 52	4 54	6 16
12	S	7 20	4 28	6 46	7 15	4 33	6 50	7 9	4 38	6 55	6 53	4 55	7 8
13	M	7 21	4 28	7 41	7 16	4 33	7 45	7 10	4 38	7 49	6 54	4 55	8 1
14	Tu	7 22	4 28	8 38	7 16	4 33	8 41	7 11	4 39	8 44	6 54	4 55	8 54
15	W	7 22	4 28	9 36	7 17	4 33	9 38	7 12	4 39	9 40	6 55	4 56	9 47
16	Th	7 23	4 28	10 34	7 18	4 34	10 35	7 12	4 39	10 37	6 56	4 56	10 41
17	Fr	7 24	4 29	11 34	7 18	4 34	11 34	7 13	4 40	11 35	6 56	4 56	11 36
18	Sa	7 24	4 29	A.M.	7 19	4 34	A.M.	7 14	4 40	A.M.	6 57	4 57	A. M.
19	S	7 25	4 30	12 35	7 20	4 35	12 35	7 14	4 40	12 35	6 57	4 57	12 33
20	M	7 26	4 30	1 39	7 20	4 35	1 38	7 15	4 41	1 36	6 58	4 58	1 31
21	Tu	7 26	4 30	2 45	7 21	4 36	2 43	7 15	4 41	2 41	6 58	4 58	2 32
22	W	7 27	4 31	3 53	7 21	4 36	3 50	7 16	4 42	3 47	6 59	4 59	3 36
23	Th	7 27	4 32	5 2	7 22	4 37	4 58	7 16	4 42	4 55	6 59	4 59	4 42
24	Fr	7 27	4 32	6 9	7 22	4 37	6 5	7 17	4 43	6 1	7 0	5 0	5 46
25	Sa	7 28	4 33	rises.	7 23	4 38	rises	7 17	4 44	rises.	7 0	5 0	rises
26	S	7 28	4 33	6 25	7 23	4 39	6 29	7 17	4 44	6 34	7 1	5 1	6 46
27	M	7 28	4 34	7 39	7 23	4 39	7 43	7 18	4 45	7 46	7 1	5 2	7 56
28	Tu	7 29	4 35	8 52	7 24	4 40	8 55	7 18	4 46	8 57	7 1	5 2	9 3
29	W	7 29	4 36	10 3	7 24	4 41	10 4	7 18	4 46	10 6	7 2	5 3	10 8
30	Th	7 29	4 36	11 12	7 24	4 42	11 12	7 18	4 47	11 12	7 2	5 4	11.11
31	Fr	7 29	4 37	A.M.	7 24	4 42	A.M.	7 19	4 48	A.M.	7 2	5 4	A. M.

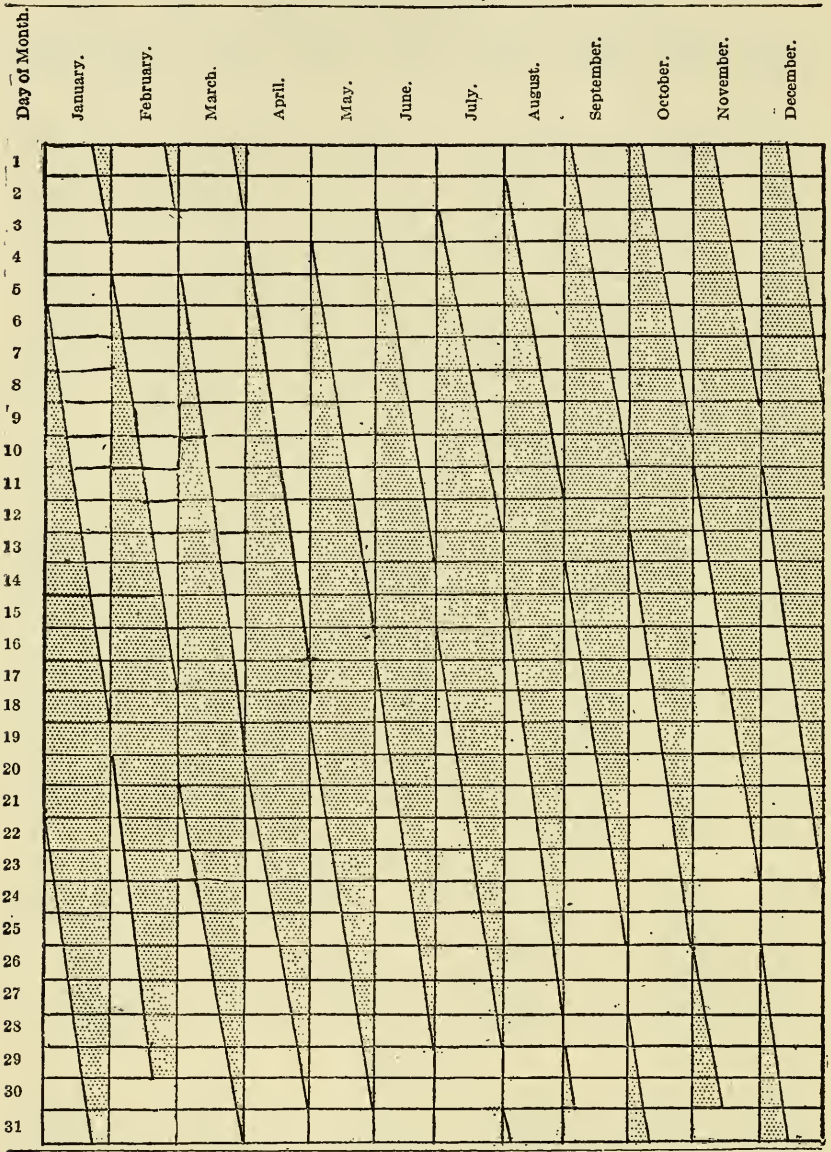
SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S
1	11	49	10	8	11	52	3	14	11	54	50	20	11	57	46	26	12	0	45
2	11	49	33	9	11	52	30	15	11	55	19	21	11	58	16	27	12	1	15
3	11	49	56	10	11	52	57	16	11	55	48	22	11	58	46	28	12	1	44
4	11	50	20	11	11	53	25	17	11	56	17	23	11	59	16	29	12	2	13
5	11	50	45	12	11	53	53	18	11	56	47	24	11	59	46	30	12	2	42
6	11	51	11	13	11	54	21	19	11	57	17	25	12	0	15	31	12	3	11
7	11	51	36																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 12
New York	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
Charleston	1	5 17	6 21	11	5 24	6 22	21	5 30	6 26

MOONLIGHT CHART, 1920.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 21, February 19, etc., the time of new moon, there is no moonlight for two or three nights; January 28, February 26, etc., the moon sets at or near midnight, when the first half of the night has moonlight; January 5, February 4, etc., full moon, when moonlight lasts the whole night; January 12, February 11, etc., the moon rises at or near midnight, when the latter half of the night has moonlight

THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,862 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz , 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude. By reason of irregular motion in her orbit, we see more of her eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 1-6 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon; the tide-raising power of moon and sun being as 5 to 2.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which the stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. Its periodic time is 76.8 years, and in April, 1910, it made the perihelion passage for the twenty-ninth time.

ENCKE'S COMET.

The second of the periodic comets to be discovered was Encke's, as Halley's was the first. Encke's Comet has the shortest period known, namely, about forty months. The observed visitations, from January, 1819, to March, 1918, form an uninterrupted series, thirty-one in number.

Encke's is unique among comets in that its motion is constantly accelerating and its period is decreasing in proportion, being now 1,203 days as compared with 1,205 days in 1819. At first this was ascribed to a resisting medium; but it is more probably due to repeated passage of the comet through a cloud of meteors.

COMETS OF 1843 AND 1882.

In the last 100 years only two comets have been brilliant enough to be seen by day with the unaided eye. Of these one was in February, 1843; the other, in September, 1882. Together with the comet of 1668 and that of 1887, they form a comet group; each member, at perihelion, nearly brushes the sun's surface, that of 1843 having a velocity of 366 miles per second and passing halfway around the sun in two hours. These visitors are expected to return after six or seven centuries. The four comets were probably a single body until too close an encounter with the sun resulted in disruption.

MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1920—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1915 AND 1920 FOR SELECTED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1920	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 55 E	+1
	Mobile	30 41	88 09	4 55 E	+1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 02 E	0
Alaska	Sitka	57 03	135 20	30 26 E	+1
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	23 53 E	—1
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	20 58 E	—3
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	16 26 E	—2
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	7 00 E	—3
Ariz	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 50 E	+1
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 57 E	+2
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 45 E	+2
Ark	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	7 06 E	+1
Cal	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 30 E	+1
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 15 E	+1
	Los Angeles	34 04	118 15	16 00 E	+1
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 35 E	+2
Col	Denver	39 45	105 00	14 50 E	+1
Conn	Hartford	41 46	72 40	12 05W	+6
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	11 30W	+6
Del	Dover	39 09	75 31	8 02W	+5
Dist. of Col	Washington	38 53	77 00	6 10W	+4
Florida	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 20 E	0
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	0 56 E	—1
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 30 E	0
Georgia	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 32 E	—1
	Savannah	32 05	81 05	0 18 E	—1
Idaho	Boisé	43 37	116 12	19 49 E	+1
Illinois	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 13 E	0
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	2 35 E	—1
Indiana	Indianapolis	39 47	86 08	0 55 E	—1
	Fort Wayne	41 06	85 08	0 20W	+2
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	7 55 E	0
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	6 04 E	0
Kansas	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 35 E	+1
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 45 E	+1
Ky	Lexington	38 04	84 30	0 12 E	—1
	Paducah	37 05	88 37	4 24 E	0
	Louisville	38 15	85 42	1 00 E	—1
La	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 22 E	+2
	New Orleans	30 00	90 05	5 52 E	+2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 38 E	+2
Maine	Bangor	44 48	68 48	18 49W	+6
	Portland	43 39	70 17	16 19W	+6
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	20 54W	+6
Md	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	6 47W	+4
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	6 58W	+4
Mass	Boston	42 22	71 04	14 21W	+6
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	12 41W	+5
Mich	Lansing	42 44	84 32	0 54W	+3
	Detroit	42 21	83 03	2 08W	+3
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	1 40 E	—3
Minn	St. Paul	44 58	93 05	8 40 E	—1
	Duluth	46 46	92 04	8 28 E	—2
Miss	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 27 E	+2
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 46 E	+1
Mo	Jefferson City	38 35	92 09	7 21 E	+1
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	5 07 E	0
	Kansas City	39 07	94 38	9 21 E	+1
Mon	Helena	46 37	112 02	20 18 E	0
Neb	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 04 E	0
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 54 E	0
Nevada	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 49 E	+1
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 49 E	+1
N. H	Concord	43 12	71 29	14 35W	+6
N. J	Trenton	40 13	74 44	9 24W	+5
N. Mex	Santa Fé	35 41	105 57	13 36 E	+2
N. Y	Albany	42 40	73 45	12 30W	+5
	New York	40 43	74 00	10 20W	+5
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	8 38W	+5
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	7 20W	+4
N. C	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	3 05W	+3
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	2 55W	+3
N. Dak	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	15 07 E	—1
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	11 10 E	—2
Ohio	Columbus	40 00	83 00	1 38W	+3
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	4 10W	+3
	Cincinnati	39 08	84 25	0 53 E	—2
Okla	Atoka	34 24	96 09	8 56 E	+2
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	10 09 E	+2
Oregon	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 30 E	0
Pa	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	7 47W	+5
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	8 57W	+5
	Allegheny	40 29	80 01	4 57W	+4
R. I	Providence	41 50	71 24	13 35W	+6
S. C	Columbia	34 00	81 02	0 30W	+2
	Charleston	32 47	79 56	1 21W	+2
S. Dak	Pierre	44 22	100 22	13 05 E	0
	Yankton	42 53	97 23	11 18 E	0
Tenn	Nashville	36 09	86 48	3 35 E	0
	Knoxville	35 56	83 57	0 25W	+1
	Memphis	35 08	90 03	5 38 E	+1
Tex	Austin	30 17	97 44	9 05 E	+3
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 42 E	+3
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 35 E	+2
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	8 15 E	+3
	El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 54 E	+2
Utah	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	17 24 E	+1
	Ogden	41 13	112 00	18 12 E	+1
Vt	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	15 39W	+6
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	14 10W	+6
Va	Richmond	37 32	77 26	5 03W	+4
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	5 38W	+4
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 09	3 40W	+3
Wash	Olympia	47 02	122 54	23 30 E	0
	Walla Walla	46 04	118 21	22 00 E	0
W. Va	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 51W	+3
	Wheeling	40 03	80 44	2 14W	+3
Wis	Madison	43 04	89 25	4 31 E	—1
	Milwaukee	43 04	87 53	3 00 E	—1
	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 20 E	+1
Wyo	Cheyenne	41 08	104 49	15 20 E	+1

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner			22 30W	+6
Alaska	N. E. Corner			40 30 E	—1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 08	82 22	3 04 E	0
	Santiago	20 00	75 50	0 47 E	—3
Porto Rico	San Juan	18 29	66 07	3 34W	+8
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	3 15W	+8
Haw'n Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	11 01 E	+2
	Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 19 E	+2
Philippines	Manila	14 35	120 58 E	0 53 E	0

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance from the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	Mean Distance in Miles.
Mercury	14732 420	87 96925	0.387099	0.466694	0 307504	35,960,500
Venus	5767 670	224.70080	0.723331	0 728258	0.718404	67,195,600
Earth	3548 193	365 25636	1.000000	1.016743	0.983257	92,897,400
Mars	1886 519	686 97987	1.523688	1 665896	1.381486	141,546,600
Jupiter	299.128	4332.6284	5 202802	5 454464	4.951142	483,327,000
Saturn	120 455	10759.2225	9 538843	10 071308	9.006378	886,134,000
Uranus	42.230	30688 5022	19.190978	20 094885	18 287071	1,782,792,000
Neptune	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327656	29.813688	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit *	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic * ° ′ ″	Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second.
Mercury	0.2056183	115 877	7 0 11 7	29.73
Venus	0 0068111	583 920	3 23 37.8	21.75
Earth	0 0167427	.....	.. ..	18.50
Mars	0 0933313	779 936	1 51 0 7	14 98
Jupiter	0 0483703	398 866	1 18 27 5	8 11
Saturn	0 0558207	378 096	2 29 29 4	5 99
Uranus	0 0471006	369 650	0 46 22 0	4 22
Neptune	0.0085460	367.482	1 46 38.4	3.37

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch * ° ′ ″	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.* ° ′ ″	Annual Sidereal Motion. ″	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node. ° ′ ″	Annual Sidereal Motion. ″	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
Mercury	192 59 35 68	76 12 38.9	+ 5 7	47 22 58 8	— 7.6	10.58	4 59
Venus	166 36 34 01	130 26 43 4	+ 0 4	75 57 34 7	—17 9	1.94	1 91
Earth	99 51 1 71	101 33 52.9	+11 6	.. ..	....	1.03	0 97
Mars	125 18 37 06	334 35 10 9	+15.9	48 55 26.3	—22 2	0 52	0.36
Jupiter	125 18 30 76	13 2 1 6	+ 7 6	99 38 24 4	—13 9	0 041	0.034
Saturn	151 16 1.45	91 28 49 8	+20 2	112 57 28 8	—18 9	0 012	0 010
Uranus	329 20 34 67	169 22 7 5	+ 7.4	73 35 22 1	—32 0	0 003	0 0025
Neptune	128 59 52.84	43 55 49.6	—18.9	130 53 55.5	—10.7	0.001	0.001

*Epoch 1920 January 1st, Greenwich mean noon.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-diameter. At Unit Distance. ′ ″	At Mean Least Distance ″	In Miles (Mean)	Volume. ⊕ = 1	Mass. ⊕ = 1	Density. ⊕ = 1	Axial Rotation. D. H M. S.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1
Sun	15 59.63	.....	432196 01	1301139.0	333433	0 2563	25 9 7 12	27.98
Mercury	3 34	5.45	1504 27	0 054860	0.055572	1 0130	87 23 15 43	.38
Venus	8.41	30.40	3787 69	0 875800	0 817237	0 9331	224 16 49 9	89
Earth	.. ....	.. ..	3958 88	1 000000	1 000000	1 0000	23 56 4.09	1 00
Mars	4 68	8.94	2107 78	0.150922	0.107785	0 7142	24 37 23	38
Jupiter	1 35 19	22 65	43341 31	1312 162	318 3582	0 2426	9 55 41	2 66
Saturn	1 18 95	9 24	36166 02	762 401	95 2230	0 1249	10 14 24	1 14
Uranus	34 28	1 88	15439 00	59 312	14 5801	0 2458	11 5	0 96
Neptune	36.56	1.26	16465.87	71.951	14.5255	0.2352	12 30 §	0 98

ANSWERS TO WEATHER QUERIES.

(By Prof. Mark W. Harrington, in The National Geographic Magazine.)

Q. Will a noise make rain? A. No; there is no reason in theory or practice to make us think it will.

Q. Will a concussion make rain? A. It will probably jostle the droplets in a cloud and may bring a few together, which may coalesce and become large enough to cause them to fall to the ground—a few scattering drops only.

Q. Will smoke or dust released in great quantities produce rain? A. Floating particles of spongy texture will absorb the moisture hygroscopically. If the air is dry this will make it drier, and prevent rain. If the air is very moist and near saturation any solid particles in the air will facilitate the condensation; witness the experiments of Aitken and Barus. Thus, when other conditions are very favorable, an addition of much dust or smoke to the air might determine a fall of rain.

Q. Will the expansion of carbon anhydride produce rain? A. Mr. Gathman says he has tried it and with success Experiments should be made systematically.

Q. Will electric connection with a cloud aid in rain formation? A. M. Baudouin says it does.

Q. Will a conflagration produce rain? A. Quite probably, under favorable circumstances. It acts in the line in which nature acts, according to the best of our knowledge. Condensation is the result of chilling the air. The theory of chilling by mixture, the Huttonian theory, a century old, is now known to be inefficient. The chilling in nature seems to be due either to the ascent of air and its consequent expansion and loss of heat, or the chilling of one cloud by having the shadow of a higher cloud fall on it in sunlight. The chilling by ascent is the method evoked in the Espy plan, and appears to be by all odds the most effective rain producer in nature.

Q. If rain can be made, how much will it cost? A. This is truly an American question and quite appropriate to the fin de siècle. Mr. Powers, who, by the way, says that Mr Dyrenforth did not after all really try his experiment, put the cost of one experiment with Government aid at $80,000. Gathman says he can sprinkle the earth at a cost of from $30 to $90 a square mile. Espy proposed to fire the low forest growths at regular intervals at a cost less than five mills per citizen per year. The method of concussion costs the comfort and peace of all within hearing, a cost which a much more certain result would not justify.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1920.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" farthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, NOVEMBER 10, 1920.

Local Circumstances in the United States.

PLACE.	Standard Time Here Used.	Eclipse Begins.	Eclipse at Maximum.	Eclipse Ends.	Position Angle.* Beg.	Position Angle.* End.	Magnitude †
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	°	°	
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	8 57 A. M.	10 8 A. M.	11 24 A. M.	329	69	0.36
Allegheny, Pa.	"	8 57 A. M.	9 58 A. M.	11 3 A. M.	337	63	0 26
Amherst, Mass.	"	8 58 A. M.	10 10 A. M.	11 27 A. M.	328	70	0 37
Augusta, Me.	"	8 59 A. M.	10 15 A. M.	11 36 A. M.	324	73	0 42
Buffalo, N. Y.	"	8 55 A. M.	10 0 A. M.	11 10 A. M.	332	67	0 32
Cambridge, Mass.	"	8 59 A. M.	10 13 A. M.	11 31 A. M.	327	70	0 38
Charleston, W. Va.	"	9 1 A. M.	9 55 A. M.	10 53 A. M.	343	58	0.20
Charlottesville, Va.	"	9 2 A. M.	10 0 A. M.	11 3 A. M.	341	60	0 23
Cleveland, Ohio	"	8 55 A. M.	9 55 A. M.	11 0 A. M.	337	63	0 26
Columbia, S. C.	"	9 13 A. M.	9 56 A. M.	10 41 A. M.	354	49	0.12
Dover, Del.	"	9 0 A. M.	10 5 A. M.	11 15 A. M.	336	64	0.28
Geneva, N. Y.	"	8 56 A. M.	10 3 A. M.	11 15 A. M.	331	58	0.33
Hanover, N. H.	"	8 58 A. M.	10 11 A. M.	11 29 A. M.	326	71	0 39
Harrisburg, Pa.	"	8 58 A. M.	10 3 A. M.	11 12 A. M.	335	65	0 29
Ithaca, N. Y.	"	8 56 A. M.	10 4 A. M.	11 16 A. M.	331	68	0 33
New Haven, Conn.	"	8 59 A. M.	10 10 A. M.	11 25 A. M.	330	68	0 34
New York, N. Y.	"	8 59 A. M.	10 8 A. M.	11 22 A. M.	332	67	0 33
Orono, Me.	"	9 0 A. M.	10 17 A. M.	11 38 A. M.	322	74	0 44
Philadelphia, Pa.	"	8 59 A. M.	10 6 A. M.	11 17 A. M.	334	65	0 30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	"	8 58 A. M.	10 8 A. M.	11 23 A. M.	330	68	0 34
Raleigh, N. C.	"	9 6 A. M.	10 0 A. M.	11 58 A. M.	346	56	0.18
Richmond, Va.	"	9 3 A. M.	10 2 A. M.	11 6 A. M.	341	60	0 23
Syracuse, N. Y.	"	8 56 A. M.	10 4 A. M.	11 18 A. M.	330	68	0 34
Washington, D. C.	"	9 0 A. M.	10 2 A. M.	11 9 A. M.	338	63	0 26
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Central.	7 54 A. M.	8 52 A. M.	9 56 A. M.	337	63	0 26
Appleton, Wis.	"	7 52 A. M.	8 47 A. M.	9 47 A. M.	337	62	0 25
Atlanta, Ga.	"	8 16 A. M.	8 51 A. M.	9 23 A. M.	359	42	0 07
Cincinnati, Ohio	"	7 59 A. M.	8 51 A. M.	9 46 A. M.	344	57	0 19
Columbia, Mo.	"	8 3 A. M.	8 40 A. M.	9 18 A. M.	353	46	0 10
Columbus, Ohio	"	7 58 A. M.	8 53 A. M.	9 53 A. M.	341	59	0 22
Des Moines, Iowa	"	7 57 A. M.	8 40 A. M.	9 27 A. M.	348	53	0 15
Evanston, Ill.	"	7 54 A. M.	8 47 A. M.	9 44 A. M.	341	59	0 21
Greencastle, Ind.	"	7 59 A. M.	8 47 A. M.	9 40 A. M.	345	55	0 17
Iowa City, Iowa	"	7 56 A. M.	8 42 A. M.	9 33 A. M.	345	55	0 17
Kansas City, Mo.	"	8 5 A. M.	8 38 A. M.	9 12 A. M.	356	44	0 08
Louisville, Ky.	"	8 2 A. M.	8 49 A. M.	9 38 A. M.	348	53	0.16
Madison, Wis.	"	7 53 A. M.	8 45 A. M.	9 42 A. M.	340	59	0 22
Minneapolis, Minn.	"	7 51 A. M.	8 42 A. M.	9 37 A. M.	339	59	0 22
Montgomery, Ala.	"	8 21 A. M.	8 48 A. M.	9 6 A. M.	5	34	0 02
Nashville, Tenn.	"	8 8 A. M.	8 47 A. M.	9 28 A. M.	356	47	0 10
Omaha, Neb.	"	7 59 A. M.	8 37 A. M.	9 18 A. M.	351	48	0 12
Oxford, Miss.	"	8 22 A. M.	8 43 A. M.	9 4 A. M.	8	35	0 03
Springfield, Ill.	"	7 59 A. M.	8 44 A. M.	9 32 A. M.	348	53	0.15
St. Louis, Mo.	"	8 3 A. M.	8 43 A. M.	9 25 A. M.	351	49	0 12
Topeka, Kans.	"	8 6 A. M.	8 37 A. M.	9 8 A. M.	358	42	0.07
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	"	8 26 A. M.	8 46 A. M.	9 5 A. M.	9	34	0.02
Urbana, Ill.	"	7 58 A. M.	8 46 A. M.	9 37 A. M.	346	55	0.17
Williams Bay, Wis.	"	7 54 A. M.	8 46 A. M.	9 42 A. M.	341	59	0.22
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Mountain	6 51 A. M.	7 37 A. M.	8 26 A. M.	341	56	0.20
Cheyenne, Wyo.	"	7 10 A. M.	7 30 A. M.	7 49 A. M.	4	34	0 03
Helena, Mont.	"	Before Sunrise	7 30 A. M.	8 3 A. M.		44	0.10
Pierre, S. Dak.	"	6 55 A. M.	7 35 A. M.	8 18 A. M.	347	51	0.15

*Position angle is measured from the north point of the sun's disk toward the east. †Sun's diameter = 1.0.

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1920.

Eastern Standard Time (Old).

	D.	H.	M.			
Jan.	3	5	0	P.M.		⊕	in perihelion.
	7	11	38	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	9	8	41	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	13	12	9	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	13	10	0	P.M.	□	♂ ☉	
	16	6	0	P.M.		☿	in aphelion.
	17	8	37	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	20	3	36	A.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
Feb.	3	1	0	A.M.	☍	♃ ☉	
	4	4	32	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	5	3	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ☉	superior
	6	3	0	A.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat. S.
	6	4	14	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	10	5	8	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	16	7	5	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	20	8	56	P.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	25	4	0	P.M.		♀	in ♉.
	27	11	0	P.M.	☍	♄ ☉	
	29	5	0	P.M.		☿	in perihelion.
Mar.	2	7	44	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	3	6	0	P.M.		☿	gr. elong E. 18° 12′.
	4	10	5	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	9	12	26	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	10	5	0	A.M.		☿	stationary.
	10	12	0	P.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat. N.
	14	7	0	P.M.		♂	stationary.
	18	4	57	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	20	3	0	A.M.	☌	☿ ☉	inferior.
	20	5	52	A.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	29	11	18	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	31	3	0	A.M.		♀	in aphelion.
	31	2	10	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
April	1	2	0	P.M.		☿	stationary.
	3	11	0	P.M.		♃	stationary.
	4	9	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ♀	☿ N. 1° 12′.
	5	3	35	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	13	5	0	P.M.		☿	in aphelion.
	16	7	43	P.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	17	1	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 27° 31′.
	17	7	26	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	21	4	0	A.M.	☍	♂ ☉	
	22	1	0	P.M.		♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	25	5	59	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	27	6	2	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	27	12	0	P.M.		♂	nearest ⊕
	29	1	0	P.M.	□	♃ ☉	
May	1	4	54	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	4	2	0	A.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat. S.
	7	7	0	A.M.		♄	stationary.
	13	12	0	M	☌	☿ ♀	☿ S. 0° 22′.
	17	4	2	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	17	8	43	A.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	23	5	21	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	25	12	2	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	25	9	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ☉	superior.
	26	1	0	P.M.	□	♄ ☉	
	27	5	0	P.M.		☿	in perihelion.
	27	9	0	P.M.		♂	in ♉.
	28	11	12	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
June	1	8	0	P.M.		♂	stationary.
	6	11	0	P.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat. N.
	16	12	11	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	17	7	0	P.M.		♀	in ♋
	18	12	18	A.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	19	9	13	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	21	9	37	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	24	10	43	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	29	9	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. E. 25° 41′.
July	3	3	0	P.M.	☌	♀ ☉	superior.
July	4	7	0	A.M.		⊕	in aphelion.
	10	4	0	P.M.		☿	in aphelion.
	12	1	0	P.M.		☿	stationary.
	15	11	8	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	16	6	49	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	17	4	8	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	18	10	40	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	21	12	0	M.		♀	in perhelion.
	22	11	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ♀	☿ S. 6° 10′.
	23	1	5	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	27	2	0	A.M.	☌	☿ ☉	inferior.
	31	1	0	A.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat. S.
Aug.	3	8	0	P.M.	□	♂ ☉	
	6	1	0	A.M.		☿	stationary.
	8	1	0	P.M.	☌	♀ ♃	♀ N. 0° 39′.
	12	7	0	A.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat. N.
	12	4	8	P.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	14	12	20	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	14	8	0	P.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 18° 44′.
	14	11	28	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	15	1	51	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	20	1	54	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	22	4	0	A.M.	☌	♃ ☉	
	22	3	0	P.M.	☌	♀ ♄	♀ S. 0° 23′.
	23	4	0	P.M.		♀	in perihelion.
	31	11	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ♃	♀ N. 0° 57′.
Sept.	2	10	0	P.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat. N.
	7	7	0	P.M.	☌	♄ ☉	
	8	9	0	A.M.	☌	☿ ♄	♀ S. 0° 6′.
	8	9	0	P.M.	☌	☿ ☉	superior.
	11	8	0	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	12	5	20	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	12	6	7	P.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	13	11	32	P.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	18	10	31	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
Oct.	6	3	0	P.M.		☿	in aphelion.
	7	9	0	A.M.		♀	in ♉.
	9	1	39	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	9	7	24	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	13	1	55	P.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	14	2	10	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	17	1	3	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	25	5	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. E. 24° 8′.
	26	12	0	P.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat. S.
	31	7	0	P.M.		♂	gr. hel. lat. S.
Nov.	5	1	0	P.M.		☿	stationary.
	5	4	16	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	6	6	55	A.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	10	7	0	P.M.		♀	in aphelion.
	11	7	48	A.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	13	11	45	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	15	7	0	P.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	16	1	0	A.M.	☌	♀ ☉	inferior.
	19	3	0	P.M.		☿	in perihelion.
	25	5	0	A.M.		☿	stationary.
	25	11	0	A.M.		♂	in perihelion.
	29	10	0	P.M.		☿	gr. hel. lat N.
Dec.	3	3	49	A.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	3	5	0	A.M.		♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	3	7	0	A.M.		☿	gr. elong. W. 20° 30′.
	3	3	58	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	8	10	34	A.M.	☌	☿ ☾	
	10	2	0	A.M.	□	♃ ☉	
	14	1	25	A.M.	☌	♀ ☾	
	15	1	6	A.M.	☌	♂ ☾	
	16	12	0	M.	□	♄ ☉	
	30	1	5	P.M.	☌	♃ ☾	
	30	11	51	P.M.	☌	♄ ☾	
	31	12	0	P.M.		⊕	in perihelion.

From the photometric study of eclipsing binary stars it has been shown by Roberts and by Russell that the average densities of these stars is small, no more than one-eighth of that of the sun. On this and other grounds astronomers are of the opinion that stars are generally less dense than the sun; that is, that they occupy a larger volume when of equal mass. The sun is only 1.4 times as dense as water, or half as dense as glass, while our earth is 5.5 times as dense as water, or 4 times as dense as the sun.

THE MOON'S PHASES.

Eastern Standard Time (Old).

	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Full Moon..	Jan. 5 4 5 P.M.	Apr. 3 5 55 A.M	July 1 3 41 A M.	Sept. 27 8 57 P.M.
Last Quarter	12 7 9 P.M.	11 8 24 A.M.	9 0 6 A.M.	Oct. 4 7 54 P.M.
New Moon	21 12 27 A.M.	18 4 43 P M	15 3 25 P.M.	11 7 50 P.M.
First Quarter...	28 10 38 A.M.	25 8 28 A.M.	22 2 20 P.M.	19 7 29 P.M.
Full Moon...	Feb. 4 3 42 A.M.	May 2 8 47 P M	July 30 6 19 P M	Oct. 27 9 9 A.M.
Last Quarter	11 3 49 P.M.	11 0 51 A.M.	Aug. 7 7 51 A.M.	Nov. 3 2 35 A.M.
New Moon	19 4 35 P M.	18 1 25 A.M.	13 10 44 P.M.	10 11 5 A.M.
First Quarter	26 6 50 P.M.	24 4 7 P.M.	21 5 52 A.M.	18 3 13 P.M.
Full Moon	Mar. 4 4 13 P M	June 1 12 18 P M.	Aug. 29 8 3 A M	Nov. 25 8 42 P.M.
Last Quarter	12 12 57 P M	9 1 58 P.M.	Sept. 5 2 5 P.M	Dec. 2 11 29 A.M.
New Moon	20 5 56 A M	16 8 41 A.M.	12 7 52 A M	10 5 4 A.M.
First Quarter.....	27 1 45 A.M.	23 1 50 A.M.	19 11 55 P.M.	18 9 40 A.M.
Full Moon	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 25 7 38 A.M.
Last Quarter.....	.....	.....	.....	31 11 35 P.M.

Atlantic time may be found by adding 1h; Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska, or Hawaiian Time may be found by subtracting 1h, 2h, 3h, 5h or 5.5h, resoectfively. Besides this, 1h is to be added for Summer Time.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1920 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon.

1. A total eclipse of the moon, May 2, visible in the United States, beginning at 7h. 1m. P. M. and ending at 10h. 41m. P. M. Eastern standard time (old). Totality begins at 8h 15m. P. M., and ends at 9h. 27m P. M. Visible generally in the western countries of Europe and Africa; on the Atlantic Ocean, and in the eastern parts of North and South America.

First contact with the shadow is 83° from the north point of the moon toward the east. East contact is 59° from the north point toward the west.

2. A partial eclipse of the sun, May 18, invisible in the United States. Visible generally throughout Australia and the Indian Ocean.

Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.973 (Sun's diameter = 1.0).

3. A total eclipse of the moon, on the morning of October 27, invisible at New York. Visible generally throughout Asia, Australia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Eclipse begins at 4h. 26m. A. M. Pacific time (old), or 1h. 56m. P. M. Hawaiian time; and ends at 5h. 28m , A M. Hawaiian time. Totality begins at 5h 29m. A. M. Pacific time, or 2h. 59m. A. M. Hawaiian time, and ends at 6h. 54m. A. M. Pacific time, or 4h. 24m. A. M. Hawaiian time.

First contact with the shadow is 90° from the north of the moon toward the east. Last contact is 118° from the north point toward the west.

4. A partial eclipse of the sun, November 10, visible in the Northern and Eastern States, throughout the North Atlantic, in Great Britain, France, Spain and the north-western part of Africa.

Magnitude of greatest eclipse = 0.742 (Sun's diameter = 1.0). For local circumstances in the United States, see below.

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

THE geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72° .7 S and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted. These values are only roughly approximate, and for that reason are given only in degrees and tenths.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

FACTS ABOUT THE STARS:

Cold iron does not shine in the dark, but let the smith heat it in his forge and soon it glows red, then yellow, then white hot, says C. G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution. The hotter the body is the more its spectrum is enriched toward the violet end as compared with the red. Exact mathematical relations are known to connect temperature and distribution of light in the spectrum. Working on this basis, it is found that our sun's surface appears to be at about 6,000° centigrade (10,800° Fahrenheit) above the melting temperature of ice. By photographic methods Wilson and Scheiner, of the Astrophysical Observatory at Potsdam, in Germany, have assigned temperatures to about 100 of the brighter stars. The results run from 9,000° C. for class B down to 3,000° C. for class M, varying in fairly regular progression.

Even the length of a diameter of the earth is too small a base line from which to triangulate for the distances of the stars. Astronomers use the diameter of the earth's orbit round the sun, 186,000,000 miles, for this. Astronomers also take advantage of the fact that very faint stars are usually much further away (though not invariably so) than bright ones. Thus it comes about that if photographs of a bright star are made with the same telescope at two dates six months apart, and exact measurements of the distance of the bright star from its faint neighbors are made on both photographs, a slight displacement of the bright star will often be found to have occurred. The angular measure of displacement gives the vertical angle of the isosceles triangle of which the base line is the diameter of the earth's orbit, and from these data the star's distance is easily found. Seen from the nearest star, α Centauri, the radius of the earth's orbit, 93,000,000 miles, subtends an angle of only 0.75 seconds. This is called the star's parallax.

Altogether less than 1,000 star distances have been measured. It is a slow, tedious work, often disappointing. α Centauri, the nearest star, except the sun, is at 25,000,000,000,000 miles, while the sun is at only 93,000,000 miles. When a measurement indicates that a star is at 2,000,000,000,000,000 miles or more (parallax 0.01 seconds) it is the same as saying that the star is too far away for its distance to be determined. It may be ten or a hundred times as far as the measurements indicate. This is about the average distance of the faintest stars visible to the naked eyed. The great majority of telescopic stars lie beyond this distance.

POLE STAR.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1920. Day of Month.	January. Upper Transit.	January. Polar Distance.	February. Lower Transit.	February. Polar Distance.	March. Lower Transit.	March. Polar Distance.	April. Lower Transit.	April. Polar Distance.	May. Lower Transit.	May. Polar Distance.	June. Lower Transit.	June. Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 51 3	1 6 58	4 50 36	1 6 57	2 56 8	1 7 2	12 53 59	1 7 10	10 52 11	1 7 20	8 50 39	1 7 27
11	6 11 34	1 6 57	4 11 7	1 6 58	2 16 42	1 7 4	12 14 39	1 7 10	10 12 57	1 7 23	8 11 30	1 7 29
21	5 32 4	1 6 57	3 31 38	1 7 0	1 37 17	1 7 7	11 31 26	1 7 17	9 33 45	1 7 25	7 32 22	1 7 30

1920. Day of Month.	July. Lower Transit.	July. Polar Distance.	August. Upper Transit.	August. Polar Distance.	September. Upper Transit.	September. Polar Distance.	October. Upper Transit.	October. Polar Distance.	November. Upper Transit.	November. Polar Distance.	December. Upper Transit.	December. Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H M S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 53 14	1 7 30	4 53 53	1 7 27	2 52 30	1 7 20	12 54 52	1 7 10	10 49 7	1 6 59	8 50 58	1 6 49
11	6 14 6	1 7 30	4 14 45	1 7 25	2 13 18	1 7 17	12 15 36	1 7 7	10 9 46	1 6 55	8 11 32	1 6 46
21	5 34 58	1 7 29	3 35 35	1 7 23	1 34 5	1 7 14	11 32 23	1 7 3	9 30 24	1 6 52	7 32 4	1 6 44

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, than we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$Hm = H^\circ \times 0\ 0664846.$$

This quantity, Hm, added to or substracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination. ° ′	On Meridian. Upper. H. M.	On Meridian. Lower H. M	Name of Star.	Declination. ° ′	On Meridian. Upper. H. M.	On Meridian. Lower. H. M.
αAndromedæ (Alpheratz).	+28 39	— 1 28.0	+10 30 0	αVirginis (Spica)	—10 45	+11 46.7	+23 44 7
γPegasi (Algenib)	+14 44	— 1 23 1	+10 34 9	αBootis (Arcturus)	+19 36	+12 37 5	+ 0 39 5
αCassiopelæ (Schedir)	+56 6	— 0 56 2	+11 1 8	βUrs e Minoris	+74 29	+13 16 3	+ 1 18 3
αArletis	+23 5	+ 0 30.2	+12 28.2	αCoronæ Borealis	+26 59	+13 56 6	+ 1 58 6
βPersei (Algol)	+40 39	+ 1 30 4	+13 28 4	αScorpii (Antares)	—26 15	+14 49 7	+ 2 51 7
αTauri (Aldebaran)	+16 21	+ 2 58.4	+14 56 4	αLyræ (Vega)	+38 42	+16 59 0	+ 5 1.0
αAurigæ (Capella)	+45 55	+ 3 37 8	+15 35 8	αAquilæ (Altair)	+ 8 39	+18 11.5	+ 6 13 5
αOrionis (Betelguese)	+ 7 24	+ 4 17.7	+16 15 7	αCygni (Deneb)	+45 0	+19 3.2	+ 7 5.2
αCanis Majoris (Sirius)	—16 36	+ 5 8.4	+17 6 6	αCephei	+62 15	+19 41 1	+ 7 43 1
αGeminorum (Castor)	+32 4	+ 6 56 1	+17 54 1	αAquarii	— 0 43	+20 25 9	+ 8 27 9
αCanis Minoris (Procyon)	+ 5 26	+ 6 1 7	+17 59 7	αPiscis Australis	—30 3	+21 17 3	+ 9 19 3
βGeminorum (Pollux)	+28 13	+ 6 7 0	+18 5.0	αPegasi (Markab)	+14 46	+21 24 9	+ 9 26 9
αLeonis (Regulus)	+12 22	+ 8 30.3	+20 28.3				

To find the time of the star's transit, add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures, applying it to the time of the transit of the pole star given above Thus, for *α* Andromedæ, February 11; lower transit of pole star is 4h 11m. 7s A. M, to which add 10h 30 0m, and we have 2h. 41m. P. M; for December 1, we find 7h 23m P M, etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax. ″	Light-Years.		Parallax. ″	Light-Years.
Polaris (Pole Star)	0 073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0 046	71	61 Cygni	0.300	11
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0 233	15	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0 123	27	γ Draconis	0 127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0 127	26	85 Pegasi	0 054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

Date—1920	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Jan. 1	18	43	34.02	—23	4	12.3
2		47	59.05	—22	59	22.7
3		52	23.73		54	5.5
4		56	48.04		48	21.0
5	19	1	11.94		42	9.4
6		5	35.43		35	30.8
7		9	58.47		28	25.3
8		14	21.05		20	53.2
9		18	43.13		12	54.7
10		23	4.70		4	30.0
11		27	25.74	—21	55	39.2
12		31	46.22		46	22.8
13		36	6.13		36	40.9
14		40	25.43		26	34.0
15		44	44.10		16	2.1
16		49	2.12		5	5.6
17		53	19.47	—20	53	44.9
18		57	36.14		42	0.3
19	20	1	52.10		29	52.1
20		6	7.35		17	20.7
21		10	21.84		4	26.4
22		14	35.57	—19	51	9.6
23		18	48.54		37	30.7
24		23	0.71		23	29.8
25		27	12.07		9	7.7
26		31	22.63	—18	54	24.5
27		35	32.36		39	20.8
28		39	41.27		23	56.8
29		43	49.34		8	13.0
30		47	56.57	—17	52	9.7
31		52	2.95		35	47.4
Feb. 1		56	8.50		19	6.4
2	21	0	13.21		2	7.1
3		4	17.19	—16	44	49.9
4		8	20.16		27	15.1
5		12	22.40		9	23.2
6		16	23.84	—15	51	14.7
7		20	24.47		32	49.7
8		24	24.30		14	8.7
9		28	23.35	—14	55	12.3
10		32	21.62		36	0.7
11		36	19.13		16	34.5
12		40	15.87	—13	56	53.9
13		44	11.86		36	59.5
14		48	7.11		16	51.6
15		52	1.62	—12	56	30.7
16		55	55.42		35	57.1
17		59	48.49		15	11.5
18	22	3	40.86	—11	54	14.1
19		7	32.54		33	5.4
20		11	23.52		11	45.9
21		15	13.84	—10	50	15.9
22		19	3.50		28	35.9
23		22	52.49		6	46.3
24		26	40.85	— 9	44	47.6
25		30	28.58		22	40.1
26		34	15.69		0	24.4
27		38	2.21	— 8	38	0.6
28		41	48.15		15	29.4
29		45	33.53	— 7	52	51.1
Mar. 1		49	18.37		30	6.0
2		53	2.69		7	14.6
3		56	46.59	— 6	44	17.2
4	23	0	29.84		21	14.0
5		4	12.74	— 5	58	5.6
6		7	55.21		34	52.2
7		11	37.26		11	34.4
8		15	18.94	— 4	48	12.5
9		19	0.26		24	46.7
10		22	41.24		1	17.3
11		26	21.90	— 3	37	45.1
12		30	2.27		14	10.2
13		33	42.37	— 2	50	32.9
15		37	22.20		26	53.8
15		41	1.79		3	13.2
16		44	41.18	— 1	39	31.2
17		48	20.37		15	48.6
18		51	59.38	— 0	52	5.7
19		55	38.23		28	22.7
20		59	16.93		4	40.0
21	0	2	55.49	+ 0	19	1.9
22		6	33.95		42	42.6
23		10	12.32	+ 1	6	21.7
24		13	50.60		29	59.1
25		17	28.83		53	34.1

Date—1920	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Mar. 26	0	21	6.99	+ 2	17	6.5
27		24	45.14		40	36.0
28		28	23.28	+ 3	4	2.0
29		32	1.43		27	24.4
30		35	39.62		50	42.8
31		39	17.88	+ 4	13	56.8
April 1		42	56.21		37	6.2
2		46	34.65	+ 5	0	10.6
3		50	13.21		23	9.8
4		53	51.92		46	3.1
5		57	30.81	+ 6	8	50.6
6	1	1	9.90		31	31.8
7		4	49.20		54	6.3
8		8	28.73	+ 7	16	33.9
9		12	8.51		38	54.2
10		15	48.57	+ 8	1	6.8
11		19	28.93		23	11.4
12		23	9.59		45	7.8
13		26	50.58	+ 9	6	55.4
14		30	31.90		28	34.0
15		34	13.59		50	3.3
16		37	55.65	+10	11	22.9
17		41	38.08		32	32.5
18		45	20.90		53	31.6
19		49	4.14	+11	14	20.0
20		52	47.78		34	57.3
21		56	31.84		55	23.0
22	2	0	16.32	+12	15	37.0
23		4	1.25		35	38.9
24		7	46.62		55	28.3
25		11	32.44	+13	15	5.0
26		15	18.72		34	28.4
27		19	5.48		53	38.4
28		22	52.74	+14	12	34.7
29		26	40.50		31	17.0
30		30	28.77		49	44.9
May 1		34	17.56	+15	7	58.1
2		38	6.89		25	56.4
3		41	56.76		43	39.4
4		45	47.19	+16	1	6.8
5		49	38.17		18	18.3
6		53	29.73		35	13.7
7		57	21.87		51	52.6
8	3	1	14.59	+17	8	14.7
9		5	7.90		24	19.7
10		9	1.80		40	7.4
11		12	56.30		55	37.3
12		16	51.40	+18	10	49.3
13		20	47.08		25	43.0
14		24	43.36		40	18.2
15		28	40.22		54	34.6
16		32	37.68	+19	8	31.8
17		36	35.71		22	9.6
18		40	34.30		35	27.8
19		44	33.45		48	25.9
20		48	33.13	+20	1	3.8
21		52	33.35		13	21.2
22		56	34.09		25	17.8
23	4	0	35.34		36	53.5
24		4	37.07		48	8.0
25		8	39.29		59	1.0
26		12	41.99	+21	9	32.3
27		16	45.16		19	41.7
28		20	48.79		29	28.9
29		24	52.87		38	53.9
30		28	57.37		47	56.4
31		33	2.30		56	36.1
June 1		37	7.64	+22	4	53.0
2		41	13.38		12	46.9
3		45	19.50		20	17.5
4		49	26.00		27	24.7
5		53	32.85		34	8.3
6		57	40.04		40	28.2
7	5	1	47.56		46	24.4
8		5	55.38		51	56.6
9		10	3.49		57	4.6
10		14	11.87	+23	1	48.4
11		18	20.50		6	8.0
12		22	29.36		10	3.2
13		26	38.41		13	33.8
14		30	47.63		16	39.9
15		34	57.01		19	21.4
16		39	6.51		21	38.2
17		43	16.09		23	30.3
18		47	25.74		24	57.6

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1920	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
June 19....	5	51	35.42	+23	26	0.1
20....		55	45 10		26	37 9
21....		59	54.75		26	50.8
22....	6	4	4.36		26	39 0
23....		8	13.89		26	2 4
24....		12	23.33		25	1 1
25....		16	32.65		23	35 0
26....		20	41.84		21	44 3
27....		24	50.86		19	28 9
28....		28	59.70		16	49 0
29....		33	8.34		13	44 5
30....		37	16.76		10	15 7
July 1....		41	24.95		6	22.6
2....		45	32.88		2	5 2
3....		49	40.53	+22	57	23.6
4....		53	47.90		52	18 0
5....		57	54.95		46	48 5
6....	7	2	1.68		40	55 2
7....		6	8.07		34	38 2
8....		10	14.10		27	57 7
9....		14	19.75		20	53 9
10....		18	25.01		13	26 9
11....		22	29.86		5	36 9
12....		26	34 29	+21	57	24 1
13....		30	38.27		48	48.7
14....		34	41.78		39	50 8
15....		38	44 81		30	30 7
16....		42	47.33		20	48 8
17....		46	49 34		10	45 0
18....		50	50.82		0	19 8
19....		54	51.73	+20	49	33 3
20....		58	52.08		38	25 8
21....	8	2	51.86		26	57 5
22....		6	51.04		15	8 8
23....		10	49.63		2	59 7
24....		14	47.64	+19	50	30 7
25....		18	45.03		37	41 9
26....		22	41.81		24	33 5
27....		26	37.99		11	5 9
28....		30	33.56	+18	57	19 2
29....		34	28.50		43	13 9
30....		38	22.84		28	50 2
31....		42	16.59		14	8 2
Aug. 1....		46	9.72	+17	59	8 3
2....		50	2.25		43	50 7
3....		53	54.19		28	15 7
4....		57	45 53		12	23 7
5....	9	1	36.29	+16	56	14 9
6....		5	26.47		39	49 5
7....		9	16.07		23	8 0
8....		13	5.10		6	10 5
9....		16	53.57	+15	48	57 4
10....		20	41.48		31	29 0
11....		24	28.83		13	45 6
12....		28	15.64	+14	55	47 6
13....		32	1.89		37	35 3
14....		35	47.59		19	9 0
15....		39	32.75		0	29 1
16....		43	17.38	+13	41	35 8
17....		47	1.47		22	29 6
18....		50	45.04		3	10 7
19....		54	28 10	+12	43	39 4
20....		58	10 65		23	56 2
21....	10	1	52.72		4	1 3
22....		5	34.30	+11	43	55 0
23....		9	15.42		23	37 6
24....		12	56.10		3	9 5
25....		16	36 33	+10	42	30 9
26....		20	16 15		21	42 1
27....		23	55.57		0	43 5
28....		27	34.60	+ 9	39	35 4
29....		31	13.27		18	18 2
30....		34	51.60	+ 8	56	51.9
31....		38	29.60		35	17.0
Sept. 1....		42	7.30		13	33.8
2....		45	44.71	+ 7	51	42 5
3....		49	21.86		29	43.6
4....		52	58 76		7	37 4
5....		56	35 45	+ 6	45	24 0
6....	11	0	11.93		23	3.9
7....		3	48.22		0	37 3
8....		7	24.34	+ 5	38	4.7
9....		11	0.31		15	26 4
10....		14	36.14	+ 4	52	42.6
11....		18	11.86		29	53.8
12....	11	21	47.46	+ 4	7	0.3

Date—1920.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Sept. 13....		25	22.97		3	44 2 5
14....		28	58 40		21	0.7
15....		32	33.77	+ 2	57	55.2
16....		36	9 09		34	46 6
17....		39	44 39		11	35.0
18....		43	19 68	+ 1	48	20.7
19....		46	54 98		25	4.1
20....		50	30 31		1	45.7
21....		54	5 69	+ 0	38	25.6
22....		57	41 15		15	4 2
23....	12	1	16.70	— 0	8	18.2
24....		4	52 36		31	41.1
25....		8	28.16		55	4.2
26....		12	4 12	— 1	18	27 3
27....		15	40.26		41	50 1
28....		19	16.62	— 2	5	12.2
29....		22	53 20		28	33.2
30....		26	30.05		51	52 9
Oct. 1....		30	7.18	— 3	15	10.9
2....		33	44.61		38	26 8
3....		37	22.37	— 4	1	40 4
4....		41	0.49		24	51 3
5....		44	38.98		47	59 1
6....		48	17.86	— 5	11	3 4
7....		51	57 16		34	3 8
8....		55	36 90		57	0 1
9....		59	17 07	— 6	19	51.8
10....	13	2	57.70		42	38 5
11....		6	38 82	— 7	5	19 8
12....		10	20 43		27	55 4
13....		14	2 54		50	24 8
14....		17	45 18	— 8	12	47.7
15....		21	28.36		35	3.7
16....		25	12 08		57	12.3
17....		28	56 37	— 9	19	13.2
18....		32	41.25		41	5.9
19....		36	26 73	—10	2	50 2
20....		40	12 82		24	25.6
21....		43	59 54		45	51.7
22....		47	46 91	—11	7	8.2
23....		51	34 94		28	14 6
24....		55	23 65		49	10.5
25....		59	13 06	—12	9	55 7
26....	14	3	3 18		30	29.6
27....		6	54 03		50	52.9
28....		10	45.63	—13	11	2.3
29....		14	38 01		31	0 3
30....		18	31.16		50	45 5
31....		22	25.10	—14	10	17 7
Nov. 1....		26	19.85		29	36.2
2....		30	15.43		48	40 8
3....		34	11.84	—15	7	31.0
4....		38	9.09		26	6 5
5....		42	7.19		44	26 8
6....		46	6.14	—16	2	31 5
7....		50	5.95		20	20 2
8....		54	6 60		37	52 4
9....		58	8 11		55	7.8
10....	15	2	10 48	—17	12	5 9
11....		6	13 69		28	46 3
12....		10	17.75		45	8 7
13....		14	22 66	—18	1	12.6
14....		18	28 41		16	57.6
15....		22	34 99		32	23 2
16....		26	42 40		47	29 2
17....		30	50.65	—19	2	15 1
18....		34	59 71		16	40 6
19....		39	9.57		30	45 3
20....		43	20 24		44	28.7
21....		47	31 71		57	50 6
22....		51	43 96	—20	10	50 6
23....		55	56 98		23	28 3
24....	16	0	10 78		35	43 3
25....		4	25 33		47	35 5
26....		8	40.63		59	4 3
27....		12	56 68	—21	10	9 5
28....		17	13 46		20	50 9
29....		21	30 95		31	7.9
30....		25	49 15		41	0 4
Dec. 1....		30	8 02		50	28.1
2....		34	27.56		59	30 7
3....		38	47.75	—22	8	7.9
4....		43	8 55		16	19 4
5....		47	29 94		24	5.1
6....	16	51	51 90	—22	31	24.5
7....		56	14 39		38	17.5

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1920.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″	Date—1920.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Dec. 8....	17	0	37 40		44	43 9	Dec. 20....		53	40.53		26	21.5
9....		5	0 87		50	43 5	21....		58	7.01		26	47.7
10....		9	24 78		56	16 0	22....	18	2	33.51		26	45.7
11....		13	49 09	—23	1	21 3	23....		7	0.01		26	15.4
12....		18	13 78		5	59 2	24....		11	26.48		25	16.8
13....		22	38 81		10	9 6	25....		15	52.88		23	49.9
14....		27	4.14		13	52.4	26....		20	19.19		21	54.8
15....		31	29.74		17	7 4	27....		24	45.39		19	31.5
16....		35	55 57		19	54 4	28....		29	11.44		16	40.1
17....		40	21 60		22	13 4	29....		33	37.31		13	20.5
18....		44	47.80		24	4 2	30....		38	2.98		9	33.0
19....	17	49	14.12	—23	25	26.9	31....	18	42	28.41	—23	5	17.7

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

1920.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″	1920.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″	1920.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″
Jan. 1	16	17.89	8 95	May 10	15	51.81	8.71	Sept. 17	15	57.04	8.76
11		17.71	8 95	20		49 80	8.69	27		59 77	8.78
21		16.99	8.94	30		48 22	8.68	Oct. 7	16	2.49	8.81
31		15.88	8 93	June 9		46 95	8 67	17		5.24	8.83
Feb. 10		14 27	8.92	19		46.09	8.66	27		7.95	8.86
20		12.26	8.90	29		45 74	8.66	Nov. 6		10.39	8.88
Mar. 1		10 02	8 88	July 9		45 74	8.66	16		12.63	8.90
11		7 47	8 86	19		46 21	8.66	26		14.59	8 92
21		4.74	8 83	29		47 18	8.67	Dec. 6		16 07	8 93
31		2.03	8 81	Aug. 8		48 46	8.68	16		17.16	8 94
April 10	15	59 25	8 78	18		50 15	8 70	26		17.79	8.95
20		56 55	8 75	28		52 24	8.71	31	16	17.87	8.95
30		54.10	8.73	Sept. 7		54.51	8.74				

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.
Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).
Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).
Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.
Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.63.
Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,862 miles.
Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,400 miles.
Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.
Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498,580 seconds.
Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox), 365.2421988 days.
Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days.
Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3963.34 miles. Polar radius, 3949.99 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

THE ZODIAC.

The sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, which are as follows:

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.		Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.	
	2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.			8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion.	
	3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.			9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.	
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.		Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.	
	5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.			11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer.	
	6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.			12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.	

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac; with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on

The zodiac, with its constellations and with the symbols that represent them, is of the greatest antiquity; and is traceable in part, at least, to an Egyptian origin. The zodiac may be called the great highway of the heavens, its width being such as to include all the journeyings of the sun, moon, and seven major planets.

HERBS UNDER CERTAIN PLANETS.

SUN.	MOON.	MERCURY.	VENUS.	MARS.	JUPITER.	SATURN.
Almond	Adder's Tongue	Azaleas	Apples	All-heal	Agrimony	Aconite
Angelica	Cabbage	Bitter Sweet	Archangel	Aloes	Aniseed	Barley
Ash Tree	Chickweed	Calamint	Artichoke	Anemone	Apricots	Barrenwort
Bay Tree	Clary	Caraway	Beans	Arsmart	Asparagus	Beech
Celandine	Coralwort	Coralline	Bearberry	Barberry	Balm	Black Hellebore
Centaury	Cuckoo Flowers	Dill	Bishop's W'd	Basil	Balsam	Bluebottle
Camomile	Daisy	Elecampane	Black Alder	Box Tree	Bitony	Comfrey
Corn Hornwort	Dog-tooth	Endive	Bugle Holly	Broom	Bloodwort	Crosswort
Eyebright	Duck's Meat	Fennel	Burdock	Butcher's Broom	Borage	Flaxweed
Heart Trefoil	Iris	Hare's Foot	Cloves	Capers	Ches nut	Fleawort
Juniper	Lettuce	Hazel	Cock's Head	Catmint	Cinquefoil	Fumitory
Male Peony	Mercury	Hoarhound	Couch Grass	Coriander	Dandelion	Gladwin
Marigolds	Moonwort	Hound's Tongue	Cowslip	Crowfoot	Fig Tree	Ground Moss
Mistletoe	Mouse-ear	Lavender	Cranesbill	Flaxweed	Hart's Tongue	Hemlock
Olive	Pearlwort	Lily of the Valley	Cudweed	Furzebush	House Leek	Hemp
Pimpernel	Privet	Licorice	Elder	Garden Cress	Jessamine	Henbane
Rosemary	Pumpkin	Male Fern	Featherfew	Garlic	Lime Tree	Holly
Rue	Purslain	Mandrake	Foxgloves	Hawthorn	Liverwort	Horsetail
Saffron	Rattle Grass	Marjoram	Ground Ivy	Honeysuckle	Maple	Ivy
St. John's Wort	Spunk	Mulberry	Grounsel	Hops	Myrrh	Jew's-Ear
Sun-Dew	Wall Flowers	Myrtle	Kidneywort	Horse-Tongue	Nailwort	Knapweed
Tormentil	Water Arrow-Head	Olive Spurge	Little Daisy	Hyssop	Oak	Knotgrass
Turnsole	Watercress	Parsley	Marsh-mallows	Leadwort	Polypody	Mangel
Vine	Water Lily	Pellitory	Mint	Leeks	Sage	Medlar
Viper's Bugloss	Water Violet	Southern-Wood	Pennyroyal	Madder	Scurvy Grass	Navelwort
Walnut	White Lily	Starwort	Pennywort	Masterwort	Small Sampire	Pansies
	White Poppy	Trefoil	Peppermint	Mousetail	Swallowwort	Quince
	White Rose	Valerian	Red Cherries	Nettles	Thistle	Rupture-wort
	White Saxifrage	Wild Carrots	Sanicle	Onions	Thorn Apple	Rushes
	Whitlow Grass	Winter Savory	Sea Holly	Plantain	Wild Pinks	Rye
	Wild Wall Flower		Sorrel	Savin	Wild Succory	Sciatica Wort
	Willow		Spearmint	Tobacco		Shepherd's Purse
	Winter Green		Tansy	Wake Robin		Sloes
			Throatwort	Wormwood		Solomon's Seal
			Vervain			

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

FROM Major de Montessus de Balore's catalogue of 130,000 shocks, indicating with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The observation covers a recent period of fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers.

AREA.	Earthquakes	AREA.	Earthquakes	AREA.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	United States, Atlantic Coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America	2,739
Spain and Portugal	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,895	Japan	27,562	South America	8,081
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland and North Germany	2,326	Atlantic Islands	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	United States, Pacific Coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific Coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe, But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

IN September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	Sept. 23 to Oct 22.	Germinal	(Budding),	Mar. 22 to Apr. 21.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	Oct. 23 to Nov. 22.	Floreal	(Flowery),	Apr 21 to May 20.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	Nov. 22 to Dec. 21.	Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Nivose	(Snowy),	Dec. 22 to Jan 21.	Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Pluviose	(Rainy),	Jan. 21 to Feb. 20.	Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to Aug 19.
Ventose	(Windy),	Feb. 20 to Mar. 19.	Fructidor	(Fruit),	Aug. 19 to Sept 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

ASTROLOGICAL SIGNS, CLASSIFIED.

Aries.....	Fiery....	Masc.	Bil.....	Hot and dry.	*Libra*.....	Airy....	Masc.	Sang...	Hot and moist.
Taurus.....	Earthy..	Fem..	Nerv...	Cold and dry.	*Scorpio*.....	Watery.	Fem..	Lymp..	Cold and moist.
Gemini.....	Airy....	Masc.	Sang...	Hot and moist.	*Sagittarius*..	Fiery...	Masc..	Bil....	Hot and dry.
Cancer.....	Watery..	Fem..	Lymp..	Cold and moist.	*Capricorn*...	Earthy..	Fem..	Nerv...	Cold and dry.
Leo.....	Fiery...	Masc..	Bil....	Hot and dry.	*Aquarius*....	Airy....	Masc..	Sang...	Hot and moist.
Virgo.....	Earthy..	Fem..	Nerv...	Cold and dry.	*Pisces*.....	Watery..	Fem..	Lymp..	Cold and moist.

THE PLANETS.

Neptune..	RULES	Body...	Cold and moist..	Nerv..	Fruitful.	*Sun*.....	RULES	Heart..	Hot and dry....	Bil....	Barren.
Herschel..		Brain..	Cold and dry....	Nerv..	Barren.	*Venus*....		Flesh...	Cold and moist..	Sang..	Fruitful.
Saturn...		Bones..	Earthy.....	Nerv.	Barren.	*Mercury*..		Brain..	Cold and dry....	Nerv..	Barren.
Jupiter...		Blood..	Hot and moist..	Sang	Fruitful.	*Moon*....		Bowels.	Watery.....	Phleg.	Fruitful.
Mars.....		Gall...	Fiery.....	Bil...	Barren.						

NEPTUNE—Influence like that of Venus, but of a more lasting character, on account of his slow motion.

HERSCHEL—Evil for marriage, law, and domestic affairs; but more fortunate for arts, science, curiosities, antiquities, travelling and sight seeing.

SATURN—The great ill-fortune and the greatest plague of man, as regards health, wealth, and estate.

JUPITER—Fortunate planet; when rising, influences men to be honest, honorable, possessing reasoning faculties; a disposition above meanness, and benevolent. It rules the wealth, and natives born under this planet are generous.

MARS—Unfortunate and accidental planet. He rules energy and pluck in men, and makes them fond of science and mechanical contrivance; but warlike and impetuous.

VENUS—Another fortunate planet, and rules the love element in mankind. Natives born under this planet have desire for dress, company, and pleasure, and waste their wealth.

MERCURY—Good and evil, according to the nature of the planet in company with him. He rules the intellectual endowments, and gives wit and ingenuity, but causes humanity to be fidgety and changeable.

MOON—Luna in nature; changeable and somewhat fortunate.

SUN—Is fortunate, conferring boldness, courage, pride, and honesty when rising. He influences the disposition to be noble, generous, open-hearted, and straightforward.

December was sacred to Saturn, the Sun being in his house, *Capricornus*; and Saturn being at the greatest distance from the Sun.

January was the month of Janus, whose double face was meant to show looking both ways, in two successive signs, ruled by Saturn.

February was sacred to Neptune (Jupiter in his character as a sea-god, for his chariot was drawn by *Hippocampi*, which were *horses* in their fore parts and *fishes* in their hinder exemplifying the two houses of Jupiter, ♐ the Archer, drawn with partly the body of the horse, and also ♓ the fishes. Two days in the month, the first and thirteenth, were sacred to Jupiter).

March was named after Mars, the first day being sacred to him. The *Equtria* were games held on the fourteenth day, in honor of Mars.

April was sacred to Venus, to whom the first and twenty-third days were dedicated.

May was named from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, whose birth was said to have occurred on the fifteenth. The fourteenth was sacred to Mercury, the Sun being in his house, *Gemini*.

June was named from Juno, the same as Diana, or Luna, the *Moon*. The first day was sacred to her. The Sun is then in her house, *Cancer*.

July was sacred to Jupiter, meaning Jupiter Ammon, being an Egyptian term for the Sun, the greater light being then in his own house, *Leo*. The *Ludi Apollinares* were eight days of festival held in his honor this month.

August was sacred to Ceres, the goddess of corn, with a bunch of wheat in her hand, to represent the sign *Virgo*, the house of Mercury. The thirteenth day was sacred to *Vertumnus*, the god of change (the astrological character of Mercury).

September was under Vulcan, husband of Venus, who was termed Vulcanus. The Sun is this month in the house of Venus, *Libra*. The twenty-fifth day was sacred to Venus and Saturn, and the twenty-seventh to Venus the mother. Saturn has dignities in Libra, his exaltation

October was under Mars, in whose name the *Armilustrium* festival and sacrifices took place on the nineteenth day, when the Romans assembled their army. The Sun this month is in the house of Mars, *Scorpio*.

November was under the protection of Diana, goddess of hunting; the fourteenth day was set apart for the trial of horses, the *Lectisternia* festival was held, also the *Neptunalia* games, all being allusions to Jupiter and the sign of the Archer ♐, which is his house. On the first day a public dinner in honor of Jupiter took place.

THOTH, the first month of the ancient Egyptian year, commenced at the time the Sun came to the southern tropic, December 21, when the days began to lengthen, and a new year appeared to commence. The Egyptian year had 12 months, each containing 30 days, and 5 epagomena, or voids, making in all 365 days. The months were named after the signs containing the Sun, and each planet was said to rule the Sun as he passed through the signs or houses, of which each planet had two—the Sun and Moon having but one each.

EGYPTIAN.	English.	Ruling Planet.	EGYPTIAN.	English.	Ruling Planet.	EGYPTIAN.	English.	Ruling Planet.
Thoth	December	Saturn.	Tybi	April	Venus.	Pashons	August	Mercury.
Paophi	January	Saturn.	Mechir	May	Mercury.	Payni	September	Venus.
Athyr	February	Jupiter.	Phamenoth	June	Moon.	Epiphi	October	Mars.
Cohiac	March	Mars.	Pharmonti	July	Sun.	Mesori	November	Jupiter.

NOISE OF THUNDER AND ARTILLERY.

THE greatest distance at which thunder can be heard is 14 to 18 miles, and 45 seconds was the duration of the longest roll of thunder accurately noted. Thunder is not generally heard at a greater distance than 9 miles. On one occasion the lightning struck the church steeple of Lostwithiel, in Cornwall, with a roar, and destroyed it, but Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, who was 30 miles distant, did not hear the sound. Muschenbrock relates that it sometimes thunders loudly at the Hague without any noise being heard in Leyden, 12 miles distant.

The noise of the artillery at Waterloo was heard at Creil, 115 miles from the scene of battle; and when the English troops landed in Egypt the firing was distinctly heard 130 miles off. On the fourth of December, 1832, the cannon of Antwerp were heard in Erzegebirge mountains, 370 miles distant. The report of a cannon travels far because it communicates a vibration to the soil.

In the recent war, the shell and bomb explosions, and the noise of the 15-inch guns of the Germans and the Allies, in France and Belgium, were heard in the eastern part of England, at distances up to 150 miles.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS AND PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGIC TIME

(Prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

THE rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes, igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The igneous rocks have solidified from a molten state. Those that have solidified beneath the surface are known as intrusive rocks. Those that have flowed out over the surface are known as effusive rocks, extrusive rocks, or lavas. The term volcanic rock includes not only lavas but bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediment in water (aqueous deposits or eolian deposits). The sediment may consist of rock fragments or particles of various sizes (conglomerate sandstone, shale); of the remains or products of animals or plants (certain limestones and coal); of the product of chemical action or of evaporation (salt, gypsum, etc); or of mixtures of these materials. A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification. Metamorphic rocks are derivatives of igneous or sedimentary rocks produced through mechanical or chemical activities in the earth's crust. The unaltered sedimentary rocks are commonly stratified, and it is from their order of succession and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced.

ERA.	Period.	Epoch	Characteristic Life
Cenozoic. (Recent Life)	Quaternary.	Recent Pleistocene. (Great Ice Age)	"Age of man." Animals and plants of modern types.
	Tertiary	Pliocene Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene	"Age of mammals." Possible first appearance of man. Rise and development of highest orders of plants.
Mesozoic. (Intermediate Life)	Cretaceous.	Upper Lower.	"Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals; and palms and hardwood trees.
	Jurassic.		
	Triassic		
Paleozoic. (Old Life.)	Carboniferous.	Permian. Pennsylvanian. Mississippian	"Age of amphibians." Dominance of tree ferns and huge mosses. Primitive flowering plants and earliest cone-bearing trees. Beginnings of backboned land animals. Insects
	Devonian.		"Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Rise of amphibians and land plants
	Silurian		Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals.
	Ordovician.		Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the buglike marine crustaceans known as trilobites. First trace of insect life.
	Cambrian.		Trilobites, brachiopods and other sea shells. Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace of land animals.
Proterozoic. (Primordial Life.)	Algonkian.		First life that has left distinct record. Crustaceans, brachiopods and seaweeds
	Archean.	Crystalline Rocks.	No fossils found.

UNCHANGEABILITY OF CLIMATES.

(By Prof. J. W. Gregory, Univ. of Glasgow.)

THE first striking fact in the geological history of climate is that the present climate of the world has been maintained since the date of the earliest, unaltered, sedimentary deposits. The oldest sandstones of the Scotch Highlands and the English Longmynds show that in pre-Cambrian times the winds had the same strength, the raindrops were of the same size, and they fell with the same force as at the present day. The evidence of paleontology proves that the climatic zones of the earth have been concentric with the poles as far back as its records go; the salts deposited by the evaporation of early Paleozoic lagoons show that the oldest seas contained the same materials in solution as the modern oceans; and glaciations have recurred in Arctic and, under special geographical conditions, also in temperate regions at various periods throughout geological time The mean climate of the world has been fairly constant, though there have been local variations which have led to the development of glaciers in regions now ice free, at various points in the geological scale. That there has been no progressive chilling of the earth since the date of the oldest known sedimentary rocks is shown by their lithological characters and by the recurrence of glacial deposits, some of which were laid down at low levels at intervals throughout geological time.

The range of climatic variations in the past has been often greatly exaggerated, thereby leading to the apparent necessity for revolutionary changes in former meteorological conditions. But the climatic changes we have to explain appear to have been either local in area or moderate in degree. The opinion that there have been fundamental changes in climate is based mainly upon the evidence of former glaciations and on the supposed existence of tropical climates in the Arctic regions. That tropical or subtropical conditions once prevailed in the Arctic Circle is affirmed on the reported occurrence there of fossil coral reefs and tropical vegetation.

The Arctic Ocean has been described as having been a coral sea in Silurian and Carboniferous times. This view led to Blandet's suggestion—well known by its advocacy by Sir John Murray—that in Paleozoic times light and heat were equally distributed throughout the world; and also to the theories that the heat from the sun is diminishing owing to the smaller size of the sun, as suggested by Helmholtz, or to its lower intensity, as advocated by Dubois. But the fossil faunas of the Arctic seas all show the dwarfing effect of unfavorable conditions when compared to the contemporary faunas in the seas to the south. Corals of reef-building genera have lived in the Arctic regions; but I have seen no Arctic specimens larger than nodules which could have grown in a cool sea. The asserted existence of Arctic coral reefs in Silurian times was based on a collection made in Grinnell Land, which is now in the British Museum. But the specimens show nothing more than the growth of small nodular corals, such as may have grown in a temperate sea,

HIGH-TIDE TABLES

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1920.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	3 20	3 41	5 20	5 53	5 17	5 46	6 40	7 6	7 4	7 23	8 2	8 14
2	4 27	4 55	6 16	6 51	6 18	6 36	7 25	7 49	7 45	8 3	8 40	8 47
3	5 28	5 59	7 12	7 43	7 8	7 27	8 8	8 28	8 25	8 39	9 15	9 19
4	6 26	6 58	8 10	8 32	7 50	8 12	8 47	9 6	9 2	9 14	9 47	9 46
5	7 22	7 54	8 50	9 21	8 27	8 54	9 25	9 41	9 36	9 44	10 18	10 15
6	8 14	8 48	9 37	10 19	9 2	9 36	10 2	10 15	10 10	10 13	10 51	10 49
7	9 5	9 40	10 20	10 52	9 37	10 16	10 37	10 47	10 42	10 44	11 29	11 29
8	9 56	10 34	11 5	11 40	10 14	10 55	11 11	11 22	11 17	11 20	.. ..	12 18
9	10 48	11 28	11 52	.. ..	10 56	11 35	11 51	.. ..	Noon	.. ..	12 15	1 4
10	11 39	.. ..	12 31	12 44	11 44	.. ..	12 4	12 43	12 4	12 53	1 9	2 1
11	12 23	12 35	1 24	1 41	12 20	12 41	12 56	1 53	12 54	1 54	2 9	3 4
12	1 16	1 31	2 24	2 45	1 15	1 47	2 4	3 5	1 55	2 50	3 17	4 9
13	2 16	2 30	3 20	3 46	2 20	2 58	3 16	4 5	3 3	3 59	4 31	5 13
14	3 10	3 27	4 16	4 43	3 25	4 1	4 16	4 55	4 12	4 54	5 41	6 12
15	4 3	4 24	5 5	5 33	4 22	4 54	5 9	5 40	5 13	5 45	6 44	7 8
16	4 52	5 14	5 50	6 15	5 10	5 39	5 57	6 22	6 9	6 35	7 41	8 3
17	5 35	5 58	6 28	6 53	5 54	6 20	6 41	7 3	7 2	7 24	8 38	8 57
18	6 17	6 41	7 4	7 28	6 33	6 56	7 24	7 44	7 54	8 14	9 33	9 50
19	6 54	7 18	7 36	7 59	7 3	7 31	8 8	8 26	8 46	9 4	10 28	10 43
20	7 28	7 52	8 8	8 31	7 45	8 6	8 53	9 12	9 39	9 57	11 25	11 37
21	7 59	8 24	8 39	9 10	8 23	8 44	9 41	10 0	10 36	10 51	.. ..	12 22
22	8 29	8 54	9 14	9 40	9 1	9 22	10 33	10 53	11 35	11 50	12 34	1 19
23	8 58	9 26	10 5	10 22	9 44	10 6	11 33	11 55	.. ..	12 38	1 32	2 18
24	9 32	10 1	10 37	11 10	10 31	10 57	.. ..	12 43	12 53	1 42	2 32	3 14
25	10 9	10 44	11 29	.. ..	11 24	11 55	1 5	1 58	1 44	2 46	3 31	4 9
26	10 53	11 34	12 6	12 30	.. ..	12 33	2 20	3 8	3 2	3 46	4 29	4 59
27	11 46	.. ..	1 18	1 55	1 10	2 1	3 30	4 12	4 5	4 41	5 22	5 48
28	12 31	12 49	2 40	3 28	2 34	3 22	4 33	5 8	5 1	5 30	6 11	6 31
29	1 37	2 3	4 2	4 42	3 51	4 31	5 30	5 57	5 52	6 16	6 56	7 12
30	2 57	3 30	.. ..	.. ..	4 55	5 29	6 17	6 42	6 38	6 58	7 38	7 49
31	4 14	4 48	.. ..	.. ..	5 51	6 19	.. ..	.. ..	7 22	7 37	.. ..	.. ..

1920.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month	A M	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	8 16	8 24	8 54	8 56	9 24	9 37	9 40	10 7	11 21	.. ..	12 7	12 21
2	8 52	8 55	9 23	9 25	10 2	10 18	10 29	10 58	12 12	12 31	1 14	1 29
3	9 24	9 22	9 54	9 59	10 46	11 6	11 24	.. ..	1 24	1 44	2 18	2 35
4	9 55	9 51	10 30	10 38	11 37	.. ..	12 2	12 31	2 34	2 53	3 19	3 37
5	10 25	10 23	11 11	11 22	12 2	12 36	1 19	1 49	3 37	3 56	4 14	4 34
6	10 58	11 1	11 58	.. ..	1 6	1 49	2 37	3 4	4 34	4 53	5 5	5 26
7	11 39	11 45	12 13	12 55	2 28	3 9	3 48	4 11	5 25	5 46	5 51	6 15
8	.. ..	12 28	1 12	2 0	3 50	4 23	4 49	5 11	6 12	6 34	6 35	6 59
9	12 36	1 22	2 24	3 16	4 59	5 27	5 43	6 5	6 57	7 20	7 15	7 41
10	1 34	2 25	3 50	4 32	5 59	6 24	6 33	6 55	7 38	8 2	7 54	8 20
11	2 45	3 35	5 7	5 40	6 54	7 16	7 20	7 38	8 18	8 44	8 30	8 58
12	4 2	4 48	6 14	6 40	7 44	8 6	8 4	8 27	8 56	9 24	9 4	9 34
13	5 20	5 54	7 12	7 35	8 32	8 54	8 45	9 11	9 33	10 5	9 35	10 9
14	6 37	6 54	8 6	8 27	9 18	9 39	9 28	9 54	10 9	10 46	10 4	10 45
15	7 29	7 51	8 57	9 17	10 2	10 24	10 9	10 37	10 45	11 31	10 37	11 23
16	8 25	8 44	9 47	10 5	10 47	11 10	10 51	11 24	11 24	.. ..	11 15	.. ..
17	9 19	9 36	10 35	10 53	11 32	11 59	11 34	.. ..	12 20	12 9	12 7	12 1
18	10 12	10 28	11 24	11 42	.. ..	12 22	12 13	12 23	1 13	1 0	1 0	12 54
19	11 4	11 18	.. ..	12 13	12 52	1 14	1 9	1 17	2 7	1 56	1 54	1 53
20	11 56	.. ..	12 32	1 4	1 48	2 10	2 7	2 8	2 58	2 55	2 52	2 59
21	12 10	12 48	1 26	1 58	2 46	3 5	3 1	3 7	3 47	3 50	3 51	4 7
22	1 3	1 43	2 22	2 54	3 41	3 59	3 51	3 57	4 34	4 45	4 47	5 10
23	1 59	2 38	3 21	3 48	4 32	4 47	4 35	4 45	5 19	5 37	5 42	6 10
24	2 57	3 32	4 17	4 40	5 17	5 30	5 17	5 28	6 4	6 28	6 35	7 6
25	3 55	4 26	5 8	5 28	5 58	6 10	5 55	6 11	6 51	7 18	7 28	8 1
26	4 49	5 16	5 55	6 10	6 35	6 47	6 34	6 53	7 38	8 9	8 20	8 55
27	5 41	6 2	6 36	6 49	7 9	7 23	7 14	7 36	8 28	9 3	9 13	9 51
28	6 27	6 45	7 13	7 24	7 44	7 59	7 55	8 21	9 20	10 0	10 7	10 48
29	7 9	7 22	7 47	7 57	8 19	8 38	8 39	9 9	10 16	11 1	11 2	11 48
30	7 48	7 57	8 19	8 27	8 58	9 20	9 28	10 2	11 16	.. ..	.. ..	12 2
31	8 23	8 29	8 50	9 1	.. ..	.. ..	10 21	11 3	.. ..	.. ..	12 50	1 5

NOTE—The time as above given from April to October, inclusive, must be increased by one hour in order to give the New Standard Eastern Time or Summer Time.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The standard time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	54	New Haven, Ct.	add	3	0
Annapolis, Md.	add	9	13	New London, Ct.	add	1	14
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		51	Newport, R. I.	sub.		31
Baltimore, Md.	add	11	5	Norfolk, Va.	add	1	21
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	31	Norwich, Ct.	add	1	55
Beaufort, S. C.	add		33	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		49
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		41	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	56
Boston, Mass.	add	3	12	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	4
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	5	5
Bristol, R. I.	sub		13	Portland, Me.	add	2	52
Cape May, N. J.	sub.		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	13
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	4	36
Eastport, Me.	add	2	37	Providence, R. I.	sub.		2
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.		34	Richmond, Va.	add	8	53
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	57	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		22
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	2	6	Rockland, Me.	add	2	44
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	1	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	55
Jacksonville, Fla.	add		30	Salem, Mass.	add	3	0
Key West, Fla.	add	1	19	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		29
League Island, Pa.	add	5	26	Savannah, Ga.	add		59
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	0	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		13
Nahant, Mass.	add	2	59	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	25
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	4	Washington, D. C.			0
Newark, N. J.	add		58	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		36
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		19	West Point, N. Y.	add	3	2
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	23	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	55

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate standard time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 51 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.
Baltimore, Md.	1	2	New London, Ct.	2	6	San Diego, Cal.	3	11
Boston, Mass.	9	7	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	8
Charleston, S. C.	5	2	Newport, R. I.	3	6	San Francisco, Cal.	3	11
Colon, Panama.	0	11	New York, N. Y.	4	5	Savannah, Ga.	6	6
Eastport, Me.	18	2	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	6	Seattle, Wash.	11	4
Galveston, Tex.	1	0	Balboa, Panama.	12	6	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2½	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	4	Washington, D. C.	2	11
Mobile, Ala.	1	6	Portland, Me.	8	11			

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 12 inches.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON LIFE.

(By Joel A. Allen in the Radical Review.)

Much has been written respecting the influence of climate on man, and many speculations have been indulged in in relation to the part the conditions of life have taken in bringing about the diversity at present existing among the different races. A striking parallelism is often observable between the leading features of geographical variation among animals and the physical differences that obtain among nations or races of men inhabiting the same areas and subjected to the same influences. While civilized man is, in a measure, less the subject of such influences than the lower animals, he is not wholly above them. Certain regions more favor both physical and intellectual development than others, and these prove to be, as would be expected, the milder temperate portions of the globe, where the struggle for a mere vegetative existence is reduced to a minimum. The influence of different climatic conditions upon members of the same nationality find exemplification in different parts of our own country, and are so obvious as to be the subject of frequent observation and comment. The same original stock is found to gradually develop certain peculiar physical and mental characteristics when placed under diverse conditions of climate, certain localities more favoring intellectual growth and activity than others, just as certain regions are characterized by the frequent occurrence of particular diseases which in other regions are exceptional. While humidity and a high temperature, when combined, are found to be enervating and deteriorating, a clear, dry atmosphere favors vigor of both mind and body.

There is a vast amount of unquestionable proof of the direct and constant action of climate and other conditions of life upon animals, and that such geographical variations as the thicker and softer fur of mammals inhabiting cold regions, smaller size and brighter colors at the southward, etc., do not require the action of natural selection, in its strict and proper sense, for their explanation. It is well known, for instance, that a flock of fine-wooled sheep when taken to a hot climate rapidly acquire a coarser and coarser fleece, till, in a few generations, it nearly loses its character of proper wool, and becomes simply hair; that the change affects simultaneously the whole flock, and is not brought about by one or two individuals acquiring a coarser fleece and through their descendants modifying the character of the herd. Furthermore, in the case of sheep, it is well known that certain countries are very favorable to the production of a fine fleece, and that fine-wooled breeds, even by man's aid, cannot be perpetuated in other regions. Again, it is a fact of common observation that in birds and mammals colors become more or less faded toward the moulting season simply by the direct action of the elements, the tints of the fresh and the long-worn plumage or pelage being more or less strikingly different in the same individuals, and that this contrast at different seasons is more marked in arid than in moist regions, through the greater bleaching effect of a dry heated atmosphere and the more intense dazzling sunlight of regions that are not only cloudless but lack the protection afforded by abundant vegetation.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.1 E
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 7.1 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 08 4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 28 58 N.	5 20 5 4 W.
Alexandria Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 21 56 N.	4 50 5 9 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55 2 W
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.5 W
Antipodes Island	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52 3 E
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59 7 E
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6 N.	2 42 14 0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35 4 W
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt.	9 22 9 N	5 19 39 0 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18 8 W
Athens, Greece*	37 58 20 N.	1 34 54 9 E
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49 6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37 S.	2 34 8 4 W.
Baltimore, Md.*	39 17 52 N.	5 6 29 1 W
Batavia, Java	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13 7 E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34 9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18 3 W.
Bombay*	18 53 36 N.	4 51 15 7 E
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23 2 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 7 N.	0 2 5 5 W
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15 3 W
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29 3 W
Brussels, Belgium*	50 47 56 N.	0 17 26 0 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28 9 W.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20 7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt	12 4 3 S.	5 9 3 0 W
Cambridge, Eng*	52 12 52 N.	0 0 22 7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31 0 W
Canton, China	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46 3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt	42 2 21 N.	4 40 14 6 W
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt	35 15 14 N.	5 2 5 0 W.
Cape Henry, Va, Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2 0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5 0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50 7 W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58 0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56 8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32 0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27 5 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 6 32 5 W
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26 8 W
Christiania, Norway*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53 5 E.
Cincinnati, Ohio*	39 8 20 N.	5 37 41 4 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17 N.	5 1 37.4 W
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E
Constantinople	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3 7 E
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18 7 E.
Demerara (Geo'town, Lt)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46 0 W
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47 7 W
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Eagle City, Alaska	64 47 20 N	9 24 48 4 W
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W
Esquimault, B. C., Lt	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47 1 W.
Fairbanks, Alaska	64 50 53 N	9 50 54 1 W.
Father Point, Quebec, Lt	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49 2 W
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16 0 W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9 7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36 6 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10 6 W
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23 3 W
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21 1 W.
Hamburg, Germany*	53 32 51 N.	0 39 53 5 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 8 0 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20.5 E
Hongkong, China*	22 18 13 N.	7 36 41 9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28 0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10 7 W
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44 7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17 3 W
Madison, Wis*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.9 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59 1 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.1 W.
Manila, Lt	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50 0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 19 N.	0 21 34 6 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 53.9 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15 7 W.
Montreal, Quebec*	45 30 20 N.	4 54 18 6 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17 0 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 26 N.	8 6 34 9 W.
Mount Wilson, Cal	34 13 00 N.	7 52 14 3 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26 0 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42 7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1 7 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12 2 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1 2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 19 22 N.	4 51 40.6 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13 9 W.
New York (Col. Univ.)*	40 48 35 N.	4 55 50 0 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va (Navy Yd.)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11 0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40 0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35 9 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 3 2 2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59 6 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0 4 W.
Panama	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8 8 W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0 0 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 11 N.	0 9 20 9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14 1 W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt	8 3 22 S.	2 19 27 8 W.
Petrograd*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13 5 E.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28 0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa*	39 58 2 N.	5 1 6 8 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0 0 W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1 2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15 5 E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39 N.	4 6 2 5 W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26 0 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 16 N.	0 57 40 3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37 6 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37 6 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52 7 W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41 4 W.
Rochester, N. Y*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.1 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38 7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0 6 W.
San Francisco, Cal*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42 8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29 8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22 0 W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52 N	5 24 21 7 W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19 9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55 7 E.
Singapore	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25 0 E.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52 0 W.
St. John's, Newfoundland	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43 6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 3 N.	6 0 49 3 W.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14 0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16 6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.3 E.
Tanana, Alaska	65 10 10 N.	10 08 21 6 W.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.2 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.0 E.
Valdez, Alaska	61 06 50 N.	9 45 05 0 W.
Valparaiso, Chili	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22 1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31 8 W.
Victoria, B C., Lt	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33 8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.4 E.
Warsaw, Poland*	52 13 5 N.	1 24 7 2 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 14 N.	5 8 15.8 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 17 4 S.	11 39 4.3 E.
West Point, N Y*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williams Bay, Wis.	42 34 13 N.	5 54 13 2 W.
Williamstown, Mass*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E Consulate)	6 9 43 S.	2 36 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE—*Continued.*

ADDITIONAL LIGHTHOUSES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mount Desert, Me	43 58 08	4 32 30.9	68 07 44	Dry Tortugas, Fla	24 37 59	5 31 40.9	82 55 13
Monhegan Island, Me	43 45 53	4 37 15.9	69 18 59	Pensacola, Fla	30 20 46	5 49 13.9	87 18 29
Seguin, Me	43 42 27	4 39 02.1	69 45 32	Sand Island, Ala	30 11 15	5 52 12.1	88 03 02
Cape Elizabeth, Me., E.	43 33 58	4 40 48.1	70 12 02	Pass a Loutre, La	29 11 26	5 56 09.9	89 02 28
Cape Ann, Mass., N.	42 38 21	4 45 18.1	70 34 31	Ship Shoal, La	28 54 52	6 04 17.0	91 04 15
The Graves, Mass	42 21 55	4 43 28.7	70 52 11	Sabine Bank, La	29 28 20	6 14 54.1	93 43 31
Boston, Mass	42 19 41	4 43 33.7	70 53 26	Bolivar Point, Tex	29 21 59	6 19 04.1	94 46 01
Gay Head, Mass	41 20 55	4 43 20.5	70 50 08	Brazos River, Tex	28 56 41	6 21 14.1	95 18 31
Montauk Point, N. Y	41 04 16	4 47 25.8	71 51 27	Matagorda, Tex	28 20 15	6 25 41.8	96 25 27
Fire Island, N. Y	40 37 57	4 52 52.5	73 13 08	Point Loma, Cal	32 39 55	7 48 58.1	117 14 32
Navesink, N. J	40 23 46	4 55 56.6	73 59 09	Los Angeles Harbor, Cal	33 42 31	7 53 00.2	118 15 03
Barnegat, N. J	39 45 52	4 56 25.6	74 06 24	Point Conception, Cal	34 26 56	8 01 52.9	120 28 13
Cape May, N. J	38 55 59	4 59 50.6	74 57 39	San Luis Obispo, Cal	35 09 38	8 03 02.5	120 45 37
Cape Henlopen, Del	38 46 42	5 00 20.2	75 05 03	Point Pinos, Cal	36 38 01	8 07 43.9	121 55 59
Assateague, Va	37 54 40	5 01 25.5	75 21 23	Farallon, Cal	37 41 58	8 12 00.3	123 00 04
Cape Charles, Va	37 07 22	5 03 37.6	75 54 24	Point Reyes, Cal	37 59 45	8 12 05.4	123 01 21
Cape Lookout, N. C	34 37 22	5 06 05.9	76 31 29	Point Arena, Cal	38 57 19	8 14 57.6	123 44 24
Cape Fear, N. C.	33 50 47	5 11 51.9	77 57 58	Cape Mendocino, Cal	40 26 26	8 17 37.4	124 24 21
Cape Romain, S. C	33 01 08	5 17 29.7	79 22 26	Trinidad Head, Cal	41 03 08	8 16 36.1	124 09 02
Hunting Island, S. C	32 22 31	5 21 45.0	80 26 15	Cape Blanco, Ore	42 50 07	8 18 15.0	124 32 45
Tybee, Ga	32 01 19	5 23 23.0	80 50 45	Umpqua River, Ore	43 39 46	8 16 47.5	124 11 52
Sapelo, Ga	31 23 33	5 25 08.2	81 17 03	Yaquina Head, Ore	44 40 38	8 16 18.9	124 04 43
St. Simon, Ga	31 08 02	5 25 34.5	81 23 38	Tillamook Rock, Ore	45 56 16	8 16 04.3	124 01 05
St. Augustine, Fla	29 53 07	5 25 09.3	81 17 20	Grays Harbor, Wash	46 53 19	8 16 27.8	124 06 57
Cape Canaveral, Fla	28 27 37	5 22 10.5	80 32 37	Cape Flattery, Wash	48 23 31	8 18 56.6	124 44 09
Jupiter Inlet, Fla	26 56 54	5 20 19.7	80 04 56	Cape Hinchinbrook, Alaska	60 14 05	9 46 36.4	146 39 06
Fowey Rocks, Fla	25 35 25	5 20 23.3	80 05 49	Scotch Cap, Alaska	54 23 52	10 58 58.7	164 44 40
Alligator Reef, Fla	24 51 06	5 22 28.6	80 37 09				

ON MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mount McKinley, Alaska	63 03 59	10 04 02.9	151 00 44	Mount Hood, Ore	45 22 27	8 06 47.3	121 41 49
Mount St. Elias, Alaska	60 17 29	9 23 42.9	140 55 43	Mount Ouray, Col	38 25 22	7 04 53.8	106 13 27
Mount Shasta, Cal.	41 24 34	8 08 46.5	122 11 38	Mount Cheehalaw, Ala	33 29 08	5 43 14.1	85 48 37
Mount Massive, Col	39 11 15	7 05 54.1	106 28 31	Briery Knob, W. Va	38 08 40	5 21 22.7	80 20 41
Pikes Peak, Col	38 50 26	7 00 10.5	105 02 37	Mount Waas, Utah	38 32 21	7 16 54.5	109 13 30
Mount Elbert, Col	39 07 04	7 05 46.7	106 26 41	Wheeler Peak, Nev	38 59 10	7 37 15.2	114 18 48
Mount Marcy, N. Y	44 06 46	4 55 41.8	73 55 27	Mount Harvard, Col	38 55 28	7 05 16.9	106 19 12
Mount Mitchell, N. C	35 45 53	5 29 03.7	82 15 55	Mount Belknap, Utah	38 25 10	7 29 38.9	112 24 43
Mount Rainier, Wash	46 51 11	8 07 03.1	121 45 47	Silver Mount., S Pk., Cal	38 32 39	7 59 01.1	119 45 12
Mount Helena, Cal	38 40 11	8 10 31.9	122 37 58	Mount Conness, Cal	37 58 03	7 57 16.9	119 19 17
Mount Tamalpais, Cal	37 55 28	8 10 23.0	122 35 45	Alamagordo Pk., N Mex	33 22 21	7 03 14.4	105 48 34
Mount Grant, Nev	38 34 14	7 55 09.8	118 47 27	Mount Washington, N. H.	44 16 14	4 45 12.9	71 18 16

IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAPITALS.
(Capitol Building, except where noted.)

	Lat.	Long.	Long		Lat	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S	° ′ ″
Capitol, Head of Liberty Statue, D. C	38 53 23	5 08 02.3	77 00 34	Omaha, Neb. (Presby. Ch.)	41 15 43	6 23 45.0	95 56 15
Washington Monument, D. C	38 53 22	5 08 08.5	77 02 08	Carson City, Nev	39 09 51	7 59 03.7	119 45 56
Montgomery, Ala	32 22 40	5 45 12.1	86 18 02	Raleigh, N. C. (Triangulation)	35 56 22	5 02 49.3	75 42 19
Little Rock, Ark. (Custom House	34 44 56	6 09 05.6	92 16 24	Bismarck, N. D. (Capitol)	46 49 11	6 43 07.4	100 46 51
Sacramento, Cal	38 34 37	8 05 58.3	121 29 34	Columbus, Ohio (Obs.)	39 59 50	5 32 02.6	
Hartford, Ct	41 45 51	4 50 43.9	72 40 58	Oklahoma C, Okla. (Ch.)	35 28 34	6 30 00.4	97 30 06
Dover, Del. (Courthouse)	39 09 21	5 02 05.7	75 31 25	Salem, Ore	44 56 19	8 12 06.9	123 01 44
Indianapolis (State House)	39 46 11	5 44 38.4	86 09 36	Austin, Tex. (Cap. Dome)	30 16 28	6 30 57.7	97 44 26
Des Moines, Iowa (Obs.)	41 36 00	6 14 30.6		Salt Lake City, Utah (Temple)	40 46 15	7 27 33.9	111 53 28
Topeka, Kan	39 02 54	6 22 42.8	95 40 42	Olympia, Wash	47 02 09	8 11 36.6	122 54 09
Augusta, Me	44 18 26	4 39 07.7	69 46 56	Charleston, W. Va. (Old Capital building)	38 21 02	5 26 31.8	81 37 57
Jefferson City, Mo	38 34 47	6 08 41.3	92 10 20	Cheyenne, Wyo	41 08 25	6 59 16.7	104 49 11
Helena, Mont. (Co'thouse)	46 35 18	7 28 08.5	112 02 08				

IN OTHER CITIES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Rochester, N. Y. (Anderson Hall)	43 09 38	5 10 20.9	77 35 14	Mobile, Ala. (Courthouse)	30 41 23	5 52 09.7	88 02 25
Walla Walla, Wash. (Courthouse)	46 03 55	7 53 23.4	118 20 51	Louisville, Ky. (City Hall)	38 15 16	5 43 02.5	85 45 38
Rockland, Me. (Cong. Ch.)	44 06 24	4 36 26.7	69 06 37	Duluth, Minn. (High School)	46 47 21	6 08 24.0	92 06 00
Buffalo, N. Y. (City Hall)	42 53 03	5 15 30.7	78 52 41	Jacksonville, Fla. (Courthouse)	30 19 35	5 26 37.1	81 39 17
Portland, Ore. (Courthouse)	45 31 00	8 10 42.6	122 40 39	Kansas City, Mo. (Presbyterian Church)	39 05 56	6 18 20.9	94 35 13
Los Angeles, Cal. (Baptist Church)	34 02 48	7 53 00.3	118 15 04	Tampa, Fla. (Courthouse)	27 56 53	5 29 49.9	82 27 28
				El Paso, Tex. (Courthouse)	31 45 30	7 05 56.1	106 29 02

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator. Longitude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prime meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between those two meridians.

WEATHER FLAGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, "wireless" and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2. Blue Flag.	No. 3. White and Blue Flag.	No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 5. White Flag with black square in Centre.
Fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable, the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Alaska, Juneau.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco.
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boise.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston. (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Trenton.
New Mexico, Santa Fe.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Houston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LENGTHS, IN STATUTE MILES, OF THE GENERAL COAST LINE AND TIDAL SHORE LINE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

LOCALITY.	General Sea Coast Line.	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles.			Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 1 Statute Mile.		
		Mainland	Islands	Total.	Mainland	Islands	Total.
United States:							
Atlantic Coast	1,888	3,152	3,218	6,370	5,565	6,114	11,679
Gulf Coast	1,629	2,422	1,675	4,097	3,641	2,777	6,418
Pacific Coast	1,366	1,740	670	2,410	2,730	1,035	3,765
Total	4,883	7,314	5,563	12,877	11,936	9,926	21,862
Alaska	6,640	6,542	8,590	15,132	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	4,170	.	..	10,850	..	...	.....
Porto Rico	311	..		362		..	412
Guam	78		.	84	85	7	92
Hawaiian Islands	775	.	..	810	..	..	842
Panama Canal Zone	20	..		.	29	4	33
United States Samoan Islands	76	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....

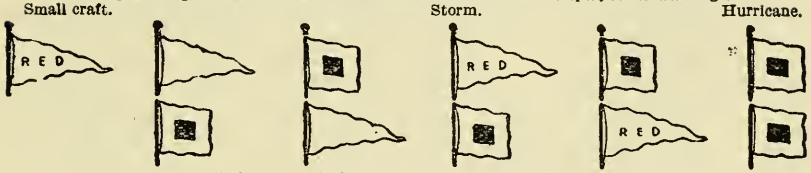
Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles.

Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 1 Statute Mile.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of one statute mile, and include the shore line of those bodies of tidal waters more than 1 mile wide which lie close to the main waters, even though the entrance width is less than the unit measure.

Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and United States Samoan Islands were not measured with a unit measure of 1 statute mile, as large areas are unsurveyed, and such a measurement would be very approximate, if not misleading.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS
OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
AS DISPLAYED ON THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, AND GULF COASTS.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.



Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected. *Storm Warning*—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: white, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds. *Hurricane Warning*—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast. Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings described above are displayed at night.

The following system of night storm-warning displays is effective on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts:

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made. *Northeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast*. *Southeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast*. *Southwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest*. *Northwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest*. *Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning*—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1919, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	10	66	El Paso, Texas	10	78	Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Albany, N. Y	8	70	Fort Smith, Ark	8	74	Pittsburgh, Pa	8	69
Alpena, Mich	10	72	Galveston, Texas	11	93	Portland, Me	8	61
Atlanta, Ga	10	66	Havre, Mont	10	76	Red Bluff, Cal	5	60
Bismarck, N. D	10	74	Helena, Mont	7	70	Rochester, N. Y	8	78
Boise, Idaho	5	55	Huron, S. D	12	72	St. Louis, Mo	11	80
Boston, Mass	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla	8	75	St. Paul, Minn	9	102
Buffalo, N. Y	14	92	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn.*	9	72
Charlotte, N C	7	72	Knoxville, Tenn	6	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	6	66
Chattanooga, Tenn	6	66	Leavenworth, Kan.*	7	66	San Diego, Cal	6	54
Chicago, Ill	16	84	Louisville, Ky	8	74	San Francisco, Cal	10	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va	4	63	Santa Fe, N. M	7	53
Cleveland, Ohio	14	73	Memphis, Tenn	9	75	Savannah, Ga	8	88
Custer, Mont.*	7	72	Montgomery, Ala	6	54	Spokane, Wash	6	52
Denver, Col	8	75	Nashville, Tenn	7	75	Toledo, Ohio	11	84
Detroit, Mich	11	86	New Orleans, La	8	86	Vicksburg, Miss	7	62
Dodge City, Kan	11	75	New York City, N. Y.	12	96	Washington, D C	7	68
Dubuque, Iowa	7	60	North Platte, Neb	9	96	Wilmington, N. C	8	72
Duluth, Minn	14	78	Omaha, Neb	9	66			
Eastport, Me	11	78	Palestine, Texas	7	60			

* Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute	Feet per Second	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1 47	.004	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	3.600
Just perceptible	2	176	2 93	.016		35	3,080	51.3	4.900
	3	264	4 4	.03	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	6.400
Gentle breeze	4	352	5 87	.064		45	3,960	66.0	8.100
	5	440	7 33	.100	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	10.000
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14 67	.400	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	14.400
	15	1,320	22 0	.900		70	6.160	102.7	19.600
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1 600	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	25.600
	25	2,200	36.6	2.500		100	8,800	146.6	40.000

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T	P.	T	P	T.	P.	T	P.	T.	P.	T.	P	T.	P.	T.	P.
Athens	46	2.2	48	1.5	52	1.5	59	0.9	68	0.8	76	0.4	81	0.3	80	0.4	74	0.6	66	1.8	57	3.0	50	2.5
Belgrade	29	1.1	34	1.3	43	1.8	52	2.2	62	2.8	67	3.1	72	2.8	70	1.8	63	1.7	45	2.4	43	1.7	34	1.6
Berlin	31	1.5	32	1.5	37	1.9	46	1.4	55	1.7	62	2.5	65	2.7	63	2.2	57	1.7	48	2.0	38	1.9	33	1.9
Bordeaux	41	2.8	43	2.3	47	2.5	53	2.6	58	2.9	64	3 2	68	2.0	68	2 2	64	2.6	55	3.7	47	3.7	41	2.9
Brest	44	3.3	44	3.0	46	2.2	51	2.1	55	1.9	60	2.0	64	2.1	64	2.1	61	3.1	54	3.6	48	3.8	45	3.2
Brussels	34	2.2	36	1.8	40	2.0	47	1.7	53	2.3	60	2.5	63	3.1	62	3.1	58	2.7	50	2.9	41	2.7	36	2.6
Budapest	28	1.5	32	1.1	49	1.9	51	2.0	60	2.4	67	2.7	70	2.0	68	2.1	61	2.0	51	2.2	39	2.2	31	2.1
Bukarest	25	1.3	29	1.2	40	1.7	51	2.0	62	2.4	68	3.6	73	2.6	72	3.0	64	1.4	54	1.5	40	1.8	29	1.7
Christiania	24	1.2	24	0.9	30	1.1	40	1 1	51	1.7	60	2.0	63	3.3	61	2.9	53	3.0	42	2.6	32	1.9	26	1.3
Cons't'tinople	41	3.4	41	2 7	46	2.4	53	1.7	62	1.2	70	1.3	74	1 1	74	1.7	68	2.0	62	2.5	53	4.0	46	4.8
Copenhagen	31	1.3	31	1.1	34	1.3	42	1.1	51	1.5	59	2.0	62	2.6	61	2.4	55	2.4	47	2.4	38	1.9	33	1.5
Dublin	42	2.1	42	1 9	43	2.0	47	2.0	52	2.1	58	2.0	60	2 6	59	3 1	56	3.1	49	2.9	45	2.6	42	2.3
Edinburgh	38	1.9	39	1.7	40	1.5	45	1.5	50	1.9	56	2 2	55	2 8	58	2.8	54	2.4	47	2.5	41	2.4	39	2.2
Hamburg	32	1.9	33	1.7	37	3.0	45	1.7	53	2 2	60	3.1	63	3.4	62	3.0	56	2.6	48	2.6	39	2.3	34	2.4
Jerusalem	45	6.5	47	5.0	51	4.1	59	1.6	67	0.2	70	0.0	73	0.0	73	0.0	70	T	66	0.4	56	2.3	49	5.7
Liege	35	2.1	37	1.9	41	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.4	64	2.8	67	2.9	66	3.2	59	2.5	52	2.7	41	2.5	37	2.5
Lille	36	2.1	38	1.8	41	2.2	48	1.6	54	2.2	60	2.3	63	2.8	63	2.5	58	2.5	50	3.0	42	2.8	37	2.5
London	38	2.0	40	1.6	42	1 7	48	1.7	54	1.9	60	2.2	63	2.4	62	2.4	58	2.4	50	2.7	43	2.3	39	2.1
Lyons	35	1.3	38	1.4	43	2.1	51	2.6	57	3.3	64	3.3	68	3.4	67	3.3	61	3.0	52	3.8	42	2.6	35	1.9
Moscow	12	1.1	15	0.9	23	1 2	38	1 5	54	1.9	59	2.0	66	2 8	60	2.9	51	2.2	38	1.4	28	1.6	17	1.5
Naples	47	3.4	49	2.8	51	3.0	57	2.4	64	1.9	71	1.3	75	0.7	76	1 2	71	2.8	63	4.3	54	4.8	49	4.3
Ostend	36	2.0	38	1.6	42	1.9	47	1.5	53	1.9	59	1 9	63	2.2	63	2.9	60	2.8	51	2.6	44	3.1	39	2.3
Paris	36	1.4	38	1.1	43	1.5	50	1.5	55	1.8	62	2 1	65	2.0	64	1.8	58	1.9	50	2.1	42	1.9	37	1 6
Petrograd	15	0.9	17	0 8	24	0 9	36	0.9	48	1.7	59	1.8	64	2.7	61	2.7	51	2.0	40	1.7	29	1.4	20	1.2
Rome	44	2.9	47	2.3	51	2.5	57	2.3	64	2.2	71	1.5	76	0.6	76	1.1	70	2 7	62	4.1	52	4.4	46	3.3
Sofia	27	1.5	30	1.4	39	1 5	50	2.0	59	3.4	65	3.2	69	2.7	68	2.1	61	1.9	52	2.4	40	1.9	31	1.4
Stockholm	27	0.8	26	0.7	29	0.8	38	0 9	47	1 4	57	1.4	62	2 3	60	2.4	53	1.8	43	2.0	35	1.4	28	1.1
Triest	39	2 4	41	2.2	46	2.4	54	3.1	62	3 8	69	4.0	73	3.0	72	3.5	66	4.8	58	6.1	48	4.1	42	2.9
Valentia	45	1.3	45	1.2	46	1.5	48	1.5	52	1.7	56	0.8	58	0.5	59	0.4	56	3.0	52	3.3	48	2.0	45	1.9
Vienna	29	1.3	32	1.5	39	2.0	49	2 0	57	2 8	64	2.8	67	2.6	66	2.7	59	1.7	50	2.0	38	1.9	31	1.9
Vladivostok	6	0.1	13	0.2	27	0.3	39	1 1	49	1.3	57	1.5	66	2.2	70	3.5	61	2.4	48	1.6	30	0.5	14	0.2
Warsaw	24	1.2	27	1.1	33	1.3	45	1.5	55	1.9	63	2.7	65	3.0	64	3.1	56	1.9	46	1.7	35	1.5	27	1.4

DOMESTIC STATIONS

Albany	22	2.6	24	2.5	32	2.7	46	2.4	59	3.0	68	3.8	72	3.9	70	4 0	62	3.2	50	3.0	38	2.8	28	2.6
Asheville	35	4.7	38	4.6	45	5.1	54	4.0	63	3 8	69	4.4	72	4 9	70	4.8	65	3.0	55	2.9	45	3.3	38	4.1
Atlanta	42	5.3	45	4.6	52	5.8	61	3.6	70	3.1	76	3.9	78	4 7	76	4.5	72	3.5	62	3.3	52	3.4	45	4.5
Bismarck	7	0.5	8	0.5	22	1.0	43	1.9	55	2 5	64	3.5	70	2.1	68	2.0	57	1.2	44	1 0	26	0.7	15	0.6
Boston	27	3.8	28	3.4	35	4.1	45	3.6	57	3.5	66	3 0	71	3.4	69	4.0	63	3.2	52	3.9	41	4.1	32	3.4
Buffalo	25	3.3	24	2.8	31	2.6	42	2.4	54	3.1	65	3.1	70	3.4	69	3.0	63	3.2	52	3 5	39	3.4	30	3.4
Calgary	12	0.5	13	0.7	34	0 7	40	0.7	49	1.8	55	2.4	60	2 7	59	2.1	50	1.4	42	0 5	25	0.9	20	0.6
Charleston	49	3.4	52	3.4	57	3.7	64	3 0	72	3.5	78	5.4	81	7.3	80	7.0	76	5.5	67	3.9	58	2.9	51	3.2
Chicago	24	2.0	25	2 2	34	2.6	46	2 9	56	3 4	66	3.7	72	3 6	71	2.9	65	3.0	53	2.6	39	2 5	29	2 1
Cincinnati	30	3.4	32	3.2	41	3.6	52	3.0	63	3 5	72	4 0	76	3.5	74	3.3	67	2.3	55	2.3	43	3.2	34	2.9
Cleveland	26	2.4	27	2.6	34	2.8	46	2.3	58	3.2	68	3.7	72	3 6	70	3.2	64	3.2	53	2.7	40	2.8	31	2.6
Denver	29	0.4	31	0.5	39	1.0	48	2.2	57	2.5	66	1.5	72	1 6	70	1 3	63	0.9	51	1.0	39	5.0	32	0.6
Detroit	24	2.0	25	2 2	33	2 4	46	2.3	58	3.4	68	3.9	72	3.5	70	2.8	63	2.5	52	2 4	39	2.6	30	2.4
Galveston	53	3.6	56	3.1	62	2.9	69	3.1	75	3.2	81	4.8	83	4.0	83	5.0	79	5.4	72	4 2	63	4.0	56	3.7
Helena	20	0 9	22	0.7	31	0.7	42	1.1	52	2 0	61	2.1	67	1.1	66	0.7	56	1.1	44	0 8	33	0.7	25	0.8
Jacksonville	54	3 1	57	3.4	62	3.5	68	2.7	74	4 2	79	5 5	81	6.2	80	6.2	77	8.0	70	5.1	61	2.2	55	3.0
Kansas City	26	1.1	30	1.5	41	2.8	54	3 3	64	5.1	73	4 7	78	4.8	76	4.8	68	3.8	56	2.2	42	1.8	32	1.4
Los Angeles	54	2 8	55	2.9	57	3.0	59	1 1	62	0.5	67	0.1	70	0 0	72	0.0	70	0.1	65	0.8	60	1.5	56	2 9
Memphis	40	5.2	43	4.4	52	5 8	62	4 8	71	4.3	78	4 4	81	3 5	79	3.2	73	3.0	62	2.7	51	4.6	44	4.4
Miami	67	3 4	69	2.7	72	2.7	74	2.6	79	6 4	80	7.9	82	7.2	82	7 6	82	9.6	78	1.0	72	2.6	68	2.2
Montreal	12	3 7	14	3.1	24	3 8	40	2.2	55	3.0	65	3 5	68	4.3	66	3 6	58	3 3	45	3.1	32	3.7	18	3.6
New Orleans	53	4 6	56	4.5	62	5.3	68	4 9	74	3 9	80	6 2	81	6.5	81	5.6	78	4.8	70	2.9	61	3.8	54	4.5
New York	30	3.8	31	3.7	38	4.1	48	3 3	59	3.2	68	3.3	74	4.5	72	4.5	66	3.6	56	3.7	44	3.4	34	3.4
Oklahoma	35	1.3	38	1.0	49	2.4	60	2.8	68	5.8	76	3.1	80	3.6	78	3.2	72	2.8	61	1 8	48	2.2	39	1.7
Philadelphia	32	3.4	33	3.4	40	3.4	51	2.9	62	3.2	71	3.3	76	4 3	74	4.6	67	3.4	56	3.1	45	3.1	36	3.0
Phoenix	50	1.2	54	0.7	60	0.5	67	0.4	75	0 0	84	0.1	90	1.1	89	1 0	81	1.0	70	0 4	59	1.0	52	0.6
Pittsburg	31	2.9	32	2.7	40	3.0	51	2.9	63	3 3	71	3.9	75	4.4	72	3 2	66	2.5	55	2.4	43	2.6	35	2.7
Saint Louis	31	2.3	34	2.8	44	3.4	56	3.5	66	4 2	75	4.5	79	3 4	77	2.7	70	2.9	58	2.4	43	2.9	36	2.2
Saint Paul	12	0.9	15	0 8	28	1.6	46	2 3	58	3.6	67	4.4	72	3.4	70	3.5	60	3.4	48	2.3	31	1.3	19	1.1
Salt Lake City	29	1.4	33	1.4	41	2.0	50	2.3	58	2.0	68	0.8	76	0.5	76	0.8	65	0 8	52	1.4	40	1.4	32	1.3
San Antonio	51	1.7	54	1.8	62	1.7	69	2.9	75	3.0	80	3.1	82	2.2	82	2.7	77	2.9	69	1.5	59	1.8	53	1.6
San Francisco	50	4.3	51	3.7	53	3.1	54	1.8	56	0.8	57	0.2	57	0.0	58	0.0	59	0.3	58	1.3	52	2.5	51	4.2
Santa Fe	28	0.6	32	0.8	39	0.7	48	0.9	57	1.1	66	1.0	69	2.7	67	2 4	61	1.6	50	1.1	38	0.8	30	0.8
Seattle	39	4.5	40	3.9	44	3 6	49	2.7	55	2.3	60	1.7	64	0.7	63	0 5	58	1.9	51	2 9	44	5.9	41	6.0
Sioux City	16	0.6	20	0.6	33	1.3	48	2.8	61	4.4	69	3.9	74	3.6	73	3 0	64	2.5	51	1.8	34	1.0	23	0.7
Spokane	27	2.3	30	1.9	39	1.5	48	1.3	56	1.6	63	1.6	69	0.7	68	0.5	59	1.0	47	1.5	37	2.3	31	2.6
Washington	33	3 4	34	3.4	42	3 8	53	3.2	64	3.8	73	4.2	77	4.6	74	4 4	68	3.6	57	3.1	45	2.7	36	3.2
Winnipeg	−7	0.9	−1	1.0	12	1.0	36	1.6	51	2.2	62	3.3	66	3.1	63	2.7	52	2.0	39	1.7	18	1.1	44	0.9

MEAN HUMIDITY OF PLACES IN UNITED STATES IN PERCENTAGES.

Stations.	Ann'l	Stations.	Ann'l	Stations.	Ann'l	Stations.	Ann'l.
Atlanta	72	Denver	52	Mobile	79	St. Paul	72
Atlantic City	80	Detroit	76	New Haven	74	Salt Lake City	52
Baltimore	69	Duluth	76	New Orleans	78	San Francisco	80
Boston	72	Galveston	81	New York	72	Santa Fe, N. M.	49
Buffalo	75	Helena, Mont	59	Omaha	69	Spokane, Wash	64
Carson City, Nev.	50	Jacksonville	80	Philadelphia	70	Toledo	74
Charleston	78	Key West	78	Portland, Me	74	Vicksburg, Miss	74
Charlotte, N. C.	71	Knoxville	74	Portland, Ore	74	W. Walla, Wash	65
Chicago	74	Los Angeles	70	Richmond	72	Washington, D.C.	72
Cincinnati	69	Louisville	68	St. Louis	70	Yuma, Ariz	43

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)	States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)
Ala.....	Mobile.....	50	80	102	— 1	62.0	Neb....	Omaha.....	20	76	110	—32	30 7
Ariz...	Phoenix.....	50	90	119	12	7.9	Nev....	Winnemucca	29	72	104	—28	8.4
Ark....	Little Rock..	41	81	106	—12	49.9	N. C...	Charlotte....	40	79	102	— 5	49.2
Cal	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22 3	N. Dak.	Bismarck....	7	70	107	—45	17.6
Col	Denver.....	29	72	105	—29	14 0	N. H...	Concord.....	21	69	102	—35	40.1
Conn...	New Haven..	27	72	100	—14	47 2	N. J....	Atlantic City	32	72	104	— 7	40.8
D. of C.	Washington..	33	77	106	—15	43 5	N. Mex	Sante Fé...	28	69	97	—13	14.5
Fla.....	Key West...	69	84	100	41	38 7	N. Y...	N. Y. City..	30	74	102	—13	44.6
Ga.... .	Atlanta.....	42	78	100	— 8	49 4	Ohio...	Cincinnati...	32	78	105	—17	38 3
Idaho	Boisé.....	29	73	111	—28	12 7	Okla...	Oklahoma...	35	80	108	—17	31.7
Ill.. ...	Chicago.....	24	72	103	—23	33 3	Ore.....	Portland.....	39	66	102	— 2	45.1
Ind. ...	Indianapolis.	28	76	106	—25	41 5	Pa.....	Philadelphia	32	76	106	— 6	41.2
Iowa ..	Dubuque....	18	75	106	—32	34 0	R. I ...	Block Island	31	68	92	— 4	44.4
Kan .	Wichita.....	30	79	107	—22	30 6	S. C....	Charleston...	49	81	104	7	52.1
Ky.....	Louisville....	34	79	107	—20	44 3	S. Dak..	Pierre.....	14	75	110	—40	16 6
La.... .	New Orleans.	53	81	102	7	57.4	Tenn...	Nashville....	38	79	104	—13	48.5
Maine..	Portland.....	22	68	103	—21	42.5	Texas..	Galveston....	53	83	99	8	47 1
Md.....	Baltimore....	33	77	105	— 7	43.2	Utah...	Salt Lake C..	29	76	102	—20	16.0
Mass ..	Boston	27	71	104	—14	43 4	Vt....	Burlington...	16	68	100	—27	31.6
Mich ..	Detroit.....	24	72	104	—24	32 2	Va.... .	Norfolk.....	40	78	105	2	49.5
Minn...	St Paul.....	12	72	104	—41	28.7	Wash...	Seattle.....	39	64	96	11	36 6
Miss...	Vicksburg....	47	80	101	— 1	53 7	W. Va..	Parkersburg..	31	76	106	—27	40.2
Mo. ..	St. Louis.....	31	79	107	—22	37 2	Wis.....	Milwaukee...	20	70	102	—25	31.4
Mont...	Helena.....	20	67	103	—42	12.8	Wyo....	Cheyenne....	26	67	100	—38	13.6

The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42 2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33 8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29 3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25 8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10 2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1 3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 0 9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5 3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14 2	—17.8	0	ZERO FAHR.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	
—32	—40	—40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A RAPID rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER

with dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest.....	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast.....	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast.....	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather. A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm. Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon. Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain. The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

WEATHER TABLE, BY PROF. HERSCHEL.

(As improved by the Rev Dr. Clarke)

SHOWING the reader, so the above authorities said, "what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the Moon into any of her quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail"

MOON. TIME OF CHANGE.	In Summer.	In Winter
Between midnight and 2 in the morning	Fair	Hard frost, unless wind be S. or S.W.
Between 2 and 4 morning .	Cold frequent showers	Snow and stormy
" 4 and 6 " . .	Rain	Rain.
" 6 and 8 "	Wind and rain .	Stormy.
" 8 and 10 "	Changeable	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
" 10 and 12 " . . .	Frequent showers .	Cold and high winds.
At 12-0 noon, and to 2 P. M. . .	Very rainy.	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 afternoon ...	Changeable .	Fair and mild.
" 4 and 6 "	Fair	Fair.
" 6 and 8 "	Fair if wind N W	Fair and frosty, if wind N or N.E., rain or snow if S. or S.W
" 8 and 10 "	Fair if wind N W .	Fair and frosty if wind N. or NE., rain or snow if S. or S W.
" 10 and midnight.....	Fair.....	Fair and frosty.

The nearer the time of the Moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter is to midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

The space of this calculation occupies from 10 at night till 2 next morning.

The nearer to midday, or noon, these phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet the weather may be expected during the seven following days.

The space of this calculation occupies from 10 in the forenoon till 2 in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect the Spring and Autumn nearly the same.

The Moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e., from 4 to 10, may be followed by fair weather; but this is most dependent on the wind, as noted in the table.

Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of the Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring, yet in the main the above observations will apply to those periods also.

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather. A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather, a growing whiteness, an approaching storm. Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon. Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain. The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

The approach of rain, which is always preceded by a sensation of dampness, reduces the amount of oxygen in the air. This insufficient supply of oxygen has a peculiar effect upon many animals which amounts to a relaxation of their nervous systems (etroneously attributed to superstition) and may be taken as nature's warning of approaching rain. Sheep bleat and become inactive and unwilling to go to pasture; pigs squeal as if in pain; frogs croak loudly and hoarsely; ducks and geese become unusually noisy, horses neigh; cattle low; owls screech, and so on through the animal kingdom. Mankind is also affected; housewives become nervous; children fretful; and men "cross"

TABLE FOR FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, ETC.

(Showing when forty weeks expire from any day throughout the year).

Jan. Oct.	Feb. Nov	Mar. Dec.	April Jan	May Feb.	June Mar	July Apr.	Aug May	Sept. June	Oct July	Nov Aug	Dec. Sept.
1 ... 8	1.... 8	1 ... 6	1. 6	1 . 5	1 8	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 . 7
2 . 9	2 ... 9	2 ... 7	2 ... 7	2 . 6	2. 9	2 8	2 . 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 . 8
3 ... 10	3... 10	3.... 8	3 ... 8	3 . 7	3.. 10	3 9	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 . 10	3 9
4... 11	4... 11	4 ... 9	4 ... 9	4 . 8	4.. 11	4 10	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4.. 10
5....12	5....12	5... 10	5....10	5... 9	5.. 12	5 ...11	5 12	5 12	5 . 12	5 12	5 . 11
6... 13	6....13	6... 11	6... 11	6.. 10	6....13	6 12	6 . 13	6 13	6 13	6 . 13	6 12
7... 14	7....14	7....12	7... 12	7.. 11	7 . 14	7 . 13	7 14	7 14	7 . 14	7 14	7 13
8....15	8....15	8 ...13	8 . 13	8.. 12	8 .. 15	8 : 14	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 . 14
9....16	9 ...16	9 ...14	9.. 14	9 . 13	9 .. 16	9 15	9 . 16	9 . 16	9 16	9 .. 16	9 15
10....17	10....17	10 .. 15	10. .15	10 . 14	10 . 17	10 16	10 17	10 17	10 . 17	10 . 17	10 16
11....18	11....18	11 .. 16	11 .. 16	11 . 15	11 18	11 17	11 18	11 18	11 18	11 . .18	11. 17
12....19	12....19	12 .. 17	12 .. 17	12 ...16	12 19	12 18	12 19	12 . 19	12 . 19	12 .. 19	12 18
13... 20	13....20	13 ...18	13 .. 18	13....17	13 . 20	13 19	13 . 20	13 20	13 . 20	13 . .20	13 19
14... 21	14 . ..21	14 .. 19	14 ...19	14 . 18	14 ...21	14 20	14 .. 21	14 . 21	14 . 21	14 21	14. 20
15....22	15....22	15 .. 20	15... 20	15 . .19	15 22	15 . 21	15 22	15 22	15 22	15 . 22	15 . 21
16....23	16....23	16... 21	16 . 21	16... 20	16 ...23	16 22	16 23	16 23	16 23	16 23	16 . 22
17 .. 24	17... 24	17.. .22	17. . 22	17 .. 21	17... 24	17 . 23	17 . 24	17 24	17 24	17 24	17 23
18 ... 25	18 . . 25	18... 23	18 . .23	18.... 22	18....25	18 ... 24	18 25	18 25	18 . . 25	18 . .25	18 24
19 ... 26	19.... 26	19 . . 24	19 ... 24	19... 23	19 ... 26	19 .. 25	19 .. 26	19 26	19 . 26	19 . .26	19 .. 25
20.... 27	20.... 27	20... 25	20 . . 25	20.... 24	20 ... 27	20 ... 26	20 ... 27	20 . 27	20 . 27	20 . 27	20 26
21.... 28	21 28	21 .. .26	21... 26	21. . 25	21 . 28	21 .. 27	21 28	21 . 28	21 .. 28	21 28	21 . 27
22 ... .29	22 29	22 27	22 . . 27	22 . . 26	22 . . .29	22 .. 28	22 .. 29	22 . 29	22 . ..29	22 29	22 . 28
23 ... .30	23 30	23 28	23 ... 28	23 ... 27	23 ... 30	23 .. 29	23 .. 30	23 . .30	23 . 30	23 30	23 . 29
24 ... .31	24 Dec .1	24 29	24 ... .29	24 28	24 . .31	24 30	24 .. 31	24 July 1	24 . ..31	24 31	24 .. 30
25 Nov.1	25.... 2	25... 30	25....30	25 Mar 1	25 Apr. 1	25 May 1	25 June 1	25 . 2	25 Aug 1	25 Sept 1	25 Oct. 1
26 .. 2	26 ... 3	26 .. 31	26 ...31	26.... 2	26.... 2	26 ... 2	26 .. 2	26 . . 3	26 . . 2	26 .. 2	26 . . 2
27.... 3	27.... 4	27 Jan. 1	27 Feb 1	27.... 3	27.... 3	27 ... 3	27 ... 3	27. .. 4	27 . . 3	27. .. 3	27. : .. 3
28.... 4	28.... 5	28 ... 2	28.... 2	28 ... 4	28.... 4	28 ... 4	28 ... 4	28 ... 5	28. . 4	28 ... 4	28 . 4
29 ... 5	29.... 6	29.... 3	29.... 3	29.... 5	29 ... 5	29.... 5	29 . . 5	29 ... 6	29 . . 5	29 .. . 5	29 ... 5
30.... 6		30.... 4	30.... 4	30.... 6	30.... 6	30 ... 6	30 ... 6	30. . . 7	30 . . 6	30. .. 6	30 .. 6
31.... 7		31.... 5		31.... 7		31.... 7	31.... 7		31. . . 7		31.... 7

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

(By the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; Prepared by W. R. Blair.)

Approximately 78 per cent. by volume, of the air near the earth's surface is nitrogen and 21 per cent. oxygen. Another diatomic gas, hydrogen, is found uniformly distributed, but in very small quantity. The monatomic gases, argon, neon, helium, krypton, and xenon, are present, their volumes being in the order given. Other gases and vapors of more complex molecular structure and less uniformly distributed are water vapor, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and sulphur dioxide. The last three gases named are hygroscopic and seem to exist in the atmosphere in association with more or less water, depending on the amount of atmospheric moisture available. Other gases, as well as dust of both terrestrial and meteoric origin, are present in varying quantities, depending on the time or location in which observations are made. In order of their atomic weights the first eight of the gases mentioned are hydrogen, helium, nitrogen, oxygen, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon. When molecular weights are considered, neon is third in the list, and nitrogen and oxygen fourth and fifth, respectively. It is probable that these gases are sorted by gravity and that, as the distance from the earth's surface increases, the proportion of the lighter gases increases until at some height, 150 kilometres or more above sea level, the chief constituent of the air is hydrogen. Convective mixing of the air interferes with this sorting to some extent, especially in the lower 10 kilometres of the atmosphere.

Recent observations and experiments indicate that the hygroscopic gases, rather than dust or ions, furnish the nuclei upon which the water vapor of the air condenses, forming haze and fog or cloud. Strata of air that are hazy are found to be rich in these hygroscopic nuclei and usually a disturbance that elevates such strata either in whole or in part results in cloud formation. It may happen that the temperature of the air in the haze layer is lowered without accompanying change of level, with the result that a stratum of cloud replaces the stratum of haze. When air of the haze layer is forced up in places by a relatively strong vertical component in its motion, the resulting type of cloud formation is cumulus; when it is cooled, either by being elevated as a whole or by other means, the type of cloud resulting is stratus. The formation of cumulus clouds therefore accompanies turbulent atmospheric conditions, and is in turn an indication of these conditions. Atmospheric pressures are most familiarly measured in inches or millimetres of the height of a column that will just balance the static pressure of the air at a given place. Thus, the standard pressure commonly designated one atmosphere is a column of mercury 760 millimetres high having a temperature of 0° C. under gravity at sea level and latitude 45°. The pressure of the atmosphere and local differences in these pressures are forces capable of causing flow and motions of the air.

In passing through the atmosphere to the earth's surface the sun's radiant energy is considerably diminished by reflection from the upper surfaces of clouds and from other boundary surfaces that may exist between strata of different densities or constitution. There is some diminution of this energy because of direct absorption by the gases of the atmosphere, but the amount thus absorbed is relatively small. In general, the sun's rays are somewhat refracted by the atmosphere, and the amount of heat reaching the earth by means of them is thus somewhat increased. Locally, the amount of heat received from the sun by the earth's surface may be increased considerably by reflection from the sides of clouds, and it may, of course, be diminished in the cloud's shadow. Insolation, the heating effect of the sun's rays measured at the earth's surface, is considerably greater in the spaces between cumulus clouds, for example, than under "normal" conditions, when there are no clouds present. The air itself when dry absorbs but little of the sun's energy, and is therefore but little heated by the direct rays of the sun. The earth's surface reflects more or less of the solar radiation reaching it, depending on the nature of the material forming it. Snow, ice, water, and white sand, clay, or rock surfaces reflect more of the sun's radiation than do black, brown, or vegetation-covered fields. The color of the surface is determined by the wave lengths it reflects most—a white surface reflects all wave lengths equally, while a black surface absorbs all wave lengths and reflects none. Surfaces that are good absorbers are good radiators, i. e., lose their heat readily by radiation. Surfaces that absorb less readily "hold their heat," i. e., are not good radiators. There is, however, less difference in the rapidity with which these different surfaces communicate their heat to the air by conduction.

Altogether, cloudiness and other factors considered, less than half the radiant heat from the sun entering the outer portion of the earth's atmosphere succeeds in penetrating to the lithosphere, where it becomes effective in heating the earth's surface and the air near it. Notwithstanding this absorption, however, the atmosphere as a whole is but little heated by the direct rays of the sun The surface temperature in a field of black earth is somewhat higher at 4 p. m. of a clear day than is that of a green pasture adjoining it and decidedly higher than that of a field of white wheat or wheat stubble in the same vicinity. At 4 a. m. these relations of temperature are reversed. Similar but more marked differences of temperature are found between land and water surfaces. The earth's surface heats or cools the air in contact with it largely by conduction. It follows that air temperatures at lowest levels will vary in the same sense as do the temperatures of the earth's surface, but not necessarily to the same extent. Convection processes in the air will then distribute the heat.

The proportions of the constituent gases in the atmosphere at any point exert some influence on the air temperature at that point. If a given level in the atmosphere is considered, the inflow through it of energy from the sun and the outflow through it of energy from the earth's surface and from that part of the atmosphere below the level in question are, in the long run, equal This energy is either transmitted through the atmosphere without heating it or is, to a greater or less degree, passed along by the process of absorption and re-radiation. In the latter case the air is heated to such a temperature that equilibrium is established between the rates of absorption and re-radiation. This temperature is different for the different atmospheric constituents, being proportional to their abilities to absorb solar and terrestrial radiation.

The density of air at constant pressure depends largely on its temperature, but to an extent also on its constitution. In the lower strata of the atmosphere moisture is the only constituent whose quantity varies sufficiently to affect air density appreciably. It has been shown above not only that air temperature varies from point to point in the atmosphere but that the moisture content also varies. Usually temperature and moisture content affect air density in the same sense, i. e., an increase in either makes the density less. Near the earth's surface, where the moisture content and the temperature of the air are rather directly controlled by the nature of that surface, maxima and minima of air density may be found within a few metres, or even a few centimetres, distance. Further away from the earth's surface these maxima and minima of density are further apart. Whatever the dimensions of the air mass considered, therefore, it is likely to contain one or more complete circulatory systems in process of adjusting the differences in density of its parts; and it itself is likely to be moving in conformity with the need for similar adjustment on a larger scale. In the process of adjusting these differences in atmospheric density still another factor in the distribution of temperature is introduced. Air masses, with their heat content, are carried bodily from place to place without change of level and consequently with comparatively little change in temperature, volume and pressure. Air masses also change level, which entails change of pressure and volume. Work is done when the volume of a given mass of air is changed. When its volume increases, the energy for this work must be furnished either by outside sources or by the gas itself, when the volume decreases, energy is given to outside objects or to the gas itself. When the energy is all supplied by or to the air mass itself, the temperature change in the air mass is 1° C per 100 metres. It is clear that the total heat content of the atmosphere cannot be changed by these motions of the air.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS FOR 1918.

(Compiled under the direction of James H. Scarr, United States Meteorologist.)

DAILY PRECIPITATION, 1918, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	..	..	.01	..	.36	..	.37	..	.	.14	...	T.
2	T.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	.	T.	..	T
3	..	.14	..	.38	.19	..	...	T.	.	T.	..	T.
4	..	...	.16	...	.06	..	...	.01	.	.	T.	T
5	..	..	.06	..	. .	.09	...	.18	...	.	T.	.03
6	T.	.01	.08	..	.	..	.01	..	T.	.07	.	T.
7	.59	T.	.18	.	..	1.2	...	T.	T.	.10	..	.
8	..	.	..	T.	T.	...	...	T.	.22	.	.	.
9	T.	.18	.06	21	..	..	..	.	.	.	.05	.
10	...	..	.19	23	58	96	T.	.12	.	.	.02	.
11	.13	.	..	47	.	04	.14	51	..	..	..	1.6
12	1.0	T.	.01	38	T.	.16	..	35	.16	.03	.	.02
13	..	..	07	.03	.09	T.	.17	..	.27	..	..	.18
14	T.	...	.56	.	.23	T.	.10	.01	.	T.	...	18
15	.78	.01	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.33
16	..	T.	...	T.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
17	T.	T.	...	.06	...	...	.06	...	.23	...	1.1	..

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
18	.10	..	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	1.3	..	.32	...
19	.04	.59	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	.08	...
20	.	.27	.	.01	..	...	...	...	.69	.07	.01	...
21	..	...	T.	1.2	1.3	.25	...	...	.26	...	...	...
22	38	.15	.13	..	T.	1.3	...	†	...	...	...	1.1
23	.	.	.	.01	.05	T.	...	...	...	...	..	T.
24	T.	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	.67
25	.02	.05	T.	...	T.	.10	...	T.	T.	...	...	.01
26	.11	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17	...	...	.03
27	.06	..	...	...	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	.17	..	...	...	.05	...	...	...	...	...	.38	...
29	T	..	...	.09	..	T.	...	.22	..	.01	T.	...
30	T	.	..	.62	.37	..	1.8	..	.19	T.	.	...
31				.	.04		.83	.36	..	.41	.	T.
Total	3 4	1 9	1.5	3.7	3.3	4.1	3.6	1.7	3.5	0.8	2 0	3.7

"T", trace, less than 01 inch † Showers in vicinity.

DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, 1918, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	−5	10	35	50	45	66	62	63	62	46	45	25
2	1	6	30	51	42	76	60	64	61	52	40	25
3	0	17	28	39	51	72	56	67	64	53	40	34
4	−3	−1	22	36	52	62	61	65	67	47	46	34
5	14	−7	32	32	51	63	64	67	67	52	41	30
6	19	1	33	36	61	62	63	78	60	60	39	21
7	28	33	28	40	67	60	62	82	56	42	39	22
8	22	21	26	41	54	52	58	80	56	40	49	39
9	20	26	36	34	51	59	58	73	54	48	48	37
10	22	25	18	35	52	61	61	63	58	51	41	26
11	23	31	16	30	47	56	60	62	51	55	38	28
12	16	35	32	31	49	60	62	68	56	59	35	35
13	5	37	38	32	64	55	64	72	60	56	44	39
14	13	34	31	38	59	55	62	73	54	46	38	46
15	25	23	21	48	56	56	61	66	60	43	37	41
16	19	21	20	54	53	58	69	64	60	48	46	37
17	28	19	36	57	50	58	67	63	62	54	54	34
18	26	15	37	40	55	62	64	61	55	49	50	32
19	10	27	39	39	57	60	69	62	58	42	43	33
20	4	17	36	38	59	53	66	60	48	47	40	30
21	8	8	45	38	64	55	73	60	46	46	42	37
22	15	7	45	49	59	53	72	64	46	42	36	42
23	13	16	36	48	64	47	76	68	51	46	33	48
24	11	31	32	44	54	55	72	68	53	49	28	42
25	23	42	36	38	55	60	67	72	52	54	31	36
26	18	32	31	44	56	58	67	70	52	59	28	28
27	10	28	30	46	55	58	70	68	44	58	27	25
28	11	38	27	47	66	56	70	64	49	58	36	26
29	17	..	36	49	54	55	72	68	53	62	40	23
30	17	...	33	47	50	60	67	64	50	64	35	23
31	21	...	42	...	54	..	62	68	...	53	..	29
Means	14	21	32	42	55	59	65	67	56	51	40	32

DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, 1918, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	13	25	43	70	62	90	76	80	78	63	56	36
2	12	21	48	76	64	91	68	83	77	67	52	42
3	11	34	42	65	73	83	78	78	76	72	55	46
4	18	29	35	50	70	77	79	72	80	67	55	47
5	28	4	55	50	67	78	84	91	76	68	49	38
6	34	37	58	59	85	74	75	93	70	75	49	43
7	37	50	38	50	82	79	78	102	68	60	54	40
8	36	33	48	60	78	73	70	94	63	62	64	54
9	31	37	48	55	70	76	69	88	73	63	54	52
10	34	36	49	41	74	75	78	73	77	69	60	37
11	34	40	36	37	68	61	77	70	62	75	48	42
12	50	51	49	36	66	80	81	83	70	66	49	50
13	16	48	53	42	77	69	72	88	73	74	52	46
14	30	46	38	62	70	67	79	92	72	62	51	61
15	40	54	42	71	75	74	86	82	73	61	57	60
16	28	32	46	72	67	73	87	83	77	70	60	44
17	39	31	59	71	74	76	74	73	78	64	60	45
18	37	31	55	66	75	77	85	71	63	60	65	44
19	26	46	74	54	72	77	82	73	79	57	55	42
20	22	58	55	46	77	67	88	79	72	60	51	52
21	29	17	66	53	76	61	90	81	61	59	47	46
22	23	28	67	54	77	73	94	85	60	59	47	55
23	27	36	50	68	80	58	92	88	65	64	41	58
24	29	52	52	59	67	77	85	85	66	63	40	49
25	37	56	56	59	72	72	77	81	64	67	46	48
26	38	51	41	58	74	73	80	85	68	71	37	38
27	19	40	46	61	80	74	84	82	63	72	47	36
28	23	48	47	66	86	67	85	72	67	68	52	35
29	34	..	51	62	71	69	85	82	70	69	55	36
30	27	...	61	68	58	78	82	85	65	73	45	40
31	31	.	65		72	.	69	77	...	69	.	48
Means	29	38	51	58	73	74	80	82	70	66	52	46

DAILY MAXIMUM WIND VELOCITIES, 1918, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	24	31	36	33	54	32	31	27	34	27	37	65
2	18	28	36	26	37	33	36	32	21	25	36	16
3	36	24	72	32	42	28	19	27	17	40	29	39
4	54	58	31	44	12	28	25	29	21	28	24	54
5	47	56	27	30	11	25	24	25	29	33	36	57
6	31	33	31	24	25	33	17	17	31	36	18	75
7	26	33	34	22	38	48	38	26	22	33	18	26
8	60	34	31	22	44	44	36	48	22	17	13	34
9	36	39	32	36	22	25	33	40	23	19	23	36
10	58	42	87	42	40	21	39	25	33	17	44	40
11	36	34	52	36	23	18	42	15	28	29	24	23
12	84	56	38	32	14	46	16	27	29	18	12	25
13	52	50	38	24	27	51	27	27	32	40	15	16
14	34	33	38	30	15	30	48	54	22	44	46	52
15	73	66	76	30	14	35	23	31	18	33	30	29
16	42	36	39	38	9	27	28	23	34	24	16	34
17	29	60	58	26	13	31	25	27	28	13	46	34

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
18	24	28	42	33	16	24	28	16	24	49	51	30
19	35	35	36	28	15	29	19	19	23	18	33	18
20	29	70	19	21	37	26	20	21	36	43	33	18
21	27	62	22	38	22	34	29	27	39	43	31	22
22	27	25	46	52	24	50	23	30	29	22	45	47
23	48	33	33	50	42	55	29	30	24	20	44	32
24	24	29	21	49	28	27	21	29	32	24	33	25
25	36	48	44	23	30	22	17	15	25	35	32	42
26	45	81	46	17	33	40	21	27	42	15	52	44
27	24	37	30	15	33	19	25	26	38	23	37	31
28	30	19	23	20	30	19	26	33	43	34	43	29
29	35		20	18	23	15	34	35	31	30	44	34
30	23	...	26	22	17	26	42	22	38	37	55	23
31	18	.	30	...	21	...	28	39	...	43	..	31
Month	84	81	87	52	54	55	48	54	43	49	55	75

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT NEW YORK SINCE 1871.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1871....	1.15	3 86	4 90	3.41	4.49	7 14	3 60	5 48	2.13	7 07	4.33	1.24	48.80
1872....	2.40	1.45	3 93	2 49	2.44	2 94	9 45	6 13	3.44	3 53	5 04	2.54	45.78
1873....	5 05	1 73	1 92	3 05	4.08	1 29	4.15	7 66	2 51	2 47	4 01	2.06	39 98
1874....	4 82	2 41	1 88	7 02	2.16	2 87	3 22	2 53	7 21	1 82	2.21	1.69	39 84
1875....	2 87	3.23	4.25	3 21	1 47	1 66	5 23	10.42	2 51	3.13	4 43	2.78	45 19
1876....	1.21	5 39	7.90	3.79	3 94	2 87	5 72	2 97	5 24	1.68	4 40	2 29	47 40
1877 ...	3.55	1.67	6 65	3 18	0 73	3 31	3.86	2 54	1 33	7 69	5 48	0.95	40.94
1878....	4.53	3 40	4 02	1.93	3 73	2 91	5 26	7 30	3 20	1 71	3.74	4 93	46 66
1879 ...	3 05	2.74	2 04	4 06	2 23	3 42	3 39	5 17	1 45	0 58	2 22	5 86	36.21
1880....	2.19	2.11	4 66	3.18	0 82	1 69	6 67	4 40	2 26	2 81	2 40	4.15	37.34
1881 ...	5.41	5 06	6 78	1 00	2 33	6 23	1 31	1.56	1 38	2 10	2.87	4 37	40 40
1882 ...	6 15	4 36	2 32	2 15	4 21	2 82	2 75	1 63	14 51	1 69	1 80	2 22	46 61
1883 ...	3.22	4 58	1 63	3 82	3 03	4 00	3 37	2 29	3 57	4 27	1 65	3 40	38.83
1884 ...	6 07	5 09	4 43	2 66	4 35	4 16	6 14	8 56	0 15	3 63	3.44	6.66	55 34
1885....	3 50	6 09	1.19	2.44	2 22	1 86	3 04	7 70	0 72	5 62	5 05	2.69	42 12
1886 ...	5.02	5 90	3 54	4 95	6 53	3 01	2 57	1.18	1.79	3 90	4 61	3 73	46 73
1887....	4 19	5.26	3 51	3 67	0 99	7.70	6 75	3 66	2 30	2 36	2 04	4 20	46 63
1888....	5 14	4 03	5 64	3 57	4 87	1 68	1 27	6 35	7 40	4 14	4 81	4 05	52 95
1889 .	5 38	3 07	4 09	5 90	3.25	2 38	9 63	3 39	7 43	2 53	9 82	1 81	58 68
1890 . .	2 95	3 86	6 67	2 58	3 11	4 19	3 96	4.06	8 21	6 46	0 82	5 43	52 30
1891 ..	5 73	4 69	4 22	2 37	3 10	1 18	4 11	5 87	2 12	2 69	2 06	3 30	41.44
1892 ...	5 61	1 27	4 62	2 36	4 30	2 97	2 45	3 90	0 87	0 63	8 28	1 64	38 90
1893 ..	3 56	7 81	4 47	6 36	5 06	2 56	1.26	7 18	2 27	5 28	3.71	3 49	53 01
1894 ...	2 70	5.15	1 69	2 51	3 90	0 86	2 89	1 54	8 04	5 83	3 83	5 23	44 17
1895 ...	5 62	0.82	2 80	2 92	2 04	2 57	4 40	4 12	0 95	4 04	3 58	1 87	35 73
1896 ..	1 25	5.50	6 13	1 24	2 01	6 38	4 45	2 46	3 04	1 71	2 12	1 70	37 99
1897 .	3 51	2.72	2 51	2 96	5 30	2 98	9 52	3 14	1 64	0 72	4 44	4.83	44 27
1898 . .	3 95	4.06	2 92	3 23	5 55	1 28	4.76	3 12	1 28	6 14	5 90	2 93	45 12
1899 ..	4 08	5.46	6 78	1 23	1 14	1 83	6 20	3 90	5 89	2 05	2 13	1 37	42 06
1900 ...	4 18	5.16	3 18	2 06	4 05	3 36	4 33	2 69	2 36	4 17	4 26	1 98	41 78
1901 ...	2.07	0 86	5 18	6 82	7 01	0 94	5 41	6 88	2.33	2 20	1.31	6 05	47 06
1902 ...	2 28	5.78	4 32	3 51	1 23	5 91	3 12	3 29	3 59	6 66	1 19	6 19	47 07
1903 . .	3 44	3 83	3.65	2 88	0 33	7.42	3 23	5 96	2 60	11 55	0 90	2 81	48 60
1904 ..	3 38	2 18	3 44	3 94	1.61	2 70	4 31	7 13	3.18	3 21	2 62	3 87	41 57
1905 ...	3 93	2.79	3 65	2 45	1 12	4 18	6 01	5 23	7 11	2 67	1 67	3 67	44 48
1906 ..	2 93	2.57	5 58	5 78	4.67	1 70	3 21	3 68	2.54	4 30	1 28	3 53	41 82
1907 ...	3 23	2 52	3 80	3 89	4 08	3 29	1 18	2 48	8.00	3 82	5 05	3 91	45 28
1908 ..	3 84	5 36	2 15	1 82	9 10	1 70	4 33	5 65	1 60	1 92	0 75	3 21	41 43
1909 ...	3 33	4 31	3 19	5 93	1.72	3 17	1 98	7 94	2 66	0 74	1 58	5 00	41 55
1910 ..	5 61	4 07	0 86	4 53	1 66	5 10	0 23	2 13	1 43	3 79	4 62	1 95	35 98
1911 ...	2 27	3 17	2.87	3 06	0 91	4 63	1 55	7 38	1 51	5 38	4 22	3 39	40 34
1912 ...	1 86	2.06	5.68	3 61	3 94	1 17	3 26	2 77	3.38	4 32	2 21	4 24	38 50
1913 ...	2 77	2.18	5 17	5.32	2 51	1 43	3 02	1 84	5 28	10 56	1.91	2.40	44 39
1914..	3 69	3 27	4 55	2 67	1 97	1 83	5 13	2 18	0 20	1 92	2 08	4 01	33 50
1915 ...	5 61	5.03	1 14	2 10	3 23	3 66	4 60	5 37	2 52	2 25	1.09	4 23	40.83
1916 .	1 08	4 49	3 71	3 28	3 49	3 94	3 44	0 59	2 98	0 63	1 57	3 97	33.17
1917	2 44	1.70	3 38	2 35	3 29	5 57	5 96	1 79	2 74	5 68	0 68	3 70	39 28
1918....	3.41	1.98	1.51	3 78	3.37	4 12	3.61	1 70	3.54	0 83	2.04	3.70	33 59
Means	3.65	3.67	3.86	3.40	3.18	3.26	4.15	4.31	3.42	3.64	3.17	3.44	43.16

DAILY PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION, 1918, AT NEW YORK.

DAY	Jan	Feb	Mar.	April	May	June	July.	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1 .	n	nw	nw	sw	nw	sw	s	s	nw	n	nw	nw
2 . . .	n	sw	sw	w	nw	nw	nw	sw	se	s	nw	e
3	n	w	nw	ne	nw	nw	n	n	se	nw	nw	w
4	nw	nw	s	n	se	s	n	s	s	nw	s	nw
5	nw	nw	nw	nw	se	sw	n	sw	s	sw	n	nw
6.	nw	sw	sw	s	sw	s	se	se	nw	sw	e	nw
7.	ne	w	ne	se	sw	nw	nw	sw-nw	n	n	sw	s-nw
8. .	w	n	sw	se	w-nw	nw	nw	nw	ne	n	se	w
9... . .	w	s	se-w	ne	s	sw	sw-w	nw	n	n-s	se	nw
10.....	nw	nw	nw	ne	s	sw	w	e	nw	n	nw	n
11.....	w	s	sw	ne	nw	ne-se	sw	e	e	sw	n	e
12... .. .	sw-w	sw	sw	ne	se	s	s	sw	e	s	ne-e	nw
13.....	w	nw	e	n-nw	sw	nw	ne	s	w	sw	e	e
14.....	w	se-s	ne	nw	nw	w	n	nw	nw	nw	nw	s
15..... . .	nw	w-nw	nw	nw	n	nw	nw	n	e-se	nw	w	n
16.....	w	n	w	nw	se	s	se-s	nw	s	sw	sw	ne
17..... .	w	nw	sw	sw-w	sw	s	w	n	s	se	s	ne
18..... .	ne	s	nw	sw	s	s	n	se	e	n	s	ne
19... ...	w-nw	s	sw	ne	s	n	sw	e-s	s	se	w	ne-s
20..... . .	w-nw	nw	ne	e	sw	ne	nw	s-nw	nw	s	w	sw-w
21.....	nw	nw	ne	ne	s	se	sw	sw	nw	nw	nw	sw
22.....	nw	se	nw	w	s	nw	w	sw	nw	n	nw	s
23..... .	nw	sw	nw	sw	nw	nw	sw	sw	w	sw	nw	nw
24..... .	sw-nw	sw	n	nw	se	nw	sw	s-sw	sw-nw	se	w	ne
25.....	sw	se	nw	n	s	se	e	sw	e	s	w	w
26.....	nw	nw	nw	e	se	e	se-s	sw	s	s	nw	nw
27..... .	n-ne	s	nw	ne	sw	ne	sw	n	w	se	w-nw	nw
28.....	ne	ne	n	ne	w	e	sw	e-se	sw	s	se	nw
29..... .	nw	. . .	s	e	e	se	s	s	nw	s	w	nw
30.	nw	. .	sw	se	e	se	sw	n	s	s	w	w
31...	nw		sw	.	s	. .	ne	se	.....	nw	.....	s
Prevailing....	nw	nw	nw	ne	sw	nw	sw	sw	nw	s	nw	nw

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES AT NEW YORK SINCE 1871.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ua
1871....	30.4	31.8	43 6	53.6	60.8	69.1	71.9	73 0	60 8	54 9	39.3	29.7	51.6
1872....	29.4	30.3	28 9	47.3	61 1	70.6	76.0	75.5	65.2	55.3	40.4	27 4	50.6
1873....	28.1	28.8	35 6	45 7	56 0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	37.3	30.3	50.2
1874....	34 5	31.4	38.0	41.3	58.2	70.0	73.6	70 6	68 1	55.1	42.8	33 8	51.4
1875....	25 3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58 5	67.5	72 7	71.9	64 4	52.3	38.9	33 0	48.6
1876....	33 9	31.8	35.2	46 1	58 0	70 7	76.4	72.5	61 8	49 7	44 5	25 1	50.5
1877....	27 6	35 6	36.6	48 0	59 0	68.8	73 8	74.3	66 2	56.6	45.5	39 3	52.6
1878....	32 1	34 6	43 8	52 7	58 2	65 8	74 6	72 9	67 0	57.4	43.6	32.4	52.9
1879....	26 8	27 6	38 4	45 9	60 8	68 8	73 1	70.9	63 2	59.8	43.1	37.3	51.3
1880....	39.8	36 3	35 7	48 7	64 8	70 7	73 2	70.7	65 7	53 8	39.7	27.7	52.2
1881....	25 8	29 5	36 9	46.0	60 2	64 2	72 6	73.1	72 2	59.1	46 3	40.7	52.2
1882....	30 5	35.6	39 8	46 1	53 5	68 2	73 8	71 7	66.9	58.5	41 7	32.2	51.5
1883 ...	27 8	31.4	33 6	46.6	59 1	69 5	73 3	70.8	63 1	53.7	45.0	33 7	50.6
1884 ...	26 2	35.1	37 5	47 6	58 8	68 7	70 1	71.5	69 6	56 1	43.2	34.6	51.6
1885...	29 2	23.1	29 7	47.7	56 2	67 3	74 2	70.8	64 1	54 5	44.8	36 0	49.8
1886...	28 5	28.5	36 9	50 3	58 5	65 6	72 9	71 0	67.1	56.5	45.3	30.8	51 0
1887...	30 1	33.7	34 3	47.7	62 9	68.2	76 7	71 4	63.1	54 7	43.7	36.1	51.9
1888....	26 0	31.8	32.9	48.4	59 3	71 8	72 6	74.8	66.2	51 2	46 8	36.0	51 5
1889....	37.6	28 0	41 5	51.6	62 0	70 4	73 5	71 5	65.8	52 0	46.9	41 4	53 5
1890....	40 2	40 4	37.5	51 0	60.6	70 4	73.4	72 3	66 8	55.5	45.9	31 4	53 8
1891....	34 7	37 5	37 8	52.0	59 9	69.6	70 8	73 6	70 1	54.2	43.8	41.8	53 8
1892....	30 3	33.0	34 6	49 9	59 4	72.0	74 8	73 9	66 0	55.4	42.6	31.3	51.9
1893....	23 3	29.6	36.2	47.8	59 0	69.4	74.8	74 4	64.4	57 6	44.2	35 1	51 3
1894....	34.6	29.6	44.5	49 6	60 8	70.6	76 1	72 8	69.8	57 2	42 2	36.8	53 7
1895....	30 1	25 2	36 4	47.7	59.4	70.0	70 8	73 8	69 7	51.0	46 0	36.9	51 4
1896....	27 6	30 2	32 1	50 4	63 8	66.5	73 4	73 0	64 8	51.9	48.0	32 1	51 2
1897....	29 4	32 6	39 2	48 6	59.3	65.2	72 8	71.0	65 4	56.3	44.1	35 8	51.6
1898....	32 2	33 0	43 7	46 8	56.6	68.9	74 1	74 3	68.9	57 6	44.6	34.4	52.9
1899....	30 8	26 9	38.4	49.6	61.0	72.2	73 8	73 6	65 2	58 2	45.4	36.4	52.6
1900....	33 2	31 6	35 0	51.1	60 8	71.4	76.4	76.8	70 8	60 8	48 7	35 2	54 3
1901....	31 5	25.6	38 6	49.4	58.6	71.4	78.1	75 6	68 4	56 0	39.7	34 4	52 3
1902....	29 2	28.5	44.0	50 6	60.2	68 2	73.6	71.4	65 9	56 9	50.0	32 2	52 6
1903....	30 6	34.4	47.5	52 2	64.1	64.0	74 2	69.2	65 4	56 6	41.4	30 1	52 5
1904....	24.1	25.0	36 4	46 4	63 6	69.2	73.6	72.2	65 9	53 3	41.4	28 2	49 9
1905....	27 5	24 6	40 0	49.8	60.5	68 8	75 4	72 2	66 8	56.9	43.8	37 7	52.0
1906....	37 3	31.2	34 9	51.7	61 8	71 5	74.8	75.3	70 2	56 1	44 9	32 7	53 5
1907....	32 2	24.4	40.8	45.0	55 3	66 2	74.8	72.0	67 8	52.5	45 2	37 8	51 2
1908....	32 0	28 1	41.4	50.6	61 3	71.6	76 8	72.5	67 8	59 6	44.7	35.2	53 5
1909....	33 2	37.3	38.3	49.5	60.4	70.5	73.4	71.6	65 6	53.2	47.7	31 4	52 7
1910....	32 4	31 4	44 7	54 0	60 2	68 0	77 8	72.2	68 4	58.2	41 6	28 0	53.1
1911....	34 8	31.4	37.6	48 2	63.6	68.3	76 0	71 8	66 6	55 6	41 4	39.2	52 9
1912....	23 5	28.4	36.8	49.0	60 7	68 4	74 0	70 7	65.9	58 5	46.6	38.5	51.8
1913....	40 0	30 9	44.0	51 0	60.2	69.2	75.0	72 7	64 6	58 2	46 9	38.8	54 3
1914....	31 4	25 3	35 8	46 6	63 6	67.6	71 1	73 7	66 2	59 0	44 0	31.5	51 3
1915....	34 1	35 2	36 4	53 4	57.7	66.6	72 5	70 4	69 0	56 7	45.4	33 5	52.6
1916....	35 4	27 7	32.2	47 1	59 8	64 2	73 8	73 6	66 0	57 2	44.8	33 8	51 3
1917....	32 4	27 8	38.7	47 2	53 2	68 3	74 1	74 6	63 0	52 0	41.2	25 0	49 8
1918....	21 6	29.6	41.2	49.8	64.0	66.4	72.7	74.8	62.8	58.6	45.7	39 0	52.2
Means	30.8	30.5	37.8	48.7	59.9	68.7	74.0	72.6	66.3	55.8	44.0	34.1	51.9

SNOW-COVERED GROUND AT NEW YORK SINCE 1893.

0.1 inch or more including sleet at 8 P. M. Monthly, total number of days and maximum depth (inches). Seasonal, total number of days and maximum number of consecutive days

SEASON.	OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		SEASON.	
	Tot Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot Dys	Max. De'th	Tot Dys	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot Dys	Max. De'th	Tot Dys	Max. De'th	Tot Dys	Cons. Days
1893-94....	0	0	0	0	4	1 7	8	5 0	21	12 0	1	0 7	0	0	34	14
1894-95....	0	0	0	0	6	5 5	13	4 7	26	9 9	4	2 5	0	0	49	29
1895-96....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2 0	14	2 4	20	14 1	2	1 7	44	15
1896-97....	0	0	1	2 6	21	7 8	13	10 0	14	6 6	2	0 6	0	0	51	18
1897-98....	0	0	0	0	5	2 0	8	5 2	10	6.0	1	0 5	2	2 5	26	16
1898-99 . .	0	0	7	9 8	11	8 2	5	4 8	22	24 0	3	5 0	0	0	48	19
1899-00 ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0 3	7	9 8	5	6 0	0	0	15	5
1900-01...	0	0	0	0	2	0 3	4	2 0	17	2 6	0	0	0	0	23	18
1901-02 .	0	0	1	0 5	8	0 8	13	5 5	25	9 3	5	6.7	0	0	52	17
1902-03 .	0	0	0	0	15	4 7	6	4 8	13	9 0	0	0	0	0	34	13
1903-04..	0	0	0	0	13	3 6	26	8 8	14	4 1	3	0 8	0	0	56	29
1904-05	0	0	0	0	27	11 8	14	9 0	28	8 5	17	2 0	0	0	86	53
1905-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.0	5	3.8	13	8 0	0	0	24	13
1906-07.	0	0	0	0	1	0 1	10	5 8	28	11 2	16	7 1	2	4 8	57	50
1907-08	0	0	0	0	7	2 1	9	9 6	18	4 2	2	2 3	0	0	36	23
1908-09 .	0	0	0	0	8	3 1	13	3 6	6	3 2	4	3 3	0	0	31	10
1909-10	0	0	2	1 3	7	9 8	22	10 4	5	4 0	0	0	0	0	36	27
1910-11	0	0	0	0	18	7 0	4	1 0	15	5 0	2	1 2	0	0	39	18
1911-12 .	0	0	0	0	5	6 0	16	2 9	5	1 4	3	1 3	0	0	29	8
1912-13 ..	0	0	1	0.5	6	11 0	0	0	6	1 0	0	0	0	0	13	6
1913-14 .	0	0	0	0	1	0 2	3	0 4	18	12 0	15	13 0	0	0	37	30
1914-15 ..	0	0	0	0	5	0 4	2	0 9	4	3 4	4	5 6	3	9 0	18	4
1915-16. .	0	0	0	0	11	5 0	3	0 3	23	5.3	23	10 6	2	1.0	62	23
1916-17	0	0	0	0	7	12 0	8	1 3	7	3 6	11	6 5	1	1 4	34	11
1917-18...	0	0	0	0	21	6 0	25	6.8	14	4.4	1	0.1	2	1.5	63	26
Means...	0	.....	†	.....	8	.....	10	....	15	.....	6	.....	†	.....	40	.....

† Less than one.

EXTREMES OF PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE AT NEW YORK SINCE 1872.

Month.	Pressure.				Temperature.			
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Maximum	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
January	30 92	2, 1899	28 61	3. 1913	67	12, 1890	— 6	10, 1875
February	30 94	2, 1887	28 98	26, 1918	69	5, 1890	— 7	5, 1918
March	30 95	18, 1913	28.38	1, 1914	78	30, 1910	3	5, 1872
April	30 68	13, 1911*a*	29 14	2, 1884	91	27, 1915	20	5, 1874
May	30.52	18, 1914*b*	29.13	4, 1893	95	31, 1895	31	1, 1880*f*
June	30.56	2, 1883	29.34	26, 1902	97	6, 1899	45	2, 1907
July	30.51	21, 1892	29.46	3, 1909	99	3, 1898	50	15, 1873
August	30.44	19, 1918	29.28	24, 1893	102	7, 1918	51	27, 1885
September	30.61	7, 1888	29.34	23, 1885	100	7, 1881	39	30, 1912
October	30.66	17, 1883	29.15	10, 1894	88	1, 1881*d*	31	31, 1917
November	30.80	19, 1891	28 70	13, 1904	74	1, 1882*e*	7	30, 1875
December	30.93	28, 1896	28.97	26, 1909	68	23, 1891	—13	30, 1917

(*a*) Also in 1895, 12th day. (*b*) Also in 1903, 2d day. (*d*) Also in 1879, 16th day. (*e*) Also in 1909, 12th day. (*f*) Also in 1876, 1st day.

WIND VELOCITY AT NEW YORK SINCE 1898.
(Highest in miles per hour, direction and date.)

Month.	Max. Veloc'y	Direction.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Max. Veloc'y	Direction	Day.	Year.
January	86	sw	3	1913	July	88	nw	23	1914
February	96	sw	22	1912	August	76	nw	12	1900
March	87	nw	10	1918	September	72	sw	7	1898
April	84	nw	23	1912		72	nw	26	1915
May	90	nw	27	1914	October	76	nw	16	1900
June	72	nw	8	1902	November	76	w	21	1900
	72	n	16	1911	December	90	nw	26	1915

EXTREMES OF PRECIPITATION AND SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK SINCE 1884.

Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall *			Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*		
	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year		Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day	Year	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day	Year.
Jan	2 48	8–9	1884	13 1	14	1910	July	3 80	26	1872	0	.....	.....
Feb	3 25	11–12	1886	17 8	17–18	1893	Aug.	5 05	16–17	1909	0	.....	.....
March	3 60	25–26	1876	10 5	12	1888	Sept.	6 17	23	1882	0	.....	.....
April	3.72	5–6	1886	10.2	3–4	1915	Oct.	9 40	8–9	1903	T.	11	1906†
May	4.17	7–8	1908	T.	6	1891	Nov.	3 62	15–16	1892	8 8	26–27	1898
June	3.88	14–15	1917	0	.....	.....	Dec.	2.93	13–14	1909	14.0	26–27	1890

* Records extending to winter of 1884-5 only. † Also in 1903, 26th and 27th, and in 1885, 30th. "T", trace, less than 0.1 inch

SEASONAL SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK SINCE 1884.

Season	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Season	Season.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Season
1884–85	0	T.	9 4	4 6	16 7	5 9	T.	0	36 6	1902–03	0	0	9 6	5 9	10 5	0	T	0	26.0
1885–86.	T.	0 1	0 3	18 6	4 7	0 2	T.	0	23 9	1903–04	T.	T	7 7	15 2	5 6	4 4	0 1	0	33 0
1886–87.	0	T.	21.9	9 3	11 9	2 3	4.1	0	49 5	1904–05.	0	0 5	27 8	19 3	7 2	3 0	T.	0	57.8
1887–88.	0	0 3	9 0	11 7	3 5	22 1	T.	0	46 6	1905–06	0	T	0 7	3 0	5 0	13 4	T	0	22.1
1888–89	0	0 9	T.	3 0	7 0	11 0	0	0	21 9	1906–07.	T.	T.	0 5	10 9	21 1	13 8	6 1	0	52 4
1889–90.	0	0 1	7 5	T	4 0	21 3	1 2	0	34 1	1907–08.	0	T	4 4	10 6	13 7	3 5	T.	0	32 2
1890–91	0	T.	19 3	11 9	4 2	4 3	T	T.	39 7	1908–09.	0	0 6	5 1	9 5	1.4	4 1	T.	0	20 7
1891–92	0	T.	T.	13 1	0 5	19 9	3 0	0	36.5	1909–10.	0	1 0	11 4	16 6	5 3	0 4	0	0	34.7
1892–93	0	12.3	3 4	20 3	32 0	6 6	3 0	0	77.6	1910–11.	0	T	8 9	1 1	12 5	2 8	0.7	0	26 0
1893–94	0	0	8 0	10 2	37 9	T.	T	0	56 1	1911–12.	0	1 0	7 3	9 0	1 8	4 2	T.	0	23.3
1894–95	0	0 7	8 2	12 3	8 2	5 8	1.0	0	36 2	1912–13.	0	0.8	11 8	0 3	2 4	0 1	T.	0	15.4
1895–96	0	T	T.	3 0	8 8	28 5	1.7	0	42 0	1913–14.	0	0	0 3	1 2	14 1	21 5	T	0	37.1
1896–97.	0	3.8	12 6	11 7	8 8	2 2	T.	0	39.1	1914–15.	0	0	2 4	4 0	2.5	7 7	10 2	0	26.8
1897–98.	0	1.5	2.9	8 7	2 5	1 9	2 6	0	20 1	1915–16.	0	T.	8 1	0 7	11 4	23 8	3 3	0	47 3
1898–99.	0	14.0	1.1	6 1	27 5	9 6	T	0	58 3	1916–17.	0	T	13 7	5 9	12 2	11 4	6 5	0	49 7
1899–00.	0	T.	0.2	0.8	11 4	7 7	T	0	20 1	1917–18.	0	0 3	11 7	13 6	3 5	0 6	2 6	0	32.3
1900–01.	0	T.	0.5	2 9	5 8	T	0	0	9 2	1918–...	0	0	0.4	....	....	....	....	....	....
1901–02.	0	0.6	1.1	9.4	13.4	6.8	0	0	31.3										

NOTE—"T," trace, snow less than 0.1 inch.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR 1918.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (reduced to sea level)—Mean, 30 03 inches; highest, 30.74 inches, December 19; lowest, 28 84 inches, January 15.

TEMPERATURE—Greatest daily range, 41°, February 20; least daily range, 5°, November 21. Greatest monthly range, 65°, February; least monthly range, 35°, October. Highest mean of three consecutive days, 88°, August 6-8; lowest mean of three consecutive days, 5°, January 1-3.

PRECIPITATION—Longest period without a measurable amount of precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 14 days, August 15-28. Greatest number of consecutive days with precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 5, April 9-13 and December 11-15.

SNOW—Greatest amount in 24 hours, 5.9 inches, January 22. Greatest depth of snow on the ground, measured at 8 P. M., 6.8 inches, January 22. Last snow in Spring occurred April 13; first snow in Autumn occurred December 1.

FROST—In Spring: No frost formed after April 13, the last day with freezing temperature. In Autumn: First light frost occurred October 8; first killing frost occurred November 24.

THUNDERSTORMS—First, January 12; last, November 18. HAIL—March 14, May 10. AURORAS—March 7, April 5.

SUNSHINE: Number of hours—January, 152 (298); February, 184 (298); March, 209 (371); April, 238 (400); May, 268 (449); June, 284 (452); July, 287 (458); August, 260 (427); September, 231 (374), October, 203 (344); November, 163 (297); December, 147 (287). Year, 2,626 (4,455).

The possible hours are in parenthesis.

The Metric System.

(Prepared for the U. S. Government by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

UNITS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

THE fundamental unit of the metric system is the meter, the unit of length. From this the units of capacity (liter) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related, e. g., for all practical purposes 1 cubic decimeter equals 1 liter and 1 liter of weight weighs 1 kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "meter," "gram," and "liter" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables:

PREFIXES. Meaning.		Units.	PREFIXES. Meaning		Units.
milli- = *one-thousandth*	.001	"meter" *for length*	deka- = *ten*	10	"liter" *for capacity.*
centi- = *one hundredth*	.01	"gram" *for weight*	hecto- = *one hundred*	100	
deci- = *one-tenth*	.1	*or mass.*	kilo- = *one thousand*	1000	
Unit = *one*	1				

All lengths, areas, and cubic measures in the following tables are derived from the international meter, the legal equivalent being 1 meter = 39.37 inches (law of July 28, 1866). In 1893 the United States Office of Standard Weights and Measures was authorized to derive the yard from the meter, using for the purpose the relation legalized in 1866, 1 yard = 3600-3937 meter. The customary weights are likewise referred to the kilogram (Executive order approved April 5, 1893) This action fixed the values, inasmuch as the reference standards are as perfect and unalterable as it is possible for human skill to make them at this time. All capacities are based on the equivalent 1 liter equals 1.000027 cubic decimeters. The decimeter is equal to 3.937 inches in accordance with the legal equivalent of the meter given above The gallon referred to in the tables is the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches. The bushel is the United States bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches. These units must not be confused with the British units of the same name, which differ from those used in the United States. The British gallon is approximately 20 per cent larger and the British bushel 3 per cent larger than the corresponding units used in this country. The customary weights derived from the international kilogram are based on the value 1 avoirdupois pound = 453.5924277 grams. The value of the troy pound is based upon the relation just mentioned and also the equivalent 5760-7000 avoirdupois pounds equals 1 troy pound.

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS.

LENGTH.

Fundamental Units—A meter (m) is a unit of length equivalent to the distance between the defining lines on the international prototype meter at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures when this standard is at the temperature of melting ice (0° C).

A yard (yd) is a unit of length equivalent to 3600-3937 of a meter.

Multiples and submultiples:

1 kilometer = 1000 meters.
1 hectometer = 100 meters.
1 dekameter = 10 meters.
1 decimeter = 0.1 meter.
1 centimeter = 0.01 meter.
1 millimeter = 0.001 meter = 0 1 centimeter.
1 micron = 0.000001 meter = 0.001 millimeter.
1 millimicron = 0 000 000 001 meter = 0.001 micron
1 foot = 1-3 yard = 1200-3937 meter.
1 inch = 1-36 yard = 1-12 foot = 100-3937 meter.
1 link = 0.22 yard = 7.92 inches.
1 rod = 5½ yards = 16½ feet.
1 chain = 22 yards = 100 links = 66 feet = 4 rods.
1 furlong = 220 yards = 40 rods = 10 chains.
1 statute mile = 1760 yards = 5280 feet = 320 rods.
1 hand = 4 inches.
1 point = 1-72 inch.
1 mil = 0 001 inch.
1 fathom = 6 feet
1 span = 9 inches = 1-8 fathom.
1 nautical mile / 1 sea mile / 1 geographical mile { United States = 6080 20 feet = 1.151 553 statute miles = 1853.249 meters.

AREA.

Fundamental Units:

A square meter is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 meter.

A square yard is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 square kilometer = 1,000,000 square meters.
1 hectare or square hectometer = 10,000 square meters.
1 are or square dekameter = 100 square meters.
1 centare = 1 square meter.
1 square decimeter = 0.01 square meter.
1 square centimeter = 0.0001 square meter.
1 square millimeter = 0.000 001 square meter = 0.01 square centimeter.
1 square foot = 1-9 square yard.
1 square inch = 1-1296 square yard = 1-144 square foot
1 square link = 0 0484 square yard = 62 7264 square inches.
1 square rod = 30.25 square yards = 272 25 square feet = 625 square links.
1 square chain = 484 square yards = 16 square rods = 100,000 square links.
1 acre = 4840 square yards = 160 square rods = 10 square chains.
1 square mile = 3,097,600 square yards = 640 acres

VOLUME.

Fundamental Units:

A cubic meter is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 meter.

A cubic yard is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 cubic kilometer = 1,000,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic hectometer = 1,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic dekameter = 1000 cubic meters.
1 stere = 1 cubic meter.
1 cubic decimeter = 0.001 cubic meter.
1 cubic centimeter = 0.000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic decimeter.
1 cubic millimeter = 0.000000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic centimeter.
1 cubic foot = 1-27 cubic yard.
1 cubic inch = 1-46656 cubic yard = 1-1728 cubic foot.
1 board foot = 144 cubic inches = 1-12 cubic foot.
1 cord = 128 cubic feet.

CAPACITY.

Fundamental Units:

A liter is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogram of pure water at its maximum density (at a temperature of 4° C, practically) and under the standard atmospheric pressure (of 760 mm). It is equivalent in volume to 1.000027 cubic decimeters.

A gallon is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches. It is used for the measurement of liquid commodities only.

A bushel is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 2150.42 cubic inches. It is used in the measurement of dry commodities only.

The above bushel is the so-called stricken or struck bushel. Many dry commodities are sold by heaped

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS—*Continued*

CAPACITY.

Fundamental Units

bushel, which is generally specified in the State laws to be the usual stricken bushel measure "duly heaped in the form of a cone as high as the article will admit" or "heaped as high as may be without special effort or design." The heaped bushel was originally intended to be 25 per cent greater than the stricken bushel

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 hectoliter = 100 liters.
1 dekaliter—10 liters.
1 deciliter = 0.1 liter.
1 centiliter = 0.01 liter.
1 milliliter = 0.001 liter = 1 000027 cubic centimeters.
1 liquid quart = 1-4 gallon = 57.75 cubic inches.
1 liquid pint = 1-8 gallon = 1-2 liquid quart = 28.875 cubic inches.
1 gill = 1-32 gallon = 1-4 liquid pint = 7.21875 cubic inches.
1 fluid ounce = 1-128 gallon = 1-16 liquid pint.
1 fluid dram = 1-8 fluid ounce = 1-128 liquid pint.
1 minim = 1-60 fluid dram = 1-480 fluid ounce.
1 firkin = 9 gallons.
1 peck = 1-4 bushel = 537.605 cubic inches.
1 dry quart = 1-32 bushel = 1-8 peck = 67.200625 cubic inches
1 dry pint = 1-64 bushel = 1-2 dry quart = 33 600-3125 cubic inches.
1 barrel (for fruit, vegetables and other dry commodities) = 7056 cubic inches = 105 dry quarts.

The barrel capacity was fixed by United States statute, approved March 4, 1915.

MASS

Fundamental Units:

A kilogram is a unit of mass equivalent to the mass of the international prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.
An avoirdupois pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 0.4535924277 kilogram.
A gram is a unit of mass equivalent to one-thousandth of the mass of the international prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.
A troy pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 5760-7000 of that of the avoirdupois pound.

Multiples and Submultiples

1 metric ton = 1000 kilograms.
1 hectogram = 100 grams = 0.1 kilogram.
1 dekagram = 10 grams = 0.01 kilogram.
1 decigram = 0.1 gram.
1 centigram = 0.01 gram.
1 milligram = 0.001 gram.
1 avoirdupois ounce = 1-16 avoirdupois pound.
1 avoirdupois dram = 1-256 avoirdupois pound = 1-16 avoirdupois ounce.
1 gram = 1-700 avoirdupois pound = 10-4375 avoirdupois ounce = 1-5760 troy pound.
1 apothecaries' pound = 1 troy pound = 5760-7000 avoirdupois pound.
1 apothecaries' or troy ounce = 1-12 troy pound = 480-7000 avoirdupois pound = 480 grains.
1 apothecaries' dram = 1-96 apothecaries' pound = 1-8 apothecaries' ounce = 60 grains.
1 pennyweight = 1-20 troy ounce = 24 grains.
1 apothecaries' scruple = 1-3 apothecaries' dram = 20 grains.
1 metric carat = 200 milligrams = 0.2 gram.
1 short hundredweight = 100 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long hundredweight = 112 avoirdupois pounds.
1 short ton = 2000 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long ton = 2240 avoirdupois pounds.

STANDARDS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Units of measurement should be distinguished from standards for measurement, particularly in the case of length and capacity. Units of length are fixed distances, independent of any other consideration, while length standards are affected by the expansion and contraction with changes of temperature of the material of which the standard may be composed. It is therefore necessary to fix upon some temperature at which the distance between the defining lines or end surfaces of the standards shall be equal to the unit. The same is true of standards of capacity, which at some definite temperature contain a given number of units of volume. The temperature at which metric length standards are customarily made correct is 0° C, although 20° C is also used for steel tapes and some other standards intended for use at room or average outdoor temperatures. The temperature at which standards of length of the customary system are made correct is 62° F.

For measurements of high precision it is also necessary to specify the manner of support of the standards, whether at certain points only or throughout their entire length, and in the case of tapes it is also necessary to give the tension applied to the tape when in use. In the United States the capacity standards, both metric and customary, are made to hold the specified volumes at 4° C. Standards of capacity are usually made of brass so the capacity at any other temperature may be computed by the use of the coefficient of cubical expansion, usually assumed to be 0 000054 per degree centigrade. In the purchase and sale of liquids a more important consideration than the temperature of the measures is the temperature of the liquid when measured, for the reason that the large coefficient of expansion of many liquids makes the actual mass of a given volume delivered vary considerably with temperature. For this reason, the custom of buying and selling liquids by weight instead of by measure is recommended. It is further recommended that, when liquids are sold by volume, 68° F or 20° C be adopted as the standard temperature of the liquid.

While the temperature of a weight does not affect its mass, it is nevertheless important that when two weights are compared in air they both be at the same temperature as the air. If there is a difference between the temperature of the air and the weights, convection currents will be set up and the readings of the balance will be thereby affected. Also, since weights are buoyed up by the surrounding air by amounts dependent upon their volumes, it is desirable that the weights of any set be of the same material. If two weights of the same density balance in air of a certain density they will balance in vacuo or in air of a different density. Brass is the material most widely used for standard weights, although platinum is quite commonly used for weights of 1 gram or less. In the absence of any knowledge as to the actual density of weights, those made of brass are assumed to have a density of 8.4 at 0° C, while those of platinum are assumed to have a density of 21.5 at 0° C.

SPELLING AND ABBREVIATION OF UNITS.

The spelling of the names of units adopted by the National Bureau of Standards is that given in the list below. The spelling of the metric units is in accordance with that given in the law of July 28, 1866, legalizing the metric system in the United States. Following the names of each unit in the list below is given the abbreviation which the Bureau has adopted. Attention is called to the following principles: 1. The period is omitted after the abbreviations of the metric units, while it is used after those of the customary system. 2. The exponents, "2" and "3," are used to signify area and volume, respectively, in the case of the metric units instead of the longer prefixes "sq." or "cu." In conformity with this principle the abbreviation for cubic centimeter is "cm3," instead of "c. c" or "c. cm." The term "cubic centimeter" as used in chemical work is, in fact, a misnomer, since the unit actually used is the "milliliter," which has a slightly larger volume. 3. The use of the same abbreviation for both singular and plural is recommended. This practice is already established in expressing metric units and is in accordance with the spirit and chief purpose of abbreviations. 4. It is also suggested that, unless all the text is printed in capital letters, only small letters be used for abbreviations except in the case of A. for acre, where the use of the capital letter is general.

FEET, YARDS, MILES, ACRES, QTS, ETC., WITH METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

(By S. W. Stratton, Director of the United States Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

Feet	Meters	Meters	Feet	Cubic yards	Cubic meters	Cubic meters	Cubic yards	Miles	Kilo-meters	Kilo-meters	Miles
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	0.30480	1	3.28083	1	0.76456	1	1 30794	1	1.6093	1	0.62137
2	.60960	2	6 56167	2	1.52912	2	2 61589	2	3.2187	2	1.24274
3	.91440	3	9 84250	3	2 29368	3	3 92383	3	4 8280	3	1.86411
4	1 21920	4	13.12333	4	3 05824	4	5 23177	4	6 4374	4	2.48548
5	1 52400	5	16 40417	5	3 82280	5	6 53971	5	8 0467	5	3.10685
6	1.82880	6	19 68500	6	4 58736	6	7 84766	6	9 6561	6	3.72822
7	2 13360	7	22 96583	7	5 35192	7	9 15560	7	11 2654	7	4.34959
8	2 43840	8	26 24667	8	6 11648	8	10 46354	8	12 8748	8	4.97096
9	2 74321	9	29 52750	9	6 88104	9	11 77148	9	14 4841	9	5 59233
10	3 04801	10	32 80833	10	7 64559	10	13 07943	10	16 0935	10	6.21370
1	3 35281	1	36 08917	1	8.41015	1	14 38737	1	17 7028	1	6.83507
2	3 65761	2	39 37000	2	9 17471	2	15 69531	2	19 3122	2	7.45644
3	3 96241	3	42 65083	3	9 93927	3	17 00326	3	20 9215	3	8 07781
4	4 26721	4	45 93167	4	10 70383	4	18 31120	4	22 5309	4	8.69918
5	4 57201	5	49 21250	5	11 46839	5	19 61914	5	24.1402	5	9.32055
6	4 87681	6	52 49333	6	12.23295	6	20 92708	6	25 7496	9	9 94192
7	5 18161	7	55 77417	7	12 99751	7	22 23503	7	27 3589	7	10 56329
3	5 48641	8	59 05500	8	13 76207	8	23 54297	8	28 9682	8	11 18466
9	5.79121	9	62 33583	9	14 52663	9	24 85091	9	30.5776	9	11.80603
20	6 09601	20	65 61667	20	15 29119	20	26 15886	20	32 1869	20	12.42740
1	6 40081	1	68 89750	1	16 05575	1	27 46680	1	33 7963	1	13 04877
2	6 70561	2	72 17833	2	16 82031	2	28.77474	2	35 4056	2	13 67014
3	7.01041	3	75.45917	3	17.58487	3	30.08268	3	37.0150	3	14.29151

Naut miles	Kilo-meters	Kilo-meters	Naut. miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres	Liquid quarts	Liters	Liters	Liquid quarts
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	1.8532	1	0 53959	1	0 40469	1	2 47104	1	0 9463	1	1 0567
2	3.7065	2	1 07919	2	0 80937	2	4 94209	2	1 8927	2	2 1134
3	5 5597	3	1 61878	3	1 21406	3	7 41313	3	2 8390	3	3 1701
4	7 4130	4	2 15837	4	1 61875	4	9 88418	4	3 7853	4	4.2268
5	9.2662	5	2 69796	5	2 02344	5	12 35522	5	4.7317	5	5 2836
6	11.1195	6	3 23756	6	2 42812	6	14 82626	6	5.6780	6	6 3403
7	12.9727	7	3 77715	7	2 83281	7	17.29731	7	6 6243	7	7.3970
8	14 8260	8	4 31674	8	3 23750	8	19 76835	8	7 5707	8	8.4537
9	16.6792	9	4.85634	9	3 64219	9	22 23940	9	8.5170	9	9.5104
10	18 5325	10	5 39593	10	4 04687	10	24 71044	10	9.4633	10	10 5671
1	20 3857	1	5 93552	1	4 45156	1	27 18148	1	10 4097	1	11 6238
2	22 2390	2	6 47512	2	4 85625	2	29 65253	2	11 3560	2	12.6805
3	24 0922	3	7 01471	3	5 26093	3	32 12357	3	12.3023	3	13 7372
4	25 9455	4	7 55430	4	5 66562	4	34 59462	4	13 2487	4	14 7939
5	27 7987	5	8 09390	5	6 07031	5	37 06566	5	14 1950	5	15 8507
6	29 6520	6	8 63349	6	6 47500	6	39 53670	6	15 1413	6	16 9074
7	31 5052	7	9 17308	7	6 87968	7	42 00775	7	16 0877	7	17 9641
8	33 3585	8	9 71267	8	7 28437	8	44 47879	8	17 0340	8	19 0208
9	35 2117	9	10 25227	9	7.68906	9	46 94983	9	17.9803	9	20 0775
20	37.0650	20	10 79186	20	8 09375	20	49 42088	20	18 9267	20	21 1342
1	38 9182	1	11 33145	1	8 49843	1	51 89192	1	19 8739	1	22 1909
2	40 7715	2	11 87105	2	8 90312	2	54 36297	2	20 8193	2	23 2476
3	42.6247	3	12.41064	3	9.30781	3	56.83401	3	21.7657	3	24.3043

Gallons	Liters	Liters	Gallons	Pounds	Kilos	Kilos	Pounds	Bush-els	Hecto-liters	Hecto-liters	Bush-els
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	3.7853	1	0 26418	1	0 45359	1	2 2046	1	0 35238	1	2 8378
2	7 5707	2	0 52836	2	90718	2	4 4092	2	0 70477	2	5 6756
3	11 3560	3	0 79253	3	1 36078	3	6 6139	3	1 05715	3	8 5135
4	15 1413	4	1 05671	4	1 81437	4	8 8185	4	1 40953	4	11 3513
5	18 9267	5	1 32089	5	2 26796	5	11.0231	5	1 76192	5	14 1891
6	22.7120	6	1 58507	6	2 72155	6	13 2277	6	2 11430	6	17 0269
7	26 4973	7	1 84924	7	3.17515	7	15 4324	7	2 46668	7	19 8647
8	30 2827	8	2 11342	8	3 62874	8	17 6370	8	2 81907	8	22 7026
9	34.0680	9	2 37760	9	4.08233	9	19.8416	9	3 17145	9	25 5404
10	37 8533	10	2 64178	10	4 53592	10	22 0462	10	3.52383	10	28 3782
1	41 6387	1	2 90595	1	4 98952	1	24.2508	1	3.87622	1	31 2160
2	45 4240	2	3 17013	2	5 44311	2	26.4555	2	4 22860	2	34 0538
3	49 2093	3	3 43431	3	5 89670	3	28.6601	3	4 58098	3	36 8916
4	52.9947	4	3 69849	4	6 35029	4	30.8647	4	4 93337	4	39 7295
5	56 7800	5	3 96266	5	6 80389	5	33.0693	5	5.28575	5	42.5673
6	60 5653	6	4 22684	6	7 25748	6	35 2740	6	5 63813	6	45.4051
7	64 3506	7	4 49102	7	7 71107	7	37.4786	7	5 99052	7	48 2429
8	68 1360	8	4.75520	8	8 16466	8	39.6832	8	6 34290	8	51 0807
9	71.9213	9	5 01937	9	8.61826	9	41.8878	9	6 69528	9	53 9186
20	75 7066	20	5 28355	29	9 07185	20	44.0924	20	7.04767	20	56 7564
1	79 4920	1	5 54773	1	9.52544	1	46.2971	1	7.40005	1	59.5942
2	83 2773	2	5 81191	2	9 97903	2	48.5017	2	7 75243	2	62 4320
3	87 0626	3	6 07608	3	10 43263	3	50.7063	3	8.10482	3	65.2698

TABLES OF INTER-RELATION OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT.

UNITS OF LENGTH.

1 in. = 0.126263 links = 0.083333 ft. = 0 027777 yds. = 0.005050 rds. = 0.001262 chains = 0.000015 miles = 2.540 cms. = 0.025400 meters.

1 link = 7.92 ins. = 0.66 ft. = 0.22 yds. = 0.04 rds = 0.01 chains = 0.000125 miles = 20.116 cms. = 0.201168 meters.

1 ft. = 12 ins. = 1.515152 links = 0.333333 yds. = 0.060606 rds. = 0.0151515 chains = 0.000189 miles = 30.480 cms. = 0.304800 meters.

1 yd. = 36 ins. = 4.54545 links = 3 ft. = 0 181818 rds. = 0.0454545 chains = 0.000568 miles = 91.440 cms. = 0.914401 meters.

1 rd. = 198 ins. = 25 links = 16.5 ft. = 5.5 yds. = 0 25 chains = 0.003125 miles = 502.9210 cms. = 5.029210 meters

1 chain = 792 ins. = 100 links = 66 ft. = 22 yds. = 4 rds. = 0.0125 miles. = 2011.684 cms. = 20.11684 meters.

1 mile = 63360 ins. = 8000 links = 5280 ft = 1760 yds. = 320 rds. = 80 chains = 160934.72 cms. = 1609.-3472 meters.

1 cm. = 0.39 ins. = 0.049709 links = 0.03280833 ft. = 0 010936 yds. = 0.001988 rds. = 0.00049709 chains = 0.0000062 miles = 0.01 meters.

1 meter = 39.37 ins. = 4.970960 links = 3.280833 ft. = 1 093611 yds. = 0 198838 rds. = 0.04970960 chains = 0.0006213 miles = 100 cms.

UNITS OF AREA.

1 sq. in. = 0.0159423 sq. links = 0.00694444 sq. yds. = 0.000025507 sq. rds. = 0.000001 sq. chains = 0.000000159 acres = 0 0000000002491 sq. miles = 6.4516 cms. = 0.000645 sq. meters = 0.000000064 hectares.

1 sq. link = 62.7264 sq. ins. = 0.4356 sq. ft. = 0.0484 sq. yds. = 0.0016 sq. rds. = 0.0001 sq. chains = 0.00001 acres = 0.0000000156 sq. miles = 404.6873 sq. cms. = 0.040468 sq. meters = 0.000004046 hectares.

1 sq. ft. = 144 sq. ins. = 2.295684 sq links = 0.1111111 sq. yds. = 0.00367309 sq. rds. = 0.000229 sq. chains = 0.000022956 acres = 0.0000000358701 sq. miles = 929.0341 sq. cms. = 0.092903 sq. meters = 0.000009290 hectares.

1 sq. yd. = 1296 sq. ins. = 20.6612 sq. links = 9 sq. ft. = 0.03305785 sq. rds. = 0.00206612 sq. chains = 0.000206612 acres = 0.000000322831 sq. miles = 8361.307 sq. cms. = 0.836130 sq. meters = 0.000083613 hectares.

1 sq. rd. = 39204 sq. ins. = 625 sq. links = 272.25 sq. ft = 30 25 sq. yds. = 0.0625 sq. chains = 0.00625 acres = 0.0000097656 sq miles = 252929.5 sq. cms. = 25.29295 sq meters = 0.002529295 hectares.

1 sq. chain = 627264 sq. ins. = 10000 sq. links = 4356 sq. ft. = 484 sq. yds. = 16 sq. rds. = 0.1 acres = 0.00015625 sq. miles = 404687 sq. cms. = 404.6873 sq. meters = 0.0404687 hectares.

1 acre = 6272640 sq. ins. = 100000 sq. links = 43560 sq. ft = 4840 sq. yds. = 160 sq. rds. = 10 sq. chains = 0.0015625 sq. miles = 404687 sq. cms. = 4046.873 sq. meters = 0.404687 hectares.

1 sq. mile = 4014489600 sq. ins. = 64000000 sq. links = 27878400 sq. ft. = 3097600 sq. yds. = 102400 sq rds. = 6400 sq. chains = 640 acres = 2589998470 sq. cms. = 2589998 sq .meters = 258.9998 hectares.

1 sq. cm. = 0.1549997 sq. ins. = 0.00247104 sq. links = 0.00107638 sq. ft. = 0.00011959 sq. yds. = 0.000003953 sq rds. = 0.000000247 sq. chains = 0.000-00002471 acres = 0.000000000003861 sq. miles = 0 0001 sq. meters = 0.00000001 hectares

1 sq. meter = 1549 9969 sq. ins. = 24.7104 sq. links = 10.763087 sq. ft = 1.195985 sq. yds. = 0.0395367 sq. rds. = 0.002471 sq. chains = 0.000247104 acres = 0.0000003861006 sq. miles = 1000 sq. cms. = 0.0001 hectares.

1 hectare = 15499969 sq. ins. = 247104 sq. links = 1076387 sq. ft. = 11959.85 sq. yds. = 395367 sq. rds. = 24.7104 sq. chains = 2.47104 acres = 0.003861-006 sq. miles = 10000000 sq. cms. = 10000 sq. meters.

UNITS OF VOLUME.

1 cu. in = 0.000578704 cu. ft. = 0 00002143347 cu. yds. = 16.387162 cms. = 0.01638716 cu. dms. = 0.00001638716 cu meters.

1 cu. ft. = 1728 cu. ins. = 0.0370370 cu. yds. = 28317.016 cu. cms. = 28.317016 cu. dms. = 0.028317-016 cu. meters.

1 cu. yd. = 46656 cu. ins. = 27 cu. ft. = 764559.4 cu. cms. = 764.5594 cu. dms. = 0 7645594 cu. meters.

1 cu. cm. = 0 06102338 cu. ins. = 0 00003531445 cu. ft. = 0.00000130794 cu. yds. = 0 001 cu. dms. = 0 000001 cu. meters.

1 cu. dm. = 61 02338 cu ins. = 0.03531445 cu. ft. = 0.001307943 cu. yds = 1000 cu. cms. = 0.001 cu. meters.

1 cu. meter = 61023 38 cu. ins. = 35.31445 cu. ft. = 1.3079428 cu. yds. = 1000000 cu. cms. = 1000 cu. dms

UNITS OF CAPACITY—LIQUID MEASURE.

1 minim = 0.01666 fl. dr. = 0 00208 fl. oz. = 0.000520 gills = 0.000130 liq. pts. = 0.00006510 liq. qts. = 0 000016 gals. = 0.06161 ml. = 0.000061 liters = 0.003759 cu. ins.

1 fl. dr. = 60 minims = 0.125 fl. ozs. = 0 03125 gills = 0.007812 liq. pts. = 0.003906 liq. qts. = 0.003976 gals. = 3.69661 mls. = 0.003696 liters = 0.225586 cu. ins.

1 fl. oz. = 480 minims = 8 fl. drs. = 0.25 gills = 0.0625 liq. pts. = 0.03125 liq. qts. = 0.007812 gals. = 29.5729 mls. = 0.029572 liters = 1.80469 cu. ins.

1 gill = 1920 minims = 32 fl. drs. = 4 fl ozs. = 0.25 liq. pts. = 0.125 liq. qts. = 0 03125 gals. = 118.292 mls. = 0 118292 liters = 7.21875 cu. ins.

1 liq. pt. = 7680 minims = 128 fl. drs. = 16 fl. ozs = 4 gills = 0.5 liq. qts. = 0.125 gals. = 473.167 mls. = 0.473167 liters = 28.875 cu. ins.

1 liq. qt. = 15360 minims = 256 fl. drs. = 32 fl. ozs. = 8 gills = 2 liq pts. = 0.25 gals. = 946333 mls. = 0 946333 liters = 57.75 cu. ins.

1 gal. = 61440 minims = 1024 fl. drs. = 128 fl. ozs. = 32 gills = 8 liq. pts. = 4 liq. qts = 3785.332 mls. = 3 785332 liters = 231 cu. ins

1 ml = 16.231 minims = 0.27051 fl. drs = 0 0338147 fl. ozs. = 0 008453 gills = 0.002113 liq. pts. = 0.0010567 liq qts. = 0.000264 gals. = 0 001 liters = 0.061025 cu. ins.

1 liter = 16231.1 minims = 270.518 fl. drs. = 33.8147 fl. ozs. = 8.45368 gills. = 2 11342 liq. pts = 1.05671 liq. qts. = 0.264178 gals. = 1000 mls. = 61 0250 cu. ins.

1 cu. in. = 265 974 minims = 4.43290 fl. drs. = 0.554113 fl. ozs. = 0 138528 gills = 0.0346320 liq. pts. = 0.0173160 liq. qts. = 0.004329 gals. = 16.3867 mls. = 0 0163867 liters.

UNITS OF CAPACITY DRY MEASURE.

1 dry pt. = 0.5 dry qts. = 0.0625 pks. = 0.015625 bu. = 0.550599 liters = 0.055060 dkl. = 33.6003125 cu. ins.

1 dry qt. = 2 dry pts. = 0.125 pks. = 0.03125 bu. = 1.101198 liters = 0.110120 dkl. = 67.200625 cu. ins.

1 pk. = 16 dry pts. = 8 dry qts. = 0.25 bu. = 8 80958 liters = 0.880958 dkl. = 537 605 cu. ins.

1 bu. = 64 dry pts. = 32 dry qts. = 4 pks. = 35.2383 liters = 3.52383 dkl. = 2150.42 cu. ins.

1 liter = 1.81620 dry pts. = 0 908102 dry qts. = 0.113513 pks. = 0.028378 bu. = 0.1 dkl. = 61.0250 cu. ins.

1 dkl. = 18.1620 dry pts. = 9.08102 dry qts. = 1.13513 pks. = 0.28378 bu. = 10 liters = 610.250 cu ins.

1 cu. in. = 0.0297616 dry pts = 0 0148808 dry qts. = 0 00186010 pks. = 0.000465025 bu. = 0.0163867 liters = 0.00163867 dkl.

UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS.

1 gr. = 0.05 apoth. scruples = 0.041666 dwt. = 0.03657143 Av. dr. = 0.016666 apoth. dr. = 0.002285 Av. oz. = 0.002083 apoth or troy ozs. = 0.000173 apoth or troy lbs. = 0.000142 Av. lbs. = 64.798 mgs. = 0.064798 grams = 0.000064 kgs.

1 apoth. scruple = 20 grs. = 0.833333 dwt. = 0.7314286 av. drs. = 0.333333 apoth. drs. = 0.045714 av. ozs. = 0.041666 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.003473 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0 002857 av. lbs. = 1295.9784 mgs. = 1.295978 grams = 0.001295 kgs.

UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS—*Continued.*

1 dwt. = 24 grs. = 1.2 apoth. scruples = 0.8777143 av. drs. = 0.4 apoth. drs. = 0.054857 av. ozs. = 0.05 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.004166 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.003428 av. lbs. = 1555.1740 mgs. = 1.555174 grams = 0 001555 kgs.

1 av. dr. = 27.34375 grs. = 1.367187 apoth. scruples = 1.139323 dwt. = 0.455729 apoth. drs. = 0.0625 av. ozs. = 0.056966 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.004747 apoth or troy ozs. = 0.003906 av. lbs. = 1771.8454 mgs. = 1.771845 grams = 0.001771 kgs.

1 apoth. dr. = 60 grs. = 3 apoth. scruples = 2.5 dwt. = 2.194286 av. drs. = 0.137142 av. ozs. = 0.125 apoth or troy ozs. = 0.010416 apoth or troy lbs. = 0.008571 av. lbs. = 3887.9351 mgs. = 3.887935 grams = 0 003887 kgs.

1 av. oz. = 437.5 grs. = 21 875 apoth. scruples = 18.22917 dwt. = 16. av. drs. = 7.29166 apoth drs. = 0.911458 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.075954 apoth or troy lbs. = 0 0625 av. lbs. = 28349.527 mgs. = 28.349527 grams = 0.028349 kgs.

1 apoth. or troy oz. = 480 grs. = 24 apoth scruples = 20 dwt. = 17.55428 av. drs. = 8 apoth. drs. = 1.097142 apoth ozs. = 0.083333 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.068571 av. lbs. = 31103.481 mgs. = 31.103481 grams = 0.031-103 kgs.

1 apoth. or troy lb. = 576 grs. = 288 apoth. scruples = 240 dwt. = 210 6514 av. drs. = 96 apoth. drs. = 13.165714 av. ozs. = 12 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.8228571 av. lbs. = 373241.77 mgs. = 373.24177 grams = 0.373-241 kgs.

1 av. lb. = 7000 grs. = 350 apoth. scruples = 291.6667 dwt. = 256 av. drs. = 116.6667 apoth drs. = 16 av. ozs. = 14.583333 apoth. or troy ozs. = 1.215277 apoth. or troy lbs. = 453592.427 mgs. = 453.59242 grams = 0.453592 kgs.

1 mg. = 0.015432 grs. = 0.0007716 apoth. scruples = 0.00064301 dwt. = 0.0005643833 av. drs. = 0.000257 apoth. drs. = 0.000035 av. ozs. = 0.000032 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.000.002 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.000002 av. lbs. = 0.001 grams = 0.000001 kgs.

1 gram = 15.432356 grs. = 0.771618 apoth. scruples = 0.64301485 dwt. = 0.5643833 av. drs. = 0.257205 apoth. drs. = 0.035273 av. ozs. = 0.0321507 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.002679 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.002204 av. lbs. = 1000 mgs. = 0 001 kgs.

1 kg. = 15432.356 grs. = 771.6178 apoth. scruples = = 643.01485 dwt. = 564.38332 av. drs. = 257.20594 apoth. drs = 35.27396 av. ozs. = 32.150742 apoth. or troy ozs. = 2.679228 apoth. or troy lbs. = 2.204622 av. lbs. = 1000000 mgs. = 1000 grams.

UNITS OF MASS GREATER THAN AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES.

1 av. oz. = 0.0625 av lbs. = 0.000625 short cwt. = 0.00003125 short tons = 0.00002790179 long tons = 0.02834953 kgs = 0.00002834953 metric tons.

1 av. lb. = 16 av. ozs. = 0.01 short cwt. = 0.0005 short tons = 0.0004464286 long tons = 0 4535924277 kgs. = 0 00045359243 metric tons.

1 short cwt. = 1600 av. ozs. = 100 av. lbs. = 0.05 short tons = 0.04464286 long tons = 45.359243 kgs = 0.045359243 metric tons.

1 short ton = 32000 av. ozs. = 2000 av. lbs. = 20 short cwt. = 0.8928571 long tons = 907.18486 kgs. = 0.90718486 metric tons.

1 long ton = 35840 av. ozs. = 2240 av. lbs. = 22.4 short cwt. = 1.12 short tons = 1016.04704 kgs. = 1.01604704 metric tons.

1 kg. = 35.273957 av. ozs. = 2.20462234 av. lbs. = 0.022046223 short cwt. = 0.0011023112 short tons = 0 0009842064 long tons = 0.001 metric tons.

1 metric ton = 35273.957 av ozs. = 2204.62234 av. lbs. = 22.046223 short cwt. = 1.1023112 short tons = 0.98420640 long tons = 1000 kgs.

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS, 1 TO 9.

Inches.	Millimeters.	Yards.	Meters.	Rods.	Meters.	Square Inches.	Sq. Centimeters.	Square Feet.	Square Meters.
0.039 37	= 1	1	= 0 914 402	0.198 838	= 1	0.155 00	= 1	1	= 0.092 90
0.078 74	= 2	2	= 1 828 804	0 397 677	= 2	0.310 00	= 2	2	= 0.185 81
0 118 11	= 3	3	= 2 743 205	0.596 515	= 3	0.465 00	= 3	3	= 0.278 71
0.157 48	= 4	4	= 3 657 607	0 795 354	= 4	0.620 00	= 4	4	= 0.371 61
0.196 85	= 5	5	= 4 572 009	0 994 192	= 5	0.775 00	= 5	5	= 0.464 52
0.236 22	= 6	6	= 5 486 411	1 193 030	= 6	0.930 00	= 6	6	= 0 557 42
0.275 59	= 7	7	= 6 400 813	1 391 869	= 7	1.085 00	= 7	7	= 0 650 32
0 314 96	= 8	8	= 7 315 215	1 590 707	= 8	1.240 00	= 8	8	= 0 743 23
0.354 33	= 9	9	= 8.229 616	1 789 545	= 9	1.395 00	= 9	9	= 0 836 13
1	= 25.4001	1 033 611	= 1	1	= 5.029 21	1	= 6 452	10 764	= 1
2	= 50.8001	2.187 222	= 2	2	= 10.058 42	2	= 12 903	21.528	= 2
3	= 76.2002	3 280 833	= 3	3	= 15 087 63	3	= 19 355	32.292	= 3
4	= 101 6002	4.374 444	= 4	4	= 20.116 84	4	= 25.807	43.055	= 4
5	= 127 0003	5.468 056	= 5	5	= 25 146 05	5	= 32.258	53.819	= 5
6	= 152 4003	6.561 667	= 6	6	= 30 175 26	6	= 38 710	64.583	= 6
7	= 177 8004	7 655 278	= 7	7	= 35.204 47	7	= 45.161	75.347	= 7
8	= 203.2004	8 748 889	= 8	8	= 40 233 68	8	= 51 613	86 111	= 8
9	= 228.6005	9.842 500	= 9	9	= 45.262 89	9	= 58.065	96.875	= 9

Square Yards.	Square Meters.	Square Miles.	Sq Kilometers.	Cubic Inches	Cu Centimeters	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Meters.	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Meters.
1	= 0 8361	0.3861	= 1	0 061 02	= 1	1	= 0 028 317	1	= 0 7646
2	= 1 6723	0 7722	= 2	0.122 05	= 2	2	= 0.056 634	2	= 1 5291
3	= 2 5084	1 1583	= 3	0 183 07	= 3	3	= 0 084 951	3	= 2 2937
4	= 3.3445	1 5444	= 4	0 244 09	= 4	4	= 0.113 268	4	= 3 0582
5	= 4.1807	1 9305	= 5	0 305 12	= 5	5	= 0.141 585	5	= 3.8228
6	= 5.0168	2.3166	= 6	0 366 14	= 6	6	= 0 169 902	6	= 4.5874
7	= 5 8529	2.7027	= 7	0.427 16	= 7	7	= 0.198 219	7	= 5 3519
8	= 6 6890	3.0888	= 8	0 488 19	= 8	8	= 0 226 536	8	= 6.1165
9	= 7.5252	3.4749	= 9	0.549 21	= 9	9	= 0.254 853	9	= 6.8810
1	.1960 = 1	1	= 2 5900	1	= 16 3872	35 314	= 1	1	3079 = 1
2	.3920 = 2	2	= 5.1800	2	= 32.7743	70.629	= 2	2	6159 = 2
3	.5880 = 3	3	= 7 7700	3	= 49.1615	105 943	= 3	3	9238 = 3
4	.7839 = 4	4	= 10.3600	4	= 65 5486	141 258	= 4	5	2318 = 4
5	.9799 = 5	5	= 12 9500	5	= 81 9358	176.572	= 5	6	5397 = 5
7	.1759 = 6	6	= 15 5400	6	= 98 3230	211.887	= 6	7	8477 = 6
8	.3719 = 7	7	= 18 1300	7	= 114.7101	247 201	= 7	9	1556 = 7
9	.5679 = 8	8	= 20 7200	8	= 131.0973	282.516	= 8	10	4635 = 8
10	.7639 = 9	9	= 23.3100	9	= 147.4845	317.830	= 9	11	.7715 = 9

Cubic Inches. Liters	Cubic Feet. Liters	U.S Fluid Drams. Milliliters.	U.S. Fluid Ounces. Milliliters.	U.S. Dry Quarts. Liters.
1 = 0 016 386 7	1 = 28 316	0 270 52 = 1	0 033 815 = 1	0 9081 = 1
2 = 0.032 773 4	2 = 56 633	0 541 04 = 2	0.067 629 = 2	1 8162 = 2
3 = 0.049 160 2	3 = 84 949	0 811 55 = 3	0 101 444 = 3	2 7243 = 3
4 = 0 065 546 9	4 = 113.265	1 082 07 = 4	0.135 259 = 4	3.6324 = 4
5 = 0.081 933 6	5 = 141 581	1 352 59 = 5	0.169 074 = 5	4 5405 = 5
6 = 0.098 320 3	6 = 169.898	1 623 11 = 6	0 202 888 = 6	5 4486 = 6
7 = 0.114 707 0	7 = 198 214	1 893 63 = 7	0 236 703 = 7	6 3567 = 7
8 = 0.131 093 8	8 = 226 530	2 164 14 = 8	0 270 518 = 8	7.2648 = 8
9 = 0.147 480 5	9 = 254.846	2.434 66 = 9	0.304 333 = 9	8 1729 = 9
61.025 = 1	0 035 315 = 1	1 = 3 6966	1 = 29 573	1 = 1 1012
122.050 = 2	0.070 631 = 2	2 = 7 3932	2 = 59 146	2 = 2 2024
183 075 = 3	0.105 946 = 3	3 = 11 0898	3 = 88.719	3 = 3 3036
244 100 = 4	0.141 262 = 4	4 = 14 7865	4 = 118 292	4 = 4 4048
305 125 = 5	0.176 577 = 5	5 = 18 4831	5 = 147 865	5 = 5 5060
366 150 = 6	0 211 892 = 6	6 = 22 1797	6 = 177 437	6 = 6.6072
427 175 = 7	0.247 208 = 7	7 = 25 8763	7 = 207 010	7 = 7.7084
488 200 = 8	0 282 523 = 8	8 = 29.5729	8 = 236 583	8 = 8 8096
549.225 = 9	0.317 839 = 9	9 = 33.2695	9 = 266.156	9 = 9.9108

U. S. Pecks. Liters.	Grains. Grams.	Apoth. Drams. Grams.	Troy Ounces. Grams.	Avoirdupois Ozs. Grams.
0.113 51 = 1	1 = 0 064 799	0 257 21 = 1	0 032 151 = 1	0 035 274 = 1
0.227 03 = 2	2 = 0 129 598	0 514 41 = 2	0.064 301 = 2	0.070 548 = 2
0 340 54 = 3	3 = 0.194 397	0 771 62 = 3	0 096 452 = 3	0 105 822 = 3
0 454 05 = 4	4 = 0.259 196	1 028 82 = 4	0 128 603 = 4	0 141 096 = 4
0 567 56 = 5	5 = 0.323 995	1 286 03 = 5	0 160 754 = 5	0 176 370 = 5
0.681 08 = 6	6 = 0.388 794	1 543 24 = 6	0.192 904 = 6	0 211 644 = 6
0 794 59 = 7	7 = 0.453 592	1 800 44 = 7	0 225 055 = 7	0 246 918 = 7
0.908 10 = 8	8 = 0.518 391	2 057 65 = 8	0 257 206 = 8	0.282 192 = 8
1.021 61 = 9	9 = 0.583 190	2.314 85 = 9	0.289 357 = 9	0 317 466 = 9
1 = 8.810	15.4324 = 1	1 = 3 8879	1 = 31 103	1 = 28 350
2 = 17.619	30.8647 = 2	2 = 7 7759	2 = 62 207	2 = 56 699
3 = 26.429	46.2971 = 3	3 = 11 6638	3 = 93 310	3 = 85 049
4 = 35.238	61.7294 = 4	4 = 15 5517	4 = 124 414	4 = 113 398
5 = 44.048	77.1618 = 5	5 = 19 4397	5 = 155 517	5 = 141 748
6 = 52.857	92.5941 = 6	6 = 23 3276	6 = 186 621	6 = 170 097
7 = 61.667	108 0265 = 7	7 = 27 2155	7 = 217.724	7 = 198.447
8 = 70.477	123 4589 = 8	8 = 31 1035	8 = 248.828	8 = 226 796
9 = 79.286	138.8912 = 9	9 = 34.9914	9 = 279.931	9 = 255.146

LENGTH—HUNDREDTHS OF AN INCH TO MILLIMETERS.

From 1 to 99 Hundredths

Hundredths of an in.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	2 254	0.508	0 762	1 016	1 270	1 524	1.778	2.032	2 286
10	2.540	2.794	3.048	3 302	3 556	3 810	4 064	4 318	4 572	4 826
20	5 080	5.334	5 588	5.842	6 096	6 350	6 604	6 858	7.112	7.366
30	7.620	7.874	8.128	8.382	8 636	8 890	9 144	9 398	9.652	9 906
40	10.160	10.414	10 668	10.922	11.176	11.430	11 684	11 938	12.192	12.446
50	12 700	12.954	13.208	13 462	13.716	13.970	14 224	14 478	14 732	14 986
60	15 240	15 494	15.748	16.002	16 256	16.510	16 764	17.018	17.272	17.526
70	17 780	18 034	18.288	18 542	18.796	19.050	19 304	19 558	19 812	20 066
80	20 320	20.574	20 828	21 082	21.336	21 590	21 844	22 098	22 352	22 606
90	22.860	23.114	23.368	23.622	23.876	24.130	24.384	24.638	24.892	25.146

LENGTH—MILLIMETERS TO DECIMALS OF AN INCH.

From 1 to 99 Units

Millimeters.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	0 0393	0 0787	0.1181	0.1574	0.1968	0.2362	0.2755	0.3149	0.3543
10	0 3937	.4330	.4724	5118	.5511	.5905	6299	.6692	.7086	7480
20	7874	.8267	.8661	9055	.9448	.9842	1 0236	1.0692	1.1023	1.1417
30	1 1811	1 2204	1 2598	1 2992	1.3385	1 3779	1.4173	1.4566	1 4960	1 5354
40	1 5748	1.6141	1.6535	1.6929	1.7322	1.7716	1.8110	1.8503	1.8897	1 9291
50	1 9685	2.0078	2.0472	2.0866	2 1259	2.1653	2.2047	2 2440	2 2834	2.3228
60	2 3622	2.4015	2 4409	2.4803	2 5196	2 5590	2.5984	2 6377	2 6771	2.7165
70	2 7559	2.7952	2 8346	2.8740	2 9133	2 9527	2.9921	3.0314	3.0708	3.1102
80	3 1496	3.1889	3 2283	3 2677	3 3070	3 3464	3 3858	3 4251	3 4645	3 5039
90	3.5433	3.5826	3.6220	3.6614	3.7007	3.7401	3.7795	3.8188	3.8582	3.8976

Though the figures in the above table do not extend beyond 99 units they serve as a full and sufficient basis for calculations extending to any degree beyond. The same statement is applicable to any of the metric tables printed in this Almanac.

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE U. S.

Troy Pounds.	Avoirdupois Lbs	Kilograms.	Short Tons.	Long Tons.	Metric Tons.
1	0 822 857	0 373 24	0 000 411 43	0.000 367 35	0.000 373 24
2	1.645 71	0 746 48	0.000 822 86	0.000 734 69	0 000 746 48
3	2.468 57	1 119 73	0 001 234 29	0.001 102 04	0 001 119 73
4	3.291 43	1 492 97	0 001 645 71	0 001 469 39	0.001 492 97
5	4.114 29	1 866 21	0.002 057 14	0 001 836 73	0.001 866 21
6	4.937 14	2 239 45	0 002 468 57	0 002 204 08	0.002 239 45
7	5 760 00	2 612 69	0 002 880 00	0 002 571 43	0 002 612 69
8	6 582 86	2.985 93	0 003 291 43	0 002 938 78	0.002 985 93
9	7.405 71	3 359 18	0.003 702 86	0 003 306 12	0.003 359 18
1.215 28	1	0 453 59	0.0005	0 000 446 43	0.000 453 09
2.430 56	2	0 907 18	0 0010	0 000 892 86	0.000 907 18
3 645 83	3	1.360 78	0.0015	0 001 339 29	0.001 360 78
4.861 11	4	1 814 37	0 0020	0 001 785 71	0 001 814 37
6 076 39	5	2.267 96	0.0025	0 002 232 14	0 002 267 96
7.291 67	6	2.721 55	0 0030	0 002 678 57	0 002 721 55
8 506 94	7	3.175 15	0 0035	0.003 125 00	0.003 175 15
9 722 22	8	3 628 74	0 0040	0 003 571 43	0 003 628 74
10 937 50	9	4.082 33	0.0045	0 004 017 86	0 004 082 33
2 679 23	2.204 62	1	0.001 102 31	0.000 984 21	0 001
5 358 46	4.409 24	2	0 002 204 62	0.001 968 41	0.002
8 037 69	6.613 87	3	0 003 306 93	0.002 952 62	0.003
10 716 91	8 818 49	4	0.004 409 24	0.003 936 83	0.004
13 937 50	11 023 11	5	0 005 511 56	0.004 921 03	0.005
16 075 37	13.227 73	6	0 006 613 87	0.005 905 24	0.006
18 754 60	15.432 36	7	0.007 716 18	0.006 889 44	0.007
21 433 83	17.636 98	8	0.008 818 49	0.007 873 65	0.008
24 113 06	19.841 60	9	0.009 920 80	0.008 857 86	0.009
2430.56	2000	907 18	1	0.892 87	0.907 18
4861 11	4000	1814.37	2	1.785 71	1.814 37
7291 67	6000	2721 55	3	2.678 57	2.721 55
9722 22	8000	3628.74	4	3.571 43	3.628 74
12 152 78	10 000	4535 92	5	4.464 29	4.535 92
14 583 33	12 000	5443.11	6	5.357 14	5.443 11
17 013.89	14 000	6350 29	7	6.250 00	6.350 29
19 444.44	16 000	7257.48	8	7.142 86	7.257 48
21 375 00	18 000	8164.66	9	8.030 71	8.164 66
2722 22	2240	1016 05	1 12	1	1.016 05
5444 44	4480	2032 09	2.24	2	2.032 09
8166 67	6720	3048 14	3 36	3	3.048 14
10 888 89	8960	4064 19	4 48	4	4 064 19
13 611 11	1 200	5080 24	5.60	5	5.080 24
16 333.33	13 440	6096.28	6.72	6	6.096 28
19 055 56	15 680	7112 32	7.84	7	7.112 32
21 777 78	17 920	8128 38	8 69	8	8.128 38
24 500.00	20 160	9144 42	10.08	9	9.144 42
2679 23	2204.62	1000	1 102 31	0 984 21	1
5358 46	4409 24	2000	2 204 62	1.968 41	2
8037.69	6613.87	3000	3.306 93	2 952 62	3
10 716.91	8818.49	4000	4.409 24	3.936 83	4
13 937.50	11 023.11	5000	5.511 56	4.921 03	5
16 075 37	13 227 73	6000	6 613 87	5 905 24	6
18 754.60	15 432 36	7000	7 716 18	6 889 44	7
21 433.83	17 636 98	8000	8 818 49	7.873 65	8
24 113.06	19 841.60	9000	9.920 80	8.857 86	9

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

Francs Per Kilogram	Dollars Per Avs. Pound.	Francs Per Meter.	Dollars Per Yard	Francs Per Liter.	Dollars Per U. S. Liq. Gal.	Francs Per Hectoliter.	Dollars Per Bushel.	Shillings Per Brit. Imp Gal.	Dollars Per U. S. Liq Gal.
1 =	0.088	1 =	0 176	1 =	0 731	1 =	0 068	1 =	0 203
2 =	0 175	2 =	0 353	2 =	1 461	2 =	0 136	2 =	0 405
3 =	0 263	3 =	0 529	3 =	2 192	3 =	0 204	3 =	0 608
4 =	0 350	4 =	0 706	4 =	2 922	4 =	0 272	4 =	0 810
5 =	0 438	5 =	0 882	5 =	3.653	5 =	0 340	5 =	1 013
6 =	0 525	6 =	1 059	6 =	4 383	6 =	0 408	6 =	1.216
7 =	0 613	7 =	1 235	7 =	5.114	7 =	0 476	7 =	1.418
8 =	0 700	8 =	1 412	8 =	5.845	8 =	0.544	8 =	1.621
9 =	0.788	9 =	1 588	9 =	6 575	9 =	0.612	9 =	1 824
11.423 =	1	5 666 =	1	1 369 =	1	14.704 =	1	4 936 =	1
22.846 =	2	11 333 =	2	2 738 =	2	29 407 =	2	9 871 =	2
34 269 =	3	16 999 =	3	4 106 =	3	44 111 =	3	14 807 =	3
45.692 =	4	22 666 =	4	5 475 =	4	58.815 =	4	19 742 =	4
57 115 =	5	28 332 =	5	6 844 =	5	73 519 =	5	24 678 =	5
68 537 =	6	33 998 =	6	8 213 =	6	88 222 =	6	29 613 =	6
79.960 =	7	39 665 =	7	9 582 =	7	102 926 =	7	34 549 =	7
91 383 =	8	45 331 =	8	10 950 =	8	117 630 =	8	39 484 =	8
102.806 =	9	50.997 =	9	12 319 =	9	132.334 =	9	44.420 =	9

COMPARISON OF PRICES—*Continued.*

Marks Per Kilogram.	Dollars Per Avs. Pound.	Marks Per Meter.	Dollars Per Yard.	Marks Per Liter.	Dollars Per U. S. Liq. Gal	Marks Per Hectoliter.	Dollars Per Bushel.	Shillings Per Brit. Bushel.	Dollars Per U. S. Bushel.
1	= 0.108	1	= 0 218	1	= 0 901	1	= 0.084	1	= 0.236
2	= 0 216	2	= 0 435	2	= 1 802	2	= 0 168	2	= 0 472
3	= 0.324	3	= 0.653	3	= 2.703	3	= 0 252	3	= 0 707
4	= 0.432	4	= 0 871	4	= 3 604	4	= 0.335	4	= 0.943
5	= 0.540	5	= 1.088	5	= 4 505	5	= 0.419	5	= 1.179
6	= 0.648	6	= 1.306	6	= 5.405	6	= 0 503	6	= 1 415
7	= 0 756	7	= 1 523	7	= 6 306	7	= 0 587	7	= 1.650
8	= 0.864	8	= 1 741	8	= 7 207	8	= 0.671	8	= 1.886
9	= 0.972	9	= 1.959	9	= 8.108	9	= 0.755	9	= 2.122
9.263	= 1	4.595	= 1	1 110	= 1	11 924	= 1	4.241	= 1
18.526	= 2	9.190	= 2	2 220	= 2	23.847	= 2	8.483	= 2
27.789	= 3	13.785	= 3	3 330	= 3	35.771	= 3	12.724	= 3
37.052	= 4	18.380	= 4	4 440	= 4	47.694	= 4	16.966	= 4
46.316	= 5	22 975	= 5	5 550	= 5	59.618	= 5	21.207	= 5
55.579	= 6	27.570	= 6	6 660	= 6	71 542	= 6	25.449	= 6
64.842	= 7	32.165	= 7	7 770	= 7	83.465	= 7	29.690	= 7
74 105	= 8	36.760	= 8	8 880	= 8	95.389	= 8	33.932	= 8
83.368	= 9	41.355	= 9	9.990	= 9	107.312	= 9	38,173	= 9

CARE OF THE EYES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

By Wm. Merle Carhart, M. D., Bureau of Child Hygiene, N. Y. City Dept. of Health.

One of the most important things in a child's school life is the comfortable and efficient use of his eyes for his work in school. Nothing handicaps a child's progress in education more than poor eyesight. It is often a waste of time to send a child to school when he is unable to keep up with his class because of defective vision. Quite a large proportion of the children who are left back in school and forced to go over a term a second time are those whose sight could easily be corrected with proper glasses. There are several varieties of defective eyesight which are found among school children.

The most common variety is excessive farsightedness, or hypermetropia as it is technically called. In this variety, the child's eyes are naturally focused for distant vision, and in order to see at all clearly any length of time for reading and writing, certain little muscles within the eyeball must change the optical focus of the eyes and bring it nearer. This intensive and involuntary effort to accommodate the sight for near means a constant eyestrain if the farsightedness or hypermetropia is at all great in amount. A small amount of farsightedness seems natural to most children, and is easily borne under ordinary circumstances, without causing any sensations of eyestrain. Unfortunately, school life demands the use of the eyes for near work for quite a number of hours each day, and therefore many children even with moderate farsightedness require glasses in school to help the little muscles of accommodation within the eyeball to hold the optical focus near enough for clear vision without eyestrain while reading and writing in school.

Another variety of defective eyesight, fortunately less common here in America, is nearsightedness or myopia. The myopic child does not see clearly for distance, but can see clearly for near by holding his book or paper close to his eyes. The nearsighted eye is, however, always a weak eye and often a diseased eye, and hence using such an eye excessively for school work tends to cause the nearsightedness to become worse and worse. By the timely use of glasses, this tendency to what is called progressive myopia, can be usually checked or avoided. In addition, the use of proper glasses restores the distant vision in many cases to approximately normal sight.

A third variety of defective eyesight is what is called astigmatism. Astigmatism is an irregular shape of the eyeball, so that the eyeball is flattened in one direction more than in other directions. The most frequent form of astigmatism found in children is that in which the front part of the eyeball is flattened from above downwards, but the eyeball can be distorted from its normally spherical shape at almost any conceivable axis. This distortion of the shape of the eyeball causes the rays of light to be diffused over a considerable area of the back part of the interior of the eyeball, which we call the retina, instead of being brought to a sharp central focus, as is required for clear vision. In order to prevent the blurred vision caused by astigmatism, the little muscles of accommodation must contract constantly and effect a correction of this astigmatic distortion of the eyeball. Since the accommodative effort to obtain clear vision is exerted in one direction only, rather than symmetrically, as in hypermetropia, astigmatism is very apt to bring on headaches, red lids and other severe symptoms of eyestrain to a greater degree than occurs in simple farsightedness without astigmatism. In most instances, astigmatism is found to occur in eyes which are also either farsighted or nearsighted, but it can occur in eyes which are otherwise normal. Continued use of the eyes for a long time at close work is harmful to a child even with perfect eyes.

TEST LIST OF WORDS TO DEFINE.

(By Prof. Lewis M. Terman of Stanford Univ.)

orange	mellow	insure	coinage	philanthropy	retroactive
bonfire	pork	stave	mosaic	irony	achromatic
roar	impolite	regard	bewail	lotus	ambergris
gown	plumbing	nerve	disproportionate	drabble	casuistry
tap	outward	crunch	dilapidated	harpy	paleology
scorch	lecture	juggler	charter	embody	perfunctory
puddle	dungeon	majesty	conscientious	infuse	precipitancy
envelop	southern	brunette	avarice	flaunt	theosophy
straw	noticeable	snip	artless	declivity	piscatorial
rule	muzzle	apish	priceless	fen	sudorific
haste	quake	sportive	swaddle	ochre	parterre
afloat	civil	hysterics	tolerate	exaltation	homunculus
eyelash	treasury	Mars	gelatinous	incrustation	cameo
copper	reception	repose	depredation	laity	shagreen
health	ramble	shrewd	promontory	selectman	limpet
curse	skill	forfeit	frustrate	sapient	complot
guitar	misuse	peculiarity	milksop		

Ability to give seventy-five definitions from the above list indicates the possession of a working vocabulary of 13,500 words according to the professor.

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6¼ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 feet.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3 58+ cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80.
The denarius = 14.35+ cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39+ cents.
The drachma = 14.35+ cents
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00.
The Greek stater was worth $4; the Persian, $5.35. Each coin was of silver, composed of 20 drachma, each drachma equal in value to 19½ cents, American money.

The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. The Greek stater weighed 134.75 grains avoirdupois. The Roman aureus was worth $4 50.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 Manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

ELECTRICAL UNITS AND THEIR POPULAR DEFINITIONS.

THE watt is the unit expressing electrical energy as horsepower (hp) represents energy in mechanics. It is the sum of the volt (pressure) times ampere (rate of flow). Thus 2 volts times 2 amperes would give you 4 watts. Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or say 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to 1⅓ horsepower.

The horsepower represents the energy required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds—1 foot in 1 minute or 550 lbs. 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a material which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure. For example, 1,000 feet of copper wire of 10 gauge has just 1 ohm of resistance and allows the flow of 1 ampere at 1 volt.

FOREIGN MONEY UNITS OF VALUE.

English Money: 4 farthings—1 penny (*d*); 12 pence—1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings—1 pound (£). 21 shillings—one guinea; 5 shillings—one crown. **French Money:** 100 centimes—1 franc. **German Money:** 100 pfennig—1 mark. **Russian Money:** 100 copecks—1 ruble. **Austro-Hungarian Money:** 100 heller—1 krone (crown).

For United States equivalents see "Foreign Coins valued in U. S. Money" in index.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

R (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; ss, ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce. ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q S., as much as sufficient; Ft Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq , water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv , powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil , dilute; Filt., filter; Lot , a wash; Garg , a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m." The basis of measurement adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½	Point	18 ems	5½	Point	16 ems	7	Point	14 ems	9	Point	13 ems
5	Point	17 ems	6	Point	15 ems	8	Point	14 ems	10	Point	13 ems
11	Point	13 ems	12	Point	13 ems						

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	VI	6	XI	11	XVI	16	XXX	30	LXXX		CCC	300	DCCC	800
II	2	VII	7	XII	12	XVII	17	XL	40	or XXC	80	CCCC	400	CM	900
III	3	VIII	8	XIII	13	XVIII	18	L	50	XC	90	D	500	M	1000
IV	4	IX	9	XIV	14	XIX	19	LX	60	C	100	DC	600	MM	2000
V	5	X	10	XV	15	XX	20	LXX	70	CC	200	DCC	700		

KNOTS AND MILES.

THE **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet. The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet. The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles	4 knots	= 4.606 miles	20 knots	= 23.030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots	= 2.303 miles	5 knots	= 5.757 miles	25 knots	= 28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 3.454 miles	10 knots	= 11.515 miles	6 feet	= 1 fathom		

THE ENGLISH OR AMERICAN MILE VS, OTHERS.

	English Mile.	English Geog.M.	French Kilom.	German Geog.M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0 213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1 738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometer.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0 094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4 000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0 100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile.....	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3 458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0 948	1.000	1.419	2 224
Danish Mile.....	4 682	4 062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

The English Statute Mile is the same as the American—1,760 yds., or 5,280 ft.

U. S. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt ; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year

BRITISH MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

THE British imperial bushel is about 3 per cent. larger then the U. S. standard bushel. The former contains 2219 36 cubic inches, and is defined as the volume of 80 pounds of pure water, at 62° F, when weighed against brass weights in air at a pressure of 30 inches of mercury; while the latter measure contains 2150 42 cubic inches. The English ton is 2,240 lbs avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton, of the United States. The English huudredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The English stone equals one-eighth hundredweight of 112 lbs., or 14 lbs. avoirdupois.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836; 10 lbs. of water =. 277.123 cubic inches.

NAMES.		Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States' Equivalents.
4 gills	= 1 pint.	1.25		34 66	0 56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints	= 1 quart	2.5		69 32	1.13586	1 20032 " quarts.
2 quarts	= 1 pottle	5		138.64	2 27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles	= 1 gallon	10		277 27	4 54346	1 20032 " gallons.
2 gallons	= 1 peck..	20	Dry measure	554 55	9 08692	1 03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel	80		2219.36	36.34766	1 03152 " bushels.
4 bushels	= 1 coomb.	320		8872.77	145 39062	4 12606 " "
2 coombs	= 1 quarter.....	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

PHILIPPINE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	=	.927 inch.	1 libra (16 onzo)	=	1 0144 lb. av.
1 pie	=	11.125 inches.	1 arroba	=	25.360 lb. av.
1 vara	=	33.375 inches.	1 catty (16 tael)	=	1.394 lb. av.
1 gantah	=	.8796 gallon.	1 pecul (100 catty)	=	139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	=	21,991 gallons.			

GRAIN AND SEED BUSHEL MEASURE.

SHOWING THE LEGAL NUMBER OF POUNDS PER BUSHEL.

	Illinois.	Indiana.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Ohio.	Minnesota.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Iowa.	Missouri.	Nebraska.	Kansas.	Oklahoma.	Texas.	Arkansas.	New York.	Maryland.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Corn—shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn—in ear	70	68	70	70	68	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Oats	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Barley	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Kafir corn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	56	56	56	56	56	..	..	..	..
Malt	38	38	38	34	34	34	34	34	36	38	30	32	38	34	34	34	34	38	34
Timothy seed	45	45	45	45	45	45	42	42	45	45	45	45	42	45	60	44	45	45	45
Clover seed	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Hungarian grass seed	48	48	50	48	50	48	48	48	48	48	50	50	48	48	48	44	48	48	48
Blue grass seed	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14
Hemp seed	44	44	44	44	44	50	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Millet seed	50	50	50	50	50	48	48	48	48	48	50	50	48	48	48	50	50	48	48
Flax seed	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Alfalfa seed	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Buckwheat	52	50	48	50	50	50	42	42	52	52	52	50	42	42	52	48	48	52	52

BUSHEL WEIGHTS WITH PROPORTIONAL WEIGHTS FOR SUBDIVISIONS.

Bushel Weight in Lbs.	½ Bu.		1 Peck.		½ Peck.		¼ Peck.		1 Quart	
	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs
4	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	7	0	2
8	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	4
10	5	0	2	8	1	4	0	10	0	5
11	5	8	2	12	1	6	0	11	0	5.5
12	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	12	0	6
14	7	0	3	8	1	12	0	14	0	7
20	10	0	5	0	2	8	1	4	0	10
22	11	0	5	8	2	12	1	6	0	11
23	11	8	5	12	2	14	1	7	0	11.5
24	12	0	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	12
25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9	0	12.5
26	13	0	6	8	3	4	1	10	0	13
28	14	0	7	0	3	8	1	12	0	14
30	15	0	7	8	3	12	1	14	0	15
32	16	0	8	0	4	0	2	0	1	0
33	16	8	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	0 5
34	17	0	8	8	4	4	2	2	1	1
35	17	8	8	12	4	6	2	3	1	1.5
36	18	0	9	0	4	8	2	4	1	2
38	19	0	9	8	4	12	2	6	1	3
39	19	8	9	12	4	14	2	7	1	3.5
40	20	0	10	0	5	0	2	8	1	4
42	21	0	10	8	5	4	2	10	1	5
43	21	8	10	12	5	6	2	11	1	5.5
44	22	0	11	0	5	8	2	12	1	6

Bushel Weight in Lbs.	½ Bu.		1 Peck		½ Peck.		¼ Peck.		1 Quart.	
	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs	Lbs	Ozs.
45	22	8	11	4	5	10	2	13	1	6 5
46	23	0	11	8	5	12	2	14	1	7
47	23	8	11	12	5	14	2	15	1	7.5
48	24	0	12	0	6	0	3	0	1	8
50	25	0	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
52	26	0	13	0	6	8	3	4	1	10
54	27	0	13	8	6	12	3	6	1	11
55	27	8	13	12	6	14	3	7	1	11.5
56	28	0	14	0	7	0	3	8	1	12
57	28	8	14	4	7	2	3	9	1	12.5
58	29	0	14	8	7	4	3	10	1	13
60	30	0	15	0	7	8	3	12	1	14
62	31	0	15	8	7	12	3	14	1	15
64	32	0	16	0	8	0	4	0	2	0
68	34	0	17	0	8	8	4	4	2	2
70	35	0	17	8	8	12	4	6	2	3
72	36	0	18	0	9	0	4	8	2	4
74	37	0	18	8	9	4	4	10	2	5
75	37	8	18	12	9	6	4	11	2	5.5
76	38	0	19	0	9	8	4	12	2	6
80	40	0	20	0	10	0	5	0	2	8
85	42	8	21	4	10	10	5	5	2	10.5
100	50	0	25	0	12	8	6	4	3	2
130	65	0	32	8	16	4	8	2	4	1

FIRST SHIP TO CROSS OCEAN BY STEAM.

THE centennial anniversary of transatlantic steam navigation was celebrated at Savannah, Ga., May 22, the date when the Savannah, the first ship to cross the Atlantic propelled by steam and the forerunner of the great ocean greyhounds of to-day, sailed from that port for Liverpool on her historic voyage. The Savannah was built at New York City and was launched on August 22, 1818. She was mastered by the two Rogerses—Capt. Moses Rogers being the commander and Capt. Stevens Rogers the sailing master. The vessel left New York City March 28, 1819, and arrived in this city for the first time on April 12, 1819. May 22, 1819, the trip across the Atlantic was started from this port. Everything went well until June 17, when the vessel was stopped by the British cutter Kite, whose commander thought the Savannah was on fire and stopped her to assist in fighting the flames. The vessel was stopped outside Liverpool by an English sloop of war, whose commander wished the American vessel to display the British colors above its own. Capt. Rogers refused and threatened the British officer with a boiling water bath if he did not leave the ship. He immediately left.

The Savannah docked in Liverpool on June 20, after completing the voyage in twenty-nine days and eleven hours. The engines were used only eighteen days on the trip. The entrance of the Savannah under full steam caused excitement in Liverpool and while the vessel remained in port it was the centre of interest. The Savannah then proceeded to Stockholm and September 18 arrived at St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), where she was inspected by the American and foreign Ministers and the nobility. The ship left St. Petersburg September 29, 1819, and arrived in Savannah November 30, after an absence of 192 days. This was the first and last trip of the Savannah across the Atlantic. Afterward her engines were removed and she was used as a sailing vessel between New York and Savannah. She was wrecked off Long Island in 1821.

THE WETTEST PLACE ON EARTH.

Cherrapongee, in Southwestern Assam, is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches. Mean annual temperature of the globe is about 59° Fahr. The average annual rainfall in the world has been estimated at 30 to 60 inches. The highest temperatures occur in Northern Africa, in the interior of Australia, in Southwestern Asia, and in Southwestern North America. The lowest temperature recorded in the Antarctic by Shackleton was 57° on August 14, 1908 (U. S. Weather Bureau).

The mean annual temp., and annual average inches of rainfall in chief cities abroad not mentioned above are, respectively: Alexandria, Egypt, 69.0; 88; Bagdad, Arabia, 71.6; 9; Bermuda, 72.0; 55; Bombay, India, 77.7; 75; Buenos Ayres, Argentina, 62.8; 34; Capetown, So. Africa, 62.0; 25; Havana, Cuba, 76.6, 52; Honolulu, 73.9; 39; Jerusalem, 60.6; 25; Lima, Peru, 66.7; 2; Manila, 80.1; 76; Melbourne, Australia; 57.0; 29; Mexico City, 59.7; 23; Peking, 53.0; 25; Tokio, 56.4; 58; Vera Cruz, 77.0; 180.

THE CEREAL QUARTER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Compiled for the Chicago Board of Trade by G. J. S. Broomhall of the British Royal Statistical Society.)

In the United Kingdom the quarter comprises among others the following conventional weights:

	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.
Wheat and corn from the Atlantic and Gulf ports of America, from Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand	480	Russian barley from Black Sea and Azoff	400	Chilian barley	448
American and Canadian oats	320	Russian oats	304 320	Chilian wheat	500
Wheat from Pacific Coast of U. S. A.	500	Russian rye	480	New Zealand oats cif. 320 lbs.; on Mark Lane	320 336
Californian and Oregon barley	448	Danubian wheat	480	Argentine oats	304
Russian wheat from Black Sea and Azoff, always	492	Danubian corn—large berry	480	Linseed, American	424
Russian wheat from Baltic	496	Danubian corn—small berry	492	Linseed, Russian	424
*Russian corn from Black Sea	492	Danubian barley	400	Linseed, Argentine	416
		Danubian rye	480	Linseed, Bombay	416
		German wheat—from Dantzig, 500 lbs.; all others	504	Linseed, Calcutta	410

* If shipped from Poti, 480 pounds.

CANADA'S NEW WEIGHT STANDARD.

The inspection and sales act has established the following weights, in pounds, by the bushel, by which vegetables must be sold in Canada when sold by the bushel: Artichokes, 56 beans, 60; beets, 50; blu grass, seed, 14; carrots, 50; castor beans, 40; clover seed, 60; hemp seed, 44; onions, 50; parsnips, 47; potatoes 60; timothy seed, 48; turnips, 50.

Any bag of vegetables sold as such shall contain the number of Dominion standard pounds required by the law as shown herewith: Artichokes, 84; beets, 75; carrots, 75; onions, 75; parsnips, 65; potatoes, 90; turnips, 75.

DISTANCE TO PLANT TREES, ETC.

THE convenient and common distances are given herewith:

	Feet.		*Feet.*		*Feet.*
Apples	30 to 50	Peaches	16 to 20	Currants	4 to 5
Apples, dwarf (Pdse. stk)	8 to 10	Cherries	16 to 25	Gooseberries	4 to 5
Apples, dwarf (D'cin stk)	12 to 25	Apricots	16 to 20	Raspberries, black	3 to 6
Pears	20 to 30	Quinces	8 to 14	Raspberries, red	3 to 5
Pears, dwarf	10 to 15	Pecans	35 to 40	Blackberries	4 to 7
Plums	16 to 20	Grapes	8 to 10	Strawberries	1 to 2

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES.

1½ feet apart each way	19,360	5 feet apart each way	1,742	25 feet apart each way	70
1½ feet by 2 feet	14,520	6 feet apart each way	1,210	30 feet apart each way	50
2 feet apart each way	10,890	8 feet apart each way	680		
2 feet by 3 feet	7,260	10 feet apart each way	435	Rows 6 ft. apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row	7,260
2 feet by 4 feet	5,445	12 feet apart each way	302	Rows 8 ft. apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row	5,445
3 feet apart each way	4,840	15 feet apart each way	200	Rows 10 ft. apart and trees 1 ft apart in the row	4,356
3 feet by 4 feet	3,630	18 feet apart each way	135		
4 feet apart each way	2,722	20 feet apart each way	110		
		22 feet apart each way	90		

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE.

Barley, broad	2 to 3 bus.	Grass, Ky. blue	3 bus.	Potato (cut tubers)	7 bus.
Beans, dwarf, drills	1½ bus.	" Orchard	3 bus.	Pumpkin, hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Beans, pole, hills	10 to 12 qts.	" Red Top	3 bus.	Radish, drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Beets, hills	5 to 6 lbs.	" Timothy	½ bus.	Rye, broadcast	1½ to 2 bus.
Broom corn, hills	8 to 10 qts.	" Hung	¾ to 1 bus.	Sage, drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Buckwheat	1 bus.	" Mixed Lawn	3 bus.	Spinach, drills	10 to 12 lbs.
Cabbage transp	¼ lb.	Melon, musk	2 to 3 lbs.	Squash, bush, hills	4 to 6 lbs.
Carrot drills	3 to 4 lbs.	Melon, water, hills	4 to 5 lbs.	Salsify, drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, red, alone	12 to 20 lbs.	Millet, common	¾ to 1 bus.	Squash (run.), hills	3 to 4 lbs.
" white, alone	12 to 15 lbs.	Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.	Tomato, to transp	¼ lb.
" Lucerne or Alfalfa	20 lbs.	Onion, drills	5 to 6 lbs.	Turnip, drills	1 lb.
Corn, hills	12 to 16 qts.	" for sets, drills	30 lbs.	" broadcast	1 lb.
" soiling	3 bus.	" sets, drills	6 to 12 bus.	Wheat	1½ to 2 bus.
Cucumber, hills	2 lbs.	Parsnips, drills	4 to 6 lbs.	8 lbs. Clover, ½ bu. Timothy and 1 bus. Red Top for 1 acre, mixed, for general seeding.	
Flax, broadcast	1½ bus.	Peas, drills	3 bus.		
		" broadcast	3¼ bus.		

VISION OF BIRDS AND MAN, COMPARED.

(By Dr. G. C. Lewis in the Emu.)

WHEN we come to acuity of vision in birds one must immediately recognize a superiority over the rest of the animal kingdom. There is no doubt that they possess an acuity almost immeasurable compared with our own standard. Normal sight in man gives an acuity of about 1 minute in degrees of the circle, which means that at 6 meters we can distinguish clearly enough to identify letters in lines 1 centimeter in width. Man and monkeys are perhaps in advance of the rest of the mammals, but fall extremely short of the standard found in birds. Speaking roughly, it is justifiable to say that birds possess about a hundred times the degree of acuity found in man. Visual acuity for moving objects is much more keen. This probably accounts for the habit of small animals or birds wishing to escape detection becoming immobile, their protective coloring blending with the surroundings.

Peep through the smallest hole in a fowl-yard fence, and one will find that some old hen has perceived the action. On the death of an animal there may not be a vulture in sight, and in a few hours' time many will have arrived at the feast. These birds become aware of a dead beast not by smell (as that sense is vestigial), but by sight. Vultures are extremely high fliers, only one bird out-soaring them—namely, the adjutant. Birds come from a distance of from 50 to 100 miles by their observation of each other's action. A great brown kingfisher, from a post where it can inspect newly plowed land, seems to have no difficulty in locating the exposed part of a worm from any distance up to 100 yards:

UNITED STATES STANDARD CONTAINER ACT.

THE act, approved by the President August 31, 1916, and in effect November 1, 1917, provides the following dimensions: (a) The standard 2-qt. Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, 9½ ins.; width of bottom piece, 3½ ins.; thickness of bottom piece, ⅜ in.; height of basket, 3⅞ ins., outside measurement; top of basket, length 11 ins. and width 5 ins., outside measurement. Basket to have a cover 5 by 11 ins., when a cover is used.

(b) The standard 4-qt Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, 12 ins.; width of bottom piece, 4½ ins.; thickness of bottom piece, ⅜ in.; height of basket, 4 11-16 ins., outside measurement; top of basket, length 14 ins, width 6¼ ins., outside measurement. Basket to have cover 6¼ ins. by 14 ins., when cover is used.

(c) The standard 12-qt Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, 16 ins.; width of bottom piece, 6½ ins.; thickness of bottom piece, 7-16 ins.; height of basket, 7 1-16 ins., outside measurement; top of basket, length 19 ins., width 9 ins, outside measurement. Basket to have cover 9 ins. by 19 ins., when cover is used.

The standard basket or other container for small fruits, berries and vegetables shall be of the following capacities, namely, dry ½ pint, dry pint, dry quart, or multiples of the dry quart. (a) The dry ½ pint shall contain 16 8-10 cu ins. (b) The dry pint shall contain 33 6-10 cu ins. (c) The dry quart shall contain 67 2-10 cu. ins.

Standard Capacity.	Excess Tolerances. Cu. Ins.	Deficiency Tol'nces Cu. Ins.	Standard Capacity.	Excess Tolerances. Cu Ins.	Deficiency Tol'nces Cu. Ins.	Standard Capacity.	Excess Tolerances. Cu. Ins.	Deficiency Tol'nces Cu. Ins.
1 bushel.	50	30	1 peck...	16	10	1 quart.....	3	2
½ bushel	30	18	½ peck..	10	6½	1 pint.....	2	1½
12 quarts....	23	15	2 quarts.....	5	3¼	½ pint.....	1	¾

Dimensions of Basket.	Excess Tolerances	Deficiency Toler	Dimensions of Basket.	Excess Tolerances	Deficiency Toler.
	Inch	*Inch.*		*Inch*	*Inch.*
Length of bottom piece of 2-qt., 4-qt or 12-qt.....	1-8	1-8	Length of cover of 2-qt, 4-qt.or 12-qt	1-8	1-8
Width of bottom piece of 2-qt., 4-qt, or 12-qt	1-8	1-8	Width of cover of 2-qt, 4-qt or 12-qt.	1-8	1-8
Thickness of bottom piece of 2-qt, 4-qt. or 12-qt	1-32	1-32	Combined length and width of top of 2-qt., outside measurement.....	1-2	1-4
Height of 2-qt., 4-qt. or 12-qt, outside measurement.....	1-8	1-8	Combined length and width of top of 4-qt., outside measurement..	5-8	3-8
			Combined length and width of top of 12-qt., outside measurement.....	3-4	1-2

AVERAGE TREE SIZES AND LUMBER PER TREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Estimates of Logging Companies on Timber Holdings		Kind of Timber.	Estimates of United States Bureau of Forestry.		
Average Yield Per Tree in Board Feet, Lumber Measure.	Average Length in Feet of Portion of Tree Used for Lumber.		Average Yield Per Tree in Board Feet, Lumber Measure.	Average Length in Feet of Portion of Tree Used for Lumber	Average Diameter of Tree in Inches.*
175	38	White spruce, red spruce	150	40	14
300	48	Eastern white pine	350	64	18
		Norway pine	350	64	18
474 4	60	Western yellow pine: Rocky Mountains	500	66	22
750	80–90	California	3,000	110	36
550	48	Western white pine, long-leaf yellow pine	400	50	20
		Short-leaf yellow pine	370	64	18
660	50–70	Eastern hemlock	500	50	24
1,200–2,000	†	Western hemlock	650	88	22
235	24	White Oak	560	48	24
350	50	Poplar, yellow	1,000	64	30
600	65	Cypress	750	72	28
222	42	Western fir, Douglas fir: Rocky Mountains	500	64	22
2,500	†	California / Oregon	3,000	120	36
6,962	140	Washington	.....	.....	.....
7,000–8,000	80–85	Redwood	4,000	144	40
2,500	†	Western red cedar	800	80	30

*Diameter outside bark 4.5 feet above ground. † Not specified.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.
Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Egypt.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
Coliseum of Rome.
Catacombs of Alexandria.
Great Wall of China.
Stonehenge.
Leaning Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

THE SEVEN NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
Wireless.
Telephone.
Aeroplane.
Radium.
Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
Spectrum Analysis.
X-Rays.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY
OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES, COMPARED WITH WATER.

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast Iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar Iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

DEGREES OF ALCOHOL IN WINE AND OTHER LIQUORS.

Beer	4.0	Moselle	9.3	Champagne	12.2	Charheure	43.0
Porter	4.5	Tokay	10.2	Claret	13.3	Gin	51.6
Ale	7.4	Rheine	11.0	Burgundy	13.6	Brandy	53.4
Cider	8.6	Bordeau	11.5	Sherry	19 0	Rum	53 7
Perry	8.8	Hock	11.6	Port	23.2	Whiskey	54.3
Elder	9.3	Gooseberry	11.8	Aniseed	33.0		

SAFE LOADS FOR IRON PILLARS 10 FEET LONG.
(From Penn's Tables, London.)

Diam. of Pillar Outside	Solid.	Hollow, 1 Inch.	Hollow, 2 Inches	Diam. of Pillar Outside	Solid.	Hollow, 1 Inch	Hollow, 2 Inches	Diam. of Pillar Outside	Solid.	Hollow, 1 Inch.	Hollow, 2 Inches
Inches.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Inches.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Inches.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
2	0.77	.....	.....	4¾	16 56	13.21	.....	7½	66.36	37.46	57.38
2¼	1.17	.....	.....	5	19 46	15.03	19.20	7¾	72 99	40 02	62 03
2½	1.71	.....	.....	5¼	22.65	16 95	22.18	8	79 99	42.61	66.79
2¾	2.40	.....	.....	5½	26.16	18 95	25 37	8¼	87.37	45.24	71.65
3	3.26	.....	.....	5¾	29.99	21 03	28 77	8½	95.12	47.91	76 61
3¼	4.34	4.19	.....	6	34.15	23.20	32 37	8¾	103.26	50 60	81.66
3½	5.64	5 36	.....	6¼	38.64	25.43	36.14	9	111.78	53.33	86.79
3¾	7.21	6.72	.....	6½	43.48	27.72	40.09	9¼	120.68	56.08	91 99
4	9 06	8.29	.....	6¾	48.66	30.08	44.20	9½	129 98	58.85	97 27
4¼	11 63	9.87	.....	7	54.20	32.49	48.45	9¾	139.66	61.65	102 60
4½	13.95	11.49	.....	7¼	60.10	34.95	52.85	10	149.73	64.47	108.00

TABLE showing the quantity of pipe, 4 in. in diam., which will heat 1,000 cu. ft. of air per minute, any required number of degrees; the temperature of the pipe being 200° Fahrenheit.

Temp. of ext. air.	TEMPERATURE REQUIRED FOR THE ROOM									
Freezing	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°	75°	80°	85°	90°
10°	126	150	174	200	229	259	292	328	367	409
12°	119	142	166	192	220	251	283	318	357	399
14°	112	135	159	184	212	242	274	309	347	388
16°	105	127	151	176	204	233	265	300	337	378
18°	98	120	143	168	195	225	256	290	328	368
20°	91	112	135	160	187	216	247	281	318	358
22°	83	105	128	152	179	207	238	271	308	347
24°	76	97	120	144	170	199	229	262	298	337
26°	69	90	112	136	162	190	220	253	288	327
28°	61	82	104	128	154	181	211	243	279	317
30°	54	75	97	120	145	173	202	234	269	307

Temp. of ext. air.	TEMPERATURE REQUIRED FOR THE ROOM									
Freezing	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°	75°	80°	85°	90°
32°	47	67	89	112	137	164	193	225	259	296
34°	40	60	81	104	129	155	184	215	249	286
36°	32	52	73	96	120	147	175	206	239	276
38°	25	45	66	88	112	138	166	196	230	266
40°	18	37	58	80	104	129	157	187	220	210
42°	10	30	50	72	95	121	148	178	255	245
44°	3	22	42	64	87	112	139	168	200	235
46°		15	34	56	79	103	130	159	190	225
48°		7	27	48	70	95	121	150	181	214
50°			19	40	62	86	112	140	171	204
52°			11	32	54	77	103	131	161	194

Find the external temperature in the first column, and the required temperature of the room at top, the number at the intersection of these columns will represent hte number of feet of 4 inch pipe. The principle which fixes the size of boilers in the hot water apparatus has no analogy to that in steam boilers. The size of boilers is based upon the quantity of fire surface which may be thought necessary to keep the water heated—the greater this surface in reference to the capacity of the pipes and the less the quantity of water the sooner it is heated.

TEXAS (SPANISH) LAND MEASURE.
(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas	(square of 5,099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas	(square of 1,000	varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas	(square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	= 4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas	(square of 3,535 5	varas) = ½ league	= 2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas	(square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓ league	= 1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas	(square of 2,500	varas) = ¼ league	= 1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas	(square of 2,688	varas)	= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas	(square of 1,900.8	varas = 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas	(square of 1,344	varas) = ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	square varas	(square of 950.44	varas) = ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	square varas	(square of 672	varas) = ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	square varas	(square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645.376	square varas	(square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅓), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

CUBIC FOOT AND GAL. CONTENTS OF PIPES AND CYLINDERS 1 FT. LONG.

TABLE NO. 1.

Diam., Ins.	Diam., Feet.	Square Feet.	Gallons	Diam., Ins.	Diam., Feet.	Square Feet.	Gallons.	Diam., Ins.	Diam., Feet	Square Feet.	Gallons.
5-16.	.026	.000	.004	7¾....	.645	.327	2 45	21½....	1.792	2.521	18.86
⅜....	.031	.000	.005	8	.666	.249	2 61	22	1.833	2.640	19.75
7-16.	.036	.001	.008	8¼...	.687	.371	2 77	22½....	1.875	2.761	20.66
½ ...	.041	.001	.010	8¾...	.729	.417	3 12	23	1.917	2.885	21.68
9-16.	.046	.001	.013	9 ...	.750	.441	3 30	23½....	1.958	3 012	22.53
11-16.	.057	.002	.019	9½...	.791	.492	3 68	25	2.083	3.409	25.50
¾ ...	.062	.003	.023	10	.833	.545	4 08	26	2.167	3.687	27.58
13-16	.067	.003	.027	10¼....	854	.573	4 28	27	2 250	3.976	29.74
15-16.	.078	.004	.036	11	.916	.660	4 93	29	2 417	4.587	34 31
1	.083	.005	.041	11½....	.958	.721	5 39	30	2 500	4.909	36 72
1¼....	.104	.008	.064	12 ...	1 000	.785	5 87	31	2.583	5 241	39 21
1½....	.125	.012	092	12½...	1 042	.852	6 37	32	2 667	5 585	41.88
2	.166	.021	163	13	1.083	921	6 89	33	2.750	5.940	44 43
2½ ..	.208	.034	255	13½....	1 125	994	7 43	34 .. .	2 833	6.305	47 16
2¾....	.229	.041	.308	14	1 167	1 069	7 99	35 ..	2 917	6 681	49.98
3 ..	250	.049	367	14½ ...	1 208	1 147	8 58	36 ..	3 000	7 069	52 98
3¾ .	.312	.076	574	15½....	1 292	1 310	9 80	38 .	3 167	7.876	58 92
4	.333	.087	.653	16	1 333	1.396	10 44	39	3 250	8.296	62 06
4½ ..	.375	.110	826	16½....	1 375	1 485	11 11	40	3.333	8.727	65 38
4¾ ..	.395	.123	.920	17	1 417	1.576	11 89	41	3 417	9.168	68 68
5 ...	.416	.136	1 02	17½....	1 458	1 670	12 50	42 ..	3.500	9.621	71.97
5¼ ..	.437	.150	1 12	18	1 500	1 767	13 22	43	3 583	10.085	75 44
5¾ .	.479	.180	1.35	18½....	1.542	1 867	13 96	44 ...	3 667	10.559	78 99
6	.500	.196	1 47	19	1 583	1 969	14 73	45 .. .	3 750	11.045	82.62
6¼. ..	.520	.213	1.59	19½...	1 625	2 074	15.51	46 .. .	3 833	11.541	86 33
6½. .	541	.230	1.72	20 ...	1 667	2 182	16 32	47 . .	3 917	12.048	90 13
7 ...	.583	.267	1.99	20½.	1 708	2 292	17 15	48	4 000	12.566	94 00
7½....	.625	.306	2.29	21	1.750	2.405	17.99				

TABLE NO. 2.

Diam., Feet.	Cubic Feet.	U. S. Gals	Diam., Feet.	Cubic Feet.	U. S. Gals.	Diam, Feet	Cubic Feet.	U. S. Gals.	Diam., Feet.	Cubic Feet.	U. S. Gals.
4	12 5	94	7 ...	38 4	288	12	113.1	846	24	452 4	3384
4¼....	14.1	106	7¼....	41 2	309	13	132.7	993	25	490 9	3672
4½....	15 9	119	7½...	44 1	330	14.....	153 9	1152	26	530 9	3972
4¾....	17 7	132	7¾...	47 1	353	15.....	176 7	1322	27.....	572.6	4283
5	19 6	147	8	50 2	376	16	201 1	1504	28.....	615.8	4606
5¼....	21 6	162	8½....	56 7	424	17.....	227 0	1698	29	660.5	4941
5½....	23 7	177	9	63 6	476	18	254 5	1904	30.....	706.9	5288
5¾....	25 9	194	9½..	70 8	530	19 . ..	283 5	2121	31.....	754 8	5646
6	28 2	211	10 .	78 5	587	20.. .	314 2	2350	32.....	804 2	6016
6¼....	30 6	229	10½ ..	86 5	647	21 . . .	346.4	2591	33.....	855.3	6398
6½....	33 1	248	11 ..	95 0	711	22 .	380.1	2844	34.....	907.9	6792
6¾....	35.7	267	11½....	103.8	777	23.....	415.5	3108	35.....	962.1	7197

NUMBER OF GALLONS CONTAINED IN CIRCULAR TANKS.

Diameter.	When the Depth is 3-ft.	4-ft	5-ft.	6-ft.	7-ft	8-ft	9-ft	10-ft	Diameter	When the Depth is 3-ft.	4-ft.	5-ft.	6-ft.	7-ft.	8-ft.	9-ft.	10-ft.
4 ft	234	312	390	468	546	624	702	780	10 ft	1464	1952	2440	2928	3416	3904	4392	4880
6 ft .	515	700	875	1050	1230	1400	1545	1750	12 ft	2112	2816	3520	4224	4928	5632	6336	7040
8 ft..	933	1244	1555	1866	2177	2488	2799	3110									

NUMBER OF GALLONS CONTAINED IN RECTANGULAR TANKS

Size in Feet.	Depth in Feet. 3-feet.	4-feet.	5-feet	Size in Feet.	Depth in Feet. 3-feet	4-feet.	5-feet.	Size in Feet.	Depth in Feet. 3-feet.	4-feet.	5-feet.
6 by 3....	336	448	560	9 by 7	1176	1568	1960	11 by 9	1848	2464	3080
6 " 4 ...	447	596	745	9 " 8	1341	1792	2240	11 " 10..	2055	2740	3425
6 " 5 ..	558	744	930	9 " 9.	1512	2016	2520	11 " 11.	2259	3012	3765
7 " 4....	522	696	870	10 " 6.	1116	1488	1860	12 " 6 .	1344	1792	2240
7 " 6.....	754	1132	1290	10 " 8	1491	1918	2485	12 " 8 .	1788	2384	2910
7 " 7....	903	1200	1505	10 " 9	1677	2236	2795	12 " 9.	2016	2688	3360
8 " 4....	597	796	995	10 " 10	1860	2480	3100	12 " 10 .	2232	2976	3720
8 " 6 ..	894	1192	1490	11 " 6	1233	1644	2055	12 " 11	2466	3288	4110
8 " 7....	1044	1392	1740	11 " 7..	1437	1916	2398	12 " 12	2688	3584	4480
8 " 5....	840	1120	1400								

QUANTITY OF WATER IN ONE HUNDRED FEET OF PIPE.

(From Penn's Tables, London)

Diameter of Pipe.	Quantity in 100 Feet in Length.	Diameter of Pipe.	Quantity in 100 Feet in Length.	Diameter of Pipe.	Quantity in 100 Feet in Length.	Diameter of Pipe.	Quantity in 100 Feet in Length.
Inch.	*Gallons.*	*Inch.*	*Gallons.*	*Inch.*	*Gallons.*	*Inch.*	*Gallons.*
½.....	.84	1	3.39	2½..	21.22	5	84.90
⅝	1.30	1½.....	7.64	3 . . .	30.56	6	122.26
⅞.....	2.56	2	13.58	4	54.33		

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7 48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112 0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25 4	25	40 1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43 9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47 4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53 8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17 32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25 99	130	56 31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30 32	140	60.64	215	93 14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216 3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255 7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259 2	50	297 8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341 0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344 0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271 5	70	316 0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

EXPRESSED IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Aluminum castings	15,000	Cast iron	20,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Poplar	7,000
" sheets	24,000	Cast " steel	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel	129,100	Redwood	8,500
" wire	50,000	Wrought iron	50,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Spruce	14,500
" bars	28,000	Soft steel	58,000	Manganese steel (rolled)	140,000	White pine	15,000
Nickel aluminum	40,000	Carbon steel (not annealed)	75,000			Yellow "	11,000
Aluminum bronze	70,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	80,000			Red fir	10,000
Manganese "	60,000	Carbon steel oil tempered	85,000			Yellow fir	12,000
Phosphor "	46,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000			Teak	14,000
Tobin "	66,000	Nickel steel oil tempered	90,000			MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bronze gun metal	35,000	Rivet steel	53,000			Blue Stone	1,400
Platinum wire (annealed)	32,000	Steel for bridges	60,000			Granite	600
Platinum wire (not annealed)	56,000	Medium steel	65,000			Limestone	1,000
Tin	3,500	Vanadium steel (cast)	70,000			Marble	700
Gold (cast)	20,000	Chromium nickel steel	81,400			Sandstone	100
Silver (cast)	40,000	Chromium vanadium steel	100,000			Bricks (common)	200
Lead	2,000					" (best hand pressed)	400
Zinc	5,400					Ordinary single leather belting	3,000
Brass (cast)	24,000					Ordinary double leather belting	6,000
Copper (cast)	24,000					Cotton belting	6,000
Soft copper wire	35,000						
Hard " "	60,000						
				WOODS.			
				Ash	14,000		
				Black walnut	12,000		
				Beech	14,500		
				Cedar	10,000		
				Chestnut	10,000		
				Elm	13,400		
				Hemlock	8,700		
				Hickory	15,000		
				Locust	22,000		
				Lignum vitae	11,000		
				Maple	10,500		
				White oak	14,500		
				Live "	13,000		

Tensile Strength is resistance to separation. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb.

BOILER EXPLOSION STATISTICS.

(From a paper read by F. S. Crum, at the First Industrial Safety Congress, Syracuse, N. Y.)

EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1868-1915.

Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons.			Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons.		
		Killed.	Injured	Killed and Injured			Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
1868	101	226	185	411	1894	362	331	472	803
1869	96	147	268	415	1895	355	374	519	893
1870	109	213	272	485	1896	346	382	529	911
1871	89	383	225	608	1897	369	398	528	926
1872	98	232	235	467	1398	383	324	577	901
1873	92	130	215	345	1899	383	298	456	754
1874	96	175	160	335	1900	373	268	520	788
1875	102	134	195	329	1901	423	312	646	958
1876	75	147	145	292	1902	391	304	529	833
1877	83	157	201	358	1903	383	293	522	815
1878	97	178	216	394	1904	391	220	394	614
1879	132	208	213	421	1905	450	383	585	968
1880	170	259	555	814	1906	431	235	467	702
1881	159	251	313	564	1907	471	300	420	720
1882	172	271	359	630	1908	470	281	531	812
1883	184	263	412	675	1909	550	227	422	649
1884	152	254	251	505	1910	533	280	506	786
1885	155	220	278	498	1911	499	222	416	638
1886	185	254	314	568	1912	537	278	392	670
1887	198	264	388	652	1913	499	180	369	549
1888	246	331	505	836	1914	467	148	315	463
1889	189	304	433	737	1915	403	132	236	368
1890	226	244	351	595					
1891	257	263	371	634	1868-1915	13,508	12,303	18,238	30,541
1892	269	298	442	740	Annual average.	281	256	380	636
1893	316	327	385	712					

DISASTROUS BOILER EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1865-1916.

Date.	Location.	Kind of Structure	No. Kil'd	Date.	Location.	Kind of Structure	No. Kil'd
April 27, 1865	Near Memphis on Mississippi River	Steamboat	1,238	Sept. 26, 1907	Pleasant Hill, Mo	Greenhouse	.....
1871	New York	Ferryboat	106	Nov. 30, 1907	Brunswick, Me	R.R. stat'n	2
Oct. 29, 1880	East River, N. Y.	Tugboat	2	Dec. 12, 1907	East Greenwich, R. I	School	.....
Mar. 11, 1880	Frankfort, Ind	Plant	10	Feb. 14, 1908	Adrian, Mo	School	2
July 6, 1880	Dunkirk, Ohio	Plant	9	Dec. 9, 1908	Allentown, Pa	Plant	3
Feb. 18, 1889	Hartford, Conn	Hotel	23	Feb. 3, 1908	Northumberland, Pa	Mill	8
Mar. 6, 1895	Detroit, Mich	Building	37	June 5, 1908	Point Huenemo, Cal.	U. S. S. Tennessee	7
Aug. 19, 1895	Denver, Colo	Hotel	22	Aug. 10, 1908	York, Pa	Plant	10
Sept. 1, 1899	Pittsburgh, Pa	Iron Wks	8	Dec. 1, 1909	Shelton, Conn	Mill	1
Jan. 3, 1899	Shreveport, La	Mill	4	Dec. 6, 1909	Kansas City, Mo	Building	2
Aug. 22, 1899	Appleton, Wis	Mill	4	Oct. 25, 1909	Milwaukee, Wis	Brewery	1
July 22, 1899	Helena, Ark	Plant	1	June 15, 1909	Denver, Col	Plant	4
Aug. 19, 1899	Pittsburg, Kan	Brick Wks	3	Nov. 21, 1909	Plaquemine, La	Salp	7
1902	Chicago, Ill	Plant	15	April 27, 1909	Kerrick, Minn	Sawmill	5
Nov. —, 1902	Lebanon, Pa	Plant	12	Aug. 28, 1909	Hayneville, Ala	Cotton gin	3
Dec. 21, 1903	St. Louis, Mo	Barn	8	Oct. 20, 1910	Greenpoint, L. I	Plant	6
Nov. 6, 1904	Columbus, Ohio	Plant	2	Jan. 17, 1911	At sea	U S. S. Delaware	8
May 26, 1904	Louisville, Ky	Steamboat	11	Dec. 2, 1911	Reader, Ark	Mill	3
Aug. 25, 1904	Green Bay, nr. Lakeland, Fla	Plant	4	Dec. 15, 1911	Fredonia, N. Y	Plant	1
Dec. 28, 1904	Walville, Wash	Mill	4	Oct. 29, 1912	Salem, Ore	Bank	3
Jan. 4, 1905	Hunting, W. Va	Towboat	8	Dec. 5, 1912	Wilsondale, W. Va	Mill	5
Mar. 20, 1905	Campello, Brockton, Mass	Factory	58	Feb. 19, 1912	Bond, Miss	Mill	4
July 21, 1906	San Diego, Cal	U. S. S. Bennington	62	Jan. 14, 1913	Saylesville, R. I	Plant	2
Dec. 6, 1906	West Lynn, Mass	Factory	.....	Dec. 28, 1913	Raleigh, N. C	R'ndhouse	9
				Nov. 15, 1916	Stroudsburg, N. J	Locom'tve	4
				Nov. 20, 1916	Greenpoint, L. I	Tugboat	4

WEIGHTS OF MILK AND CREAM.

(From the Milk Reporter.)

In general the specific gravity of milk and cream depends on the percentage and relation of solids; the temperature at which the determinations are made; and the age of the milk. The weight of one gallon of water at 68 degrees F. (20 degrees C.) according to the Bureau of Standards is approximately 8.32162 pounds. Using this figure as the weight of water and using the specific gravities of milk and cream of various percentages as given in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 98, the following table has been worked out as to the weights per gallon, at a temperature of 68 degrees F.

	Pct. of Fat	Spec. Grav	Gal (lbs)		Pct. of Fat	Spec. Grav.	Gal. (lbs)		Pct of Fat	Spec. Grav.	Gal. (lbs.)
Water		1 000	8 32162	Mixed milk				Cream	25.	1 008	8 3882
Skim	.025	1 037	8 6295	cream	10.	1 025	8 5297	Cream	28.	1.006	8 3715
Milk	3	1 034	8 6045	Mixed milk				Cream	30.	1 004	8 3549
Milk	3 5	1 033	8 5962	cream	15	1 018	8 4714	Cream	32.	1.002	8 3383
Milk	4.	1 032	8 5879	Cream	18	1 015	8 4564	Cream	35.	.999	8 3133
Milk	5.	1 031	8.5796	Cream	20	1 013	8 4298	Cream	38.	.997	8 2966
Milk	6.	1.030	8.5713	Cream	22.	1.011	8.4132	Cream	40.	.995	8.2800

Weights are given at 68 degrees because this is the temperature that was used in determining the specific gravity (20 C. being the temperature generally used for such work). There would be a slight difference for milk at 50 degrees to 60 degrees, the temperature at which milk is usually received at the plant.

For all practical purposes, the weight of milk testing from three to five per cent. may be figured at 8.6 pounds per gallon.

AREAS OF CIRCLES.

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3 14159265 (commonly expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter by .785398 (usually expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder or pipe, multiply the area by the heighth or depth. Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length, contains .7854 cubic feet. To find how many gallons are contained in a pipe or cylinder, divide the cubic contents by 231, which is the number of cubic inches in a United States gallon.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT.

Diameter.	Circumference	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference	Area.
1-32	.09817	.0007	9-16	1.76715	.2485	1	3 14159	7854	2	6 28319	3.1416
1-16	.19635	.0030	19-32	1 86532	.2768	1 1-16	3 33794	8866	2 3-16	6 87223	3 7583
3-32	.29452	.0069	21-32	2 06167	.3382	1 3-16	3 73064	1 1075	2 5-16	7 26493	4 2000
3-16	.58904	.0276	11-16	2 15984	.3712	1 5-16	4.12334	1 3530	2 7-16	7 65763	4 6664
7-32	.68722	.0375	23-32	2 25802	.4057	1 7-16	4.51604	1 6230	2 9-16	8.05033	5 1572
9-32	.88357	.0621	25-32	2 45437	.4793	1 9-16	4.90874	1 9175	2 11-16	8 44303	5 6727
11-32	1.07992	.0928	27-32	2 65072	.5591	1 11-16	5 30144	2 2365	2 13-16	8 83573	6 2126
13-32	1.27627	.1296	29-32	2.84707	.6459	1 13-16	5.69414	2.5802	2 15-16	9.22843	6.7771

CIRCLE AREAS IN TENTHS OF A UNIT.

Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.
0.1	.31415	.00785	1.0	3 14159	.78539	1 9	5 96902	2.83529	2 8	8 79645	6 15752
0.2	.62831	.03141	1.1	3 45575	95033	2.0	6 28318	3 14159	2 9	9 11061	6 60520
0.3	.94247	.07068	1.2	3 76991	1.13097	2.1	6 59734	3.46361	3.0	9 42477	7.06858
0.4	1 25663	.12566	1.3	4 08407	1.32732	2.2	6 91150	3.80133	3.1	9 73893	7.54768
0 5	1 57079	.19635	1.4	4 39823	1 53938	2.3	7 22566	4 15476	3 2	10 05310	8 04248
0.6	1 88495	.28274	1.5	4.71238	1.76715	2 4	7.53982	4 52389	3.3	10 36726	8.55299
0.7	2.19911	.38484	1.6	5.02654	2.01062	2 5	7.85398	4 90874	3 4	10.68142	9.07920
0 8	2.51327	.50265	1.7	5 34070	2 26980	2.6	8.16814	5 30929	3 5	10 99557	9.52113
0.9	2.82743	.63617	1.8	5.65486	2.54469	2.7	8.48230	5.72555	3.6	11.30973	10.17876

CIRCLE AREAS IN TWELFTHS OF A UNIT

Diameter.		Circumference		Area.	Diameter.		Circumference		Area.	Diameter.		Circumference		Area	Diameter.		Circumference.		Area.
Feet	*In.*	*Feet.*		*Sq. Feet.*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*		*Sq. Feet*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*		*Sq. Feet.*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*		*Sq. Feet.*
0	1	.26179		.00545	0	10	2.61799		.54541	1	7	4 97419	1	96895	2	4	7 33038	4	27606
0	2	.52359		.02181	0	11	2.87979		.65995	1	8	5 23599	2	18166	2	5	7.59218	4	58694
0	3	.78539		.04908	1	0	3.14159		.78539	1	9	5 49779	2	40528	2	6	7.85398	4	90874
0	4	1.04719		.08726	1	1	3 40339		.92175	1	10	5 75959	2	63981	2	7	8 11578	5	24144
0	5	1 30899		.13635	1	2	3.66519		1.06901	1	11	6 02139	2	88525	2	8	8 37758	5	58505
0	6	1 57079		.19635	1	3	3 92699		1.22718	2	0	6.28319	3	14159	2	9	8 63938	5	93957
0	7	1.83259		.26725	1	4	4 18879		1.39626	2	1	6 54498	3	40885	2	10	8 90118	6	30500
0	8	2 09439		.34906	1	5	4 45059		1 57625	2	2	6 80678	3	68701	2	11	9.16298	6	68134
0	9	2.35619		.44178	1	6	4.71239		1.76715	2	3	7.06858	3	97608	3	0	9.42478	7	06858

REVOLUTIONS, PER MINUTE, OF GRINDING WHEELS.

(To give peripheral speed in feet per minute as indicated.)

Diam. of Wheel in Ins.	4,000 S. F. M.	4,500 S. F. M.	5,000 S. F. M.	5,500 S. F. M.	6,000 S. F. M.	6,500 S. F. M.	Diam. of Wheel in Ins.	4,000 S. F. M.	4,500 S. F M.	5,000 S. F M	5,500 S. F. M.	6,000 S. F. M.	6,500 S. F. M.
1	15,279	17,200	19,099	21,000	22,918	24,850	28	546	614	683	749	819	887
2	7,639	8,590	9,549	10,500	11,459	12,420	30	509	573	637	700	764	827
3	5,093	5,725	6,366	7,000	7,639	8,270	32	477	537	596	657	716	776
4	3,820	4,295	4,775	5,250	5,730	6,205	34	449	506	561	618	674	730
5	3,056	3,440	3,820	4,200	4,584	4,970	36	424	477	531	534	637	689
6	2,546	2,865	3,183	3,500	3,820	4,140	38	402	453	503	553	603	653
7	2,183	2,455	2,728	3,000	3,274	3,550	40	382	430	478	525	573	621
8	1,910	2,150	2,387	2,635	2,865	3,100	42	364	409	455	500	546	591
10	1,528	1,720	1,910	2,100	2,292	2,485	44	347	391	434	477	521	564
12	1,273	1,453	1,592	1,750	1,910	2,070	46	332	374	415	456	498	539
14	1,091	1,228	1,364	1,500	1,637	1,773	48	318	358	397	438	477	517
16	955	1,075	1,194	1,314	1,432	1,552	50	306	344	383	420	459	497
18	849	957	1,061	1,167	1,273	1,380	52	294	331	369	404	441	487
20	764	860	955	1,050	1,146	1,241	54	283	318	354	389	425	459
22	694	782	868	952	1,042	1,128	56	273	307	341	366	410	443
24	637	716	796	876	955	1,035	58	264	296	330	354	396	428
26	586	661	733	809	879	955	60	255	277	319	350	383	414

SPEED OF A FALLING BODY.

(By Prof. George B. Pegram of Columbia.)

In the first second of its descent a body falls 16 feet; second second, 16+32=48 feet; third second, 16+64=80 feet; fourth second, 16+96=112 feet; fifth second, 16+128=144 feet; nth second, 16+32 (n-1) feet.

The total distance fallen by a body at the end of the nth second is 16n² feet, thus at the end of the first second it has fallen 16 feet, at the end of the second 64 feet, at the end of the fifth 400 feet. The figures given above are only approximate ones and in them no account is taken of air resistance. As the air resistance encountered by a falling body depends on the shape and size of the body no general rule can be given for taking account of it, except to say that the air resistance increases with the velocity. The force of gravity on a body one mile above the surface of the earth is less than if the body were at the surface of the earth by about one-twentieth of one per cent., a difference which it would be difficult to measure in the rate of fall of the body.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(For "Foreign Coins Valued in U. S. Money" See Index.)

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gals.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bu.; and, at Cairo, it equals 4.92 Imp. bu, or 5.07 Winch'r bu.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 lbs.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25 3175 lbs.
"	Brazil	32 38 lbs.
"	Cuba	25 3664 lbs.
"	Portugal	32 38 lbs.
"	Spain	25 36 lbs.
"	Venezuela	25.4024 lbs.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela	4.263 gals.
Arshine	Russia	28 in.
Arshine (sq.)	"	5.44 sq. ft.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 lbs.
Baril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gals.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gals.
"	Spain (raisins)	100 lbs.
Berkovets	Russia	361.12 lbs.
Boll, or Bole	Scotland, Ireland	4 Winch'r bu.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bouv	Sumatra	7.096.5 sq.meters
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gals.
Caffiso	Malta	5.4 gals.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 lbs.
"	India (Madras)	500 lbs.
Cantar	Egypt	99.05 lbs. av.
"	Morocco	113 lbs
"	Syria (Damascus)	575 lbs.
"	Turkey	124 7036 lbs.
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	175 lbs.
Carga	Mexico, Salvador	300 lbs.
Catty	China	1.333⅓ lbs.; at treaty ports, 1.33⅓ lbs.
"	Japan	1 31 lbs.
"	Java, Siam, Malacca	1.35 lbs.
"	Sumatra	2.12 lbs.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gals.
Centner	Bremen, Brunswick	117.5 lbs.
"	Darmstadt	110 24 lbs
"	Denmark, Norway	110 11 lbs.
"	Nuremberg	112 43 lbs.
"	Prussia	113.44 lbs.
"	Sweden	93.7 lbs.
"	Vienna	123 5 lbs.
"	Zollverein	110 24 lbs
"	Double or metric	220.46 lbs.
Chetvert	Russia	5.7748 bu
Chih	China	14 inches.
Cho	Japan	2 4507 acres.
Comb	England	4 bu.
Coyan	Sarawak	3,098 lbs
"	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 lbs.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres
"	Paraguay	78.9 yds.
"	Paraguay (sq)	8.077 sq. ft.
"	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cu. ft.
Cwt (hundredweight)	British	112 lbs.
Dessiatine	Russia	2 6997 acres.
"	Spain	1.599 bu
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bu.
"	Chile	2.575 bu.
"	Cuba	1.599 bu.
"	Mexico	1.54728 bu.
"	Morocco	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.
"	Uruguay (double)	7 776 bu.
"	Uruguay (single)	3 888 bu.
"	Venezuela	1.599 bu.
Fanega (liquid)	Spain	16 gals.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 lbs.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 qts.
"	Mexico	2.5 qts.
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 lbs.
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.17 gals.
Funt	Russia	0.9028 lb.
Garnice	Russian Poland	0.88 gal.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	"	2.471 acres.
Hectolitre: Dry	"	2.838 bu.
Liquid	"	26,417 gals.
Joch	Austria Hungary	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 lbs.
Kilometer	"	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cu. ft.
Koku	Japan	4 9629 Imp. bu.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bu.
Kwamzme	Japan	8.28 lbs.
Last	Belgium, Holland	85.134 bu.
"	England (dry malt)	82.52 bu.
"	Germany	2 metric tons (4.480 lbs.).
"	Prussia	112.29 bu.
"	Russian Poland	11⅔ bu.
"	Scotland, Ireland	10 quarters.
"	Spain (salt)	4,760 lbs.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Li	China	2,115 ft.
Libra (lb)	Argentine Republic	1.0127 lbs.
"	Central America	1.043 lbs.
"	Chile	1.014 lbs.
"	Cuba	1.0161 lbs.
"	Mexico	1.01465 lbs.
"	Peru	1.0143 lbs.
"	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
"	Spain	1.0144 lbs.
"	Uruguay	1.0143 lbs.
"	Venezuela	1.0161 lbs.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (lb.)	Greece	1 1 lbs.
"	Guiana	1.0791 lbs.
Load	England (timber)	Sq., 50 cu. ft.; unhewn, 40 cu. ft.; inch planks, 600 superfic'l ft.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
"	Nicaragua, Salvad'r	1.727 acres.
Mare	Bolivia	0.507 lb.
Maund	India	82 2-7 lbs.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4 68 miles.
Mil	Denmark (geog'cal)	4 61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua & Honduras	1 1493 miles.
Mna	Greece	3 3069 lbs. av.
Morgen	Prussia	0 63 acre.
Ocque	Greece	2 84 lbs. av.
Oke	Egypt	2 8052 lbs.
"	Greece	2 84 lbs.
"	Hungary	3 0817 lbs.
"	Turkey	2 82838 lbs.
"	Hungary and Wallachia	2.5 pints.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo & Celebes	135.64 lbs.
"	China, Japan, & Sumatra	133⅓ lbs.
"	Java	135.1 lbs.
"	Philippine Islands	137.9 lbs.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
"	Spain	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 lbs.
Pund (lb)	Denmark & Sweden	1.102 lbs.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bu.
"	London (coal)	36 bu.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 lbs.
"	Brazil	130 06 lbs.
"	Castile, Chile, Mexico and Peru	101.41 lbs.
"	Greece	123 2 lbs.
"	Newfoundl'd (fish)	112 lbs.
"	Paraguay	100 lbs.
"	Syria	125 lbs.
"	Metric	220.46 lbs.
Rottle	Palestine	6 lbs.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*Continued*

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents	Denominations.	Where Used	American Equivalents.
Rottle	Syria	5¾ lbs.	Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94783 Winch'r bu.
Sack	England	4 bu. of flour, it is 480 lbs.	Tondeland	"	1.36 acres.
Sagene	Russia	7 feet.	Tonne	France	2204.62 lbs. av.
Salm	Malta	490 lbs	Tsubo	Japan	6 ft. sq.
Se	Japan	0 02451 acre.	Tsun	China	1 41 inches.
Seer	India	1 lb. 13 ozs.	Tunna	Sweden	4 5 bu.
Shaku	Japan	11.9305 inches.	Tunnland	"	1.22 acres.
Sho	"	1 6 quarts.	Vara	Argentine Republic	34 1208 inches.
Standard (Petrograd)	Lumber measure	165 cu ft.	"	Central America.	32 87 inches.
Stone	British	14 lbs.	"	Chili and Peru	33.367 inches.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuad. (see cuadra).	"	Cuba	33 384 inches.
Sun	Japan	1.193 inches.	"	Curacao	33 375 inches.
Taci	Cochin China	590.75 grs. (troy)	"	Mexico	33 inches.
Tan	Japan	0 25 acre.	"	Paraguay	34 inches.
Tchetvert	Russia	5.77 Imper. bu. or 5 95 Winchester bu.	"	Spain	0.914117 yd.
To	Japan	2 pecks.	"	Venezuela	33.384 inches.
Ton	Space measure	40 cu. ft.	Vedro	Russia	2.707 gals.
			Vergees	Isle of Jersey	71.1 sq. rods.
			Verst	Russia	0.663 mile.
			Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.
			Wey	Scotland & Ireland	5 quarters.

MELTING POINTS OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, ETC.

(By the Bureau of Standards, U. S Dept. of Commerce)

THE values of the melting points used by the Bureau of Standards as standard temperatures for the calibration of thermometers and pyrometers are indicated in capitals. The other values have been assigned after a careful survey of all the available data. As nearly as may be, all values, in particular the standard points, have been reduced to a common scale, the thermodynamic scale. For all purposes, except the most accurate investigations, the thermodynamic scale, is identical with any of the gas scale. At high temperatures some of the values are quite uncertain; thus, while the melting point of platinum may be considered accurately known to 10° C., that of tungsten is possibly uncertain by 50° C. or more. Temperatures centigrade are rounded off, and the exact Fahrenheit equivalents are usually given.

MELTING POINTS OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Element.	C	F.	Element	C.	F.	Element.	C.	F.
Helium	—271	—456	Thallium	302	576	Silicon	1420	2588
Hydrogen	—259	—434	Cadmium	320 9	609 6	Nickel	1452	2646
Neon	—253?	—423	Lead	327 4	621 3	Cobalt	1480	2696
Fluorine	—223	—369	Zinc	419 4	786 9	Yttrium	1490	2714
Oxygen	—218	—360	Tellurium	452	846	Iron	1530	2786
Nitrogen	—210	—346	Antimony	630 0	1166.0	Palladium	1549	2820
Argon	—188	—306	Cerium	640	1184	Chromium	1615	2939
Krypton	—169	—272	Magnesium	651	1204	Zirconium	1700?	3090
Xenon	—140	—220	Aluminum	658 7	1217.7	Columbium (Niobium)	1700?	3090
Chlorine	—101 5	—150 7	Radium	700	1292	Thorium	1700 Mo.	3090 Mo.
Mercury	— 38 87	— 37 97	Calcium	810	1490	Vanadium	1720	3128
Bromine	— 7.3	+ 18 9	Lanthanum	810?	1490	Platinum	1755	3191
Caesium	+ 26	79	Strontium	Ca Ba?	.....	Ytterbium	?	.....
Gallium	30	86	Neodymium	840?	1544	Titanium	1800	3272
Rubidium	38	100	Arsenic	850	1562	Uranium	1850	3360
Phosphorus	44	111	Barium	850	1562	Rhodium	1950	3542
Potassium	62 3	144.1	Praseodymium	940	1724	Boron	2200–2500?	4000–4500
Sodium	97.5	207.5	Germanium	958	1756	Iridium	2350?	4260
Iodine	113.5	236.3	Silver	960 5	1760 9	Ruthenium	2450?	4440
Sulphur	112.8	235 0	Gold	1063 0	1945 5	Molybdenum	2550	4620
	119.2	246.6	Copper	1083.0	1981 4	Osmium	2700?	4890
	106.8	224 2	Manganese	1230	2246	Tantalum	2900	5250
Indium	155	311	Beryllium (Glucinum)	1280	2336	Tungsten	3400	6152
Lithium	186	367	Samarium	1300–1400	2370–2550	Carbon	3600	6500
Selenium	217	423	Scandium	?	.....			
	220	428						
Tin	231.9	449.4						
Bismuth	271	520						

OTHER STANDARD TEMPERATURES.

Substance.	Phenomenon	C.	F.	Substance	Phenomenon	C	F.
Oxygen	Boiling	—183 0	—297 4	Water	Boiling	100	212
Carbon dioxide.	Sublimation	— 78 5	—109.3	Naphthalene	Boiling	217 96	424 33
Sodium sulphate	Transformat'n into anhydrous salt	32.384	90.291	Benzophenone	Boiling	305 9	582 6
				Sulphur	Boiling	444 6	832 3
				Sodium chloride	Freezing	801.	1474.

BARBERS.

(From the London Saturday Review.)

BARBER, from barba, a beard. What a title for the man who chiefly lives by shaving! Adam, says tradition, wore a beard. The kings of Persia plaited theirs with golden thread, and the Winged Bulls of Assyria are but types of those kings. The Chinese are a shaven people; the Egyptians were the same. But the Mohammedans are bearded, and Saladin's son, Turkish historians tell us, wept for fear when he saw the shaven envoys of the Crusaders. The world is, and always has been, divided into shavers and bearded. Flint razors, oyster-shell razors, in prehistoric tombs; think of them, shudder, and acknowledge the omnipotence of the great goddess Vanity. The greatest benefactor of barbers in the world's history is Alexander. He, who shaved himself to preserve his youth, shaved his army to prevent the enemy seizing their beards. He set a fashion which was followed by every Greekified beard-wagger in his empire, philosophers by profession alone excepted; and this in Greece itself, a country near enough to the East for a full beard to have been considered a sign of manhood.

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year.)

Time.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	Time.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
$1.00 1 month.....	$.003	$.004	$.005	$.005	$ 006	$100.00 4 days	$ 045	$ 053	$ 066	$.077	$ 089
" 2 "	007	.008	.010	.011	013	" 5 "	.056	069	082	.097	.111
" 3 "	.011	.013	.015	.017	.020	" 6 "	067	.083	.100	.116	.133
" 6 "	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040	" 1 month..	334	416	500	583	.667
" 12 "	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080	" 2 " ..	667	832	1.000	1 166	1.333
$100.00 1 day.....	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022	" 3 " ...	1 000	1 250	1 500	1 750	2.000
" 2 "	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044	" 6 " ..	2 000	2 500	3 000	3 500	4.000
" 3 "	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067	" 12 " ...	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.	Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11 725	11 639
1½	66.66	46.556	46 382	46 297	6½	15 38	11.007	10 836	10.750
2	50.00	35 003	34.830	34 743	7	14 29	10.245	10 074	9.966
2½	40 00	28.071	27.899	27 748	7½	13 33	9 584	9.414	9.328
3	33 33	23 450	23.278	23.191	8	12 50	9 006	8.837	8.751
3½	28 57	20 149	19 977	19 890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25 00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11 11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22 22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7 383
5	20 00	14.207	14 035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7 018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

FEDERAL FARM LOAN INTEREST TABLES.

Time, in Years.	Amount required to cancel a $1,000 loan on— The Amortization Plan.	The Simple Interest Plan. 5 per cent	5½ per cent	6 per cent	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.
5.....	$1,243 99	$1,250 00	$1,275.00	$1,300 00	$1,325 00	$1,350 00
6.....	1,291 03	1,300 00	1,330 00	1,360 00	1,390 00	1,420.00
7.....	1,337 41	1,350 00	1,385 00	1,420 00	1,455 00	1,490 00
8.....	1,383 10	1,400 00	1,440 00	1,480 00	1,520 00	1,560 00
9.....	1,428 07	1,450.00	1,495 00	1,540 00	1,585 00	1,630 00
10.....	1,472 28	1,500 00	1,550.00	1,600.00	1,650 00	1,700 00
11.....	1,515.69	1,550.00	1,605.00	1,660 00	1,715 00	1,770 00
12.....	1,558 26	1,600.00	1,660.00	1,720 00	1,780 00	1,840 00
13.....	1,599 95	1,650 00	1,715 00	1,780 00	1,845 00	1,910 00
14.....	1,640 71	1,700.00	1,770.00	1,840 00	1,910 00	1,980 00
15.....	1,680 49	1,750.00	1,825.00	1,900 00	1,975 00	2,050 00
16.....	1,719 25	1,800.00	1,880.00	1,960.00	2,040 00	2,120 00
17.....	1,756 94	1,850.00	1,935 00	2,020 00	2,105 00	2,190.00
18.....	1,793 49	1,900.00	1,990 00	2,080 00	2,170 00	2,260 00
19.....	1,828 86	1,950 00	2,045 00	2,140.00	2,235 00	2,330 00
20.....	1,862 99	2,000 00	2,100 00	2,200 00	2,300.00	2,400 00
21.....	1,895 80	2,050 00	2,155 00	2,260 00	2,365 00	2,470.00
22.....	1,927.24	2,100 00	2,210.00	2,320.00	2,430 00	2,540.00
23.....	1,957.23	2,150.00	2,265.00	2,380 00	2,495.00	2,610.00
24.....	1,985 70	2,200 00	2,320.00	2,440 00	2,560.00	2,680 00
25.....	2,012 58	2,250 00	2,375.00	2,500 00	2,625.00	2,750 00
26.....	2,037 78	2,300 00	2,430.00	2,560 00	2,690.00	2,820 00
27.....	2,061.21	2,350.00	2,485.00	2,620 00	2,755 00	2,890 00
28.....	2,082 80	2,400.00	2,540 00	2,680.00	2,820.00	2,960 00
29.....	2,102 44	2,450 00	2,595 00	2,740 00	2,885.00	3,030.00
30.....	2,120 04	2,500 00	2,650.00	2,800 00	2,950 00	3,100 00
31.....	2,135 49	2,550.00	2,705 00	2,860 00	3,015.00	3,170 00
32.....	2,148 69	2,600 00	2,760 00	2,920 00	3,080 00	3,240 00
33.....	2,159 52	2,650.00	2,815 00	2,980 00	3,145 00	3,310 00
34.....	2,167 86	2,700.00	2,870.00	3,040 00	3,210 00	3,380.00
35.....	2,173.58	2,750.00	2,925.00	3,100 00	3,275 00	3,450 00
36.....	2,176.56	2,800.00	2,980.00	3,160.00	3,340.00	3,520.00

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1,000.

(Calculated at Compound Interest.)

Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
5.....	4,580	4,452	4,390	4,329	4,212	35.....	21,487	18,664	17,461	16,374	14,498
10.....	8,530	8,111	7,913	7,722	7,360	40.....	23,115	19,793	18,401	17,159	15,046
15.....	11,938	11,118	10,740	10,380	9,712	45.....	24,519	20,720	19,156	17,774	15,456
20.....	14,877	13,590	13,008	12,462	11,470	50.....	25,730	21,482	19,762	18,256	15,762
25.....	17,413	15,622	14,828	14,094	12,783	100.....	31,599	24,505	21,950	19,848	16,618
30.....	19,600	17,292	16,289	15,372	13,765						

WHAT A SAVING OF $1 A YEAR AMOUNTS TO AT COMP. INTEREST.

End of Year.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	End of Year.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.03	1 04	1 04	1 05	1.06	26	39 71	46.08	49.71	53.66	62.70
2	2.09	2.12	2 13	2 15	2.18	27	41 93	48 96	52.99	57.40	67 52
3	3.18	3 24	3 27	3.31	3.37	28	44 21	51 96	56.42	61.32	72.64
4	4 30	4 41	4 47	4 52	4 63	29	46 57	55 08	60.00	65.43	78 05
5	5.46	5.63	5 71	5.80	5.97	30	49.00	58.32	63.75	69 76	83.80
6	6.66	6 89	7 01	7.14	7 39	31	51 50	61.70	67 66	74 29	89 89
7	7.89	8 21	8 38	8 54	8 89	32	54 07	65.21	71 75	79 06	96.34
8	9.15	9 58	9 80	10 02	10 49	33	56 73	68.85	76 03	84.06	103 18
9	10 46	11 00	11 28	11 57	12 18	34	59 46	72 65	80.49	89 32	110 43
10	11.80	12.48	12 84	13.20	13 97	35	62.27	76 59	85.16	94.83	118.12
11	13.19	14 02	14.46	14 91	15.87	36	65.17	80 70	90.04	100.62	126.26
12	14 61	15.62	16 16	16 71	17 88	37	68.15	84 97	95.13	106.71	134 90
13	16 08	17 29	17.93	18 59	20.01	38	71 23	89 40	100.46	113.09	144.05
14	17.59	19.02	19 78	20 57	22 27	39	74 40	94.02	106.03	119.80	153.76
15	19.15	20 82	21 71	22 65	24 67	40	77.66	98 82	111.84	126.84	164 04
16	20 76	22.69	23 74	24 84	27 21	41	81.02	103 82	117.92	134 23	174 95
17	22 41	24 64	25 85	27 13	29 90	42	84.48	109 01	124 27	141.99	186 50
18	24 11	26 67	28 06	29 53	32 76	43	88 04	114.41	130 91	150.14	198 75
19	25 87	28 77	30.37	32 06	35 78	44	91 72	120 02	137.85	158 70	211.74
20	27.67	30 96	32.78	34 71	38 99	45	95.50	125 87	145.09	167.68	225 50
21	29 53	33 24	35 30	37 50	42 39	46	99 39	131 94	152.67	177.11	240.09
22	31 45	35 61	37 93	40 43	45 99	47	103 40	138 26	160.58	187.02	255.56
23	33 42	38 08	40.68	43 50	49 81	48	107.54	144.83	168.85	197.42	271.95
24	35 45	40.64	43.56	46 72	53.86	49	111 79	151 66	177.50	208.34	289.33
25	37.55	43.31	46.57	50.11	58.15	50	116.18	158.77	186.53	219.81	307.75

PRESENT VALUE OF $1 A YEAR, PAYABLE EACH DEC. 31, AT COMP. INT.

Years.	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97	0 96	0 96	0 95	0 95	0 94	26	17 87	16 89	15.98	15.14	14.37	13 00
2	1 91	1.89	1.88	1 87	1 85	1 83	27	18 32	17 28	16 32	15.45	14.64	13 21
3	2 82	2.80	2.77	2 74	2 72	2 67	28	18 76	17 66	16 66	15 74	14.89	13 40
4	3.71	3 67	3 62	3 58	3 54	3 46	29	19 18	18 03	16 98	16 02	15.14	13 59
5	4.57	4.51	4.45	4 39	4 32	4 21	30	19.60	18 39	17.29	16.28	15.37	13.76
6	5 41	5.32	5 24	5 15	5 07	4 91	31	20 00	18 73	17 58	16 54	15.59	13 92
7	6.23	6 11	6 00	5 89	5 78	5.58	32	20 38	19 06	17 87	16 78	15 80	14 08
8	7 01	6 87	6 73	6 59	6.46	6 20	33	20 76	19 39	18 14	17 02	16.00	14.23
9	7 78	7.60	7 43	7 26	7 10	6 80	34	21 13	19 70	18 41	17.24	16 19	14.36
10	8.53	8 31	8 11	7.91	7 72	7.36	35	21.48	20.00	18.66	17.46	16.37	14 49
11	9.25	9 00	8 76	8 52	8 30	7 88	36	21 83	20 29	18 90	17.66	16.54	14.62
12	9 95	9 66	9 38	9 11	8 86	8 38	37	22 16	20 57	19 14	17 86	16.71	14 73
13	10 63	10 30	9 98	9 68	9 39	8 85	38	22 49	20 84	19.36	18 05	16.86	14 84
14	11.29	10 92	10 56	10 22	9 89	9 29	39	22 80	21 10	19 58	18.22	17.01	14.94
15	11 93	11 51	11 11	10 73	10 37	9.71	40	23.11	21 35	19.79	18.40	17.15	15 04
16	12 56	12 09	11 65	11 23	10 83	10.10	41	23 41	21 59	19 99	18.56	17 29	15.13
17	13 16	12.65	12 16	11 70	11 27	10.47	42	23 70	21 83	20 18	18 72	17.42	15 22
18	13 75	13.18	12 65	12 16	11.68	10.82	43	23 98	22 06	20.37	18.87	17.54	15.30
19	14 32	13 70	13 13	12 59	12 08	11.15	44	24 25	22 28	20 54	19 01	17.66	15.38
20	14 87	14.21	13 59	13 00	12 46	11.46	45	24 51	22 49	20 72	19.15	17.77	15.45
21	15 41	14 69	14 02	13 40	12 82	11 76	46	24.77	22.70	20 88	19 28	17 88	15 52
22	15.93	15 16	14 45	13 78	13 16	12 04	47	25.02	22 89	21.04	19 41	17 98	15 58
23	16 44	15 62	14 85	14 14	13 48	12 30	48	25 26	23 09	21 19	19 53	18.07	15 65
24	16 93	16 05	15 24	14 49	13 79	12 55	49	25 50	23 27	21.34	19 65	18.16	15 70
25	17.41	16.48	15.62	14.82	14.09	12.78	50	25.72	23.45	21.48	19.76	18.25	15.76

AMOUNT OF ONE DOLLAR AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Years	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.03	1 04	1.04	1 05	1.06	19	1 75	2 10	2 30	2 52	3 02
2	1.06	1 08	1 09	1 10	1 12	20	1 80	2 19	2 41	2.65	3 20
3	1 09	1 12	1 14	1 15	1 19						
4	1.12	1 17	1 19	1 21	1 26	21	1.86	2 27	2 52	2.78	3 40
5	1.15	1 21	1.24	1 27	1 33	22	1 91	2 37	2 63	2 92	3 60
						23	1.97	2 46	2 75	3 07	3 82
6	1.19	1 26	1 30	1 34	1 41	24	2 03	2 56	2 87	3 22	4 04
7	1.23	1 31	1.36	1 40	1 50	25	2 09	2 66	3 00	3 38	4 29
8	1 26	1 36	1.42	1.47	1 59						
9	1.30	1 42	1 48	1.55	1.68	26	2 15	2.77	3 14	3 55	4 54
10	1.34	1.48	1.55	1 62	1.79	27	2.22	2 88	3 28	3.73	4 82
						28	2 28	2 99	3 43	3 92	5 11
11	1.38	1.53	1.62	1.71	1.89	29	2 35	3 11	3 58	4.11	5 41
12	1.42	1.60	1 69	1.79	2 01	30	2.42	3.24	3.74	4.32	5.74
13	1.46	1 66	1.77	1 88	2 13						
14	1.51	1 73	1.85	1 98	2 26	31	2.50	3.37	3 91	4 53	6.08
15	1.55	1.80	1.93	2 07	2.39	32	2 57	3.50	4.09	4.76	6.45
						33	2 65	3.64	4 27	5.00	6.84
16	1.60	1.87	2 02	2 18	2.54	34	2 73	3.79	4 46	5.25	7.25
17	1.65	1.94	2.11	2 29	2 69	35	2 81	3 94	4 66	5.51	7.68
18	1.70	2.02	2.20	2.40	2.85	100	19.21	50.50	81.58	131.50	339.30

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260										

RECIPROCALS OF NUMBERS 1 TO 100.

No	Reciprocal.	No.	Reciprocal	No.	Reciprocal.	No.	Reciprocal.	No.	Reciprocal.
1..	1 000000000	21..	0 047619048	41..	0 024390244	61..	0 016393443	81..	0.012345679
2..	0.500000000	22.	0 045454545	42..	0 023809524	62.	0 016129032	82.	0 012195122
3..	0.333333333	23	0 043478261	43..	0 023255814	63	0 015873016	83.	0 012048193
4..	0 250000000	24.	0.041666667	44..	0 022727273	64 .	0 015625000	84.	0 011904762
5..	0.200000000	25.	0 040000000	45..	0 022222222	65..	0 015384615	85.	0 011764706
6..	0.166666667	26.	0 038461538	46..	0 021739130	66.	0 015151515	86	0 011627907
7..	0.142857143	27.	0 037037037	47..	0.021276600	67..	0:014925373	87	0 011494253
8..	0.125000000	28.	0.035714286	48..	0.020833333	68.	0 014705882	88..	0 011363636
9..	0.111111111	29..	0 034482759	49..	0 020408163	69.	0 014492754	89..	0 011235955
10..	0 100000000	30..	0 033333333	50..	0.020000000	70..	0 014285714	90.	0 011111111
11..	0.090909091	31..	0.032258065	51.	0 019607843	71.	0 014084507	91.	0 010989011
12..	0 083333333	32..	0.031250000	52..	0 019230769	72..	0 013888889	92	0 010869565
13..	0 076923077	33.	0 030303030	53.	0 018867925	73..	0 013698630	93	0 010752688
14	0.071428571	34.	0 029411765	54.	0.018518519	74..	0 013513514	94.	0 010638298
15	0 066666667	35.	0 028571429	55.	0 018181818	75..	0.013333333	95	0.010526316
16..	0 062500000	36 .	0 027777778	56..	0 017857143	76	0 013157895	96 .	0.010416667
17	0 058823529	37.	0 027027027	57.	0 017543860	77.	0 012987013	97	0 010309278
18	0.055555556	38..	0 026315789	58..	0 017241379	78	0 012820513	98 .	0 010204082
19 .	0 052631579	39 .	0 025641026	59..	0 016949153	79	0 012658228	99.	0 010101010
20..	0.050000000	40..	0.025000000	60.	0.016666667	80..	0.012500000	100..	0.010000000

A reciprocal is the quotient obtained by dividing unity by a number.

MINUTES OR SECONDS IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE.

MIN	Degree	MIN.	Degree.	MIN.	Degree	SECS	Degree	SECS	Degree	SECS	Degree.
1	0 016	21	0 350	41	0 683	1	0 00027	21	0 00583	41	0.01138
2	0.033	22	0 366	42	0.700	2	0 00055	22	0.00611	42	0 01166
3	0.050	23	0 383	43	0 716	3	0 00083	23	0 00638	43	0 01194
4	0.066	24	0 400	44	0.733	4	0 00111	24	0 00666	44	0 01222
5	0 083	25	0 416	45	0 750	5	0 00138	25	0 00694	45	0 01250
6	0.100	26	0.433	46	0.766	6	0 00166	26	0 00722	46	0 01277
7	0.116	27	0.450	47	0.783	7	0 00194	27	0 00750	47	0 01305
8	0.133	28	0.466	48	0 800	8	0 00222	28	0 00777	48	0 01333
9	0.150	29	0.483	49	0.816	9	0 00250	29	0 00805	49	0 01361
10	0.166	30	0.500	50	0 833	10	0 00277	30	0 00833	50	0 01388
11	0.183	31	0 516	51	0 850	11	0 00305	31	0 00861	51	0 01416
12	0 200	32	0.533	52	0 866	12	0 00333	32	0 00888	52	0.01444
13	0 216	33	0.550	53	0 883	13	0.00361	33	0 00916	53	0 01472
14	0.233	34	0 566	54	0 900	14	0 00388	34	0.00944	54	0 01500
15	0.250	35	0 583	55	0 916	15	0.00416	35	0.00972	55	0 01527
16	0 266	36	0.600	56	0 933	16	0.00444	36	0 01000	56	0 01555
17	0.283	37	0.616	57	0 950	17	0 00472	37	0 01027	57	0 01583
18	0 300	38	0.633	58	0 966	18	0.00500	38	0.01055	58	0 01611
19	0 316	39	0 650	59	0 983	19	0 00527	39	0 01083	59	0 01638
20	0.333	40	0.666	60	1.000	20	0.00555	40	0.01111	60	0.01666

TRANSPOSED NUMBERS IN BOOKKEEPING.

Differences	Numbers.	Differences	Numbers.	Differences	Numbers.	Differences	Nos.
9	10 21 32 43 54 65 76 87 98 01 12 23 34 45 56 67 78 89	36	40 51 62 73 84 95 04 15 26 37 48 59	63	70 81 92 07 18 29	90	100 010
18	20 31 42 53 64 75 86 97 02 13 24 35 46 57 68 79	45	50 61 72 83 94 05 16 27 38 49	72	80 91 08 19	99	110 011
27	30 41 52 63 74 85 96 03 14 25 36 47 58 69	54	60 71 82 93 06 17 28 39	81	90 09		

SQUARES, SQ. ROOTS CUBES AND CU. ROOTS OF NOS. 1 TO 100.

No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root	No.	Sq	Cube	Square Root	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
0.1	0.01	0 001	0.316	0 464	23	529	12167	4 795	2.843	63	3969	250047	7.937	3 979
.15	0.022	0 003	0 387	0 531	24	576	13824	4 899	2 884	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000
.2	0.04	0 008	0 447	0.585	25	625	15625	5 000	2 924	65	4225	274625	8.062	4 020
.25	0.062	0 015	0.500	0 630	26	676	17576	5 099	2.962	66	4356	287496	8.124	4 041
.3	0 09	0 027	0 548	0 669	27	729	19683	5 196	3.000	67	4489	300763	8 185	4 061
.35	0.122	0.042	0 592	0 705	28	784	21952	5 291	3 036	68	4624	314432	8.246	4 081
.4	0.16	0 064	0 633	0 737	29	841	24389	5 385	3 072	69	4761	328509	8 306	4 101
45	0.202	0 091	0 671	0 766	30	900	27000	5 477	3 107	70	4900	343000	8 366	4 121
.5	0 25	0.125	0 707	0 794	31	961	29791	5 567	3 141	71	5041	357911	8.426	4 140
.55	0 302	0 166	0 742	0.819	32	1024	32768	5 656	3 174	72	5184	373248	8.485	4 160
.6	0.36	0 216	0 775	0 843	33	1089	35937	5 744	3 207	73	5320	389017	8.544	4 179
65	0.422	0 274	0 806	0.866	34	1156	39304	5.831	3 239	74	5476	405224	8.602	4.198
.7	0.49	0 343	0 837	0 888	35	1225	42875	5.916	3 271	75	5625	421875	8.660	4 217
.75	0.562	0.421	0 866	0 909	36	1296	46656	6 000	3 301	76	5776	438976	8.717	4 235
.8	0.64	0 512	0 894	0 928	37	1369	50653	6 082	3 332	77	5929	456533	8.775	4 254
.85	0.722	0 614	0 922	0 947	38	1444	54872	6 164	3 362	78	6084	474552	8.831	4 272
.9	0.81	0 729	0 949	0 965	39	1521	59319	6 245	3 391	79	6241	493039	8.888	4 290
.95	0.902	0.857	0 975	0 983	40	1600	64000	6 324	3 420	80	6400	512000	8.944	4 308
1	1.000	1.000	1 000	1 000	41	1681	68921	6 403	3 448	81	6561	531441	9.000	4 326
2	4	8	1 414	1 259	42	1764	74088	6 480	3 476	82	6724	551368	9.055	4 344
3	9	27	1 732	1 442	43	1849	79507	6 557	3 503	83	6889	571787	9.110	4 362
4	16	64	2 000	1.587	44	1936	85184	6 633	3 530	84	7056	592704	9.165	4.379
5	25	125	2 236	1 710	45	2025	91125	6 708	3 556	85	7225	614125	9 219	4.396
6	36	216	2 449	1 817	46	2116	97336	6.782	3 583	86	7396	636056	9 273	4.414
7	49	343	2 645	1 912	47	2209	103823	6.855	3 608	87	7569	658503	9 327	4.431
8	64	512	2 828	2 000	48	2304	110592	6 928	3 634	88	7744	681472	9 380	4.448
9	81	729	3 000	2 080	49	2401	117649	7 000	3 659	89	7921	704969	9 434	4.464
10	100	1000	3 162	2 154	50	2500	125000	7.071	3 684	90	8100	729000	9.486	4 481
11	. 121	1331	3 316	2 224	51	2601	132651	7.141	3 708	91	8281	753571	9 539	4 497
12	144	1728	3 464	2 289	52	2704	140608	7.211	3 732	92	8464	778688	9 591	4 514
13	169	2197	3 605	2 351	53	2809	148877	7 280	3 756	93	8649	804357	9 643	4 530
14	196	2744	3 741	2 410	54	2916	157464	7 348	3 779	94	8836	830584	9 695	4.546
15	225	3375	3 873	2 466	55	3025	166375	7 416	3 803	95	9025	857375	9.746	4.562
16	256	4096	4 000	2 519	56	3136	175616	7.483	3 825	96	9216	884736	9 798	4.578
17	289	4913	4 123	2 571	57	3249	185193	7 549	3 848	97	9409	912673	9.848	4.594
18	324	5832	4 246	2 620	58	3364	195112	7 615	3 870	98	9604	941192	9.899	4.610
19	361	6859	4 358	2 668	59	3481	205379	7 681	3 892	99	9801	970299	9 949	4 626
20	400	8000	4.472	2.714	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.914	100	10000	1000000	10.000	4.641

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 TO 2000

NUMBER.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	NUMBER.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	NUMBER.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	NUMBER	Square Root.	Cube Root.
1000	31 62	10.00	1255	35 43	10.79	1510	38 86	11 47	1765	42 01	12 09
1005	31 70	10 02	1260	35.50	10 80	1515	38 92	11 49	1770	42 07	12 10
1010	31 78	10 03	1265	35 57	10 82	1520	38 99	11 50	1775	42 13	12 11
1020	31 94	10.07	1275	35 71	10 84	1530	39 12	11 52	1785	42 25	12 13
1025	32 02	10 08	1280	35 78	10 86	1535	39 18	11 54	1790	42 31	12.14
1030	32 09	10 10	1285	35 85	10 87	1540	39 24	11 55	1795	42 37	12 15
1035	32 17	10 12	1290	35.92	10 89	1545	39 31	11.56	1800	42 43	12 16
1045	32 33	10 15	1300	36.06	10 91	1555	39 43	11.59	1810	42 54	12 19
1050	32 40	10.16	1305	36 12	10 93	1560	39 50	11.60	1815	42 60	12 20
1060	32 56	10.20	1315	36 26	10 96	1570	39 62	11.62	1825	42 72	12 22
1065	32 63	10.21	1320	36 33	10 97	1575	39 69	11.63	1830	42 78	12 23
1075	32 79	10.24	1330	36 47	11 00	1585	39.81	11.66	1840	42 90	12 25
1080	32 86	10.26	1335	36 54	11 01	1590	39 87	11 67	1845	42 95	12 26
1085	32 94	10 28	1340	36 61	11 02	1595	39 94	11.68	1850	43 01	12 28
1090	33 02	10 29	1345	36 67	11 04	1600	40 00	11 70	1855	43.07	12 29
1095	33 09	10 31	1350	36 74	11 05	1605	40 06	11.71	1860	43.13	12 30
1100	33 17	10 32	1355	36 81	11 07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43 19	12.31
1105	33 24	10 34	1360	36.88	11 08	1615	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12 32
1110	33 32	10.35	1365	36 95	11 09	1620	40 25	11.74	1875	43.30	12 33
1115	33 39	10.37	1370	37 01	11.11	1625	40 31	11.76	1880	43 36	12.34
1120	33 47	10 38	1375	37 08	11 12	1630	40 37	11 77	1885	43 42	12 35
1125	33 54	10 40	1380	37.15	11 13	1635	40 44	11 78	1890	43 47	12 36
1130	33 62	10 42	1385	37 22	11 15	1640	40 50	11 79	1895	43.53	12 37
1135	33 69	10 43	1390	37 28	11 16	1645	40 56	11 80	1900	43 59	12 39
1140	33 76	10 45	1395	37 35	11 17	1650	40 62	11 82	1905	43.65	12 40
1145	33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11 19	1655	40.68	11 83	1910	43 70	12 41
1150	33.91	10 48	1405	37 48	11 20	1660	40.74	11 84	1915	43 76	12 42
1155	33.99	10 49	1410	37.55	11 21	1665	40.80	11 85	1920	43 82	12 43
1160	34.06	10 51	1415	37 62	11 23	1670	40.87	11 86	1925	43.87	12 44
1165	34 13	10 52	1420	37 68	11 24	1675	40 93	11 88	1930	43 93	12 45
1170	34.21	10 54	1425	37 75	11 25	1680	40 99	11 89	1935	43 99	12 46
1175	34.28	10 55	1430	37 82	11 27	1685	41 05	11 90	1940	44.05	12 47
1180	34.35	10 57	1435	37 88	11 28	1690	41 11	11 91	1945	44.10	12 48
1185	34 42	10 58	1440	37 95	11 29	1695	41 17	11 92	1950	44.16	12 49
1190	34 50	10 60	1445	38 01	11 31	1700	41 23	11 93	1955	44.22	12 50
1195	34 57	10 61	1450	38 08	11 32	1705	41.29	11 95	1960	44.27	12 51
1200	34 64	10 63	1455	38 14	11 33	1710	41.35	11 96	1965	44.33	12 53
1205	34 71	10 64	1460	38 21	11 34	1715	41 41	11 97	1970	44 38	12 54
1210	34 79	10 66	1465	38 28	11 36	1720	41 47	11 98	1975	44.44	12 55
1215	34 86	10 67	1470	38 34	11 37	1725	41 53	11 99	1980	44.50	12 56
1220	34 93	10 69	1475	38 41	11 38	1730	41.59	12 00	1985	44 55	12 57
1225	35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11 40	1735	41 65	12 02	1990	44.61	12.58
1235	35.14	10 73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41 77	12 04	1995	44.67	12 59
1245	35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

COMMON FRACTIONS REDUCED TO DECIMALS.

8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths	
			1	015625				23	359375				45	.703125
		1	2	.03125	3	6	12	24	375			23	46	71875
			3	.046875				25	.390625				47	734375
	1	2	4	.0625			13	26	40625	6	12	24	48	.75
			5	.078125				27	421875				49	.765625
		3	6	.09375		7	14	28	4375			25	50	.78125
			7	.109375				29	453125				51	.796875
1	2	4	8	.125			15	30	46875		13	26	52	8125
			9	.140625				31	484375				53	828125
		5	10	.15625	4	8	16	32	5			27	54	84375
			11	.171875				33	.515625				55	859375
	3	6	12	.1875			17	34	.53125	7	14	28	56	875
			13	203125				35	546875				57	890625
		7	14	.21875		9	18	36	5625			29	58	90625
			15	234375				37	578125				59	.921875
2	4	8	16	.25			19	38	59375		15	30	60	9375
			17	265625				39	.609375				61	953125
		9	18	.28125	5	10	20	40	625			31	62	.96875
			19	.296875				41	.640625				63	984375
	5	10	20	.3125			21	42	.65625	8	16	32	64	1.
			21	.328125				43	.671875					
		11	22	.34375		11	22	44	.6875					

CAPACITY OF SILOS IN TONS.

Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.						Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.						Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.					
	10	12	14	16	18	20		10	12	14	16	18	20		10	12	14	16	18	20
Feet.							*Feet.*							*Feet.*						
20	26	38	51	67	...	..	31	49	70	96	125	158	196	41	72	105	143	187	236	291
21	28	41	55	72	.	...	32	51	74	100	131	166	205	42	74	109	148	193	244	300
22	30	43	59	77	..	..	33	53	77	105	137	174	215	43	..	113	154	201	252	310
23	32	46	63	81	103	..	34	56	80	109	143	191	224	44	.	117	159	207	261	320
24	34	49	67	86	110	...	35	58	84	114	149	189	234	45	..	.	165	215	269	330
25	36	52	71	91	116	143	36	61	87	118	155	196	243	46	.	..	170	222	227	340
26	38	55	75	97	123	152	37	63	90	123	161	204	252	47	...	...	...	229	285	350
27	40	58	79	102	130	160	38	66	94	128	167	212	262	48	..	..	...	236	293	361
28	42	61	83	109	137	169	39	68	97	133	173	220	272	49	...	...	...	...	301	371
29	44	64	87	114	144	178	40	70	101	138	180	228	282	50	..	..	...	...	310	382
30	47	67	91	119	151	187														

CEMENT, SAND AND STONE REQUIRED FOR WALLS OF SILOS.

(Thickness of walls, 6 inches. Doors, 26 inches wide. Proportions for concrete, 1:2½:4.)

Height of Silo, Feet.	Bbls. of Cement Required For Given Inside Diameter in Feet						Cu. Yds. of Sand Required For Given Inside Diameter in Feet.						Cu. Yds. of Gravel Req'd For Given Inside Diameter in Feet.					
	10	12	14	16	18	20	10	12	14	16	18	20	10	12	14	16	18	20
20	16 0	19 0	22 6	25.4	....	...	5 8	7 0	8 4	9.3	.. .	...	9 4	11.2	13.3	15.2	....	...
22	17 7	21 0	24 9	28 0	32.0	....	6.5	7 7	9 0	10 2	11 6	.. .	10 4	12.4	14 8	16.5	18.8	....
24	19 2	22.8	27 1	30.7	35 0	38 5	7.0	8 6	9 9	11 2	12 7	14 1	11.4	13 5	16 0	18 2	20.6	22.8
26	21 0	24 8	29 3	33.0	37 8	41.8	7.7	9 1	10 7	12 1	13 7	15 3	12.4	14 7	17 4	19.6	22 2	24.8
28	22 3	26 6	31.5	35 5	40 6	44.9	8 2	9 7	11 6	13 0	14 8	16 4	13.3	15.8	18 7	21.0	24 0	26 5
30	24 0	28.8	33.8	38.2	43 4	48.0	8.7	10.5	12.3	14 0	15 8	17.5	14 2	17 0	19 8	22 8	25 5	28 5
32	25 7	30 7	36 0	40.5	46.0	51 4	9.4	11 2	13 1	14.8	16 9	18 7	15.0	18 0	21 3	24.0	27 3	30.3
34	27.1	32.3	38.3	43 4	49 0	54.3	10.0	11.8	14 0	15 8	17 9	19.9	16.1	19.2	22.5	25.5	29.0	32 0
36	28.7	34 2	40 4	45 8	52 0	57 5	10 5	12 5	14 8	16 8	19 0	21 0	17 0	20 3	24 0	27 2	30 6	34.0
38	30.3	36.2	42 8	48 7	55 0	60 8	11.1	13.3	15 7	17.8	20 1	22 2	18 0	21.5	25 4	28 7	32 5	35.9
40	31.7	37 8	44 5	50.6	57.5	64 0	11 6	14 0	16 4	18 6	21 2	23 6	18 8	22 4	26 4	30 0	34.0	38.0
42	33.5	40.0	47 4	53 7	60 5	67.5	12.3	14 7	17 3	19 5	22 1	24.6	19 9	23 8	28.0	31.7	35.6	40.0
44	....	41 8	49 6	55 8	65 3	71 0	...	15 3	18 1	20 4	23 9	26 0	...	24 8	29 2	33 0	38.4	41.8
46	....	....	51.8	58.6	66.5	74.0	...	...	18.9	21.4	24.4	27.0	...	...	30.6	34.7	39.3	43.5
48	....	....	. .	61.2	69 8	76 6	...	...	.	22 3	25 5	28 0	...	...	...	36 0	41 0	45.0
50	....	....	....	....	71.6	80.0	...	...	...	...	26.3	29.6	...	...	...	...	42.3	47.2

HEAT TRANSMITTED THROUGH ROOFING MATERIAL.

Material.	100 Sq.ft. Per h	Thickness, In.	Pound Per Sq. ft	Material.	100 Sq.ft. Per h	Thickness, In.	Pound Per Sq. ft.
Bright galvanized iron sheet.	111	0 040	1 60	Gal. corrugated iron painted black above	472	0 033	1.28
Gal iron, blackened below	168	0 040	1 60	Roofing glass, serrated	453	0 220	2 25
Gal. iron, blackened above	385	0.040	1.60	Welsh slate	337	0.170	2.90
Gal. iron, blackened above and below	581	0 040	1.60	Westmoreland slate	248	0.250	4.80
Gal. corrugated iron after one month's exposure to weather	310	0 033	1.28	⅛-in. T. G. deal covered with asphalted felt	124	1.000	2.60
Gal. corrugated iron after one year's exposure	422	0.033	1.28				

TABLE OF HOURLY RATES OF PAY.

Rates of Pay.	8 Hours Daily.	9 Hours Daily.	10 Hours Daily.	12 Hours Daily.	Rates of Pay.	8 Hours Daily.	9 Hours Daily.	10 Hours Daily.	12 Hours Daily.
5 cents ..	$10 20	$11.50	$12 75	$15 30	16 cents....	$32 64	$36 80	$40 80	$48 96
6 cents..	12 24	13.80	15.30	18 36	17 cents.....	34 68	39.10	43 35	52 02
7 cents	14 28	16 10	17.85	21.42	18 cents....	36 72	41 40	45.90	55.08
8 cents...	16 32	18 40	20 40	24 48	19 cents	38 76	43.70	48 45	58.14
9 cents....	18 36	20 70	22.95	27 54	20 cents	40.80	46.00	51.00	61.20
10 cents ...	20 40	23.00	25.50	30 60	21 cents.....	42 84	48 30	53.55	64 26
11 cents ...	22 44	25 30	28.05	33 66	22 cents	44 88	50 60	56.10	67.32
12 cents ..	24 48	27 60	30.60	36 72	23 cents ...	46.92	52 90	58 65	70 32
13 cents ..	26 52	29 90	33 15	39 78	24 cents ...	48 96	55 20	61.20	73 44
14 cents .	28 56	32 20	35 70	42 84	25 cents ...	51.00	57 50	63 75	76.50
15 cents.....	30.60	34.50	38.25	45.90	26 cents.....	53.04	59.80	66.30	79.56

WEEKLY WAGE TABLE.

Hours.	$1.00	$2 00	$3 00	$4.00	$5.00	$6.00	$7 00	$8 00	$9 00	$10 00	$11 00	$12 00	$13 00.	$14 00.
½	.01	.01⅔	.02½	.03½	.04½	05	.06	.06⅔	.07½	.08½	.09	.10	.11	.12
1.	.01⅔	.03⅓	05	.06⅔	.08⅓	10	.11⅔	.13⅓	15	.16⅔	.18⅓	.20	.22	.23⅓
2.... .	.03⅓	.06⅔	10	.13⅓	.16⅔	20	.23⅓	.26⅔	30	.33⅓	.36⅔	.40	.43⅓	.46⅔
3.. . ..	05	.10	15	20	.25	.30	35	40	45	.50	.55	.60	.65	.70
4.... . ..	.06⅔	.13⅓	.20	.26⅔	.33⅓	.40	.46⅔	.53⅓	60	.66⅔	.73⅓	.80	.86⅔	.93⅓
5.. . .	.08⅓	.16⅔	.25	.33⅓	.41⅔	.50	.58⅓	.66⅔	.75	.83⅓	.91⅔	1 00	1.08⅓	1 16⅔
6....	.10	20	.30	40	.50	.60	70	80	90	1 00	1.10	1.20	1 30	1 40
7. .	.11⅔	.23⅓	35	.46⅔	.58⅓	.70	.81⅔	.93⅓	1 05	1 16⅔	1.28⅓	1.40	1.52	1.63⅓
8 .	.13⅓	.26⅔	40	.53⅓	.62⅔	.80	.93⅓	1 06⅔	1 20	1.33⅓	1 46⅔	1 60	1.73⅓	1.86⅔
Days														
1. .	.16⅔	.33⅓	50	.66⅔	.83⅓	1 00	1.16⅔	1 33⅓	1 50	1 66⅔	1.83⅓	2 00	2.17	2.33⅓
2....	.33⅓	.66⅔	1 00	1 33⅓	1.66⅔	2 00	2 33⅓	2 66⅔	3 00	3 33⅓	3 66⅔	4 00	4.34	4 66⅔
3.... .	50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3.50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	6.51	6.99⅔
4...	.66⅔	1 33⅓	2 00	2 66⅔	3 33⅓	4 00	4 66⅔	5 33⅓	6 00	6 66⅔	7 33⅓	8 00	8 63	9.33
5. .	.83⅓	1 66⅔	2.50	3 33⅓	4 16⅔	5 00	5 83⅓	6 66⅔	7 50	8 33⅓	9 16⅔	10 00	10 85	11 66⅔
6.....	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.
(SIX WORKING DAYS IN THE WEEK.)

Days	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	54	.58	.62	.65	.69	73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1 00	1 08	1.15	1 23	1 31	1.38	1 46	1.54
3. ..	1 15	1.27	1.38	1 50	1 62	1.73	1 85	1 96	2 08	2.19	2 31
4	1 54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2 15	2 31	2 46	2 62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1 92	2 12	2.31	2 50	2 69	2 88	3 08	3 27	3 46	3.65	3 85
6 . .	2 31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3 23	3 46	3 69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4 62
7.	2 69	2 96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4 04	4 31	4 58	4 85	5.12	5 38
8. . ..	3 08	3.38	3.69	4 00	4 31	4 62	4 92	5 23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3 46	3.81	4.15	4 50	4.85	5.19	5 54	5 88	6.23	6.58	6 92
10.	3 85	4.23	4.62	5 00	5 38	5 77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7 69
11	4 23	4.65	5 08	5.50	5 92	6.35	6 77	7 19	7.62	8.04	8 46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6 46	6.92	7 38	7 85	8 31	8.77	9 23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6 50	7.00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9.50	10.00
14	5 38	5.92	6 46	7 00	7 54	8 08	8 62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10 77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8 65	9 23	9 81	10 38	10.96	11 54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10 77	11.54	12 31	13 03	13.85	14.62	15 38
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14 00	15 00	16 00	17 00	18.00	19.00	20 00
2 . .	20 00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30 00	32 00	34 00	36 00	38.00	40 00
3	30 00	33.00	36.00	39 00	42 00	45 00	48 00	51 00	54 00	57.00	60 00
4	40.00	44 00	48 00	52 00	56 00	60 00	64 00	68 00	72.00	76.00	80 00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65 00	70 00	75 00	80 00	85 00	90 00	95.00	100.00
6 .	60.00	66.00	72 00	78 00	84 00	90 00	96 00	102 00	108 00	114.00	120 00
7	70.00	77.00	84 00	91 00	98 00	105 00	112 00	119 00	126.00	133.00	140 00
8	80 00	88.00	96.00	104 00	112.00	120 00	128.00	136 00	144.00	152.00	160 00
9	90.00	99.00	108 00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180 00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130 00	140.00	150 00	160 00	170 00	180.00	190.00	200 00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165 00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220 00
1 year.....	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

YEARLY WAGE TABLE.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.
$20 is	$1 67	$0.38	$0 05	$80 is	$6 67	$1 53	$0 22	$145 is	$12.08	$2 78	$0 40
25	2 08	48	.07	85	7 08	1.63	.23	150	12 50	2 88	41
30	2 50	.58	.08	90	7 50	1.73	.25	155	12 92	2.97	42
35	2 92	.67	.10	100	8 33	1 92	27	160	13 33	3 07	.44
40	3.33	.77	.11	105	8 75	2 01	.29	165	13 75	3 16	45
45	3.75	86	.12	110	9 17	2 11	.30	170	14 17	3 26	47
50	4.17	.96	.14	115	9.58	2 21	.32	180	15 00	3 45	49
55	4.58	1.06	.15	120	10 00	2 30	.33	185	15.42	3 55	.51
60	5 00	1.15	.16	125	10.42	2.40	.34	190	15.83	3 64	.52
65	5 42	1.25	.18	130	10 83	2 49	.36	195	16.25	3 74	53
70	5.83	1.34	.19	135	11.25	2 59	.37	200	16 57	3.84	.55
75	6.25	1.44	.21	140	11.67	2.69	.38	205	17.08	3.93	.56

ARMY HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENTS.

(In official use at U. S. Military Acad., West Point.)

Age.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Chest Measurement—Expiration, Inches.	Chest Mobility, Inches.	Age.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Chest Measurement—Expiration, Inches.	Chest Mobility, Inches.
17 Yrs.	64	110	29	2	18 Yrs.	65	117	30¼	2
	65	112	29¼	2		66	119	30½	2
	66	114	29½	2		67	121	30¾	2
	67	116	29¾	2		68	124	31	2½
	68	119	30	2½		69	127	31¼	2½
	69	122	30¼	2½		70	130	31½	2½
	70	125	30½	2½		71	133	31¾	2½
	71	128	30¾	2½		72	136	32	3
19 Yrs.	65	121	30¾	2	20 Yrs.	65	122	31	2
	66	123	31	2		66	124	31¼	2
	67	125	31¼	2		67	126	31½	2
	68	129	31½	2½		68	130	31¾	2½
	69	133	31¾	2½		69	134	32	2½
	70	137	32	2½		70	138	32¼	2½
	71	141	32¼	2½		71	142	32½	2½
	72	145	32½	3		72	146	32¾	3
	73	149	32¾	3		73	150	33	3
						74	154	33¼	3½
21 Yrs.	65	123	31¼	2	22 Yrs.	65	125	31½	2
	66	125	31½	2		66	127	31¾	2
	67	127	31¾	2		67	129	32	2
	68	132	32	2½		68	134	32¼	2½
	69	137	32¼	2½		69	139	32½	2½
	70	142	32½	2½		70	144	32¾	2½
	71	147	32¾	2½		71	149	33	2½
	72	152	33	3		72	154	33¼	3
	73	157	33¼	3		73	159	33½	3
	74	162	33½	3½		74	164	33¾	3½
	75	167	33¾	3½		75	169	34	3½
						76	174	34¼	4

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

COMPILED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS AND THE ACTURIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The weights are for persons with shoes on, and without coat and vest, which weigh from 3 to 7 pounds, depending on height of individual and season of year.

MEN.

Age Group.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight	Height and Weight	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.
	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	5′ 6″	5′ 7″
15-19	113	115	118	121	124	128	132	136
20-24	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142
25-29	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146
30-34	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149
35-39	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152
40-44	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154
45-49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156
50-54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157
	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	6′ 1″	6′ 2″	6′ 3″
15-19	140	144	148	153	158	163	168	173
20-24	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178
25-29	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187
30-34	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192
35-39	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197
40-44	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201
45-49	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204
50-54	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205

WOMEN.

	4′ 11″	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	.....
15-19	110	112	114	117	120	123	126	.....
20-24	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	.....
25-29	116	118	120	122	125	129	132	.....
30-34	119	121	123	125	128	132	136	.....
35-39	122	124	126	129	132	136	140	.....
40-44	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	.....
45-49	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	.....
50-54	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	.....
	5′ 6″	5′ 7″	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	.....
15-19	130	134	138	141	145	150	155	.....
20-24	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	.....
25-29	136	140	144	148	152	155	159	.....
30-34	140	144	148	152	155	158	162	.....
35-39	144	148	152	156	159	162	165	.....
40-44	147	151	155	159	162	166	169	.....
45-49	151	155	159	163	166	170	173	.....
50-54	152	157	162	166	170	174	177	.....

LONGEVITY OF VARIOUS ANIMALS.

Animal.	*Years.*	*Animal.*	*Years.*	*Animal.*	*Years.*
Ass	from 25 to 50	Fox	15	Rabbit	8 or 9
Antelope	16 to 18	Fowl	10	Racoon	12
Bee	4	Goat	10	Raven	100
Bear	20	Goldfinch	10 to 16	Reindeer	16
Beaver	50	Goose	50	Rhinoceros	20
Beetle	1 to 4	Hare	7 to 8	Redbreast	10 to 12
Blackbird	10 to 12	Heron	60	Salmon	10
Blackcap	15	Hog	20	Scorpion	1
Bream	10	Horse	25 to 30	Serval	16 to 18
Bull	30	Hyenas	25 to 30	Sheep	10
Camel	50 to 60	Jaguar	25	Skylark	10 to 30
Canary	24	Lark	16 to 18	Sparrow-hawk	40
Carp	100 to 150	Linnet	14 to 23	Spider	1
Cat	18	Lion	60	Squirrel	7
Chaffinch	20 to 24	Llama	15	Stag	under 50
Chamois	25	Lynx	16	Starling	10 or 12
Civet Cat	12 to 14	Mantis	10	Swan	100
Cod	14 to 17	Margay	16 or 17	Tench	10
Cow	20	Monkey	16 to 18	Thrush	8 to 10
Crane	24	Nightingale	16 to 18	Tiger and Leopard	25
Crayfish	20	Ocelot	16 to 18	Tiger cat	18
Crocodile	100	Ox	19	Titlark	5 or 6
Crows	100	Parrot	100	Toad	20 to 30
Deer	20	Peacock	24	Tortoise	over 100
Dolphin	30	Pelican	40 to 50	Viper	6 or 7
Dog	23 to 30	Pheasant and Partridge	15	Wheatear	2
Eel	10	Pigeon	20	Wolf	20
Eagle	100	Pike	100	Wren	2 or 3
Elephant	150 to 200	Porpoise	30		

FECUNDITY OF ANIMALS.

Mammalia.	*Young at a Birth.*	*Birds.*	*Eggs at a Sitting.*	*Fish.*	*Eggs at a Spawning.*
Bear	2	Sparrow	4 to 6	Pike	49,000
Elephant and Hippopotamus	1	Sparrow-hawk	2 to 5	Roach	81,000
Leopard and Lion	2 to 4	Swallow	5 or 6	Smelt	38,000
Rhinoceros	1	Wren	10 to 16	Sole	100,000
Birds.	*Eggs at a Sitting.*	*Fish.*	*Eggs at a Spawning.*	Tench	383,000
Eagle and Stork	2 or 3	Carp	205,000	*Insects.*	*Eggs in a Season.*
Falcon and Hawk	2 to 4	Codfish	3,686,000	Bee	10,000
Fowl	6 to 20	Flounders	1,357,000	Gnat	2,000
Owl	2 to 6	Herring	36,000	Housefly	20,000,000
Partridge	14 to 20	Mackerel	546,000		
Pheasant	10 to 20	Perch	28,000		

WEIGHT OF ORGANS OF HUMAN BODY.

Brain, male	50 ozs.	Kidney, male	3 5 ozs	Pancreas	3 to 4 ozs.
Brain, female	44 "	Liver	4 lbs	Spleen	6 "
Heart, male	11 "	Lungs, right	21 ozs.		
Heart, female	9 "	Lungs, left	19 "		

BIRD COUNT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.)

EARLY in the summer of 1914 the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture took initial steps toward a count of the birds of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining approximately the number and relative abundance of the different species. This preliminary count proved to be so satisfactory that the Survey repeated it on a larger scale in 1915 and extended it over a still greater area in 1916 and 1917. The results obtained in 1914 have been surprisingly corroborated by those of succeeding years, and the work gives promise of producing, after a series of years, results that, in view of the recognized value of birds to agriculture, cannot fail to be of great value. It has been ascertained through these counts that birds in the agricultural districts in the Northeastern United States average slightly more than a pair to the acre, though in parts of the arid West and on the treeless plains this number dwindles to an average of half a pair, or even less, to the acre.

By far the most abundant birds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions The counts so far show that the most abundant bird on farms in the Northeastern States is the robin; next to this is the English sparrow, and following these are the catbird, brown thrasher, house wren, kingbird, and bluebird, in the order named. The densest bird population anywhere recorded is near Washington, D. C., where a careful count showed, in 1915, one hundred and thirty-five pairs of forty species on five acres. Two city blocks, well furnished with trees, in the city of Aiken, S. C., harbored sixty-five pairs on ten acres. These high figures show the important results which will follow from careful protection and encouragement of birds.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.	Seventh—Woolen.	Fifteenth—Crystal.	Fortieth—Ruby.
Second—Paper.	Tenth—Tin.	Twentieth—China.	Fiftieth—Golden.
Third—Leather.	Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.	Twenty-fifth—Silver.	Seventy-fifth—Diamond.
Fifth—Wooden.		Thirtieth—Pearl.	

DURABILITY OF ENGLISH OAK.

PROF. BURNETT possessed a piece of oak from King John's Palace at Eltham, perfectly sound and strong, which can be traced back upwards of five hundred years. The oaken shrine of Edward the Confessor is over eight hundred years old. One of the oaken coronation chairs in Westminster Abbey has been in its present situation over five centuries. In Gloucester Cathedral there are thirty-one stalls of rich tabernacle work on either side, executed of oak in the reign of Edward III., and beautifully perfect. In digging away the foundation of the old Savoy Palace, London, which was built about seven centuries ago, the whole of the piles, many of which were oak, were found in a state of perfect soundness. Some years ago an ancient vessel was discovered in the river Rother in Kent, which is supposed to have lain there since the time of King Alfred, the wood, which was oak, was found to be quite sound and nearly as hard as iron. More recently, was the discovery near Brigg of an oak boat, which was almost in a perfect condition though nearly two hundred years old.

MILITARY SHARPSHOOTERS' AVERAGE CHART.

(Compiled by the du Pont Company.)

THE figures in the "out of" columns represent the percentage of 100, or perfect score, achieved by the marksman who makes the misses indicated in the "missing" column.

MISSING.	Out of 15	Out of 20	Out of 25	Out of 30	Out of 40	Out of 45	Out of 50	Out of 60	Out of 75	Out of 80	Out of 90	Out of 100	Out of 105	Out of 120	Out of 125	Out of 135	Out of 140	Out of 150	Out of 160	Out of 175	Out of 180
1	93.33	95.00	96.00	96.67	97.50	97.78	98.00	98.33	98.67	98.75	98.89	99.00	99.05	99.17	99.20	99.26	99.29	99.33	99.38	99.43	99.44
2	86.67	90.00	92.00	93.33	95.00	95.56	96.00	96.67	97.33	97.50	97.78	98.00	98.10	98.34	98.40	98.52	98.58	98.67	98.75	98.86	98.89
3	80.00	85.00	88.00	90.00	92.50	93.34	94.00	95.00	96.00	96.25	96.67	97.00	97.15	97.50	97.60	97.78	97.86	98.00	98.13	98.28	98.33
4	73.33	80.00	84.00	86.67	90.00	91.12	92.00	93.33	94.67	95.00	95.56	96.00	96.20	96.67	96.80	97.04	97.15	97.33	97.50	97.71	97.78
5	66.67	75.00	80.00	83.33	87.50	88.89	90.00	91.67	93.33	93.75	94.44	95.00	95.24	95.84	96.00	96.30	96.43	96.67	96.88	97.14	97.22
6	60.00	70.00	76.00	80.00	85.00	86.67	88.00	90.00	92.00	92.50	93.33	94.00	94.29	95.00	95.20	95.56	95.72	96.00	96.25	96.57	96.67
7	53.33	65.00	72.00	76.67	82.50	84.45	86.00	88.33	90.67	91.25	92.22	93.00	93.34	94.17	94.40	94.82	95.00	95.33	95.63	96.00	96.11
8	46.67	60.00	68.00	73.33	80.00	82.23	84.00	86.67	89.33	90.00	91.11	92.00	92.39	93.34	93.60	94.08	94.29	94.67	95.00	95.43	95.56
9	40.00	55.00	64.00	70.00	77.50	80.00	82.00	85.00	88.00	88.75	90.00	91.00	91.43	92.50	92.80	93.34	93.58	94.00	94.38	94.86	95.00
10	33.33	50.00	60.00	66.67	75.00	77.78	80.00	83.33	86.67	87.50	88.89	90.00	90.48	91.67	92.00	92.70	92.86	93.33	93.75	94.28	94.44
11	26.67	45.00	56.00	63.33	72.50	75.56	78.00	81.67	85.33	86.25	87.78	89.00	89.53	90.84	91.20	91.86	92.15	92.67	93.13	93.71	93.89
12	20.00	40.00	52.00	60.00	70.00	73.34	76.00	80.00	84.00	85.00	86.67	88.00	88.58	90.00	90.40	91.12	91.43	92.00	92.50	93.14	93.33
13	13.33	35.00	48.00	56.67	67.50	71.12	74.00	78.33	82.67	83.75	85.56	87.00	87.62	89.17	89.60	90.38	90.72	91.33	91.88	92.57	92.78
14	6.67	30.00	44.00	53.33	65.00	68.89	72.00	76.67	81.33	82.50	84.44	86.00	86.67	88.34	88.80	89.63	90.00	90.67	91.25	92.00	92.22
15	0.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	62.50	66.67	70.00	75.00	80.00	81.25	83.33	85.00	85.72	87.50	88.00	88.89	89.29	90.00	90.63	91.43	91.67
16	.....	20.00	36.00	46.67	60.00	64.45	68.00	73.33	78.67	80.00	82.22	84.00	84.77	86.67	87.20	88.15	88.58	89.33	90.00	90.86	91.11
17	.....	15.00	32.00	43.33	57.50	62.23	66.00	71.67	77.33	78.75	81.11	83.00	83.81	85.84	86.40	87.41	87.86	88.67	89.38	90.28	90.56
18	.....	10.00	28.00	40.00	55.00	60.00	64.00	70.00	76.00	77.50	80.00	82.00	82.86	85.00	85.60	86.67	87.15	88.00	88.75	89.71	90.00
19	.....	5.00	24.00	36.67	52.50	57.78	62.00	68.33	74.67	76.25	78.89	81.00	81.91	84.17	84.80	85.93	86.43	87.33	88.13	89.14	89.44
20	.....	0.00	20.00	33.33	50.00	55.56	60.00	66.67	73.33	75.00	77.78	80.00	80.95	83.34	84.00	85.19	85.72	86.67	87.50	88.57	88.89
21	.....	.....	16.00	30.00	47.50	53.34	58.00	65.00	72.00	73.75	76.67	79.00	80.00	82.50	83.20	84.45	85.00	86.00	86.88	88.00	88.33
22	.....	.....	12.00	26.67	45.00	51.12	56.00	63.33	70.67	72.50	75.56	78.00	79.05	81.67	82.40	83.71	84.29	85.33	86.25	87.43	87.78
23	.....	.....	8.00	23.33	42.50	48.89	54.00	61.67	69.33	71.25	74.44	77.00	78.10	80.84	81.60	82.97	83.58	84.67	85.63	86.86	87.22
24	.....	.....	4.00	20.00	40.00	46.67	52.00	60.00	68.00	70.00	73.33	76.00	77.15	80.00	80.80	82.23	82.86	84.00	85.00	86.28	86.67
25	.....	.....	0.00	16.67	37.50	44.45	50.00	58.33	66.67	68.75	72.22	75.00	76.20	79.17	80.00	81.49	82.15	83.33	84.38	85.71	86.11
26	.....	.....	.....	13.33	35.00	42.23	48.00	56.67	65.33	67.50	71.11	74.00	75.24	78.34	79.20	80.74	81.43	82.67	83.75	85.14	85.56
27	.....	.....	.....	10.00	32.50	40.00	46.00	55.00	64.00	66.25	70.00	73.00	74.29	77.50	78.40	80.00	80.72	82.00	83.13	84.57	85.00
28	.....	.....	.....	6.67	30.00	37.78	44.00	53.33	62.67	65.00	68.89	72.00	73.34	76.67	77.60	79.26	80.00	81.33	82.50	84.00	84.44
29	.....	.....	.....	3.33	27.50	35.56	42.00	51.67	61.33	63.75	67.78	71.00	72.39	75.84	76.80	78.52	79.29	80.67	81.88	83.43	83.89
30	.....	.....	.....	0.00	25.00	33.34	40.00	50.00	60.00	62.50	66.67	70.00	71.43	75.00	76.00	77.78	78.58	80.00	81.25	82.86	83.33
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	31.12	38.00	48.33	58.67	61.25	65.56	69.00	70.48	74.17	75.20	77.04	77.86	79.33	80.63	82.28	82.78
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	28.89	36.00	46.67	57.33	60.00	64.44	68.00	69.53	73.34	74.40	76.30	77.15	78.67	80.00	81.71	82.22
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	26.67	34.00	45.00	56.00	58.75	63.33	67.00	68.58	72.50	73.60	75.56	76.43	78.00	79.38	81.14	81.67
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	24.45	32.00	43.33	54.67	57.50	62.22	66.00	67.62	71.67	72.80	74.82	75.72	77.33	78.75	80.57	81.11
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	22.23	30.00	41.67	53.33	56.25	61.11	65.00	66.67	70.84	72.00	74.08	75.00	76.67	78.13	80.00	80.56
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	20.00	28.00	40.00	52.00	55.00	60.00	64.00	65.72	70.00	71.20	73.34	74.29	76.00	77.50	79.43	80.00
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	17.78	26.00	38.33	50.67	53.75	58.89	63.00	64.77	69.17	70.40	72.70	73.58	75.33	76.88	78.86	79.44
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	15.56	24.00	36.67	49.33	52.50	57.78	62.00	63.81	68.34	69.60	71.86	72.86	74.67	76.25	78.28	78.89
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	13.34	22.00	35.00	48.00	51.25	56.67	61.00	62.86	67.50	68.80	71.12	72.15	74.00	75.63	77.71	78.33
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	11.12	20.00	33.33	46.67	50.00	55.56	60.00	61.91	66.67	68.00	70.38	71.43	73.33	75.00	77.14	77.78
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.89	18.00	31.67	45.33	48.75	54.44	59.00	60.96	65.84	67.20	69.63	70.72	72.67	74.38	76.57	77.22
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.67	16.00	30.00	44.00	47.50	53.33	58.00	60.00	65.00	66.40	68.89	70.00	72.00	73.75	76.00	76.67
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.45	14.00	28.33	42.67	46.25	52.22	57.00	59.05	64.17	65.60	68.15	69.29	71.33	73.13	75.43	76.11
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23	12.00	26.67	41.33	45.00	51.11	56.00	58.10	63.34	64.80	67.41	68.58	70.67	72.50	74.86	75.56
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	43.75	50.00	55.00	57.15	62.50	64.00	66.67	68.86	70.00	71.88	74.28	75.00
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	23.33	38.67	42.50	48.89	54.00	56.20	61.67	63.20	65.93	67.15	69.33	71.25	73.71	74.44
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	21.67	37.33	41.25	47.78	53.00	55.24	60.84	62.40	65.19	66.43	68.67	70.63	73.14	73.89
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	20.00	36.00	40.00	46.67	52.00	54.29	60.00	61.60	64.45	65.72	68.00	70.00	72.57	73.33
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	18.33	34.67	38.75	45.56	51.00	53.34	59.17	60.80	63.71	65.00	67.33	69.38	72.00	72.78
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	16.67	33.33	37.50	44.44	50.00	52.39	58.34	60.00	62.97	64.29	66.67	68.75	71.43	72.22

COLOR CHART, TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS, AND DANDIES.

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"B" means blend, or combination of related colors. "C" means combination of contrasted colors.

	Dark Brown	Brown	Tan.	Cream	Gray.	Lavender.	Purple.	Helio or Red Purple	Wine or Maroon.	Red.	Pink.	Orange.	Yellow.	Olive.	Green.	Light Green.	Myrtle Green.	Navy.	Blue.	Light Blue.
Light blue..	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Bad B	Bad B	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Bad B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	
Blue.....	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B		Good B
Navy	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B
Myrtle green....	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Bad B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Bad B	Good B
Light green.	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B
Green.....	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad B
Olive.....	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Bad B	Bad C	Good C	Good C
Yellow.....	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C
Orange.....	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good B	Bad C		Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C
Pink.....	Bad C	Bad C	Bad C	Good B	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B		Bad C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Bad C	Good C
Red.....	Good B	Good B	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C
Wine or maroon....	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C
Helio or Red purple....	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good B	Bad B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Bad B
Purple.....	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad B
Lavender...	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good B		Good B	Bad B	Bad B	Bad C	Good B	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good B	Good B
Gray.....	Bad B	Bad B	Bad B	Good B		Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B
Cream.....	Good B	Good B	Good B		Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C
Tan.....	Good B	Good B		Good B	Bad B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C	Good C
Brown.....	Good B		Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C
Dark brown		Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good B	Bad C	Good B	Good B	Good B	Good C	Good C	Bad C	Good C	Good C	Bad C

NOTE—White in conjunction with a color intensifies that color. Black has the opposite effect. When three colors are used to obtain a contrast, a more pleasing effect will result if two of these colors are blends and the third is a contrast than if three contrasting colors are combined. Any three blends, however, may be used together. In these harmonies the best effect is obtained if one color predominates, the second color is less prominent and the third color is subordinate to the other two.

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Addison	993	Depew	689	Lyons	404	Rochester	518
Albion	540	Deposit	1,010	Macedon	469	Rome	445
Alfred	1,659	De Ruyter	1,284	Madison Barracks	266	Rotterdam	252
Amsterdam	277	Dryden	1,072	Mahopac	641	Roxbury	1,497
Arkville	1,344	Dunkirk	648	Malone	756	Sacumdaga Park	813
Attica	998	Earlville	1,122	Manlius	416	Sacket Harbor	265
Auburn	768	Ellenville	341	Marcellus	672	Salamanca	1,400
Aurora	418	Elmira	865	Marcy	587	Salem	490
Avon	585	Fairoaks	639	Mechanicstown	479	Saranac	1,488
Bainbridge	998	Fallsburg	1,225	Medina	543	Saratoga	276
Ballston	294	Fayetteville	543	Mexico	393	Savannah	409
Batavia	897	Florida	406	Middletown	564	Schenectady	246
Bath	1,105	Fonda	299	Millbrook	566	Scio	1,459
Bedford	291	Fort Hunter	295	Millerton	702	Scipio	1,204
Berlin	804	Fort Niagara	263	Mohawk	397	Seneca Falls	463
Bethel	505	Fort Plain	311	Moravia	725	Shandaken	1,063
Binghamton	868	Franklin	1,508	Mountaindale	1,018	Sharon	1,348
Bloomingburg	754	Fredonia	765	Nanuet	286	Sidney	985
Boonville	1,135	Fulton	355	Newark	430	Skaneateles	873
Boston Corners	738	Genesee	1,525	New Berlin	1,088	Smyrna	1,131
Boyd Corn's Res'voir	593	Geneseo	600	New Lebanon	698	Sodom	1,443
Brewsters	445	Geneva	453	New Lisbon	1,234	Sodus	679
Brookfield	1,315	Ghent	393	New Milford	454	Southfield	493
Buffalo	624	Glens Falls	343	New Paltz	267	Spring Valley	452
Cairo	346	Gloversville	874	Niagara Falls	571	Stamford	1,767
Callicoon	782	Goshen	433	Niles	1,623	Sterling	580
Cambridge	471	Graycourt	434	Nineveh	1,027	Suffern	300
Camillus	469	Groton	990	North Creek	1,002	Summitville	548
Canaan	869	Guilford	1,510	Northville	764	Sylvan Beach	275
Canajoharie	307	Haynes Corners	1,920	Norwich	987	Syracuse	418
Canandaigua	735	Halcottville	1,399	Nunda	1,336	Tanner	755
Canastota	433	Hales Eddy	981	Ogdensburg	348	Tannersville	1,862
Canisteo	1,134	Hamburg	634	Olean	1,437	Ticonderoga	277
Canton	375	Hamilton	920	Oneida	440	Tioga	805
Cape Vincent	253	Hammond	345	Oneida Castle	424	Tonawanda	576
Carmel	519	Hancock	927	Oneonta	1,083	Trenton	841
Catskill Mt. House	2,225	Herkimer	398	Oriskany	423	Tuscarora	769
Cayuga	421	Highland Mills	482	Orleans	721	Unadilla	1,015
Cazenovia	1,404	Hillsdale	671	Oswego	252	Union Springs	419
Chatham	461	Homer	1,136	Otisville	872	Utica	587
Chester	461	Hoosick Falls	425	Owego	822	Valls Gate	285
Chili	564	Hornellsville	1,161	Oxford	542	Vandalia	1,414
Chittenango	416	Horsehead	914	Palatine Bridge	304	Van Ettinville	1,013
Chittenango Falls	1,053	Houghton	1,212	Palenville	470	Vernon	394
Clifton Springs	567	Hunter	1,603	Palmyra	444	Voorheesville	326
Clinton	583	Hurleyville	1,317	Parksville	1,686	Warsaw	1,326
Clyde	393	Ilion	400	Paul Smiths	1,729	Warwick	504
Cobleskill	898	Ithaca	389	Penn Yan	750	Waterloo	463
Cocheeton	749	Jamestown	1,317	Peru	355	Watertown	448
Columbia	1,104	Johnstown	659	Phoenicia	801	Watkins	447
Cooperstown	1,250	Kaaterskill	2,145	Pine Island	408	Weedsport	426
Copake	537	Keene	629	Portage	1,314	Wells	1,012
Corfu	860	Kinderhook	318	Port Byron	403	Westfield	706
Corinth	635	Lebanon	1,341	Port Crane	1,036	White Plains	201
Corning	945	Leroy	868	Port Gibson	431	Wilmington	1,019
Cortland	1,122	Liberty	1,580	Port Jervis	442	Winterton	598
Cuba	1,541	Little Britain	441	Port Leyden	900	Worcester	1,306
Cuyler	1,226	Little Falls	384	Potsdam	397	Wurtsboro	720
Dannemora	1,356	Livingston Manor	1,432	Pulaski	395	Wyoming	965
Dansville	1,025	Lockport	614	Purdys	629	York	563
Delhi	1,363	Lowville	870	Ramapo	312	Yorktown	439

NEW YORK STATE MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

(C —Catskills; A.—Adirondacks.)

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Acra Point (C.)	3,085	Blue Hills (A.)	2,938	Devil Ear (A.)	3,903	Hayden (C.)	2,930
Allen (A.)	4,345	Blue (A.)	3,762	Dial (A.)	4,023	Hayden (A.)	2,740
Andrew (A.)	3,216		2,925	Dix (A.)	4,842	Haystack (A.)	4,918
Armstrong (A.)	4,455	Blue Ridge (A.)	2,673	Doubletop (C.)	3,875	Height of Land (A.)	3,050
Baldface (A.)	3,903	Bluff (A.)	2,956	Eagle Eyrie (A.)	2,656	Helsinger Noch (C.)	2,677
Bald	2,693	Boreas (A.)	3,815	E. Jewett Range (C.)	3,166	High Knob (C.)	2,654
Bald Peak	3,007	Buckhorn (A.)	2,860	East Kill (C.)	3,190	High Peak (C.)	3,660
Balm of Gilead	2,450	Bullhead (A.)	3,455	Eleventh (A.)	3,303	Hoffman	3,727
Balsam (C.)	3,601	Burnt Knob (C.)	3,160	Emmons (A.)	3,596	Holcomb (A.)	2,326
Barlow Hill (C.)	2,651	Camels Hump (A.)	3,548	Erebus (A.)	2,533	Horseshoe (A.)	2,848
Bartlett (A.)	3,715	Cascade (A.)	4,092	Esther (A.)	4,270	Humphrey (A.)	2,925
Basin (A.)	4,825	Cedar (A.)	2,532	Evergreen (C.)	3,624	Hunter (C.)	4,025
Bear Den (A.)	3,423	Cheney Cobble (A.)	3,673	Giant (A.)	4,622	Hurricane (A.)	3,687
Beaver (A.)	2,906	Cherry Ridge (A.)	2,578	Glants of the Valley (A.)	4,530	Indian Head (C.)	3,585
Bee Line	3,300	Chimney (A.)	2,705			Indian Pass (C.)	2,694
Bell Air	3,394	Clements (A.)	2,540	Ginseng (C.)	3,790	Indian Pass (A.)	2,937
Berlin	2,804	Colden (A.)	4,713	Goodnow (A.)	2,693	Jo (A.)	2,870
Big Crow (A.)	2,820	Colonel Chair (C.)	3,165	Gordan Hill (C.)	2,629	Kimball (C.)	3,960
Big Range (A.)	3,310	Colvin (A.)	4,074	Gore (A.)	3,595	Knoblock (A.)	3,184
Big Slide (A.)	4,255	Cornell (C.)	3,681	Gothic (A.)	4,744	Leonard Hill (C.)	2,649
Big Westkill	3,896	County Line (A.)	3,105	Graham	3,866	Lewey Lake	3,903
Black Dune (C.)	3,990	Crane (A.)	3,245	Gray (A.)	4,802	Lexington (C.)	2,930
Black Head (C.)	3,937	Deep Hollow (C.)	3,500	Halcott Gap (C.)	2,725	Limekiln (A.)	2,925
Black (A.)	2,725	Delong (C.)	2,540	Halcott (C.)	3,504	Little Crow (A.)	2,697

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE—*Continued.*

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Lockwood Gap (C.)	3,446	Peak Ridge (A.)	4,375	Saddleback (A.)	4,530	Spruce Top (C.)	3,567
MacIntyre (A.)	5,112	Petersburg Pass	2,075	Saddle (A.)	4,536	Stony (C.)	3,844
McComb (A.)	4,425	Pilot Knob	2,180	Sand Pond (A.)	3,040	Stoppel (C.)	3,435
McMartin	5,000	Pine Island (C.)	3,086	Santanoni (A.)	4,644	Sugarloaf (C.)	3,782
Macomb (A.)	4,371	Pisgah (C.)	2,885	Sawteeth (A.)	4,138	Table (C.)	3,865
Marcy (A.)	5,344	Pitchoff (A.)	3,450	Schoharie (C.)	3,650	Tabletop (A.)	4,440
Mink (C.)	3,807	Plaaterskill (C.)	3,135	Schoon (A.)	3,200	Taylor	4,500
Moose (A.)	2,766	Plateau (C.)	3,855	Sentinel (A.)	3,858	Thomas Cole (C.)	3,935
Niagara (A.)	3,000	Porter (A.)	4,070	Seward, (A.)	4,384	Trypod (A.)	3,340
Nippletop (A.)	4,620	Prospect Center	2,591	Seymour (A.)	3,928	Twin (C.)	3,647
Newmark (A.)	3,552	Puffer (A.)	3,480	Sister Knob (C.)	3,002	Vanderwhacker (A.)	3,385
North (C.)	3,440	Ragged (A.)	4,163	Skylight (A.)	4,920	Vlaye or Fly (C.)	3,531
North River (A.)	3,890	Redfield (A.)	4,606	Sleeping Beauty (A.)	3,249	Wallface (A.)	3,893
Onteora (C.)	2,820	Red Rock (A.)	2,490	Slide (A.)	2,890	Wellington (A.)	3,458
Ouluska Pass (A.)	3,086	Rooster Comb (A.)	2,795	Slide (C.)	4,205	West Jewett (C.)	3,025
Outlook (C.)	3,150	Round Hill (C.)	2,629	South MacIntyre (A.)	4,937	Whiteface (A.)	4,872
Overlook (C.)	3,150	Round (A.)	3,145	South Pond (A.)	3,332	Windham High (C.)	3,506
Panther Kill (C.)	2,828	Round Top (C.)	3,470	Speculator (A.)	3,041	Wolf Janis (A.)	4,225
Peakamoose (C.)	3,875	Rush (C.)	3,626	Spotted (A.)	3,480	Wolf Pond (A.)	3,473

NEW YORK STATE LAKES, SPRINGS, AND WATERFALLS.

Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Ackerman	1,681	Clear Pond	1,629	Kuskaqua	1,746	Perch	1,775
Ampersand	2,079	Cod	1,524	Lewey	1,738	Pine	1,592
Avalanche	2,663	Colden	2,764	Lila	1,836	Pine Mt.	1,644
Babcock	1,290	Colvin	1,991	Lincoln	1,050	Placid	1,864
Balfour	1,786	Como	1,306	Little Bad Luck	1,651	Pleasant	1,706
Bartlett	1,200	Corner	1,610	Little Tupper	1,529	Puffer	2,083
Beach	1,914	Cranberry	1,690	Lonelake	1,614	Rainbow	1,733
Bear	1,547	Crane	1,091	Long Pond (Ren.)	1,499	Rice	1,547
Beaver Meadow	2,194	Crooked	2,022	Long Pond (Adir.)	1,960	Rich	1,564
Beaver	1,574	Croton	253	Loon (Adir.)	866	Rogers	1,284
Bennett's	1,985	Cristal	1,663	Loon (Frank.)	1,774	Round	1,880
Big Bad Luck	1,690	Dryden	1,153	Lost	1,761	Salmon	1,756
Bigsby	1,562	Dank	1,546	Lower Ausable	1,961	Sandford	1,722
Bissell	2,090	Elk	2,053	Lower Saranac	1,527	Sand	3,040
Blue Mountain	1,822	Featherstone	1,322	Mahopac	660	Saranac	1,557
Bog	1,755	Fern	1,178	Manaville	1,298	Scott (Adir.)	3,168
Boreas	1,973	First	2,289	Mason	1,793	Schroon	807
Botheration	2,015	Fish	2,149	Mill Creek	1,457	Seneca	445
Brant	801	Fleming	1,004	Mink	1,670	Siamese	2,128
Buck	2,029	Frank	1,694	Mohonk	1,245	Silver	1,983
Bullhead	1,872	George	323	Moose Lake	2,239	Smith	1,726
Cascade	2,039	Gilman	1,688	Moose Pond	2,086	South	2,322
Cassadaga	1,309	Goodnow	1,651	Morse	4,312	Stony	1,536
Catskill	2,140	Greasy	2,037	Mud Lake	1,747	Summit	7,745
Cayuga	378	Gull	2,019	Mud Pond	1,596	Taylor	1,371
Cayuta	1,272	Harrington	1,779	Nate	2,010	Tear of the Clouds	4,327
Cedar	2,530	Harris	1,552	Newcomb	1,734	Thirteenth Lake	1,614
Chain Lakes	1,598	Henderson	1,889	Niagara (height falls)	164	Thirteenth Pond	1,953
Chain Ponds	1,736	Hewitt	1,692	Nichols	1,400	Thumb	1,677
Champlain	96	Hitching	1,733	Oneida	370	Trout Brook	1,040
Chappel	1,602	Honey	1,644	Onondaga	362	Trout Pond	1,809
Charley Lake	1,692	Horseshoe	1,763	Oscawana	545	Tupper	1,582
Charley Pond	1,777	Hour	2,096	Otisco	784	Twin	2,089
Chautauqua	1,212	Huntley	1,575	Otter Lake	1,565	Upper Ausable	1,993
Cheney	1,720	Indian	1,705	Otter Pond	1,630	Upper Preston	2,170
China	770	Jabe	1,265	Oven	2,025	White	1,428
Clear Lake	2,006	Jackson	1,607	Owasco	706	Whortleberry Pond	1,700

ALTITUDES IN ASIA.

THE HIMALAYAS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mount Everest	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K2 or Dapsang)	28,273
Kinchinjinga	28,156
Makalu	27,790
Dhawalagiri	26,826
Nanga-Parbat	26,629
Nandadevi	25,700
Chumalhari	23,944
Trisul	23,400
Dunagiri	23,200
Kedarnath	22,900
Panch Chuli	22,700
Api	22,700
Nanda Kot	22,600
Badarinath	22,400
Yirnajang	21,300
Dhaola-dhar (White Mt.)	17,000

There are several hundred peaks in the Himalayas 20,000 feet or over in altitude. The Himalayan range is in places 500 miles wide, as against a width of 50 to 75 miles in the Alps.

OTHER ASIAN PEAKS.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Tiratch-Mir, Afghanistan	25,400
Ulug Mustagh, Tibet	25,300
Tengri Khan, China	24,132
Aling Gungri, Tibet	24,000
Kinting-Shan, China	18,000
Koh-i-Dena, Persia	17,000
Hong-Shan, China	16,400
Kliutchev, Kamtchatka	15,750
Bielukha ("White"), Siberia	14,300
Kinabalu, Borneo	13,690
Mount. Morrison, Formosa	13,595

CHIEF VOLCANIC PEAKS OF THE WORLD.

Peak and Country.	*Altitude.*	*Peak and Country.*	*Altitude.*	*Peak and Country.*	*Altitude.*
Sahama, Bolivia	21,000	Fujiyama, Japan	12,390	Ruapehu, New Zealand	9,008
Pomarape, Chile	20,500	Erebus, South Pacific	12,365	Hualalai, Hawaii	8,275
Cotopaxi, Ecuador	19,550	Semeru, Java	12,000	Cosegüina, Nicaragua	5,830
Arequipa, Peru	19,200	Kirungu-Cha-Gungo, Central Africa	11,300	Aso-San, Japan	5,600
Demavena, Persia	18,000	Irazu, Costa Rica	11,200	La Pelee, Martinique, W. I.	5,200
Popocatepetl, Mexico	17,843	Turri Alba, Costa Rica	10,900	Hecla, Iceland	5,110
Sangay, Ecuador	17,124	Terror, South Pacific	10,884	Kilauea, Hawaii	4,400
Ararat, Persia	17,000	Etna, Italy	10,755	Vesuvius, Italy	4,300
Mauna Loa, Hawaii	13,675	Ontake, Japan	10,000	Soufriere, St. Vincent, W. I.	4,050
Santa Maria, Guatemala	12,500	Tateyama, Japan	10,000	Stromboli, Mediterranean Isle	3,040
Fuego, Guatemala	12,500			Skaptar Jokul, Iceland	2,790

ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALABAMA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Anniston	673	Fort Payne	879	Alpine	1,551	Laurel	1,576
Birmingham	598	Gadsden	524	Bald Rock	1,601	Oakey	1,960
Boaz	1,059	Huntsville	617	Branden	1,607	Oak	1,790
Carlisle	1,056	Montgomery	162	Calraba	1,551	Pulpit Rock	2,018
Cedar Bluff	598	Rock City	1,724	Chandler	1,560	Scraper	1,744
Davisville	753	Selma	126	Chimney	1,778	Turkey Heaven	1,618
Delta	1,065	Talladega	554	Coldwater	1,749	Weisner	1,928
Fort Mitchell	307	Tuscaloosa	177	Horn	1,919		

ALASKA.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alverstone	14,493	St. Elias	18,024	Hubbard	14,950	Root	12,940
Blackburn	16,140	Fairweather	15,400	Jarvis	12,230	Sanford	16,210
Cook	13,758	Foraker	17,000	McKinley	20,300	Vancouver	15,680
Crillon	12,730	Hayes	13,940	Natazhat	13,436	Wrangell	14,000
Drum	12,000	Hess	12,030	Regal	13,400		

ARIZONA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Demotte Park	9,000	Cariso	9,280	San Francisco	12,794	Dear	5,981
Flagstaff	6,886	Colorado Plateau	8,000	Signal	9,330	Hapakavate	6,840
Fort Defiance	6,862	Escudilla	10,691	Sunset Gap	5,755	Iron	6,032
Fort Thomas	2,685	Graham	10,516	Thomas	11,496	Lau	6,870
Gila City	168	Greens	10,115	Washington Pass	8,825	Mineral	6,670
Phœnix	1,082	Humphrey	12,562	*Lakes, Ponds, Falls, Springs.*	*Feet.*	Oak	6,359
Prescott	5,320	Kalbab Plateau	8,000	Antelope Springs	8,065	Paral	6,896
Tucson	2,387	Mazatzal	8,065	Blue	7,796	Peach Orchard	6,272
Mountains.	*Feet.*	Ord	10,266	Cave	6,031	Rock	6,849
Baker Butte	8,182	Pastora	9,420	Coyote	6,874	Silver	6,169
Bill Williams	9,264	Railroad Pass	4,391			Summit	7,867

ARKANSAS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Arkadelphia	191	Hot Springs	700	Fourche	2,800	Poteau	2,550
Arkansas City	247	Pine Bluff	228	Huckleberry	2,000	Raspberry Knob	2,100
Clarksville	363	St. Louis Landing	168	Iron Fork	2,250	Rich	2,650
Dallas	1,100	Texarkana	303	Magazine	2,800	Round	2,450
Fayetteville	1,342	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Ouachita Pinnacle	2,000	Shutin	2,200
Fort Smith	446	Black Fork	2,650	Petit Jean	2,600	White Oak	2,250
Garland	233	Buck Knob	2,350				

CALIFORNIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Berkeley	185	Antelope	10,200	Hoffman (Sier. N.)	10,921	Sonora	11,429
Bodie	8,248	Arnot	10,036	Job's Sister	10,820	Stanislaus	11,202
Fleming	8,745	Breccia Pass	10,150	Kaweah	14,000	Stevens	10,011
Fordiee Dam	6,500	Brewer	13,886	Lassen	10,437	Stevens Peak	10,100
Fort Bidwell	4,740	Buena Vista	9,777	Leavitt	11,575	Sunday	11,089
Fort Jones	2,732	Carsen Canyon	6,596	Lost Canyon	11,068	Sweetwater	11,778
Fort Tejan	3,245	Castle Peak	12,500	Lyell	13,042	Tower	11,704
Hermit Valley	7,039	Clark Peak	11,295	McBride	13,441	Warren	12,270
Los Angeles	338	Conners	12,553	Meadow	11,734	Washington	10,802
Miss'n Ind. Res'va'n	3,836	Corcoran	14,093	Merced	11,413	Wancoba	11,267
Mt. Lowe Observ'y.	3,500	Dana	12,992	Mono Pass	10,765	White Cliff	10,800
Nevada City	3,520	Dick's Peak	10,015	Olancha	12,250	Whitney	14,898
Pasadena	827	Disaster	10,022	Piute	10,489	Wood's	10,552
Riverside	997	Dunderberg Peak	12,320	Pyramid	10,020	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
San Bernardino	1,073	Echo	11,231	Raymond	10,075	Alkali	4,600
San Fernando Pass	1,034	El Capitan	7,630	Red Slate	13,400	Emmergrants	8,708
San Gabrielle	406	Elephant	10,418	Relief	10,788	Grass	8,564
San Jacinto	1,562	Fish Valley	10,543	Round Top	10,430	Harden	7,575
Strong Canyon	6,318	Fisherman	14,448	San Bernardo	11,600	Kennedy	7,520
Tehachapi Pass	3,832	Freel	10,900	San Jacinto	10,987	Little Klamath	4,175
Truckee	5,820	Glass	11,127	Shasta	14,380	Mono	6,730
Tuclumine Grove	5,794	Granite Dome	10,300	Shastina	12,433	Tahoe	6,225
Yosemite Valley	4,050	Grizzly	11,723	Silver	10,934	Warm Springs	7,385
		Highland	10,955	Snow	10,933		

COLORADO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alpine Tunnel	11,608	Mesa Verde	8,500	Buckskin	14,296	Frustum	13,893
Aspen	7,935	Ouray	7,706	Byers	12,778	Galena	13,290
Augusta	12,615	Pueblo	4,690	Comby	13,466	Garfield	12,136
Canyon City	5,329	Reno	5,221	Capitol	13,997	Gibson	13,729
Colorado City	4,046	Silverton	9,285	Carbon	12,000	Gilpin	13,682
Comanche	11,929	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Castle	14,259	Glacier	14,243
Crane Park	10,184	Alice	13,310	Conejas	13,183	Glacier Peak	12,654
Dayton	9,441	Antelope Pass	8,050	Crested Butte	12,172	Grand Mesa	10,000
Denver	5,183	Antero	14,245	Crestone	14,233	Gray's	14,341
Elk Park	8,868	Arapahoe	13,520	Culebra	14,069	Grizzly	13,956
Fort Collins	4,984	Argentine Pass	13,286	Cunningham Pass	12,090	Gunnison	12,688
Fort Crawford	6,168	Arkansas	13,807	Dallas Divide	8,974	Guyot	13,565
Fort Morgan	4,319	Axtell	12,012	Daly	13,193	Hague	13,832
Fremont Butte	4,288	Bald	13,974	Dunn	13,502	Hallett	12,725
Garland Fort	7,996	Baldy	14,176	Elbert	14,421	Hancock Pass	12,263
Georgetown	8,594	Blaine	14,249	Engineer	13,190	Handles	14,008
Griffith	11,273	Blanca	14,390	Flattop	12,300	Harvard	14,375
Leadville	10,197	Boulder Pass	11,670	Fremont Pass	11,313	Hesperus	13,135
Manitou	6,426	Breckenridge Pass	11,503	French Pass	12,044	Holy Cross	14,006

COLORADO—*Continued.*

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Homestake Pass	13,227
Hoosier Pass	11,627
Horseshoe	13,912
Hunchback	13,755
Hunt	14,055
Hurricane	13,565
Ida	12,725
James	13,283
Jones	13,851
Kendall	13,480
Kit Carson	14,100
Laplata	14,342
Lillie	14,433
Lincoln	14,297
Long's Canyon	8,402
Long's	14,271
Lookout	13,674
McClelland	13,423
McHewry's	13,200
Manitou	8,464
Maroon	14,003
Marshall Pass	10,841
Massive	14,424
Meig's	13,394
Mesquite Pass	13,305
Mosquito Pass	13,188
Otis	12,418
Ouzel	12,600
Park View	12,433
Parry	13,133
Pearl	13,484
Pidgeon	13,928
Pike's Peak	14,108
Pilot Knob	13,750
Pintado	13,176
Pole Creek	13,400
Potosi	13,763
Powell	13,398
Princeton	14,196
Ptarmigan	13,746
Pyramid	13,885
Quandary	14,266
Raton Pass	7,893
Red Cloud	14,092
Rio Grande Pyr'd	13,773
Rolling	13,694
Rosalie	14,340
Rowter	13,750
San Francisco Pass	8,560
San Luis	14,100
Shavano	14,239
Sherman	14,048
Silesta Butte	13,699
Silverheels	13,855
Simpson	14,055
Sneels	14,158
South Park	10,000
Specimen	12,482
Star	13,562
Stewart	14,032
Tanina	12,417
Taylor	13,150
Tetons	14,198
Thunder Butte	9,779
Torrey	14,336
Uncompahgre	14,289
Vermillion	13,870
Wasatch	13,551
West Spanish	13,623
Wetterhorn	14,069
Whale	13,104
White Rock	13,532
Wilson	14,280
Wood	13,640
Yale	14,187
Yellow Jacket Pass	7,493
Yellow	13,618
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Brenuan	10,325
Chicago	11,500
Farnham	11,248
Hot	9,009
Moraine	10,268
Mayo	10,174
San Cristobal	9,000
San Miguel	9,720
Trout	9,700
Twin	9,013
Twin Sisters	13,438
Wilder	10,195

The peaks on the Continental Divide, in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., are — Specimen, Mountain, Mt. Ida; Flattop, Hallett, Otis, Taylor, McHewry's, Alice, Tanina, and Ouzel. The peaks just west of the Divide are — Shipler, Nakai, Andrews, Craig, and Adams. The peaks just east of the Divide are—Terra Tomah, Julian, Stones, Thatchtop, Storm, Chief's Head, Pagoda, Longs Peak, Lady Washington, Meeker, Mahana, Copeland, Estes Cone, Battle, Lookout, Orton, and Meadow.

Peaks of the Mummy Range northeast of the Continental Divide from Fall River, north.

Peaks.	*Feet.*
Chapin	12,458
Chiquita	13,052
Ypsilon	13,507
Fairchild	13,502
Mummy	13,413
Hagues	13,562
Dunraven	12,548
Dickinson	11,874
Tileson	11,244
Big Horn	11,473
McGregor	10,482

Peaks in the Grand Lake Basin.

Peaks.	*Feet.*
Snowdrift	12,280
Nakai	12,221
Patterson	11,323
Bryant	11,000
Cairns	10,800
Nisa	10,791
Enentah	10,737
Wescott	10,400
Shadow	10,100

CONNECTICUT.

Places.	*Feet.*
Abington	509
Andover	340
Avon	199
Beacon Falls	136
Boardman Bridge	226
Branchville	442
Bristol	335
Brookfield	285
Chapinville	741
Colebrook	1,000
Colchester	370
Cornwall Bridge	437
Danbury	371
Danielsonville	326
Georgetown	310
Hartford	38
Kent	395
Litchfield	509
Mansfield	323
Middletown	37
New Canaan	338
New Haven (E Rock)	350
Norfolk	1,240
Pomfret	380
Putnam	288
Redding	410
Storr's	640
Torrington	593
Washington	478
Waterbury	300
Winsted	724
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Above All	1,456
Bald Hill	1,300
Ball	1,760
Bear	2,355
Bradford	1,927
Bromica	1,380
Canaan	1,680
Cream	1,503
Dutton	1,620
Ellsworth	1,580
Gridley	2,200
Ivy	1,640
Lion's Head	1,760
Mohawk	1,570
Pisgah	1,460
Pine	1,560
Pond	1,425
Riga	2,000
Titus	1,500
Tom	1,325
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Ball Pond	778
Bantam	896
Long Meadow	895
Nichols	757
Spectacle	1,125
Twin	732

DELAWARE.

Places.	*Feet.*
Carrcroft	221
Center	263
Cheswold	42
Clayton	45
Concord	154
Delmar	54
Dover	40
Dupont	282
Felton	63
Georgetown	54
Harrington	61
Harvey	191
Middletown	65
Milford	16
Newark	112
Odessa	52
Porter	83
Smyrna	40
Wilmington	132
Wyoming	41

FLORIDA.

Places.	*Feet.*
Fort Mason	66
Fort Meade	130
Fort Ogden	37
Fort White	63
Gainesville	185
Jasper	155
Key West	22
Kissimmee	63
Lake City Junction	51
Lakeland	206
Ocala	98
Paradise	192
Pensacola	30
Suwanee	152
Tallahassee	183

GEORGIA.

Places.	*Feet.*
Athens	705
Atlanta	1,033
Augusta	143
Brunswick	14
Columbus	269
Decatur	1,019
Gainesville	1,227
Macon	334
Marietta	1,138
Rome	611
Savannah	32
Thomasville	250
Valdosta	220
Waco	1,325
Waycross	138
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Adam Knob	3,588
Bear Den	4,072
Bell Knob	3,457
Big Bald	4,018
Blood	4,466
Burnt	3,251
Cowpen	4,165
Dome	4,042
Enota	4,798
Fodder Bald	4,821
Frozen Knob	3,489
Grassy	3,615
Licklog	3,432
Little Bald	4,055
Mona	5,039
Potato Patch	3,600
Rock	3,505
Sitting Bull	5,046
Tallulah	3,172
Tray	4,389
Yonah	3,025
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Dry	1,032

IDAHO.

Places.	*Feet.*
Boisé	2,880
Fort Sherman	2,106
Galena	7,294
Mormon Salt Works	6,589
Paris	6,018
Pleasant Valley	6,499
Pocatello	4,471
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Black Pine	9,386
Bloomington	9,354
Cache	10,451
Caribou	9,854
Castle Rock	9,610
East Malade	9,332
Garfield	9,704
Hyndman	12,078
Lone Cone	9,246
Meade	10,541
North Soda	9,413
Oxford	9,386
Paris	9,522
Pisgah (or Caribou)	9,695
Preuss	9,979
Sawtelle	10,013
Sedgwick	9,207
Sherman	9,572
Snow	9,269
Soda	9,683
Sohon Pass	5,100
West Malade	9,220
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Coeur d'Alene	2,150
Haley Hot Springs	5,410
Henry	6,443
Punch Bowl	6,011
Upper Hot Springs	6,280

ILLINOIS.

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.
Alton	436	Decatur	678	Kankakee	638	Rockford	724
Batavia	719	DeKalb	886	Mattoon	726	Rock Island	570
Belleville	527	Delavan	602	Moline	574	Shelbyville	601
Bloomington	855	East St. Louis	418	Mound City	323	Springfield	592
Blue Island	603	Elgin	716	North Chicago	590	Streator	625
Cairo	379	Elkhart	595	North Evanston	608	Urbana	725
Champaign	740	Evanston	603	Oak Park	630	Wadham	1,023
Chicago	631	Fort Sheridan	693	Pekin	480	Warren	1,010
Chillicothe	515	Galena	695	Peoria	459	Waukegan	596
Clifton	668	Galesburg	756	Peru	462	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Danville	605	Joliet	540	Quincy	491	River Falls	885

INDIANA.

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Mountains.	Feet.
Angola	1,060	Greensburg	941	Muncie	950	Collett Hill	1,032
Ashland	1,090	Hammond	591	New Castle	997	Jackson Hill	1,069
Crete	1,181	Indianapolis	739	Peru	649	Snow Hill	1,174
Decatur	803	Jeffersonville	454	Richmond	971	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Elkhart	757	Kokomo	821	Shelbyville	768	Sparta	894
Evansville	400	Lafayette	583	Terre Haute	485	Sulphur Springs	1,053
Fort Wayne	788	Laporte	810	Tipton	872	Turkey	860
Goshen	796	Logansport	724	Valparaiso	814	Twin	897
Greencastle	827	Marion	812	Vincennes	431		

IOWA.

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Lakes, Etc.	Feet.
Burlington	542	Fort Dodge	1,032	Oscaloosa	833	Cedar Falls	854
Calumet	1,430	Fort Madison	536	Sioux City	1,103	Cedar Rapids	733
Council Bluffs	1,033	Iowa City	671	Waneta	1,562	Clear	1,241
Davenport	590	Keokuk	505	Waterloo	841	East Okovoji	1,397
Des Moines	799	Mason City	1,132	*Mountains.*	*Feet*	Rock Rapids	1,349
Dubuque	619	Muscatine	544	Sargents Bluff	1,091	Spirits	1,414
Fort Atkinson	1,022	Nebraska City	1,020	Tara	1,126	Staub	1,440

KANSAS.

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Lakes, Etc.	Feet.
Abilene	1,154	Galena	870	Parsons	898	Conway	1,358
Astor	3,753	Hutchinson	1,533	Sallna	1,224	Cottonwood Falls	1,191
Burlingame	1,049	Iola	971	Scott	2,971	Diamond	1,341
Chanute	940	Kansas City	760	Wichita	1,302	Eureka	1,023
Concordia	1,361	Lawrence	828	Winfield	1,123	Gueda	1,146
Crosby	4,440	Lawrenceburg	1,325	Winona	3,322	Kansas Falls	1,090
Emporia	1,134	Leavenworth	786	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lost	1,476
Enterprise	1,144	Newton	1,456	Blue Hill, Ellis Co.	2,120	Neosho Rapids	1,092
Eureka	1,093	Osage	1,084	Cedar Bluffs	2,546	Sharon	3,440
Fort Riley	1,064	Osawatomie	853	Hog Back	2,060	Solomon Rapids	1,393
Fort Scott	803	Ottawa	891	Round Mound	2,340		

KENTUCKY.

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Lakes, Etc.	Feet.
Bowling Green	468	Lexington	948	Paris	826	Cumberland Falls	1,256
Danville	955	Louisville	484	Richmond	926	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Fort Jefferson	322	Newport	515	Summit	1,263	Brushy	1,535
Frankfort	560	Owensboro	444	Versailles	910	Frazier Knob	1,540
Gethsemane	458	Paducah	341	Waynesburg	1,215	Sutton Knob	1,515

LOUISIANA.

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.
Alexandria	77	Crowley	29	Lee Bayou	47	New Orleans	15
Baton Rouge	35	Donaldsonville	33	Monroe	82	Opelousas	59
Bee Bayou	88	Lafayette	48	Mount Airy	19	Plaquemine	31
Choctaw Bayou	23	Lake Charles	22	New Iberia	22	Shreveport	180

MAINE.

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Mountains.	Feet.	Lakes, Etc.	Feet.
Auburn	153	Lewiston	199	Abraham	3,388	Churchill	914
Augusta	47	Mechanic Falls	295	Bigelow	3,600	Cobbosseecontee	930
Bangor	28	Oldtown	95	East Royce	3,125	Long	1,112
Biddeford	72	Oxford	328	Katahdin	5,200	Moosehead	1,023
Brewer	41	Poland Springs	324	Pleasant	2,021	Mooselookmeguntic	1,486
Brunswick	63	Rumford Falls	578	Webb Rowe	1,372	Pomgocwaham	914
Bucksport	12	Saco	36	Wiggin	1,275	Rangeley	1,511
Buxton	275	Sanford	626	York	1,190	Richardson	1,456
Cornish	293	Vanceboro	401	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	Rippogonus	878
Farmington	367	Waterville	112	Alleguash	950	Umbagog	1,256
Gardiner	22	Westbrook Junction	99	Atteau	1,094	Wood	1,094
Houlton	450	Yarmouth	93	Chamberlain	926		

MARYLAND.

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.
Altamont	2,620	Frostburg	1,920	Oakland	380	Western Port	1,000
Antietam Creek	460	Gaithersburg	516	Patapsco	360	Westminster	700
Carrollton	550	Hagerstown	567	Pen Mar	1,200	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Clarysville	1,637	Hampstead	880	Rockville	429	Cranberry Summit	2,452
Cockeysville	278	Lonaconing	1,560	Sabillasville	1,120	Dan's Peak	2,882
Cumberland	855	Lutherville	326	Sharpsburg	442	Federal Hill	2,106
Deer Park	2,441	Mechanicstown	520	Smithsburg	750	Little Allegheny	2,262
Edgemont	910	Mount Hope	440	Sunnyside	2,440	Piney	2,410
Emory Grove	652	Mt. St. Mary's Col.	72	Swanton	2,282	St. John Rock	2,930
Fairview	2,680	Newmarket	550	Sykesville	410	Sampson Rock	2,942
Frederick	336	New Windsor	440	Taneytown	493	Wolf Rock	2,796

MASSACHUSETTS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Adams	798	Lawrence	65	Wellesley	140	Greylock	3,535
Amherst	258	Lowell	85	Westfield	147	Hazen	2,272
Andover	85	Natick	170	Wilcox	2,155	Perry	2,089
Athol	550	New Bedford	88	Winchendon	933	Potter	2,400
Attleboro	129	Newburyport	44	Williamstown	602	Race	2,395
Ayer	237	Newton Centre	165	Worcester	477	Remington	2,146
Boston	13	North Adams	704	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	South	2,200
Brookfield	606	Northampton	145	Adams	2,140	Spruce Hill	2,588
Bunker Hill Monument (ground)	83	Pepperell	205	Ashley	2,400	Tower	2,186
Concord	139	Pittsfield	1,013	Bald	2,624	Undine	2,195
Dorchester	73	Roxbury	20	Becket	2,200	Wachusett	2,108
Fall River	200	Somerville	26	Bryant	2,145	Wilcox	2,159
Fitchburg	433	Springfield	204	Darby	2,020	Williams	3,040
Framingham	185	Stockbridge Bowl	900	East	2,660	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Gardner	1,034	Swampscott	42	Everett	2,624	Onota	1,100
Holyoke	79	Taunton	40	French	2,239	Otis Reservoir	1,422
		Turner's Falls	180	Frissell	2,420	Signal	1,680

MICHIGAN.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Adrian	810	Grand Island	990	Pontiac	935	Huron	1,532
Ann Arbor	878	Grand Rapids	642	Port Huron	596	Ive's Hill	1,632
Battle Creek	827	Houghton	606	Saginaw	589	McKay	1,627
Bay City	592	Ishpeming	1,402	Sault Ste. Marie	617	Parapine	2,023
Bessemer	1,486	Jackson	939	Summit	1,750	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Cadillac	1,293	Kalamazoo	769	Tecumseh	809	Beaver	1,250
Cheboygan	598	Lansing	847	Wolverine	773	Crystal Falls	1,344
Detroit	602	Marquette	628	Ypsilanti	713	Gogebic	1,327
Dowagiac	758	Menominee	598	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Little	1,331
Fort Gratiot	590	Mount Clemens	603	Balsam	1,503	Otsego	1,280
Grand Haven	692	Niles	709	Haughton	1,511	Three	1,604

MINNESOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Albert Lea	1,230	Rochester	991	Clubfoot	1,756	Owl	1,731
Avoca	1,956	St. Cloud	1,027	Cross	1,810	Poplar	1,804
Clearwater	960	St. Paul	911	Dead	3,050	Portage	1,817
Coteau des Prairies	1,960	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Iron	1,796	Rat	1,802
Faribault	1,003	Brule	2,044	Itaska	1,462	Rice	1,737
Fond du Lac	607	Giants Range	2,200	Little Lake	1,824	Round	1,791
Fort Ridgley	782	Mesabi Range	2,400	Little Pine	1,737	Rove	1,649
Fort Ripley	1,169	Misquah Hills	2,400	Little Trout	1,855	Sioux Falls	1,637
Fort Snelling	722	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	Mayhew	1,796	Smoke	1,754
La Prairie	1,284	Abita	1,933	Mesabi	1,681	Spotted Rock	1,853
Mendota	722	Benton	1,754	Minn. Falls	1,041	Square	1,787
Minneapolis	828	Burntwood	1,782	Minnewashta	945	Sunrise	1,742
New Ulm	837	Camp	1,758	Meranda	1,733	Tamarack	1,715
Nicolette	980	Caribou	1,821	Misquah	1,855	Temperance River	1,760
Red Wing	685	Clearwater	1,661	Mount	1,652	Wing	1,816

MISSISSIPPI.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Brookhaven	486	Enterprise	248	Holly Springs	592	Scooba	193
Columbus	191	Fayette	292	Jackson	291	Tupelo	270
Corinth	450	Greenwood	143	Laurel	241	Vicksburg	192
De Soto	210	Hattiesburg	146	Meridian	345	West Point	241

MISSOURI.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Carthage	1,007	Independence	951	Missouri City	716	Springfield	1,350
Chillicothe	773	Jefferson City	555	Ozark	1,113	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Columbia	783	Joplin	979	Republic	1,316	Dean	859
Exeter	1,560	Kansas City	782	St. Joseph	874	Lone	896
Fayette	650	Liberty	853	St. Louis	455	Mineral Springs	1,475
Hannibal	473	Marshall	804	Sedalia	892	Willow Springs	1,254

MONTANA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Assiniboine	2,595	Missoula	3,197	Emigrant	10,969	Columbia Falls	3,101
Benton	2,869	Needles	10,933	Gallatin	10,697	Como	4,167
Billings	3,117	Pyramid	10,720	Gordon Pass	7,400	Great Falls	3,331
Boulder	4,919	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Haskell Pass	4,149	Holland	3,950
Butte	5,484	Blackmore	10,196	Haystack	10,990	Kootenai Falls	1,987
Custer	2,727	Boulder Pass	5,662	Lewis & Clark Pass	6,323	Moss Agate	5,106
Fort Assiniboine	2,650	Conical	10,737	Lone	11,194	Rainy	4,000
Fort Custer	2,899	Cowen	11,190	Madison Pass	6,911	Tahwah	6,700
Fort Harrison	4,004	Crazy	11,178	Sphinx	10,844	Thermal	4,027
Helena	4,157	Delano	10,200	Twin Peaks	10,246	Waterton	4,245
Holland	10,400	Douglas	11,300	Ward	10,267	Wilder	5,741
Maginnis Fort	4,310	Electric	11,155	Wedge	10,508	Wildhorse	2,850

NEBRASKA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cody	3,095	Marsland	4,156	Funnel Rock	4,502	Signal Butte	4,583
Fort Kearney	2,119	Venango	3,588	Gape Rock	5,006	White River Summit	4,848
Fort Robinson	3,758	Weir	3,459	Hogback	5,084	Wildcat	5,038
Fort Sidney	5,086	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Niobrara Summit	5,323	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Harrison	4,849	Bald	4,420	Round Top	4,419	Bruce	1,200
Kearney	2,146	Bighorn	4,718	Scott's Bluff	4,662	Hay	3,824
Lincoln	1,154	Dome Rock	4,560	Sheep	4,507	Wood	2,687

NEVADA.

Places.	*Feet.*
Birchin	10,345
Chalk Well	7,604
Fort Churchill	4,319
Golconda	4,389
Humboldt	4,241
Paradise Valley	4,500
Reno	4,499
San Juan	10,932
Silver City	4,949
Truckee	5,100
Mountains.	*Feet*
Big Creek Pass	8,922
Bonneville	11,200
Bonpland	11,321
Bunker Hill	11,405
Callahan	10,208
Charleston	10,874
Curtis	9,000
Dalton	9,232
Davies	11,756
Desatoya	9,921
Desert Creek	9,020
Diamond	10,634
Egan Pass	7,546
Emigrant Pass	7,876
French	10,779
Geneva Pass	11,077
Genoa	9,173
Gibson Crest	11,000
Globe	11,237
Gosinte	10,491
Grafton	10,964
Grant	11,247
Hahn	11,298
Hot Springs	7,692
Indian Pass	9,057
Inyo	11,337
Ives Pass	6,672
McKinney Pass	5,592
Mickey Pass	5,806
Mineral Pass	6,969
Monument	10,085
Oreana	9,380
Pilot Knob	10,758
Pinon Pass	6,533
Poston	11,977
Roberts	10,132
Rose	10,800
Snell Creek Range	11,200
Shoshone	9,760
Silliman	11,623
Slide	9,720
Snow Valley	9,274
Spruce	11,041
Telescope	10,938
Toyahe Dome	11,779
Wheeler	13,058
White Pine	11,277
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Antelope	7,201
Carson Hot Springs	4,592
Cold	6,137
Crystal	5,782
Custer	5,843
Hot	4,075
Keyser	5,400
Miller	6,220
Mud Springs	4,900
Pinto	5,683
Spring Valley	7,768
Summit	6,327
Tahoe	6,225
Twin Lakes	7,843
Washoe	5,046
Winnemucca	3,875

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Places.	*Feet.*
Bethlehem	1,187
Cheshire	1,140
Colebrook	1,016
Crawford	1,892
Fabyans	1,573
Franconia	990
Halfway House	3,840
Hanover	603
Keene	470
Lebanon	510
Littleton	817
North Conway	521
Peterboro	724
Plymouth	473
Sandwich Notch, Campton	1,754
Shelburne	701
Sunapee	956
Swanzey	212
White River Junction	369
Woodstock	749
Zealand Notch, Bethlehem	3,385
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Adams	5,805
" J. Q.	5,384
Anderson	3,725
Bald Face, N.	3,608
" Mountain	3,572
Bemis	3,709
Black	3,587
" Sand'h Dome	4,071
Boott Spur	5,520
Cannon	4,107
Carter Dome	4,860
Cherry	3,600
Clay	5,554
Clinton	4,275
Dartmouth	3,768
Deception	3,700
Eagle Head	4,216
Eastman	3,559
Field	4,355
Flume	4,340
Franklin	5,028
Garfield	4,519
Green	3,547
Guyot	4,509
Hale	4,102
Hancock	4,430
Hight	4,710
Huntington	3,730
Imp	3,735
Ingalls	3,570
Isolation	3,970
Jackson	4,012
Jefferson	5,725
Kancauragua	3,700
Kearsarge	3,260
Kinsman	4,200
Lafayette	5,269
Liberty	4,473
Lincoln	5,098
Little Monroe	5,204
Madison	5,380
Mad River	4,397
Middle Carter	4,775
Middle Moriah	3,775
Mitten	3,080
Monadnock	3,186
Monroe	5,390
Moosilauke	4,810
Moriah	4,065
Nancy	3,810
Nelson Crag	5,000
Newell Pk.	5,313
North Bald Face	3,605
" Carter	4,565
" Twin	4,783
Osceola	4,352
Passaconaway	4,116
Pemigewasset	4,420
Pleasant Dome	4,775
Pliny	3,625
Profile	4,114
Round	3,890
Sable	3,540
Sam Adams	5,585
Sandwich Dome	3,969
Scar Ridge	3,816
Shelburne Moriah	3,750
South Bald Face	3,585
" Carter	4,645
" Twin	4,922
Star King	3,915
Tecumseh	4,008
Terrace	3,670
Tom	4,040
Tri Pyramid	4,189
Vose Spur	4,235
Washington	6,293
" Lion's Head	5,016
" Nelson's Crag	5,615
Waumbek	4,020
Webster	3,876
White Face	4,057
Wild Cat	4,415
Willey	4,260
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Chesham	1,149
Echo	1,926
Mountain	1,505
Pierce's Mill Pond	1,218
Profile	1,747
Ronnsevel	1,430
Sawyer	1,790
Silver	1,321
Starr	4,890
Stone	1,295
Zealand	2,460

NEW JERSEY.

Places.	*Feet.*
Afton	130
Allamuchy	637
Allen	897
Allendale	272
Andover	640
Arcola	50
Arlington	62
Asbury	436
Baptistown	514
Basking Ridge	375
Beacon Hill	373
Bedminster	177
Belvidere	264
Belle Mead	100
Beemerville	755
Blairstown	348
Boonton	413
Brick Church	184
Caldwell	411
Califon	484
Camden	21
Camp Gaw	331
Cedar Grove	270
Chapel Hill	68
Charlotteburg	719
Chatham	234
Chester	845
Clayton	123
Clifton	124
Clinton	347
Deckertown	441
Delaware	238
Denville	523
Dingman	356
Dover	570
Egg Harbor	60
East Orange	173
Essex	129
Flemington	195
Ford	1,146
Fort Lee	314
Franklin Furnace	535
Frenchtown	132
Freehold	164
German Valley	545
Glen Gardner	413
Hackettstown	566
Hibernia	551
Highlands, Navesink	200
Hohokus	192
Hopatcong	912
Lakewood	55
Little Falls	190
Madison	248
Manunka Chunk	334
Middletown	535
Milburn	162
Montclair	241
Morristown	69
Mount Hope	829
Navesink, Highlands	200
Newfoundland	772
Newton	600
Orange	187
Park Ridge	150
Parsippany	331
Paterson	193
Peapack	242
Pennington	210
Phillipsburg	221
Pitman Grove	135
Plainfield	103
Pompton	214
Port Jervis	441
Princeton	209
Ramsey	347
Ridgefield	140
Ringoes	252
Ringwood	339
Rockaway	557
Saddle River	269
Scotch Plains	154
Snake Hill	203
Somerville	67
Sparta	633
Stanhope	873
Stockholm	966
Succasunna	707
Summit	1,015
Trenton	56
Two Bridges	956
Uniontown	376
Upper Macopin	1,067
" Montclair	342
Verona	356
Washington	506
Westfield	128
Whippany	205
Whitehouse	176
Wortendyke	268
Wyckoff	343
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Allamuchy	1,229
Bald Pate	1,192
Blue	1,527
Catswamp	1,031
Cobb	1,169
Coperas	1,243
Culver Gap	1,319
Delaware Wat. Gap	1,456
Fern	1,003
Green Pond	1,300
Hamburg	1,469
High Knob	1,799
High (Passaic Co.)	879
Hook	456
Jenny Jump	1,130
Mohepinoke	1,140
Olive	1,150
Pimple	1,088
Pochuck	1,176
Schooley	1,208
Winbeam	1,023
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Budd	993
Cedar	1,113
Decker	806
Dixonis	560
Drake	581
Dunker	1,010
Green	1,045
Greenwood	618
Hanks	1,030
High Knob	1,574
Hopatcong	976
Hopewell	1,160
Marcia	1,570
Land	1,500
Mashipacong	1,124
Mud	1,244
Round	1,359
Sand	1,244
Wawayanda	1,150

NEW MEXICO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Alameda	4,996	Abiquin	11,240	Osha	10,223	Bacon	7,189
Albuquerque	4,950	Agua Fria	10,965	Pelado	11,260	Beranda	7,494
Canon City	5,321	Baldy	12,623	Ponil Pass	9,848	Coyote	7,202
Cerro Blanco	14,269	Capitan Pass	7,398	San Antonio	10,833	Elk	7,415
Cimarron	6,385	Capitan Peak	10,023	Sandia	10,609	Galinis	7,673
Conrad (Fort)	4,576	Cone	12,690	Santa Clara	11,507	Gallo	7,587
Continental Divide	7,243	Costilla Pass	10,183	Santa Fé Baldy	12,661	Hedionda	7,149
Cummings (Fort)	4,778	Costilla	12,634	Taos Pass	9,282	Hot Springs	5,065
Defiance (Fort)	7,042	Elizabeth	12,491	Taos	13,145	Kiowa	7,226
Deming	4,331	Lake	12,380	Taylor	11,389	Las Vegas Hot S.	6,726
Fort Bayard	6,040	Las Truncas	13,150	Thomas	11,275	Luera	7,585
Fort Craig	4,448	Magdalena	10,798	Thompson	10,546	Monica	7,602
Fort Union	6,750	Manzano	10,086	Thunder	9,122	Oak	7,204
Fort Wingate	6,649	Miembres	10,061	Truchas	13,275	Silver Springs	7,638
Marcy (Fort)	6,846	Nacimiento	10,045	United States	10,734	Thompson	7,607
Mescalero Agency	6,475	New York	10,594	Ute	10,151	Winter	7,182

NORTH CAROLINA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Asheville	1,986	Weldon	105	Cold Spring	5,915	Mitchell	6,711
Biltmore	1,996	Wilmington	29	Craggy Pinnacle	5,945	Pickens Nose	4,822
Charlotte	747	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Deer	6,233	Pisgah	5,713
Durham	406	Alexander	6,447	Gibbs	6,591	Potato Top	6,393
Elizabeth City	8	Amos Plott's Balsam	6,278	Grandfather	5,964	Richland Balsam	6,370
Fayetteville	101	Balsam Cone	6,671	Grassy Ridge Bald	6,226	Rich Bald	5,368
Goldsboro	111	Big Craggy	6,068	Hairy Bear	6,681	Roan High Bluff	6,287
Greensboro	837	Black Brother	6,619	Hallback	6,403	Rockstand Knob	6,002
Henderson	505	Bowlen Pyramid	6,348	Hardy	6,102	Rocky Face	6,031
Raleigh	363	Brother Plott	6,246	Jones Knob	6,209	Rocky Trail Peak	6,488
Salem	878	Buckley	6,599	Junaleska	6,223	Spruce Ridge Top	6,076
Salisbury	765	Cattail Peak	6,611	Lickstone	5,707	Water Rock Knob	6,399
Skyuka	3,200	Chimney Peak	6,234	Lone Balsam	5,898	Yeates Knob	5,975

NORTH DAKOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Beach	2,756	Minot	1,557	Antelope	2,411	Beaver Lake	1,970
Belfield	2,579	Sentinel Butte	2,709	Bear Butte	2,200	Cold Spring	1,984
Bismarck	1,672	Wahpeton	965	Butte St. Paul	2,300	Crystal	1,792
Fargo	903	Williston	1,854	Fryburg	2,768	Pleasant	1,603
Grand Forks	836			Sentinel Butte	2,709	Sully	2,575

OHIO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Akron	1,004	Dayton	745	Mentor	652	Washington	670
Alliance	1,081	Defiance	695	Mount Vernon	991	Welkton	731
Ashland	1,076	Delaware	927	Newark	872	Wellsville	687
Ashtabula	703	Elyria	755	Niles	912	Wilmington	1,033
Athens	656	Findlay	786	Palestine	880	Wooster	901
Bangorville	1,380	Fostoria	779	Portsmouth	525	Xenia	925
Bellaire	701	Fremont	630	Ravenna	1,138	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bellefontaine	1,216	Gallipolis	561	Sandusky	632	Church	1,016
Bucyrus	1,006	Hamilton	600	Scioto	981	Claridon	1,366
Canal Dover	880	Hiram	1,260	Springfield	988	Little	1,248
Canton	1,031	Lancaster	841	Tiffin	756	Long's	1,103
Chillicothe	638	Lima	879	Toledo	590	Monroe	1,045
Cincinnati	722	Lorain	609	Urbana	1,031	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Circleville	707	Mansfield	1,158	Van Wert	782	Brush	1,129
Cleveland	686	Marietta	628	Wapakoneta	870	Geauga	1,039
Columbus	759	Marion	979	Warren	904	Monroe Falls	1,024
Conneaut	650	Massillon	952	Warrensville	1,214	Yellow Springs	1,017

OKLAHOMA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alston	1,857	Enid	1,269	Marlo	1,288	Wayne	1,100
Hamlin	488	Fort Gibson	536	Minco	1,294	Whitehead	2,095
Chickaska	1,091	Gage	2,165	Ninnekah	1,077	Woodward	1,888
Clairmore	611	Goodwin	2,528	Oklahoma City	1,197	Yukon	
Duncan	1,126	Guthrie	939	Purcell	1,092	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Earlboro	1,025	Hardoma	2,124	Shattuck	2,231	Rush	1,288
Elreno	1,357	Hartshorne	704	Shawnee	1,041	Willow	1,109

OREGON.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Baker	3,441	Cathedral Rock	8,175	Red Cone	7,577	Albert	4,209
Drew Valley	4,951	Cedarville	8,301	Scott	7,123	Big	4,553
Fort Klamath	4,200	Crater	7,425	Scott Peak	9,122	Corral	4,569
Fort Lane	1,207	Diamond	8,807	Siskiyou	7,662	Cottage	5,718
Lake View	5,060	Dutton Cliff	8,223	Sterling	7,377	Crater	6,229
Medford	1,397	Glacier	8,227	Sugarloaf	8,415	Curry	4,273
Pleasant Valley	3,751	Granite	8,990	Timber Crater	7,642	Harney	4,150
Roseburg	482	Hood	11,225	Timber	7,519	Mule	4,729
Siskiyou	4,135	Llao Rock	8,148	Union	7,881	Multnomah Falls	44
Umatilla	247	Laiochewis	7,957	Vidal Cliff	8,228	North Twin	5,117
Warner Camp	5,730	Pauline	7,387	Yamax Butte	7,277	Silver	4,300
Watchman	8,125	Pitt	9,760	Yamsay	8,248	Stampede	4,196

PENNSYLVANIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Allegheny Tunnel	2,126	Greensburg	1,091	Oil City	1,006	Titusville	1,184
Allegrippus	1,936	Harrisburg	318	Paoli	541	Towanda	754
Allentown	259	Haverford	389	Penn Yan	713	Tunkhannock	613
Altoona	1,192	Hazelton	837	Phillipsburg	854	Tyrone	1,911
Bedford	1,060	Hollidaysburg	953	Phoenixville	131	Uniontown	990
Berlin	2,176	Honesdale	986	Pittsburgh	759	Villa Nova	430
Berwick	505	Howard Hill	2,336	Pittston	768	Washington	485
Bethlehem	228	Huntington	650	Pocono Summit	1,859	Water Gap	296
Braddock	828	Johnstown	1,170	Pond Eddy	571	Waynesburg	728
Bradford	1,429	Kennett Square	260	Port Carbon	636	West Chester	420
Bryn Mawr	413	Lackawanna	635	Pottstown	147	Wheatland	834
Butler	1,012	Lackawaxen	649	Pottsville	611	White Haven	1,145
Carbondale	1,080	Lafayette	2,075	Reading	265	Wilkes-Barre	545
Carlisle	473	Lancaster	371	Renova	668	Williamsport	531
Chambersburg	620	Lansdale	359	Sandpatch Tunnel	2,284	Wyoming	557
Chestnut Hill	416	Lehigh	1,883	Sayre	776	York	381
Clearfield	1,107	Lewisburg	466	Schuylkill Haven	526	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Coatesville	379	Little Conemaugh	1,563	Scranton	744	Ararat	2,024
Columbia	257	Lockport	1,055	Sewickley	880	Bad	2,226
Corry	1,434	McKeesport	753	Sharon	855	Big Shiney	2,320
Crawford	2,097	Manunka Chunk	345	Shenandoah	1,268	Boar's Head	2,100
Cresco	1,202	Mauch Chunk	546	Shenango	987	Clarion Summit	2,020
Cresson	2,022	Meadville	1,078	Shickshinny	519	East	2,300
Devon	466	Media	210	Shippensburg	654	Miller	2,227
Doylestown	338	Mifflinburg	565	Shonola	649	Moosic	2,120
Easton	364	Milford	1,933	Shoo Fly Tunnel	1,622	North Knob	2,674
Erie	703	Montrose	1,658	Somerset	2,129	Pocahontas	2,630
Franklin	988	Mount Pocono	1,656	Starrucca	1,471	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Gallitzin	2,165	Nanticoke	540	Susquehanna	531	Harney	1,226
Glen Onoko	593	Nay Aug	1,183	Tamaqua	787	Sandy	1,158
Greencastle	585	Newcastle	814	Tioga	1,055	Sulphur Springs	1,184

RHODE ISLAND.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Hills.*	*Feet.*	*Hills.*	*Feet.*
Coventry	305	Quidnick	214	Bennett	662	Jerimoth	799
Cranston	78	Slocumville	136	Biscuit	608	Pine (Glocester)	760
Greene	427	Smithfield	263	Bowen	610	Pray (Glocester)	693
Kingston	250	Stillwater	186	Buck	728	Raccoon (W.Gr'nwich)	601
Nipmuo	275	Woonsocket	187	Chopmist	730	Rounds (Foster)	625
Olneysville	45	*Hills.*	*Feet.*	Durfee	805	Tourtellotte	684
Pascoag	392	Absalina	635	Howard	687	Weaver	601
Pawtucket	79	Bald (W. Greenwich)	630	Hygeia	700	Weeks	600

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Aiken	527	Florence	135	Newberry	502	Port Royal	3,436
Anderson	764	Furman University	1,074	Orangeburg	264	Spartanburg	693
Columbia	190	Greenville	966	Pickens	1,162	Sumter	169

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Aberdeen	1,300	Mitchell	1,312	Crownhill	6,153	Warreu	6,900
Blackhawk	3,494	Pluma	4,674	Custer	6,812		
Chamberlain	1,363	Pierre	1,441	Elk	6,423	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Custer	5,303	Portland	6,430	Harney	7,216	Hot	3,462
Deadwood	4,545	Silver City	4,592	Piedmont Butte	4,173	Lone Tree	1,882
Dumont	6,195	Vermillion	1,150	Richmond Hill	6,060	Sioux Falls	1,400
Lead City	5,089	Watertown	1,735	Terry	6,165	Whitewood	1,694

TENNESSEE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Athens	976	Nashville	435	Hangover	5,600	Saffard	6,535
Bristol	1,673	Sewanee	1,864	Henry	6,373	Silver Bald	5,594
Charlotte	650	Tennessee City	822	Hump	5,622	Snaky	5,795
Chattanooga	690	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Laurel	5,922	Thermometer	6,157
Chickamauga	691	Big Stone	5,614	Leconte	6,612	Three Brothers	5,907
Clarksville	394	Chimzy Knob	5,588	Love	6,443	Thunder Knob	5,682
Fairmount	1,950	Clingman Dome	6,619	Luftee Knob	6,232	Thunder Head	5,520
Henderson	429	Collins	6,188	Master Knob	6,013	Tricorner Knob	6,188
Hillsboro	1,055	Cross Knob	5,931	Mingus	5,694	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Jackson	425	Curtiss	6,568	Oconee	6,135	Beersheba	1,838
Jonesboro	1,734	Forney Ridge Park	5,087	Peck Peak	6,232	Blue	904
Knoxville	933	Great Bald	4,922	Raven Knob	6,230	Estell	937
Mountain City	2,481	Guyot	6,636	Roan	6,313	Sulphur	913

TEXAS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Abilene	1,718	Marathon	4,040	West Point	305	Clenga	5,227
Amarillo	3,615	Marion	652	Wichita Falls	943	Eagle	7,516
Austin	510	Painted Cave	4,003	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Major	5,822
Blodgett	5,805	Pecos City	2,581	Aguza	5,981	North Franklin	7,140
Cameron	402	Proctor	1,209	Baldy	8,382	Quitman	5,902
Carrollton	486	Rio Grande	3,461	Black	7,550	Sawtooth	7,748
Corsicana	427	Ryan	4,743	Blue	7,330	Timber	6,442
Dallas	422	San Angelo	1,847	Capote	6,185	Viiga	6,467
Denison	736	Talpa	1,948	Casket	6,180	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
El Paso	503	Texarkana	295	Cathedral	6,860	Arthur	3,371
Fort Worth	719	Texline	4,694	Chinati	7,730	McMillan's	3,309
Guadalupe	7,844	Wendell	4,221	Chispa	5,215	South	3,574

UTAH.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alta	9,265	Summit Valley	7,200	Hilgard	11,460	Tingley	10,260
Aspen	8,927	Three Lakes	5,380	Hillers	10,650	Tockewanna	13,458
Bowl Valley	7,600	Timpanogas	11,957	Hodges	13,500	Tomasaki	12,271
Cameron Fort	6,058	Tit Mesa	7,650	Horn Head	10,920	Tooele	10,396
Cisco	4,385	Utah Valley	5,200	Ibepah	12,101	Tokuhnikivatz	12,004
Cove Creek Fort	6,000	Wasatch	5,815	Johnson Pass	6,237	Tushar	12,145
Croyden	5,245	Waterpocket Fold	7,500	Lamotte	12,892	Twin	11,563
Deseret	4,541	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lewiston	10,623	Waas	12,319
Echo Park	5,080	Abajo	11,445	Leidy	12,250	Wasatch	11,147
Emma Park	7,570	Adams Head	10,360	Little Creek	10,010	Wasatch Plateau	11,000
Escalante Desert	5,000	Anderson	10,710	Logan	10,004	Wilson	13,300
Fort Duchesne	4,941	Aquarius Plateau	10,500	Lone	11,295	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Frisco	7,318	Baldy	11,730	Marsh	12,410	Antelope	5,390
Gooseberry Valley	8,600	Wasatch Plateau	10,250	Maroine	11,600	Bean	9,230
Grass Valley	7,500	Bartels	10,050	Marysville	10,359	Bear	5,911
Hell's Kitchen	7,641	Bear Valley	10,500	Midget Crest	11,414	Buckhorn	5,770
Logan	4,507	Beaver	12,085	Monroe	11,240	Cedar	5,100
Moraine Valley	10,000	Belknap	12,200	Musinia	10,940	Desert Springs	5,610
Ogden	4,310	Blue	11,071	Navajo	10,416	Ellen	5,940
Panguitch	7,000	Briems Head	11,260	Nebo	11,887	Fish Lake	8,790
Hayfields	7,500	Bruins Point	10,150	North Logan	10,004	Fish Spring	6,269
Pine Valley	6,000	Burro	12,834	Observatory	9,589	Great Salt Lake	4,218
Pleasant Valley	8,200	Clayton	11,889	Ogden	9,592	Hague	5,450
Potato Valley	7,000	Dalton	10,480	Peale	13,089	Hot Springs	4,238
Provo	4,532	Delano	12,240	Pennell	11,320	Indian	5,284
Rabbit Valley	7,500	Deseret	11,047	Pilot	10,720	Iron	5,420
Round Lake Valley	6,000	Desert	8,175	Pine Valley	10,250	Johnson	5,470
Salt Lake Desert	5,000	Dutton	10,800	Point Carbon	11,443	Kanab	5,310
San Pete Valley	6,200	Ellen	11,485	Provo	11,000	Mountain	5,741
San Rafael	4,200	Emmons	13,624	Sevier Pass	4,768	Odoriferous	6,610
Schofield	7,635	Fish Lake	11,578	Spanish Fort	9,970	Panguytch	8,130
Sevier Desert	5,400	Flaming Gorge	5,820	Stevenson	10,840	Salt Lake	4,345
Skull Valley	4,356	Frances	10,430	Table Cliff	10,070	San Francisco	6,527
Skumpah	6,142	Gilbert	13,687	Tantalus Point	10,670	Three Lakes	5,380
South Tent	11,240	Gunnison Butte	5,250	Terrell Ridge	11,380	Utah Lake	4,505
Spanish Valley	5,300	Hansel Pass	5,138	Terrell	11,600	White	7,950
Strawberry Valley	8,000	Harry	11,300	Thousand Lake	11,240	White Rock	5,542

VERMONT.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bellows Falls	305	Randolph	698	Camel's Hump	4,083	Pico	3,967
Bennington	682	Roxbury	1,016	Eolus	3,148	Potato Hill	3,986
Brattleboro	228	Rutland	562	Equinox	3,816	Saltash	3,278
Burlington	109	St. Albans	390	Glastonbury	3,764	Shrewsbury	3,737
Colchester	326	St. Johnsbury	572	Green	3,436	Smith's	3,226
Enosburg Falls	436	Vergennes	176	Hogsback	3,648	Spruce	3,060
Guilford	410	Westminster	264	Haystack	3,462	Sterling	3,700
Halifax	1,600	Windsor	331	Jay	4,018	Stratton	3,859
Ludlow	1,080	Woodstock	680	Killington	4,241	Styles	3,404
Montpelier	488	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lincoln	4,078	Tabor	3,584
Northfield	739	Ascutney	3,320	Little Killington	3,951	Woodlawn	3,072
Norwich	400	Bald	3,124	Little Pico	3,134	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Poultney	430	Bear	3,320	Ludlow	3,372	Grout	2,225
Pownal	550	Blue Ridge	3,293	Mansfield	4,364	Little Winhall	2,390
Purchase-Tinmouth	2,544	Bromley	3,260	Mendon	3,837	Wallingford	2,157

VIRGINIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Apple Orchard	4,246	Luray	819	Winchester	717	Pleasant	4,098
Bethel	548	Lynchburg	796	Woodstock	820	Point Lookout	4,523
Bristol	1,676	Martinsville	963	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Priest	4,080
Charlottesville	485	Paddy	4,477	Bald Knob	4,245	Rocky Knob	4,010
Clifton Forge	1,052	Powhatan	320	Buck	4,630	Roger's	5,719
Culpeper	512	Radford	1,773	Butt	4,135	Stony Mass	4,031
Danville	413	Rappahannock	275	Clinch	4,223	The Priest	4,080
Fairfax	382	Redrock	4,456	Corner Rock	4,113	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Front Royal	546	Roanoke	907	Elliott Knob	4,473	Barren Springs	1,908
Gordonsville	499	Salem	1,006	Flat Top	4,001	Big Springs	1,250
Harrisonburg	1,338	Sharon Springs	2,760	High Knob	4,188	Eggleston Springs	1,644
Hawksbill	4,066	Shenandoah	937	Hutchin's Rock	4,724	Foster Falls	1,960
Hot Springs	2,195	Staunton	1,387	Morris Knob	4,510	Glade Springs	2,074
Jesburg	321	Tazewell	2,513	Peak	4,230	Hot Springs	2,195
Lexington	946	Weyer's Cave	1,152	Peaks of Otter	4,001	Sharon	2,760

WASHINGTON.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cascade Tunnel	3,350	Adams	12,470	Constance	7,777	Table	6,243
Clan City	1,233	Alks	7,623	Ellinor	6,500	Tacoma Pass	3,430
Calum	1,916	Angeles	6,000	Fitz Henry	8,088	Tchopalik	7,200
Deaport	2,420	Baker	10,827	Green River Pass	4,894	Yakima Pass	3,625
Spokane	2,030	Bonaparte	6,000	Meadow Pass	3,248	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Elsburg	1,513	Brothers	6,920	Miller	6,460	Calsilsbell	2,110
Fata	1,268	Cadet	6,859	Olympus	8,150	Goat Lake	3,154
Spokane	1,400	Cady Pass	6,147	Rainier	14,526	Kachess	2,236
Groy	1,897	Calispell	6,905	Saint Helen's	10,000	Kitchelas	2,458
Hualmie	6,386	Carlton	6,080	Skalahum	7,400	Loon	2,440
Lane	1,910	Cascade Pass	5,423	Skomegan	8,400	Medical	2,435
Isburg	1,270	Cascade Summit	4,030	Stampede Pass	3,980	Ratcheen	2,214
Ona	1,489	Chewelah	5,748	Stinger	6,299	Sister	2,449
Ona	1,069	Clispus Pass	3,950	Stuart	9,470	Waits	1,816

WEST VIRGINIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bluefield	2,557	Martinsburg	459	Bayard	4,150	Gregg Knob	4,310
Blue Sulphur Springs	598	Morgantown	963	Bear Wallow	4,030	Haines' Knob	4,130
Charleston	603	Moundsville	640	Beech Wallow	4,161	High Knob	4,710
Clarksburg	1,034	Parkersburg	616	Bickle Wallow	4,020	Hutton Knob	4,260
Fairmont	888	Piedmont	928	Big Spruce	4,652	Job Knob	4,359
Grafton	997	Princeton	2,469	Buck Knob	4,356	Little Spruce	4,360
Greenbrier	1,530	Roaneke	1,053	Cold Knob	4,318	Mike Knob	4,276
Harper's Ferry	277	Wheeling	645	Cunningham Knob	4,481	Sharp Knob	4,545
Huntington	567	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Gibson Knob	4,360	Spruce Knob	4,860
Kanawha Falls	669	Bald Knob	4,242	Grassy Knob	4,391	Yocum Knob	4,330

WISCONSIN.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Appleton	709	Fond du Lac	780	Park Falls	1,497	Blue Mounds	1,396
Ashland	674	Gagen	1,645	Plum Lake	1,678	Garland Spur	1,438
Baraboo	861	Green Bay	591	Portage	813	Gibraltar Rock	1,240
Bessemer	1,492	Hixon	1,630	Prairie du Chien	659	Little Black	1,411
Cable	1,428	Hurley	1,502	Racine	627	Mount Horeb	1,226
Casnovia	1,520	Irma	1,509	Ripon	942	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Chelsea	1,528	Janesville	802	St. Croix Falls	921	Nebagen	1,137
Chippewa Falls	925	Kenosha	611	Sheboygan	589	Park Falls	1,497
Commonwealth	1,315	La Crosse	674	Spooner	1,093	Pelican	1,612
Curtis	1,375	Madison	867	Star Lake	1,683	Plum	1,678
Deer Brook	1,536	Manitowoc	592	Summit Lake	1,729	Rice	1,144
Dodgeville	1,249	Marinette	611	Superior	641	Shell	1,240
Dorchester	1,424	Menominee	807	Taylor's Falls	890	Solon Springs	1,236
Drummond	1,305	Milwaukee	742	Waukesha	825	Star	1,683
Eau Claire	840	Osceola	810	Wausau	1,219	Three	1,664
Elcho	1,639	Oshkosh	765	Worcester	1,608	Turtle	1,255

WYOMING.

Places	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cheyenne	6,054	Cedar	10,026	Joseph	10,300	Union	11,593
Cody	5,018	Chanvenet	13,000	Langford	10,779	Virginia	10,444
Encamp'nt Mead's	8,171	Cheyenne Pass	8,791	Leidy	11,177	Volcanic Cone	10,583
Fort Bridger	6,753	Chimney Rock	11,853	McDougall Pass	9,300	Washakie Needle	12,000
Fort Laramie	4,263	Chittenden	10,190	Medicine Butte	8,769	Washburne	10,346
Fort Russell	6,165	Coffin	11,376	Medicine	12,231	West Atlantic	12,634
Fort Sanders	7,175	Coulter	10,500	Mill	10,506	Whiskey	9,273
Fort Steele	6,510	Dead Indian	12,253	Moran	12,800	Wind River	13,499
Geyser Basin	7,400	Delham	11,524	Needle	12,130	Windy	10,275
Hooker	12,900	Doane	10,713	Norris	10,019	Wyoming	11,490
Laramie	7,152	Elk	11,511	Pollux	11,081	Yount	11,700
Medicine Bow	6,566	Evans Pass	8,424	Quadrant	10,127	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Needles	9,700	Fawn Pass	9,000	Saddle	10,678	Beaver	7,415
Piedmont	7,977	Fremont	13,790	Sailor	10,046	Beaulah	7,530
Piney Fort	7,580	Front	12,259	Schurtz	10,900	Dome	8,822
Sheridan	3,738	Genie	12,546	Sheridan	10,385	Gibbon	7,638
Shoshone Geyser Basin	7,837	Grand Encamp'nt	11,003	Silver Tip	10,400	Heart	7,475
		Grand Teton	13,671	Smoothface	10,500	Hering	7,530
Sidney Fort	4,106	Gray	10,200	South Pass	7,397	Lewis	7,720
Tie Siding	7,894	Grosventre	11,570	Stevenson	10,420	Madison	8,300
Mountains.	*Feet.*	Hancock	10,235	Sunlight	11,977	Mammoth Hot S.	6,387
Ablathar	10,700	Hoback	10,818	Table	10,800	Mary	8,336
Atkins	10,700	Holmes	10,528	Taghu Pass	7,063	Mud Geyser	7,725
Atlantic	12,794	Humphreys	11,000	Temple	13,249	Riddle	8,000
Bald	10,760	Index	11,740	Teton Pass	8,464	Rock Springs	6,265
Bannock	10,300	Indian	10,929	Thompson Pass	8,686	Shoshone	7,740
Baronette	10,459	Inyan Kara	6,870	Thorofare Buttes	11,417	Sulphur Springs	7,000
Black Butte	8,170	Ishawooa Pass	9,870	Thunderer	10,300	Walbach Springs	6,927
Cathedral	10,600	Jones Pass	9,400	Turret	11,142	Yellow Stone	7,74

CANADIAN PEAKS.

IN THE ROCKY AND SELKIRK RANGES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Fee*
Goodwin	11,600	Lefroy	11,400	Dawson	10,800	Bonney	10,62
Victoria	11,500	Balfour	10,875	Sir Donald	10,645	Stephen	10,4

Greenland's only high Peak is Peterman, 9,000 feet.

MEXICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Fe*
Citlaltepetl (Peak of Orizaba, or "Star Mountain")	18,564	Ixtaccihuatl ("White Woman")	16,960	Nauhcampatepetl (Cofre de Perote)	13,400	Tancitaro	12,6
Popocatepetl ("Smoky Mt.")	17,540	Nevado de Toluca	14,950	Nevado de Colima	14,100	GUATEMALA	
		Malinche	14,630	Volcan de Colima	12,750	Tajamulco	13,8
						Tacana	13,8

SOUTH AMERICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*F*
Aconcagua	23,290	Illimani	21,181	Cayambe	19,534	Huila	18,
Tupungato	23,000	Veladeres	21,000	Licancaur	19,521	Aconquija	17
Seehama	22,349	Chuquibamba	21,000	Cotopaxi	19,500	Malpo	17
Cerro del Mercedario	22,000	Parinacota	20,950	Chimborazo	20,498	Ruiz	17
Llullayaco	21,500	Antofalla	20,900	Chipicani	18,898	Sangay	17
Chimborazo	21,424	Nevado de Famantina	20,700	Arequipa	18,373	Santa Isabel	16
Incanguassi	21,400	Juncal	20,500	Herveo	18,350	Concha	1
Nevado de Sorata	21,286	Azupe de Copiapo	19,700	Tolima	18,320	Coluna	1
Huascan	21,250			El Potra	18,045		

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND PASSES.

MARITIME ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Aiguille de Chambeyron	11,155
Grand Rioburent	11,142
Rocca dell' Argentera	10,617
Pointe Haute de Mary	10,537
Cimi del Gelas	10,433

The lowest carriage-road pass is from Albenga to Garesslo (Col di San Bernardo), at an altitude of 3,301 feet. The highest pass is from Val Tinea to Valderi (Col di Fremo Morta), a bridle path.

COTTIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Viso	12,605
Monte Chardonnet	12,373
Ciamarella	12,081
Mont Albaron	12,014
Roche Melon	11,621
Mont Tabor	10,436

The lowest pass, a footpath, is from Bardonneche to Briancon, at an altitude of 5,873 feet. The highest pass that is a footpath is from Crissola to Abries, 9,827 feet high. The Mont Canis Pass, where there is a railroad and also a carriage road, is from Susa to Lansle-bourg, 6,772 feet up.

DAUPHINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Pic des Ecrins	13,462
La Meije	13,081
Pic d' Ailefrode	13,000
Mont Pelvoux	12,973
Pic d' Olan	11,739

The highest footpath across, 9,154 feet up, is by the Col de Galiber, from Briancon to St Michel. The only carriage road, 6,791 feet high, is from Monestier to Bourg d' Oisans, by the Col de Lautaret.

GRAIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Grand Parodis	13,300
La Grivola	13,028
Grand Casse	12,780
Mont Pourri	12,491
Dent Parassee	12,137

There is a carriage road (7,192 feet up), through the Pass of Little St Bernard, from Bourg St. Maurice to Aosta. The highest bridle-path pass (9,500 feet up) is through the Col de Lauzon, from Cogne to Val Savaranche.

PENNINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mont Blanc (Calotte)	15,781
Mte. Rosa	15,217
Mischabelhorner (Dom.)	14,935
Lys Kamm	14,889
Weisshorn	14,804
Matterhorn	14,780
Dent Blanche	14,318
Grand Combin	14,164
Rothhorn (Moming)	13,855
Grandes Jorasses	13,799
Strahlhorn	13,750
Dent d' Herens	13,714
Breithorn	13,685
Aiguille Verte	13,527
Gobelhorn	13,363
Aguille de Bionnassay	13,324
Weissmies	13,225
Fletschhorn	13,176
Grand Cornier	13,022

There is a bridle path through Great St. Bernard Pass (8,120 feet up), from Orsieres to Aosta; also one through the Augstbord Pass (9,515 feet up), from Gruben to St. Niklaus. There is a carriage road as well as a railroad through the Simplon Pass (6,595 feet up), from Brieg to Domo d' Ossola. In this, as in other ranges of the Alps, most of the high passes are glaciers.

BERNESE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Finsteraarhorn	14,026
Aletschhorn	13,803
Jungfrau	13,671
Monch	13,438
Bietschhorn	12,939
Wetterhorn (Mittelhorn)	12,166
Balmhorn	12,100
Blumlisalp	12,041
Doldenhorn	11,965
Galenstock	11,956
Sustenhorn	11,519

There is a bridle-path through the Surenen Pass (7,562 feet up), from Engelberg to Altdorf, and one through the Susten Pass (7,440 feet up), from Meyringen to Wasen.

NORTH SWISS ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Todi	11,887
Bifertenstock	11,237
Scheerhorn	11,142
Oberalpstock	10,925
Segneshorn	10,870
Clarideństock	10,709
Plz Tumbif	10,663
Haussstock	10,355

There is a carriage road through the Oberalp Pass (6,732 feet up), from Dissentis to Andermatt, and a bridle path through the Panixer Pass (7,907 feet up), from Ilanz to Elm.

LEPONTINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Leone	11,696
Plz Valrhein	11,148
Blinnenhorn	10,932
Monte Basodine	10,748
Tambohorn	10,748
Ofenhorn	10,728
Wasenborn	10,628

The highest footpath (8,165 feet up), is through the Lochliberg Pass, from Reichenau to Splugen. There is a carriage road through the Furka Pass (7,992 feet up), from Obergestelen to Hospenthal. There is a carriage road and a railroad through the St. Gothard Pass (6,936 feet up), from Hospenthal to Airolo.

RHAETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Plz Bernina	13,294
Piz Roseg	12,936
Orteler Spitze	12,814
Konigs Spitze	12,646
Monte Cevalde	12,505
Monte della Disgrazia	12,074
Pallon della Mare	12,038

The highest bridle-path is through the Septimer Pass (7,582 feet up), from Casaccia to Molins. The highest footpath is through the Sertig Pass (9,062 feet up), from Scanfs to Bergun. The highest carriage road is through the Bernina Pass (7,658 feet up), from Pontresina to Poschlabo.

LOMBARD ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Adamello	11,832
Presanella (Cima di Nardis)	11,688
Care Alto	11,352
Crozzon di Laris	10,889

There is a carriage road through the Tonale Pass (6,483 feet up), from Edolo to Val di Sole. There is a footpath (7,500 feet up), from Sondrio to Val Seriana, through the Paso del Salto.

VINDELICIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Zugspitz	9,716
Lavatscherspitz	9,081

There is a carriage road through the Arlberg Pass (5,902 feet up), from Bludenz to Landeck.

NORTHERN NORIC ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Dachstein	9,845
Thorstein	9,677
Uebergossenealp	9,643
Watzmann	8,988

A carriage road runs through the Thurn Pass (4,371 feet up), from Kitzbuhel to Mitterślll.

CENTRAL TYROL ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Gross Glockner	12,405
Wild Spitz	12,390
Weiskugel	12,277
Gross Venediger	12,053

There is a carriage road through the Reschen Scheideck Pass (4,596 feet up), from Landeck to Meran.

STYRIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Hafnereck	10,044
Hoch Collng	9,383
Markkahrspitz	9,245
Faschauner Nock	9,130

There is a carriage road through the Turrach Pass (5,825 feet up), from Feldkirchen to Tansweg.

S. TYROL & VENETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Marmolata	11,045
Cimon della Pala	11,000
Sorapis	10 798
Monte Tofana	10,724

There is a carriage road through the Passo di Tresass! (7,073 feet up), from Andraz to Cortina.

SOUTHEASTERN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Kellerwand	9,500
Terglou	9,371
Monte Paraiba	9,097
Job di Montaslo	9,000

There is a carriage road through the Cartischer Joch Pass (5,363 feet up), from Sillian to Tillifach.

THE PYRENEES.

Mountains.	*Feet*
Maladetta	11,165
Pic des Possets	11,045
Mont Perdu	10,994
Pic de Vignemale	10,792
Pic Long	10,478
Pic d' Estats	10,305
Pic d' Oo	10,220
Pic de Maupas	10,200
Pic de Montcalm	10,103

THE CAUCASUS RANGE (EUROPE—ASIA).

Mountains.	*Feet.*
El Bruz	18,470
Koshtan-tau	17,096
Dykh-tau	17,052
Shkara	17,038
Yanga	16,880
Kasbek	16,546
Mizhirgi-tau	15,932
Tetnuld	15,918
Ushba	15,409
Adalkhokh	15,274
Alagoz	13,500

ALTITUDES IN AFRICA.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Ruwenzori	20,150
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks): 1—Kibo; 2—Mawenzi, Ger.	19,710
E. Africa	17,570
Ras Dashan, Abyssinia	15,150
Ala Goz, Abyssinia	14,277
Jabel Ayashi, Morocco	14,000
Pico de Teide, Teneriffe, (Canary Islands)	12,200

AUSTRALASIA.

Mountain and Country.	*Feet.*
Charles Louis, New Guinea	18,000
Cook, New Zealand	12,350

ALTITUDES IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains (Passes).*	*Feet.*
Scawfell Pike	3,166	Carrock Fell	2,110	Sty Head	1,250
Scawfell	3,100	High Pike, Caldbeck Fells	2,101	Haws, between Buttermere Dale and Newlands	1,160
Helvellyn	3,055	Causey Pike	2,030	Kirkstone	1,200
Skiddaw	3,022	Black Combe	1,919	Haws, between Buttermere and Borrowdale	1,100
Fairfield	2,950	Lord's Seat	1,728	Dunmail Raise	720
Great Gable	2,925	Honister Crag	1,700	Highest English mountain, Scawfell Pike, Cumberland	3,166
Bowfell	2,914	Wansfell	1,590	Highest Welsh mountain, Snowdon, Carnarvonshire	3,571
Rydal Head	2,910	Whinfell Beacon, near Kendall	1,500	Highest Irish mountain, Gurrane Tual, Kerry	3,404
Pillar	2,893	Cat Bell	1,448	Highest Scottish mountain, Ben Macdhui, Aberdeenshire	4,418
Saddleback	2,787	Latrigg	1,160		
Grasmoor	2,756	Dent Hill	1,110		
Red Pike	2,750	Benson Knot, near Kendal	1,098		
High Street	2,700	Loughrigg Fell	1,108		
Grisedale Pike	2,680	Penrith Beacon	1,020		
Coniston Old Man	2,577	Mell Fell	1,000		
Hill Bell	2,500	Kendall Fell	648		
Harrison Stickle { Langdale Pikes.	2,400	Scilly Bank, near Whitehaven	500		
Pike o' Stickle { Langdale Pikes.	2,300				

Lakes.

Name.	Length, Miles.	Breadth, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Height Above Sea, Feet	Name.	Length, Miles	Breadth, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Height Above Sea, Feet.
Windermere	10	1	240	116	Ennerdale Water	2½	½	80	.....
Ullswater	9	1	210	380	Esthwaite Water	2	⅓	80	198
Coniston Water	6	½	160	105	Buttermere	1¼	½	.....	247
Bassenthwaite Water	4	1	68	210	Grasmere	1¼	⅓	180	180
Derwentwater	3	1½	72	222	Lowes Water	1	½	.....	.....
Crummock Water	3	¾	132	240	Brother's Water	¾	½	.....	.....
Wast Water	3	½	270	160	Rydalmere	½	⅛	.....	156
Hawes Water	3	½	.....	443	Red Tarn, Helvellyn	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Thirlemere	2¾	½	108	473	Sprinkling Tarn, Borrowdale	.....	.....	.....	1,900

Waterfalls

Name and Situation.	*Height, Feet*	*Name and Situation.*	*Height, Feet.*	*Name and Situation.*	*Height, Feet.*
Scale Force, southwest side of Crummock Lake	156	Aiey Force, west side of Ullswater	80	Stanley Gill Force, south side of Eskdale	60
Barrow Cascade, east side of Derwentwater	124	Dungeon Gill Force, southeast side of Langdale Pikes	80	Sour Milk Force, south side of Buttermere	60
Lodore Cascade, east side of Derwentwater	100	Stock Gill Force, Ambleside	70	Upper Fall, Rydal, Rydal Park	50
Colwith Force, Little Langdale	90	Birker Force, south side of Eskdale	60	Skelwith Force, on stream flowing from Elter Water	20

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and Location.	Height in feet	Name and Location.	Height in feet	Name and Location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385	Seven Falls, Colorado	266	Vettis, Norway	950
Grand, Labrador	2,000	Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530	Victoria, Africa	400
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50	Shoshone, Idaho	210	Voringfos, Norway	600
Missouri, Montana	90	Snoqualmie, Washington	268	Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110
Montmorenci, Quebec	265	Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000	Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Multnomah, Oregon	850	Stirling, New Zealand	500	Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Murchison, Africa	120	Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904	Yosemite (upper), California	1,436
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Takkakaw, British Columbia	1,200	Yosemite (middle), California	626
Rjukan, Norway	780	Twin, Idaho	180	Yosemite (lower), California	400
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100				

HEIGHT OF YOSEMITE WATERFALLS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

The height in feet above sea level of the waterfalls in Yosemite Valley is as follows—Upper Yosemite, 6,525; Lower Yosemite, 4,420; Nevada, 5,907; Vernal, 5,044; Illilouette, 5,816; Bridalveil, 4,787; Ribbon, 7,008; Widows Tears, 6,466.

THE VOLCANOES OF HAWAII.

The entire group of Hawaiian Islands, 20 in number, extending in a chain for hundreds of miles, is of volcanic origin, though some of the islets and reefs are but the wave-battered remnants of volcanoes whose fires died out long ago. The island of Hawaii has been formed by the coalescence of many recently formed volcanoes. The walls of the crater of the active volcano of Kilauea, on this island, are broken down on one side, giving access to its "lake of fire." This volcano has not always been gentle in its ways, but it is now so well behaved that the visitor can stand safely on the edge of its fiery pit and, if the volcano is active, watch the molten rock boiling and spouting 100 to 300 feet below. Sometimes many fountains throw up jets of glowing sulphurous lava and light up with ghastly glare the frowning crags that rim the crater. Then, suddenly and with deafening detonations, the jets rush together and convert the lake into a burning, seething, roaring mass, making a scene to which few others in the world are comparable. Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, and a neighboring volcanic cone, Mauna Kea, both nearly 14,000 feet above the sea, are among the highest island mountains in the world On the other islands of the Hawaiian group there are volcanic mountains scarcely less interesting. The crater of Haleakala, in the summit of East Maui, 10,000 feet above sea level, is one of the largest extinct craters in the world and is as well preserved as if its fires had been extinguished but a few years, instead of perhaps several hundred years ago.

The active volcanoes of Hawaii give a wonderful demonstration of the processes by which all these island mountains have been built up from the great depths of the ocean. Since the days of Capt. Cook, geologists and others who are interested in the problems of volcanoes have visited the Hawaiian Islands and written about them Near the base of these mountains of igneous rock lie fields of sugar cane, which are just now of special interest They are supplied with water from mountain streams and from wells and drainage tunnels that tap underground supplies.

SOME INDUSTRIAL POISONS.

Ammonia—A colorless gas of sharply penetrating odor. Used in coke ovens; mirror-silvering industry; coating iron plate with tin or zinc; manufacture of solidified ammonia, sulphate and chloride of ammonium (sal ammoniac) from ammonia water; manufacture of the carbonate of soda and of orseile dyestuffs; dyeing industry; sewer cleaning; manufacture of bone black; gas plants; varnish and lacquer manufacture, tanning; beet-sugar manufacture; manufacture of ice; refrigeration plants. Enters body in gaseous form, through the organs of respiration. Seldom pure, mostly in combination with other gases. Has immediate effect on the conjunctiva and the cornea. Symptoms: A proportion of more than 0.15 per cent. of ammonia in the air immediately causes an irritable condition of the mucous membranes. Chronic bronchial catarrhs are especially liable to follow long-continued inhalation of small quantities of the gas diffused in the air. From these are to be discriminated the acute conditions of transient illness: Intense irritation of the respiratory organs: violent sneezing; lachrymation, redness of the eyes, inflammation of the cornea and of the conjunctiva; increased secretion of saliva; burning in the pharynx, and a sense of constriction in the larynx; paroxysmal cough, with secretion of tenacious, viscid, even bloody, mucous; embarrassment of respiration, attacks of suffocation; vomiting of serous masses; ammoniacal odor of the perspiration; retention of urine, which may last many hours and even two or three days; acute inflammation of the respiratory organs, and scattered areas of inflammation in the lungs, in severe cases a fatal outcome. Protracted breathing of small quantities is apt to cause chronic bronchial catarrh.

Special measures of relief—Immediate removal from the poisonous atmosphere; artificial respiration; inhalation of steam; faradic stimulation of the phrenic nerve; free bloodletting; in case of obstinate spasm of the glottis, trachcotomy.

Aniline—A colorless oil which acquires a tint on exposure to air and light. Like aniline, all other amide compounds of benzol and its homologues, as toluol, naphthaline, xylol, etc., are poisons. Especially should be mentioned alpha and beta naphthylamine, benzidine, tolidine, paranitraniline, the diamines (phenylene and tolylene diamine) as well as the alphyl and aryl compounds of aniline, like their homologues (dimethyl and diethyl aniline, diphenylamine, etc.). Used in manufacture of aniline and its derivatives, as well as of aniline dyes; manufacture of photographic materials and the like. Enters body in absorption through the skin, by direct contact or by saturation of the clothing; through the digestive organs; absorption through the respiratory organs as volatile particles and impalpable dust. Symptoms: The toxicity of the separate products is very different in degree; the para compounds are usually more poisonous than the ortho and meta compounds. Acute Poisoning—(*a*) Mild cases: Pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, with slight cyanosis; a feeling of weariness and weakness; head symptoms—vertigo, reeling unsteady gait; deficient elasticity of movement; slow, labored speech; irritability (aniline "pip"); condition of slight inebriation, with loquacity, gaiety, and defective power of orientation; loss of appetite, constipation, and tense, rapid pulse. (*b*) Severe cases: Dark blue to swarthy cyanosis; formation of methaemoglobin; bounding pulse; "air-hunger," with great frequency of respiration, lowering of sensibility; obliteration of the reflexes; sometimes vomiting, strangury and bloody urine. (*c*) In the most serious cases: Sudden prostration; cold, pale skin, blue lips, nose and ears; diminution and even extinction of sensibility; moist, cold skin; small pulse; death in a comatose condition, sometimes after antecedent convulsions. Subacute and Chronic Poisoning—Anaemia; slowing of the pulse; disorders of digestion, such as eructations, loathing of food, vomiting, diarrhoea, and eczematous and pustular eruptions on various parts of the body, especially on the scrotum; nervous symptoms, as general debility, headache, ringing in the ears, vertigo, unrestful sleep, disturbances of sensibility, often also of motility; spasmodic muscular pain. Subacute and chronic poisonings are very rare. Anaemia and retarded pulse are early symptoms. The blood is of a brownish hue, but microscopically unchanged; occasionally the urine contains blood.

Measures of relief—At the first symptoms of poisoning, immediate removal from the workroom to a cool shady spot; change of clothing; cool affusions; administration of oxygen in connection with artificial respiration; in severe cases, bloodletting with subsequent infusion of physiological salt solution; copious ingestion of milk; in case of weak action of the heart, stimulants (black coffee, camphor, ether, but no alcohol); caution against the use of alcohol during and immediately after labor; abstinence is advisable.

Arsenic Compounds—Arsenic trioxide (arsenic, white arsenic, smelting dust); arsenous chloride; arsenic colors, *e. g.*, Scheele's green (Swedish green), arsenite of copper; Schweinfurt green (patent, original, new, moss, mountain, parrot, May, Kaiser, Cassel, Paris, Vienna, Kirchberg, Leipsic, Wuerzburg, Swiss green), compound of the arsenite and the sulphide of copper; Brunswick green, oxychloride of copper with copper oxide and sulphate of lime; Neuwied green (similar, only a larger proportion of arsenic trioxide); cochineal (Vienna red), arsenic acid with extract of Pernambuco wood. Used in arsenic mining; roasting of arsenic-bearing ores; manufacture of glass, colored chalk, chloride of arsenic for etching on brass; shot manufacture; metal working; manufacture of arsenic colors; preparation of organic dyestuffs, colored lights, textile printing and dyeing; manufacture of wall paper and colored paper; tanning; manufacture of oilcloth and artificial flowers; taxidermy, painting (outside and decorative); pyrotechnics (Indian white-fire). It is to be observed that zinc, silver, lead, bismuth, copper, and the commercial acids often contain more or less arsenic. Enters body in the forms of gas and dust, through the respiratory organs and mucous membranes, the stomach, and intestinal canal. Symptoms—The first usually appear half an hour or an hour, viz., constriction of the esophagus, pains in the stomach and bowels, vomiting, diarrhoea, debility, cold, bluish skin, sural cramp, lowering of heart's energy, vertigo, headache, faintness, illusions, loss of consciousness, convulsions; death, sometimes choleraic symptoms. In mild cases, burning in the pharynx, vomiting, salivation, difficult deglutition and indigestion. Chronic Poisoning—Constant and persistent headache combined with melancholia, disinclination to labor, and sleeplessness, which are sometimes the only symptoms; further, gastric disturbances, such as vomiting and diarrhoea, which result in emaciation and decline of strength; persistent symptoms of catarrh of the mucous membranes, such as coryza, pharyngitis and bronchitis; frequently skin diseases in varying form; erythematous, papular, and pustular cutaneous eruptions, which also produce abscesses with infiltrated and indurated borders; falling out of the hair and nails; melanosis—that is, the deposition of a brownish pigment, not containing arsenic, on the neck, trunk, and extremities. In severe cases, disturbances of the central nervous system; intense, lightninglike, lancinating pains; formication; furriness of the skin; impairment of the sensibility; chilliness; weakness of the muscles, also unilateral or bilateral paralysis, and often loss of the tendon reflexes; sometimes fever; albuminuria. The paralyses are transient, or they may last for years, leaving not infrequently permanent disturbances.

Special measures of relief—If arsenic has been ingested, thorough gastric lavage is necessary; then administer at once by the mouth five tablespoonfuls of a solution of calcined magnesia (70 g. to 500 g. of distilled water); afterward give a tablespoonful every five minutes until a movement of the bowels occurs; the internal use of lime water also is recommended for rinsing out the stomach and as an antidote; to counteract the exhaustion, cold affusions, rubbing, hyperdermic injections of ether and camphor.

In case of chronic arsenical poisoning—Electric vapor baths and electrical treatment are in order; the disturbances of the stomach are to be treated with calcined magnesia and unirritating liquid nourishment (milk, milk porridge, rice porridge, salep); the cachexia, by fresh air and nutritious diet; in paralyses, use iodine preparations and electricity.

Benzine—A mixture of low-ebullition portions of petroleum, known commercially under various names, *e. g.*, petroleum, benzine, ligroine, gasoline. Used in benzine distillation; chemical cleansing plants, glove cleaning; removal of fat from bones, fat solvent; lacquer varnish, and india rubber industries; manufacture of waterproof materials (application of the rubber mass dissolved in benzine); ornamental feather factories; used as a source of power. Enters body in form of vapor, through the respiratory organs; to a less extent,

probably through the skin also. Symptoms—Headache, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, cough, irregular respiration, weakness of the heart, drowsiness, and deep sleep with cyanosis of the countenance, coldness of the skin and complete insensibility; on awaking, headache, vertigo and depression, fibrillar twitching of the muscles, trembling, especially of the musculature, as if from chilliness. Benzoic acid is found in the urine. Chronic Poisoning—Headache, flashes before the eyes, ringing in the ears, psychosis with excitement and a state resembling inebriation, sensory disturbances and hallucinations (but the prodromata of chronic benzine poisoning will also appear). The occurrence of chronic poisoning by benzine has been contested The symptoms vary greatly because the benzine used technically is a complex mixture and not always of the same composition.

Special measures of relief—Removal of the patient into fresh air; in severe cases, stimulants, like coffee, camphor; then cold affusions.

Chloride of Lime—A white granular, somewhat desiccative, powder, having the odor of hypochlorous acid, and containing 35 to 40 per cent. of chlorine. Used in the manufacture of the chloride of lime; use of the chloride of lime as an oxidizing and chlorinating agent in the chemical industry (for example, dyestuffs); disinfection; manufacture of chloroform, chlorine, oxygen; bleaching of linen, cotton, paper; cotton print works. Enters body in the form of vapor or dust, through the respiratory organs (inhalation of chlorine gas); direct action on the skin Symptoms: More or less severe, irritating cough, symptoms of inflammation in the upper air passages; difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, asthma, sometimes haemoptysis, irritation of the conjunctiva, lachrymation; skin hot from action of chlorine; hyperhidrosis; intensely itching and burning eruption on the skin, eczema, burns from the dust of lime and its chloride.

Special measures of relief—Admission to the employment of such, and only such, workmen as are sound and strong, and free from any predisposition to catarrhal affections; technical arrangements which permit the charging and emptying of the chambers from the outside

Chlorine—A yellowish green, suffocating gas, of penetrating odor, which forms a solution of a greenish yellow color when dissolved in water. Used in the manufacture of chlorine, chloride of lime, and of organic chlorine products; bleacheries; paper mills; laundries; ironing; tinning works; manufacture and use of disinfecting agents containing chlorine. Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: The smallest quantities excite severe suffocative sensations and necessitate leaving the room, so that acute chlorine poisoning seldom occurs Symptoms of Cutaneous Disease—Burning, stinging, formation of nodules, blebs, and even open wounds of the skin. Effect on the Mucous Membranes—Lachrymation, coryza, cough, oppression of the chest and intense dyspnoea; bronchial catarrh with hemorrhage; sometimes, lobular pneumonia. The concentrated vapor causes uncontrollable cough, spasm of the glottis, dyspnoea, cold sweats, cyanosis and small pulse; death occurs within a few minutes (sudden collapse). In its Chronic Effect—Distress in the gastric region; chronic catarrh of the stomach; pyrosis; pallid countenance; catarrh of the respiratory tract; lobular pneumonia; headache, vertigo, insomnia; gradual emaciation and premature senescence Chlorine Acne (occasioned in the electrolytic production of chlorine by chlorinated carbureted hydrogen)—Inflammatory processes in the dermal glands; the occurrence of unusually diffuse, confluent comedones with indurated, dark-green heads; solid infiltration of the sebaceous follicles, their inflammation and suppuration causing pustules and boils.

Special measures of relief—Removal of the patient into the fresh air; inhalation of amyl nitrite; artificial respiration; on account of the paralyzing effect of the chlorine on the heart, stimulants are required (black coffee, subcutaneous injection of camphorated oil); to control the irritating cough, hypodermics of morphine or cautious inhalation of steam.

For the prevention of chlorine acne—Substitution of anodes made of molten metallic oxides for the carbon anodes.

Formaldehyde—A liquid, volatilizing as a gaseous vapor of penetrating odor; 10 per cent. formaldehyde, formalin. Used in disinfection; manufacture of many organic preparations, especially in the coal-tar color-industry; preserving and hardening of human and zoological preparations. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs and mucous membranes Symptoms: Intense irritation of the skin and mucous membranes.

Special measures of relief—Do not enter the disinfection chamber until after the introduction of ammonia and thorough ventilation.

Lead—A bluish white, highly lustrous metal, which on exposure to the air acquires a gray tarnish. Lead alloys; lead colors (other lead compounds); lead sulphuret (galena) is held to be non-poisonous, and some lead polysilicates are regarded as nearly so. Used in smelting of lead and lead-bearing ores; manufacture and use of articles made of metallic lead (sheets, plates, boxes, pipes, wire, cans, flasks, pails, kettles, faucets, retorts); manufacture and use of lead alloys, as type metal, shot (tin foil), for example, in type foundries, tin shops, bottle-cap factories, composing rooms, file-cutting works, manufacture and use of lead colors and other lead compounds, as litharge, white lead, Krems white, red lead, lead chromates, acetate of lead, lead chloride in lead color works and storage-battery factories, in the trade of painter, house painter and varnisher; plants for installation of gas and water; in the ceramic industry, the textile industry, etc. It is to be observed that materials containing lead may occasionally be employed in every industry, and that lead colors and other lead compounds are often met with in trade under fanciful names. Enters body by absorption of lead and lead compounds occur: (1) In isolated cases through the skin, whether through the uninjured skin is doubtful; (2) in the form of vapor (very finely divided oxide of lead), and as dust, through the respiratory organs; (3) by way of the digestive tract by means of contaminated food and drinks (for example, cigars, cigarettes, chewing tobacco). By inhalation the dust, laden with lead, finds lodgment in the upper respiratory tract, and, mixed with saliva, may reach the stomach. Industrial lead poisoning appears as a rule in the chronic form and arises from continuous absorption of the most infinitesimal quantities of lead during a protracted period of time (weeks, months, and even years). The beginning is insidious, with disturbances of the general health, a sense of weakness, decline of bodily strength; sallow, pale-yellowish hue of the skin. Distress in the region of the stomach, eructations, lack of appetite, metallic taste in the mouth and fetid breath. The blue line (blue-gray discoloration of the gums) which, however, may be absent, even in the course of a severe attack; lead colic with most obstinate constipation, retention of urine; plumbic arthralgia (lacerating, boring), occurring for the most part paroxysmally, chiefly in the lower extremities, more rarely in the upper, often interpreted as a symptom of rheumatism of the joints; frequently, fibrillar trembling of the fingers Typical are the lead paralyses, of which disturbances of sensation (paraesthesia and anaesthesia) take the precedence. Paralysis generally affects the extensor muscles of the arm and hand, with atrophic manifestations; more rarely, the flexor muscles. Sometimes also there are paralyses of the extensors and flexors of the lower extremities or muscles of the shoulder. From experience it is known that those groups of muscles are especially affected which are most used in the occupational activity. Transient blindness, but also gradually progressive atrophy of the optic nerve; temporary loss of the special senses of smell and taste; violent, often fatally ending disease of the brain (saturnine encephalopathy), sometimes preceded only by slight premonitory symptoms, as irritability and headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia; more often, slowly increasing mental disturbances precede; epileptiform convulsions, hallucinations; morbid changes in the blood vessels and of the heart and kidneys (contracted kidney); increase of blood pressure and granular degeneration of the red blood corpuscles.

Measures of relief—Discontinuance of work in lead at the slightest symptoms of lead poisoning. In lead colic, give first, by the mouth or subcutaneously, morphia, opium, or atropine; afterwards, cathartics (castor oil or podophyllin); in paralysis, electrical treatment, massage and baths; in every case, strengthening diet, iodide of potassium, and sudorifics.

Mercury—A silver-white, shining metal, unchangeable in the air, but evaporating at house temper-

ature; mercury compounds, amalgams (alloys with metals); cinnabar is non-poisonous. Used in mining and smelting of quicksilver; occupation of mirror plater, amalgam gilding and silvering; manufacture of thermometers, barometers, and manometers, incandescent electric lamps, Roentgen and Hittorf tubes, mercurial vapor lamps; manufacture of the salts of mercury, amalgams, and colors, pharmaceutic products, antiseptic dyes, inflammable materials, and explosives; employment of the salts of mercury, especially in the hare's fur business and felt-hat manufacture; photography and steel engraving. Enters body by absorption through the uninjured skin; absorbed in the form of vapor and as dust (amalgam dust, dust of the compounds of mercury). Symptoms: Industrial mercurial poisoning is a chronic poisoning occasioned by work in this metal for a long period, commonly weeks, months, years, or decades. The first symptom is generally increased ptyalism, with swelling and inflammation of the gums and of the buccal mucous membrane, often with the formation of rodent ulcers; besides, there are, frequently, disturbances of digestion, lassitude, and pallor. Associated with the further absorption of mercury, "erethism" supervenes—a peculiar psychic excitability (timorousness, bewilderment, irritability) aside from the characteristic mercurial tremor. In a state of complete repose this tremor is not noticeable, and manifests itself only on voluntary movement, causing a quite distinctive, irregular tremulousness of the fingers, hands, arms, and finally, also, of the legs and head. In strictly chronic cases the stomatitis and erethism are absent, and only the tremor is observable. Death may result in the worst cases in consequence of the violent tremor and spasms affecting the entire body; in other cases, increasing weakness. Cachexia.

Special measures of relief—Relinquishment of the employment; nutritious diet; vapor baths; potassium iodide.

Methyl Alcohol (wood spirit)—A colorless fluid, of faint odor. Produced by the dry distillation of wood; used in the preparation of varnish, lacquer, polish, and perfumes; for the denaturing of spirits; for the production of coal-tar colors and pharmaceutical preparations; a solvent for aniline dyes in cotton print manufacture; used in combination with shellac for coating the interior of casks; in cabinet-making and furniture polishing. Enters body by absorption through the digestive organs, also through the skin; in the form of vapor, through the organs of respiration. Symptoms: The effect is very persistent; nausea, headache, ringing in the ears, weakness of the muscles, insomnia, delirium, difficulty of breathing and sometimes deafness; inflammation of the throat and the mucous membrane of the air passages, extending to the finest ramifications of the bronchial tubes; finally, death by paralysis of the respiratory apparatus. Conjunctivitis; also serious affections of the retina and the optic nerve, resulting in blindness, even, from atrophy of this nerve. In chronic cases, fatty degeneration of the liver.

Special measures of relief—The substitution of innocuous media for methyl alcohol in the denaturing of spirits.

Petroleum—A mixture of various hydrocarbons of the methane, ethyl, and aromatic series. Present in refining of the crude oil; furniture polishing by use of so-called polishing oil. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs. As a fluid it has a direct action on the skin. The vapors of petroleum cause a profound acute poisoning with a condition of inebriation; shouting, reeling, and prolonged sleep without any recollection of what has happened; in severe cases, loss of consciousness, lividity of the countenance, staring look and contracted pupils, almost imperceptible pulse, asphyxia. The chronic effect of petroleum vapor causes numbness and irritation of the Schneiderian membrane. In general, the symptoms of the action of petroleum resemble those resulting from the action of benzine. By reason of the high boiling point of petroleum there are produced, in the extraction of paraffin butter, in the handling of crude paraffin, in the emptying of retorts, and in the filling of casks with petroleum, obstinate inflammations of the hand in the form of acne (nodules, pustules, and boils).

Special measures of relief—Removal into the fresh air; in collapse, a tepid bath with cold affusions; subcutaneous injections of camphorated oil.

Phenol (carbolic acid)—A white crystalline mass, and its homologues, *e. g.*, cresol, lysol, and their derivatives. Present in anthracite coal tar distillation; production of picric acid and of many organic aromatic compounds; used in dyeing, calico printing; manufacture of lampblack, in photogen factories; impregnating wood with tar and oil of tar; surgical dressing industry. Enters body by action on the epidermis and the digestive tract. Symptoms: Erosion of the skin, which by great extension may lead to severe internal injuries; symptoms of degeneration in the blood and in the internal organs (nephritis); gangrene, icterus, collapse.

Phosphorus—A colorless, transparent substance; on exposure to light, translucent and of a yellowish, waxy lustre. In the air it is luminous, and when heated in closed iron crucibles to a temperature ranging from 250 to 300 degrees C. it is converted into red or amorphous phosphorus, which is unaffected by the air. The yellow or white phosphorus is very poisonous; the red, non-poisonous. Found in extraction of phosphorus from phosphorites and coprolites, boneblack (refuse of sugar mills), boneash (refuse of meat extract manufacture); production of phosphorbronze, of phosphorus compounds, igniting agents, matches, and tar colors. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs; into the digestive canal by means of food contaminated by the fingers' action on the skin. Symptoms: As industrial poisoning it occurs only in the chronic form, occasioned by the absorption of very minute particles of the poison for a period of months, generally, indeed, of years. Symptoms of the disease sometimes first appear long after relinquishment of the occupation. It is doubtful whether chronic phosphorism occurs (that is, general systemic poisoning by phosphorus). Chronic phosphorus poisoning uniformly affects the bones of the face, beginning with inflammation and sclerosis of the bones and of the periosteum; then, by extension of the suppurative process, necrosis results. This most frequently attacks that portion of the alveolar process of the jawbone which is least protected against infection. Swelling and ulcerations on the gums and the buccal mucous membrane, pain even in the sound teeth, loosening and falling out of the teeth, infiltration of board-like hardness occurs in the soft parts surrounding the jaw; suppuration and destruction of the jawbone (necrosis) with numerous fistulous channels which here and there burrow through the cheek. Hand in hand with the ulcerative processes go osteoplastic formations, so that, while suppurative destruction of tissue takes place at one point, at another the formation of new bone is going on. The under jaw is more often affected than the upper; here the process goes on insidiously without formation of new bone but with local destruction of the part. The palatal and orbital bones may be attacked with ulceration and shrinking of the eyeball. By extension of the inflammation along the sheaths of the vessels there result meningeal inflammation and cerebral abscess. There is remarkable brittleness of the bones, decline of appetite, pallid complexion, diarrhoea, emaciation. Sometimes there is amyloid degeneration of the abdominal organs. Death by sepsis.

Special measures of relief—To the utmost possible extent the prohibition of the use of white or yellow phosphorus; exclusion of laborers that have dental caries, after extraction of a tooth at least two weeks' exclusion from the employment; change of occupation; improvement of the general health; there is no specific medical treatment; in appropriate cases, operative intervention.

Tar—A product obtained by dry distillation, particularly of anthracite coal and lignite. Used in manufacture of illuminating gas; coke ovens; tar works; tar product factories; plants for wood preserving; manufacture of roofing paper; used for concrete paving; painting of metals; as a fuel; briquet factories. It acts on the skin; in the form of vapor, on the respiratory organs. Symptoms: Tar itch under the form of diffuse acne, eczema or psoriasis, primarily on the upper extremities, later, also, on the other parts of the body; not infrequently on the irritated portions of the skin there appear cancroid ulcers (among chimney sweepers, paraffin and soot workers and briquet makers). Together with the effect on the greater portion of the skin, there are also general symptoms: Loss of appetite, nausea, diarrhoea, headache, numbness, vertigo, besides disturbances of the urinary bladder (ischuria, strangury), also albuminuria and oedema.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

(From American National Red Cross textbook on first aid.)

TABLE I.—*Poisons for which an emetic is always given first.*

POISON.	Symptoms.	Treatment (Besides Emetic).
UNKNOWN.....	.....	Stimulants; soothing liquids.
ALCOHOL: In any form—rum, gin, whiskey, proof spirits, etc., also methyl alcohol.	Giddiness, swaying of body, inability to stand. Face flushed, eyes red, skin clammy, weak pulse, may be convulsions and unconsciousness.	Hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia. Try to arouse, but if weak do not exhaust by making walk. Dash cold water on face and chest. When somewhat recovered, wrap warmly and put to bed.
ARSENIC: Found in rat poisons, vermin killer, Paris green, Fowler's solution. Sometimes in tinned fruits and beer.	Severe pain in stomach, purging, severe cramps in legs, vomiting, dryness of throat, cold sweats, profound shock.	Much lukewarm water. Magnesia in large quantity or dialyzed iron in ½-ounce doses, repeated. Beaten-up eggs or castor oil and stimulants. Warmth and rubbing. If rat poison has been taken, treat as for poisoning by arsenic.
LEAD: Sugar of lead, lead paint, white lead.	Throat dry, metallic taste with much thirst, colic in abdomen, cramps in legs, cold sweat; sometimes paralysis of legs and convulsions.	½ ounce Epsom salts in tumbler of water. Stimulants and soothing liquids.
OPIUM: Laudanum, morphine, paregoric, some soothing syrups and cough mixtures.	Drowsiness, finally unconsciousness; pulse full at first, then weak; breathing full and slow at first, gradually slower and shallow; pinhead pupils; face flushed, then purple.	May have difficulty in getting emetic to work; plenty of strong coffee. Try to arouse by speaking loudly and threatening, but do not exhaust by compelling to walk, etc. Stimulants and artificial respiration.
PHOSPHORUS: In matches, phosphorus paste in many rat poisons and vermin killers, often with arsenic.	Severe pain in stomach, vomiting. Skin is dark and may have odor of phosphorus. Bleeding from nose, bloody purging. Convulsions.	Epsom salts, ½ ounce in tumbler of water, or magnesia. Stimulants. Soothing liquid diet. Milk. Avoid fats and oils.
PTOMAINE: Poisoning by decayed meat, fish, milk, or ice cream.	Nausea, vomiting, purging. Skin cold and clammy. Pulse weak. Severe pain in abdomen, cramps, great prostration and weakness. Often eruption on skin.	Purgative, castor oil or Epsom salts. Teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, and repeat.
STRYCHNINE—NUX VOMICA: Strychnine is frequently used on meat to poison animals and in some vermin killers.	Convulsions, very severe, alternating with cramps, affecting all muscles of body. Back is bowed up by spasms of muscles. Jaws are locked. Spasm of muscles is so great that it prevents breathing, so face becomes dusky.	Powdered charcoal, if possible in large quantity. Follow with another emetic. Absolute quiet so as not to bring on convulsions.

TABLE II.—*Poisons for which an emetic should not be given first.*

POISON.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
MERCURY: Corrosive sublimate, antiseptic tablets Other salts of mercury much less commonly used.	Corrosive sublimate is very irritating, so when taken turns mouth, lips, and tongue white. Mouth is swollen and tongue is shriveled; always metallic taste in mouth. Pain in abdomen. Nausea and vomiting mucus and blood, bloody purging, cold clammy skin, great prostration, and convulsions.	First, give white of egg or whole egg beaten up; flour and water, but not so good. Emetics, soothing liquids, and stimulants.
NITRATE OF SILVER: Lunar caustic.	Pain in mouth and stomach; mouth first colored white, then black; vomit first white then turns black.	Common salt dissolved in water, or milk very frequently. Then emetic. Afterward soothing liquids and stimulants.

TABLE III.—*Poisons for which an emetic should never be given.*

POISON.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
Strong corrosive acids: 1. ACETIC. 2. HYDROCHLORIC (spirits of salt). 3. NITRIC (aqua fortis). 4. SULPHURIC (vitriol).	Very severe burning pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Whenever acid touches skin or mucous membrane they are destroyed. Frequently vomiting and purging. More or less suffocation from swelling of throat, great prostration and shock.	An alkali to neutralize acid. Best, Magnesia or chalk in water, given frequently and freely. Lime, whiting, baking soda, plaster, tooth powder, or even wood ashes may all be used for alkali, or ammonia, a tablespoonful to 2 cups of water, but those mentioned above are better, as they are less irritating. Afterwards, soothing liquids, milk, milk and egg, olive oil. Stimulants are practically always required. If acid has entered air passage, may inhale fumes of ammonia.

TABLE III.—*Poisons for which an emetic should never be given —Continued.*

POISON.	Symptoms.	Treatment.
OXALIC ACID (salts of lemon or sorrel).	Much like corrosive acids just named, but not so much burning of lips, etc.	Magnesia, chalk, and water or lime-water to neutralize acid. Then 1 ounce of castor oil and stimulants freely.
CARBOLIC ACID (phenol): (Very commonly used in attempts at suicide.).	It is also a powerful corrosive poison which causes great pain and vomiting. Severe case: Unconsciousness very soon and early death. Usually easy to tell by odor of acid and burn, which with pure acid is white and with impure, black.	Rinse mouth with pure alcohol. If grown person, should swallow 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water. Follow this in 5 minutes with 2 tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. Though not so good, limewater may be used to rinse mouth, several glasses of it being swallowed; 3 or 4 raw eggs may be given or castor or sweet oil. Stimulants always, and keep warm.
Strong caustic alkalies: 1. AMMONIA: Strong ammonia, ammonia liniment, camphor liniment. 2. LIME: Quicklime. 3. POTASH: Caustic potash. 4. SODA: Caustic soda.	Much like corrosive acids. Immediate severe burning, pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting and purging. Alkali destroys tissues of mouth it has touched. Severe shock and suffocation from swelling.	An acid to neutralize alkali. Vinegar, lemon or orange juice. Tartaric or citric acid in plenty of water. Soothing liquids, stimulants. If cannot swallow, may inhale acetic acid or vinegar from a pocket handkerchief.

CAUTION: In giving any antidote do not wait for it to dissolve but stir it up in any fluid which can be obtained except oil, and give it at once.

CHIEF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF THE WORLD.

(By W. T. Hornaday, Director New York Zoological Gardens, Bronx Park.)

The dates are those when the collections were founded.

Africa—
Algiers, Jardin d'essai (Hamma), 1904.
Alexandria, Nouzha Garden, 1907
Giza, Cairo, 1891.
Zagazig, 1911.
Bloemfontein.
Bulawayo, North Park, 1911.
Durban, Mitchell Park.
Johannesburg, Eckstein Park.
Matopo, S. Rhodesia, Rhodes Park, 1903.
Pretoria, Nat'l. Zoological Gardens, 1898.
Khartoum, 1901.
Merowe, Dongola, 1901.
Singa, 1907. Branch of Giza.

America, North—
Toronto, High Park.
Toronto, Riverdale Park, about 1900.
Vancouver Stanley Park.

United States—
Anaconda, Mon., Washoe Park.
Atlanta, Ga., Grant Park.
Auburndale, Mass., Norumbega Park, 1898.
Baltimore, Md., Druid Hill Park.
Boston, Mass., Franklin Park, 1912.
Brooklyn, Prospect Park.
Buffalo, N. Y., The Park, 1895.
Butte, Mon., The Gardens.
Cedar Rapids, Ia., City Park, 1908.
Cincinnati, 1875.
Chicago, Lincoln Park.
Cleveland, Wade Park, 1893.
Columbus, Ohio, Olantangy Park.
Davenport, Ia., Fizerary P'k., 1910
Denver, Col., City Park.
Des Moines, Ia., Grandview Park
Detroit, Mich., Belle Isle Park.
Kansas City, Mo., Swoper Pk., 1908
Lafayette, Ind., 1911.
Lexington, Mass., Lexington Park, 1903.
Los Angeles, Cal., Eastlake Park.
Memphis, Tenn., Overton Pk., 1908
Milwaukee, Wis., Wash. Pk., 1905.
Minneapolis, Longfellow Gardens.
Muncie, Ind., 1911.
New York, Central Park.
New York, Zoological Park (Bronx Park), 1898.
Oklahoma City, Okla., 1908.
Omaha, Neb., Riverview Park.
Philadelphia, Fairmount Pk., 1859.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Highland Park.
Portland, Ore., City Park, 1899.
Providence, Roger Williams Park.
Pueblo, Col., City Park.
Reading, Pa., 1911.
Rochester, N. Y., Seneca Park.
St. Joseph, Mo., Krug Park.
St. Louis, Mo., Forest Park.
St. Paul, Minn., Como Park.
Salt Lake City, Liberty Park.
San Francisco, Golden Gate Park.
Seattle, Woodland Park.
Spokane, Manito Park.
Springfield, Mass., Forest Park.
Tacoma, Point Defiance Park.
Toledo, Otway Park, 1900.
Troy, N. Y., Zoological Park.
Washington, Nat'l Zoological Park.
Wichita, Kan., Riverside Park.

West Indies—
Barbados, Government Park.

America, South—
Buenos Ayres, 1874.
La Plata, in Museum Garden.
Mendoza, about 1908.
Para, Museu Goeldi.
Rio de Janeiro.
Sao Paulo, near Santos.
Conception, small menagerie in Quinta.
Santiago, Quinta Normal.
Lima.
Montevideo, Villa Dolores.

Asia—
Rangoon, Victoria Memorial, 1906
Canton, 1911.
Peking, 1906.
Saigon, Cochin-China.
Baroda, State Garden.
Bombay, Victoria Gardens, 1870.
Calcutta, 1875.
Jalpur, 1875, kept up by Maharaja.
Lahore.
Madras, 1858.
Mysore, 1892, kept up by Maharaja
Pershawur, 1909.
Secunderabad, Hyderabad.
Trivandrum, Travancore, 1859
Kyoto, Okazaki Park, 1903.
Osaka, in Museum Grounds.
Tokyo, Uyeno Park, 1881, Imperial.

Australasia—
Adelaide, 1879.
Brisbane, Yaronga Park, 1912.
Hobart, Tasmania, Beaumaris.
Melbourne, 1857.
Perth, 1898.
Rockhampton, Queensland (Australian fauna).
Sydney, 1879.
Wellington, New Zealand, 1908.

Europe—
Cracow, Park Krakowski.
Schönbrunn, Vienna, 1752, Imperial Menagerie.
Antwerp, 1843.
Birmingham, bot. and menag., 1910.
London, Regent's Park, 1828.
Manchester, Belle Vue, 1836.
Woburn, Beds., Duke of Bedford's.
Dublin, Phoenix Park, 1830.
Edinburgh, 1913.
Cardiff, Victoria Park, about 1903.
Bulgaria, Sofia.
Copenhagen, 1859.
Lyons, Parc de la Tete d'or, 1857.
Marseilles, 1855.
Paris, Jardin des Plantes, 1793.
Toulouse, in Jardin des Plantes.
Berlin, 1844.
Cologne, 1860.
Dresden, 1861.
Dusseldorf, 1874.
Frankfort-on-Main, 1858.
Hamburg, 1863.
Hamburg, Stellingen, 1902.
Hanover, 1863.
Karlsruhe, 1864.
Königsberg, 1896.
Leipsic, 1876.
Mulhausen, I. E., 1868.
Munich, 1910, society.
Munster, I. W., 1868.
Nuremberg, 1912.
Stuttgart, Doggenburg, about 1907
Athens.
Amsterdam, 1838.
Hague, 1863.
Rotterdam, 1857.
Budapest, reopened 1912.
Rome, 1911.
Lisbon, Parque des Laranjeiras, 1883.
Bucharest.
Ascania Nova.
Helsingfors, Finland, 1888.
Moscow, 1864.
Petrograd.
Warsaw, Poland, 1911.
Barcelona, 1892.
Madrid, 1774.
Basel, 1874.

MEMORABLE DATES.

B. C.
2084 Shepherd Kings Conquer Egypt.
1825 Shepherd Kings Abandon Egypt.
1722 Sesostris or Rameses King of Egypt.
1546 Scamander founds Kingdom of Troy.
1520 Corinth built.
1606 Pan-Athenian games instituted.
1493 Thebes built by Cadmus.
1453 First Olympic games.
1252 Tyre built by Phoenicians.
1193 Trojan War begins.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
1048 David takes Jerusalem.
1028 Solomon's Temple dedicated.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Rome founded.
721 Ten Tribes put in captivity.
658 Byzantium founded.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
431 Peloponnesian war begins.
385 Rome taken by the Gauls.
356 Temple of Diana at Ephesus burned.
331 Darius defeated by Alexander.
283 Alexandrian Library founded.
264 First Punic War begins.
216 Hannibal defeats Romans.
146 Carthage destroyed by Romans.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
410 Romans abandon Britain.
640 Alexandrian Library burned.
756 Moorish Kingdom in Spain founded
787 Danes land in England.
827 Egbert, first King of England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest.
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John Granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1258 Assembly of Knights and Burgesses of England (the "Mad Parliament").
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1294 First regular English Parliament.
1308 Parliament becomes a Legislative Power, with assent essential to the constitution of laws.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burned, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1483 Martin Luther Born, Nov. 10.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.
1564 Shakespeare born, April 23.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24.
1588 Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., settled, May 13.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1642 Colonies of Conn., New Haven, New Plymouth and Mass. (incl. New Hampshire) form the New England Confederation.
1649 Charles I. beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts; St. Petersburg founded.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.

A. D.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began, Sept. 2.
1678 Roman Catholics excluded from English Parliament.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1689 Irish Parliament of James II. at Dublin; attaints 3,000 Protestants.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1 (July 12 new style).
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar taken by the English.
1706 Benjamin Franklin born, Jan. 17.
1707 First Parliament of Great Britain
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1.
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1717 Snow fell 10 to 20 ft. deep in New England, Feb. 20-24.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1742 Gen. Nath. Greene born, Aug 7
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1754 New Hampshire, Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Penna., and Md., hold a convention at Albany to consider a Colonial Confederacy, June 19.
1756 Black Hole suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted by Parliament, March.
1765 N. Y., R. I., Del., Mass., Conn., N. J., Penna., Md., and S. C., hold Stamp Act Congress at N. Y. City and issue a Declaration of Rights, Oct. 7.
1770 Boston Massacre, March 5.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec 16.
1774 First Continental Congress, Sept. 5-Oct 26, Philadelphia.
1775 First American Anti-Slavery Soc Founded by Quakers, April 14, Phila.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19
1775 Second Continental Congress, May 10, Phila.
1775 Congress agrees on Articles of Confederation, May 20.
1775 Mecklenburg, North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, May 20.
1775 Washington chosen head of American Army, June 15.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Tom Paine publishes "Common Sense"
1776 Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., June 28.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1776 Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27.
1776 Battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16.
1776 Nathan Hale executed, Sept. 22.
1776 Washington crossed the Delaware River, Dec 8.
1776 Third Continental Congress, Balto., Dec 20
1776 Battle of Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25-26.
1777 Vermont declares independence, Jan.
1777 Fourth Continental Congress, Phila., March 4.
1777 Henry Clay born, April 12
1777 Stars and Stripes flag adopted by Congress, June 14.
1777 Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.
1777 Fifth Continental Congress meets (for 1 day) Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 27.
1777 Sixth Continental Congress meets, York, Pa., Sept. 30.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1777 Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
1778 Seventh Continental Congress meets, Phila., July 2.
1778 Wyoming Valley, Pa., massacre by Indians and Tories, July 4
1778 N. J., Mass., R. I., Conn., Pa., N. Y., Va., and S. C., sign the Articles of Confederation, July 9; N. C., July 21; Ga., July 24.
1778 French fleet arrives in Narragansett Bay, July 29.
1778 Cherry Valley, N. Y., massacre by Indians and Tories, Nov. 10.
1778 N. J. signs Articles of Confederation, Nov. 26.
1779 Del. signs Articles of Confederation, Feb. 12-May 5.

A. D.

1779 Capt. Cook killed, Feb. 14.
1779–'80 Long Island Sound frozen over.
1780 Bank of Penna. chartered (first in U. S.), March 1.
1780 Massacre of Americans in Waxhaw, N. C., by British, May 29.‡
1780 Maj. Andre captured, Sept. 23; hung, Oct. 2.
1781 Congress announces complete ratification of Articles of Confederation, March 1.
1781 Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1782 Congress adopts great seal of U S , June 20.
1782 Preliminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain signed, at Paris, Nov. 30
1783 Eighth Continental Congress meets, Princeton, N. J., June 30.
1783 Fiery meteor passed over England, Aug. 18.
1783 Definitive treaty of peace between U. S. and Great Britain, Sept 3.
1783 Congress demobilizes American Army, Oct. 18–Nov. 3.
1783 British evacuated New York, Nov. 25.
1783 Ninth Continental Congress meets, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26.
1783 Washington delivers his farewell address, at Fraunces's Tavern, N. Y., Dec 4; resigns his army commission, Dec. 23, and retires to Mt. Vernon, Va.
1784 Congress ratifies peace treaty with Great Britain, Jan 14.
1784 First daily paper in America, Advertiser, issued at Phila.
1784 Tenth Continental Congress meets, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1.
1785 Eleventh Continental Congress meets at N. Y., Jan. 11.
1786 Shay's rebellion, in Mass.
1787 U. S. Constitution ratified at a convention of delegates from the States, at Phila , May 14–Sept. 17.
1787 Fourteenth (last) Continental Congress meets at N. Y , Nov. 5; adjourns 1788, Oct. 21.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 First Presidential election, Feb.
1789 U. S. Constitution in effect in ratifying States, March 4.
1789 First U. S. Congress meets, N. Y., April 6.
1789 Washington first inaugurated President, April 30.
1789 The French Revolution began, July 14.
1789 U. S. Supreme Court created, Sept.
1789 North Carolina ratifies Constitution, Nov. 21.
1790 Rhode Island ratifies Constitution, May 29.
1792 King of Sweden shot by Ankerstrom.
1792 France proclaimed a Republic.
1792 First U. S. Mint established, April 2.
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion
1798 Lord Nelson defeats French fleet near Egypt.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul.
1800 Sixth Congress (2d session), meets (for first time) at Washington, Nov. 17.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1; first Parliament of United Kingdom.
1801 U. S. Capitol burned, at Washington, by the British, Jan. 19.
1803 England and France renew war.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson, Oct. 21.
1805 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec 2.
1807 British take Copenhagen.
1807 Robert E. Lee born, Jan. 19.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second United States war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 Bonaparte abdicated.
1814 Battle of Lake Champlain, Macdonough's Victory, Sept. 11.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Water oo, June 18.
1815 "Holy Alliance" formed at Paris, Sept. 26.
1818 Imprisonment for debt abolished at New York, Dec. 6.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena, May 15.
1822 Famine in Ireland.

A. D.

1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in United States.
1828 War between Russia and Turkey.
1828 Catholics readmitted to Parliament.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1831 London Bridge opened, Aug. 1.
1834 Last lottery in England, Aug. 28.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1835 Great fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.
1839 Seven hundred die by earthquake at Martinique
1843 San Domingo earthquake.
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn Laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded reign of Louis Philippe.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
1851 First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1855 Sebastopol falls, Crimean War ends, Sept. 8.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1858 Earthquake destroys Corinth
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1861 Fort Sumter fired on, April 12.
1861 Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
1861 Great fire in London.
1862 Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1863 Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20.
1864 War between Germany and Denmark.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1866 Two hundred lost when Str. "London" burns.
1866 Atlantic cable laid.
1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established.
1868 Queen Isabella flees from Spain, Sept. 30.
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in New York, Sept. 24
1870 Franco-German War begun, July 19; France proclaimed Republic, Sept. 4.
1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, April 26.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
1876 Jarrett and Palmer train, New York to San Francisco, left Jersey City May 31; arrived San Francisco, June 4; time of journey, 83 hours, 34 minutes.
1876 Hallett's Reef (Hell Gate) blown up, Sept. 2.
1876 Brooklyn Theatre fire, Dec. 5, 289 lives lost.
1877 Russia declares war on Turkey, April 24.
1878 Paris Exposition.
1878 "L" opened in New York, April 30.
1879 English massacred at Cabul, Sept 4.
1881 East River frozen over, so that people crossed.
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1882 Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1883 Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24.
1884 Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty presented to U. S. at Paris, July 4.
1885 Hell Gate rocks blown up, Oct. 10.
1886 Charleston, S. C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
1886 Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island unveiled in presence of 1,000,000 people. The World raised $100,000 to erect the statue, Oct. 28.
1888 Great Blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1894 Hawaii made a Republic, July 4.
1894 Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17.
1894 Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.

MEMORABLE DATES—*Continued.*

A. D.
1895 Roentgen Ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 "Greater New York" bill signed, May 11.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 U. S. Battleship Maine blown up in harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15.
1898 War began between Spain and the United States, April 21.
1898 Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1898 Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3.
1898 Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
1898 Peace protocol signed between the United States and Spain, Aug. 12.
1898 Peace treaty signed by American and Spanish delegates at Paris, Dec. 10.
1898 Battle of Omdurman, Sept 2.
1899 Unversal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1899 Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4
1899 Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.), Mar. 17, 45 lives lost.
1900 Paris Exposition.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 Hoboken docks and ships fire, June 30, 145 lives lost.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Aguinaldo captured by Gen. Funston, Mar 23.
1901 Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
1901 Assassinatiou of President McKinley, Sept. 6.
1901 Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland, Dec. 12 First message sent in Dec, 1902.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1902 Pennsylvania coal strike.
1902 Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.
1902 Edward VII. crowned King of Great Britain, Aug. 9.
1903 Kishinev massacre.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1904 St. Louis Exposition opened, April 30.
1904 Steamboat General Slocum burned, June 15.
1904 Subway opened, New York, Oct 27
1995 Battle of Mukden, Feb 20-Mar. 15.
1905 Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
1905 Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
1906 Eruption of Vesuvius, April 5-12.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration, April 18-19.
1908 Great earthquake in Southern Italy.
1908 American battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the globe.
1908 Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12.
1909 Hudson-Fulton Celebration, New York, Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
1910 The North Pole discovered, April 6.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
1910 Union of South Africa, May 31.
1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.
1911 Postal Banks established in United States, Jan. 3.
1911 President Diaz of Mexico resigned.
1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14.
1911 China proclaimed a Republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
1912 Equitable Building burned, Jan. 9, 6 lives lost
1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked, April 14.
1913 Foulke Engle Brandt pardoned by Gov. Sulzer, New York, Jan. 17.
1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, Mar. 25-27.
1913 Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
1913 Steamer Volturno disaster, Oct. 9.
1914 General European war.
1914 S S Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.
1914 Great fire in Salem, June 25.
1914 Archduke Francis of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo, June 28.
1914 Germany invaded Belgium, Aug. 2.
1914 Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.
1914 Cape Cod Canal opened.
1914 Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23.
1914 Austria declared war on Japan, Aug. 25.
1915 Panama - Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
1915 Steamship Lusitania sunk, May 7.
1915 Excursion steamer Eastland disaster, July 24.
1915 Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1915 Steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19.
1915 Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
1915 China restored as a Monarchy.
1916 Teutonic Peace Proposal made.
1916 Black Tom Dock explosion and fire, Jersey City, July 30, $33,000,000 loss.
1917 Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated throne, Mar 15.
1917 United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; with Austria, Dec. 7.
1917 King Constantine of Greece abdicated, June 12.
1917 Pope Benedict made public his peace proposal, Aug 1, which America and the Allies rejected.
1917 Halifax disaster, Dec. 6.
1917 Jerusalem surrenders to British, Dec. 8
1918 Czar Nicholas of Russia shot by Bolshevik orders, at Ekaterinburg, 2 A. M., July 17.
1918 Pres. Wilson, wife and party leave New York for France, Dec. 4; arrive at Brest, Dec. 13; Paris, Dec. 14; London, Dec. 26; Paris again, Dec. 31.
1919 Peace Conference opens informally at Paris, Jan. 12; formally, Jan. 18.
1919 Germans sign peace treaty, June 28.

TELESCOPES.

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope Thus the 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very clear atmosphere, and consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters.

The largest refracting telescopes in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter, with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch (photographic objective) belonging to Harvard University. There is a 30-inch refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.

Abroad is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulkova (near Petrograd), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis, from which observers can readily operate the instrument, The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch, the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch, and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch. There is a 32-inch at the Nikolaieff Observatory of Russia.

Two of the most perfect reflecting telescope instruments ever built are at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. One mirror is silver on glass, 60 inches in diameter, and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained The 60-inch mirror has a 25-foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors it is possible to get focal lengths of 80, 100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory is a 100-inch reflector; the tube with the mirror at the bottom is 43 feet long, and with the mountings weighs nearly 20 tons. There is a 36-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28-inch and a 60-inch, and at the Yerkes Observatory is a 24-inch. Other notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birn Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet; a 48-inch at Melbourne, Australia; a 60-inch at Ealing, England; a 48-inch at Paris, France, and a 39-inch at Meudon, France. The new 61-inch reflecting telescope at the National Astronomic Observatory, Cordoba, Argentina, is claimed to be the most powerful reflector in the Southern Hemisphere and the third most powerful in the world. The Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., Canada, has a 72-inch reflector.

THE "BEST SELLERS" OF BY-GONE DAYS.

(From the National Magazine. February. 1854.)

MR. M. C. CAREY has published a work on "International Copyright,' in which he displays his usual diligence in gathering and collecting statistical facts. His figures and comments respecting American authorship take us by surprise. They result in the conclusion that 'Uncle Sam" takes better care of genius, literary genius at least, than any other country. Popular "sovereignty' then takes precedence of royal sovereignty in this highest department of public patronage—a good indication for republicanism! Mr. Carey's statements seem well authenticated as many of them are given with arithmetical exactness. He shows that our native literary productions compared with the reprints, are as three to one. Excepting schoolbooks, Washington Irving's works have had the largest circulation—another good indication. Prior to the publication of the edition recently issued by Putnam, the sale had amounted to some hundreds of thousands; and yet of that edition, selling at $1.25 per volume, it has already amounted to one hundred and forty-four thousand volumes Of "Uncle Tom," the sale has amounted to two hundred and ninety-five thousand copies, partly in one and partly in two volumes and the total number of volumes amounts, probably, to about four hundred and fifty thousand. Let our literary aspirants look at the following table, and, after "inwardly digesting" it, "pluck up courage:"—

	Per Vol.	Volumes.
Of the two works of Miss Warner, Queechy, and the Wide, Wide World, the price and sale have been	$0.88	104,000
Fern Leaves, by Fanny Fern, in six months	1.25	45,000
Reveries of a Bachelor, and other books, by Ike Marvel	1.25	70,000
Alderbrook, by Fanny Forester, 3 vols	.50	33,000
Northrup's Twelve Years a Slave	1.00	20,000
Novels of Mrs Hentz in three years.	.63	93,000
Salad for the Solitary, by a new author, in five months	1.25	5,000
Headley's Napoleon and his Marshals, Washington and his Generals. and other works	1.25	200,000
Stephens's Travels in Egypt and Greece	.87	80,000
Stephens's Travels in Yucatan and Central America	2 50	60,000
Kendall's Expedition to Santa Fé	1.25	40,000
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea, 8 vols	3.00	15,000
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea, 12mo	1.25	8,000
Western Scenes	2 50	14,000
Young's Science of Government	1.00	12,000
Frost's Pictorial History of the World, 3 vols	2 50	60,000
Seward's Life of John Quincy Adams.	1.00	30,000
Sparks's American Biography, 25 vols.	$ 75	100,000
Encyclopaedia Americana, 14 vols	2.00	280,000
Griswold's Poets and Prose Writers of America, 3 vols	.75	300,000
Aiken's Christian Minstrel, in two years	.62	40,000
Alexander on the Psalms, 3 vols	1.17	10,000
Buist's Flower Garden Directory	1.25	10,000
Cole on Fruit Trees	.50	18,000
Cole on Diseases of Domestic Animals	.50	34,000
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees	1.50	15,000
Downing's Rural Essays	3.50	3,000
Downing's Landscape Gardening	3 50	9,000
Downing's Cottage Residences	2 00	6,250
Downing's Country Homes	4 00	3,500
Mahan's Civil Engineering	3 00	7,500
Leslie's Cookery and Receipt Books.	1 00	96,000
Guyot's Lectures on Earth and Man.	1.00	6,000
Wood and Bache's Medical Dispensatory	5.00	60,000
Dunglison's Medical Writings, in all 10 vols	2 50	50,000
Pancoast's Surgery, 4to	10 00	4,000
Rayer, Ricord, and Moreau's Surgical Works (translations)	15.00	5,500
Webster's Works, 6 vols	2.00	46,800
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols	3.38	84,000
Major Jones's Courtship and Travels	.50	31,000

DIGESTIBILITY AND ENERGY OF FOODS.

KIND OF FOOD.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
Meat and fish	97	95	..	87
Eggs	97	95	98	89
Dairy products.	97	95	98	93
Total animal foods of mixed diet	97	95	98	89
Cereals	85	90	98	91
Legumes, dried.	78	90	97	83
Sugars and starches	..	..	98	98
Vegetables	83	90	95	91
Fruits	85	90	90	88
Total vegetable foods of mixed diet	84	90	97	92
Total food	92	95	97	91

BUSY CORNERS—NEW YORK AND LONDON.

A COMPARISON of seventeen of London's busiest corners, as compared with an equal number in New York; compiled by Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of traffic:

LONDON.

Piccadilly, Ritz Hotel	28,735	Bishopgate Hounsditch	13,666	Kensington Rd., Q'ns Gate	12,004
Gray's Inn, Holborn	18,858	Vauxhall Bridge	12,981	London Road, Walsworth.	12,262
Westminster Bridge	18,691	Waterloo Bridge	12,761	Putney Bridge	11,077
London Bridge	18,387	Park Road, Kensington	12,680	High St., Camden Town.	10,515
Blackfriars Bridge	17,550	Shep. Bush. Hool, Park. Av.	12,459		
Oxford St. W. of Ox'd Cir.	16,070	Tower Bridge	12,233	Total	256,792
Gray's Inn, High Holborn.	15,823				

NEW YORK.

Columbus Circle	39,210	Queensboro Bridge	14,530	Park Ave. & 60th St.	12,220
Broadway & 42d St.	19,650	5th Ave. & 34th St.	14,360	8th Ave. & 110th St.	11,664
Central Pk. W. & 72d	18,710	Flatbush & 4th Aves	13,075	Madison Ave. & 44th St.	11,560
5th Ave. & 42d St.	18,800	Broadway & 86th St.	13,042	7th Ave. & 125th St.	10,565
5th Ave. & 57th St.	17,830	Broadway & 34th St.	12,800		
Pier 25, North River	17,512	4th Ave. & 23d St.	12,365	Total	274,285
Lafayette & Bleecker Sts.	16,412				

London rated on basis of number of vehicles passing in 10 hours—New York in 12 hours.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

(Revised by the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C, from the latest available figures and estimates.)

THE superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles—140,295,000 square miles of water and 56,255,000 square miles of land. The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles. There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas. The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and through the poles 7,899.6 miles. The average elevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 32,088 feet. The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. This gives a range of 61,690 feet or more, 11½ miles, between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants		Continental Divisions	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	
		Number	Per Sq Mile			Number	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,622,619	142,751,000	12.3	Australasia	3,312,613	16,228,591	4 9
America, N.	8,589,257	140,084,000	16 3	Europe	3,872,561	464,681,000	120
America, S.	7,570 015	56,337,775	7 4	Polar Regions	5,081,935	.....	.....
Asia	17,206,000	872,522,000	50.7	Total	57,255,000	1,692,604,366	29 6

The best estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles; and polar regions at 6,970,000 square miles.

The population of the earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century —*Mulhall.* The population of the earth, at its present ratio of gain will be about 4,000,000,000 in 2014.

The proportion of females to each 1,000 males in 1910 was: United States 934; England 1,068; Germany, 1,026. In France (1901), 1,033.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

Continents	Highest Point.	Elevation (Ft).	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (Ft.)
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	...
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

Race	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia	796,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia	35,000,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Asia	630,000,000	American Indian, North and South (red and half-breeds)		27,000,000
Semitic (white)	Africa, Arabia, etc.	70,000,000			
Negro and Bantu (black)	Africa	134,000,000	Total		1,692,000,000

POPULATION ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

THE following table gives the percentages of total occupied population for the principal groups in the eight leading industrial countries prior to the war:

Occupation Group.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Austria	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.
Agriculture	12 66	41 42	35 11	60 80	70 15	59.06	21 90	See separate classification below.
Commercial occupations	11 39	6 54	6 30	3.34	2.56	3.43	11.79	
Conveyance of men, goods and messages	8 20	2.89	2.89	1 70	1.55	3.12	2 03	
Mines and quarries	5.00	1.59	3 25	1 56	.78	.89	6 46	
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	7 89	4.35	6 99	2 78	2.15	2.14	5.95	
Building and works of construction	6 77	4 20	6.99	2 96	1 48	5.02	7.28	
Textile fabrics	6.92	4 55	3 75	3 26	37	4.81	6.86	
Dress	7.23	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	6.64	7.86	

A distinct classification adopted by United States Census Bureau based on 1910 census is as follows: All occupations, 38,167,336 (consisting of 30,091,564 males and 8,075,772 females) with per cent. in parentheses showing distribution of total. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 12,659,203 (33 2), extraction of minerals, 964,824 (2.5); manufacturing and mechanical industries, 10,658,881 (27.9); transportation, 2,637,671 (6.9); trade, 3,614,670 (9.5); public service (not elsewhere classified), 459,291 (1.2); professional service, 1,663,569 (4.4); domestic and personal service, 3,772,174 (9.9); clerical occupations, 1,737,053 (4.6).

FRENCH VITAL STATISTICS.

(Compiled from official sources. Does not include battle deaths.)

	1913.	1914	1915	1916	1917.		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Marriages	247,880	169,011	75,327	108,562	158,508	Deaths	587,445	647,549	655,146	607,742	613,148
Births	604,811	594,222	387,806	315,087	343,319						

Population of States and Countries.

(With their area and capitals.)

Country or State.	Square Miles.	Population.	Capital or Chief City.
Abyssinia	350,000	8,000,000	Adis Ababa.
Aden	80	46,165	Aden.
Afghanistan	245,000	6,380,500	Kabul.
Africa, Brit. E.	182,000	4,000,000	Mombasa.
" Ger. E.	384,180	7,650,000	Daressalam.
" Ital. E.	(See Eritrea).		
" Portug. E.	(See Mozambique).		
" Equat. Fr.	(See Congo, French).		
" Ger. S.W.	322,450	95,000	Windhuk.
" So. Brit.	(See Basutoland, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland).		
" West Brit.	(See Nigeria, Gambia, Gold Coast, Ashanti, and Sierra Leone).		
" " Fr.	(See Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, Upper Senegal and Mauritania).		
Alabama	51,279	2,138,093	Montgomery.
Alaska	590,884	64,356	Juneau.
Albania	12,000	2,000,000	Scutari.
Alberta	257,000	496,117	Edmonton.
Aleutian Is. (See Alaska)		2,000	Juneau.
Algeria	1,120,000	5,600,000	Algiers.
Alsace	3,197	1,150,000	Strassburg.
Amur	203,000	1,500,000	Tsitsihar.
Annam	52,100	5,200,000	Hue.
Andaman and Nicobars Isles	3,143	25,459	Port Blair.
Andorra	191	5,231	Andorra.
Angola, Kabinda	480,000	5,000,000	St. P. de Lou.
Anhalt	888	331,128	Dessau.
Antigua	108	35,073	Antigua.
Arabia	1,200,000	3,000,000	Damascus.
Argentina	1,131,841	8,000,000	Buenos Aires
Arizona	113,810	204,354	Phoenix.
Arkansas	52,525	1,574,449	Little Rock.
Armenia, Kurdistan	71,990	2,470,900	.....
Ascension Is	34	196	Georgetown.
Ashanti	11,000	3,000,000	Kumasi.
Asia Minor	199,272	10,186,900	.....
Assam	53,015	6,713,635	Shillong.
Astrakhan	91,042	1,427,500	Astrakhan.
Athabasca	251,300	6,615	Dunvegan.
Australia	3,063,041	5,000,000	Melbourne.
Austria	134,634	29,000,000	Vienna.
Azores	922	242,611	Angra.
Baden	5,823	2,142,833	Karlsruhe.
Bahamas	4,404	55,944	Nassau.
Bahrein Isles	300	110,000	Moharek.
Balearic Isles	1,935	330,167	Palma.
Baluchistan	132,000	1,100,000	Quetta.
Barbados	166	171,982	Bridgetown.
Baroda	8,182	1,055,935	Baroda.
Basutoland	10,300	350,000	.....
Bavaria	29,286	6,887,291	Munich.
Bechuanaland	275,000	126,000	Vryburg.
Belgium	11,400	7,500,000	Brussels.
Bengal	78,699	45,483,077	Calcutta.
Bermudas	193	20,215	Hamilton.
Bessarabia	17,143	2,686,600	Kishinev.
Bhutan	20,000	250,000	Punakha.
Bohemia	20,065	6,769,548	Prague.
Bokhara	83,000	1,250,000	Bokhara.
Bolivia	570,000	3,000,000	La Paz.
Bombay Presidency	123,059	19,672,642	Bombay.
Bombay	75,993	16,113,042	.....
Borneo	290,000	1,800,000	Sandakan.
Bosnia, Herzegovina	19,768	1,898,379	Sarajevo.
Brazil	3,300,000	22,000,000	Rio de Janeiro
British Columbia	390,344	396,800	Victoria.
British Empire	13,123,712	435,000,000	London.
Brunei	4,000	30,000	Brunei.
Brunswick	1,418	494,339	Brunswick.
Bukowina	4,033	800,098	Czernowitz.
Bulgaria	42,000	4,500,000	Sofia.
Burma	230,839	12,115,217	Rangoon.
California	155,652	2,377,549	Sacramento.
Cambodia	45,000	1,634,252	Pnom-penh.
Campeche	18,087	86,661	Campeche.
Canada	3,730,000	7,250,000	Ottawa.
Canary Isles	2,807	419,809	Santa Cruz.
Cape Breton Is.	3,975	122,084	Sydney.
Cape Province	276,966	2,564,965	Cape Town.
Cape Verde Isles	1,475	150,000	Porto Grande
Caucasus	85,708	5,719,600	Tiflis.
Celebes	49,390	415,999	Celebes.
Ceylon	25,332	4,547,000	Colombo.
Channel Islands	70	97,000	.....
Chihuahua	87,802	405,707	Chihuahua.
Chile	295,000	4,000,000	Santiago.
China	4,300,000	400,000,000	Peking.
Chosen, Korea	84,738	16,278,389	Seul.
Christmas Is.	81	700	.....
Cochin-China	20,000	3,050,785	Saigon.
Cocos-Keeling Isles	.....	749	.....
Colorado	103,658	799,024	Denver.
Colombia	462,000	5,475,000	Bogota.
Congo, Belgian	909,654	15,005,465	Boma.
" French	669,000	9,000,000	.....
Connecticut	4,820	1,114,756	Hartford.
Corsica	3,366	295,589	Ajaccio.
Costa Rica	23,000	441,000	San Jose.
Courland	10,435	812,300	Mitau.
Crete	2,950	336,151	Candia.
Croatia, Slavonia	16,421	2,621,954	Agram.
Cuba	44,178	2,150,000	Havana.
Curacao	212	30,000	Willemstad.
Cyprus	3,584	299,000	Nicosia.
Cyrenaica, Tripoli	410,000	1,000,000	Bengazi.
Dahomey	58,000	900,000	Porto Novo.
Dalmatia	4,956	645,666	Zara.
Danish West Indies, (Virgin Isles)	138	26,051	St. Thomas.
Delaware	1,965	202,322	Dover.
Denmark	15,500	2,800,000	Copenhagen.
Dist. of Columbia	60	331,069	.....
Dominica	18,750	700,000	San Domingo.
Durango	42,272	436,147	Durango.
Dutch E Indies	735,000	48,000,000	Batavia.
Ecuador	116,530	1,300,000	Quito.
Egypt	363,181	12,600,000	Cairo.
England	50,874	34,045,290	London.
Eritrea	45,800	450,000	Massowa.
Esthonia	7,605	512,500	Reval.
Ethiopia, Abyssinia	350,000	8,000,000	Adis Ababa
Faroe Isles	515	19,600	Thornahawn.
Falkland Isles	7,500	3,275	Stanley.
Fed. Malay States	27,506	1,036,999	.....
Fiji	7,083	139,541	Suva.
Flanders, West	1,249	874,135	Bruges.
" East	1,158	1,120,335	Ghent.
Florida	54,861	921,618	Tallahassee.
Formosa, Taiwan	13,944	2,729,965	Tamsui.
France	207,100	40,000,000	Paris.
French Indo-China	256,000	16,990,229	Ha-noi.
Galicia	30,324	8,211,780	Corunna.
Gambia	4,000	146,000	Bathurst.
Georgia	58,725	2,609,121	Atlanta.
Ger. Em., Europe, as it was in 1913	208,780	65,000,000	Berlin.
Gibraltar	2	16,000	Gibraltar.
Goa	1,469	515,772	New Goa.
Gold Coast	80,000	1,400,000	Accra.
Gozo Is.	27	20,000	Rabato.
Greece	43,522	5,000,000	Athens.
Greenland	830,000	13,460	Godhavn.
Guam	225	13,916	Guam.
Guatemala	47,500	2,000,000	New Guate'a.
Guernsey	25	40,477	St. Pet.-le-Pt.
Guiana, British	89,480	296,000	Georgetown.
" Dutch	46,060	91,622	Paramaribo.
" French	32,000	49,000	Cayenne.
Guianea, French	95,000	1,808,893	Konakry.
" Portugese	13,940	290,000	Bissau.
" Spanish	12,000	200,000	Santa Isabel.
Hamburg	160	1,075,420	.....
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	Honolulu.
Hayti	10,200	2,000,000	P't-au-Prince.
Hedjaz	97,000	300,000	Mecca.
Hesse	2,966	1,282,051	Darmstadt.
Holland	12,761	6,600,000	The Hague.
Honduras	44,275	553,446	Tegucigalpa.
Honduras, British	44,275	650,000	Balize.
Hong Kong	390	440,000	Victoria.
Hungary	125,400	21,000,000	Budapest.
Hyderabad	82,698	12,374,676	Hyderabad.
Iceland	40,497	86,500	Reykjavik.
Idaho	83,354	325,594	Boise.

Country or State.	Square Miles.	Population.	Capital or Chief City
Illinois	56,043	5,638,591	Springfield.
India	1,802,629	315,156,000	Delhi.
Indiana	36,045	2,700,876	Indianapolis
Indo-China	309,979	16,600,000	Hanoi.
Iowa	55,586	2,224,771	Des Moines.
Ireland	32,586	4,390,219	Dublin.
Isle of Man	230	50,000	Douglas.
Italy	110,623	35,000,000	Rome.
Ivory Coast	130,000	1,690,000	Bingerville.
Jamaica	4,207	831,383	Kingston.
Japan	140,200	75,500,000	Tokyo.
Java and Madura	50,557	36,035,435	Batavia.
Jersey, Isle	.....	51,898	St. Helier.
Johore	7,500	180,417	Johore Bahru
Kamchatka	502,424	41,400	Petropavl'sk
Kamerun	191,130	2,650,000	Buea.
Kansas	81,774	1,672,545	Topeka.
Kashmir	84,432	3,158,126	Serinagur.
Keewatin	470,000	8,546	Keewatin.
Kentucky	40,181	2,289,905	Frankfort.
Khiva	24,000	646,000	Khiva.
Khorassan	.....	.....	Meshed.
Kiau-Chau	193	184,000	Tsingtau.
Kongo (Congo), Fr.	669,000	9,000,000	Libreville.
Korea, Chosen	84,738	16,278,389	Seoul.
Kuril Isl	6,068	.....	.....
Kurdestan, Armenia	71,990	2,470,900	Diarbekr.
Labrador	120,000	4,073	Bat. Harbor.
Laccadive Isles	.....	10,600	.....
Leeward Isles	715	127,193	St. John.
Liberia	41,000	2,000,000	Monrovia.
Liechtenstein	65	10,716	Vaduz.
Liguria	2,038	1,269,506	Genoa.
Lippe	469	150,937	Detmold.
Livonia	17,574	1,778,500	Riga.
Lombardy	9,333	4,790,473	Milan.
Lorraine	2,400	600,000	Metz.
Louisiana	45,409	1,656,388	Baton Rouge.
Lubeck	115	116 599	Lubeck.
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	Luxemburg.
Macao	4	74,866	Macao.
Madagascar	228,000	3,512,690	Tananarivo.
Madras	10,549	4,811,841	Madras.
Madura, Java	50,557	36,035,435	Bankalan.
Maine	29,895	742,371	Augusta.
Malay States Fed.	24,800	800,000	Kuala Lump.
Malta	118	224,000	Valetta.
Manchuria	364,000	14,917,000	Mukden.
Manitoba	251,832	553,860	Winnipeg.
Maritime Provinces	720,000	223,536	Vladivostok
Martinique	385	193,087	Saint Pierre.
Maryland	9,941	1,295,346	Annapolis.
Massachusetts	8,039	3,366,416	Boston.
Mauritania	344,967	600,000	Morocco.
Mauritius	720	370,000	Port Louis.
Meckl'b'g-Schwerin	5,068	639,958	Schwerin.
Meckl'b'g-Strelitz	1,131	106,442	New Strelitz.
Mesopotamia	143,250	2,000,000	Bagdad.
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	Mexico.
Michigan	57,480	2,810,173	Lansing
Minnesota	80,858	2,075,708	St Paul
Miquelon	83	443	.....
Mississippi	46,362	1,797,114	Jackson.
Missouri	68,727	3,293,335	Jefferson City
Madeira Isles	314	169,777	Funchal.
Molucca Isles	21,500	430,850	Ternate.
Monaco	8	22,956	Monaco.
Mongolia	1,076,000	3,000,000	Urga.
Montana	146,201	376,053	Helena.
Montenegro	5,800	500,000	Cettinje.
Morocco	193,000	4,500,000	Fez.
Mozambique	293,580	362,724	Lour'coMarq
Mysore	29,475	5,806,193	Mysore.
Natal	35,290	1,194,043	Pieterm'b'g.
Nebraska	76,808	1,192,214	Lincoln.
Nepal	54,000	5,639,092	Khatmandu.
Netherlands	12,761	6,600,000	The Hague.
Nevada	109,821	81,875	Carson City.
New Brunswick	27,985	351,889	Fredericton.
New Caledonia	7,650	50,600	Noumea.
Newfoundland	42,734	252,836	St. Johns.
New Guinea { Br.	90,540	350,000	.....
New Guinea { D.	152,000	200,000	Rabaul.
New Hampshire	9,031	430,572	Concord.
New Hebrides	5,100	70,000	.....
New Jersey	7,514	2,537,167	Trenton.
New Mexico	122,503	327,301	Santa Fe.
New South Wales	309,460	1,646,734	Sydney
New York	47,654	9,113,614	Albany.
New Zealand	105,000	1,200,000	Wellington.

Country or State.	Square Miles.	Population.	Capital or Chief City.
Nicaragua	51,660	600,000	Managua.
Nigeria { Northern	255,700	10,000,000	Old Cal'b'r
Nigeria { Southern	78,000	7,000,000	Old Cal'b'r
North Carolina	48,740	2,206,287	Raleigh.
North Dakota	70,183	577,056	Bismarck.
N. W. Territories	1,242,224	17,196	Regina.
Norway	124,409	2,400,000	Christiania.
Nova Scotia with Cape Breton	20,907	492,338	Halifax.
Nyassaland	39,073	1,140,000	Zomba.
Ohio	40,740	4,767,121	Columbus.
Oklahoma	69,414	1,657,155	Okla. City.
Oldenburg	2,482	483,042	Oldenburg.
Oman	82,000	550,000	Muscat.
Ontario	407,263	2,580,252	Toronto.
Orange Free State	50,389	528,174	Bloemfontein
Oregon	95,607	672,765	Salem.
Orkney Isles	376	25,896	Kirkwall.
Panama	31,890	400,000	Panama.
" Canal Zone	436	21,707	
Papua	300,000	750,000	.....
Paraguay	97,700	800,000	Asuncion.
Pemba Isl	380	83,730	.....
Pennsylvania	44,832	7,665,111	Harrisburg.
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	Teheran.
Peru	680,026	3,530,000	Lima.
Pescadores Isles	47	.....	.....
Philippines	114,400	9,000,000	Manila.
Piedmont	11,331	3,508,626	Turin.
Podolia	16,224	4,127,600	Kam'tz-Pod.
Poland, Russian	43,804	12,247,600	Warsaw.
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	Manila.
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	Lisbon.
Prince Edward Isl.	2,133	93,728	Charlot'town.
Prussia	136,075	40,165,219	Berlin.
Punjab, India	36,551	4,424,398	Lahore.
Quebec	703,653	2,316,417	Quebec.
Queensland	670,500	605,813	Brisbane
Rajputana	128,987	10,530,432	Jaipur
Reuss-Elder Bro.	122	72,769	Greiz.
" Junior "	319	152,752	Schleiz.
Rhode Island	1,067	542,610	Providence.
Rhodesia	450,000	1,750,000	Salisbury.
Rio de Oro, Adra	73,000	12,000	Rio de Oro.
Roumania	52,700	7,200,000	Bucharest
Russia	8,770,703	180,000,000	Petrograd
Sahara Desert	2,000,000	.....	....
" French	924,160	450,000	.....
St Croix Is, S Cruz	83	18,590	Christ'sted.
St. Helena	47	3,500	Jamestown.
St. Pierre, Mique'n	93	6,500	St. Pierre
St. Thomas Isl	33	11,012	Char. Amalie.
Sakhalin Island	29,400	28,113	...
Solomon Isles	16,950	200,000	.....
Salvador	7,225	1,300 000	San Salvador.
Samoa	1,050	37,650	Apia.
Sandwich Is, Haw'i	6,449	191,909	Honolulu.
San Marino	33	12,000	San Marino.
Santo Domingo	18,750	700,000	San Domingo
Sarawak	50,000	650,000	Sarawak
Sardinia	9,299	880,863	Cagliari.
Saskatchewan	251,700	647,835	Battleford.
Saxe-Altenburg	511	216,128	Altenburg.
Saxe-Gob'g-Gotha	764	257,177	Cob'g-Gotha.
Saxe-Meiningen	953	278,762	Meiningen.
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	417,149	Weimar.
Saxony	5,856	4,806,661	Dresden.
Schaumb'g-Lippe	469	150,937	Bueckeburg.
Schleswig-Holstein	7,340	1,621,004	Schleswig.
Schw'zb'g-Rudol'dt	363	100,702	Rudolstadt.
Schw'zb'g-Sonders.	333	89,917	Sond'hausen.
Scilly Isles	9	2,096	Hugh Town.
Scotland	30,405	4,760,904	Edinburgh.
Senegal	74,000	1,250,500	St. Louis.
Senegambia	.....	.....	Dakar.
Serbia	34,000	5,000,000	Belgrade.
Seychelles	150	23,000	Pt. Victoria.
Shetland Isles	550	26,410	Lerwick.
Siam	220,000	8,150,000	Bangkok.
Siberia	4,831,882	10,377,900	Omsk.
Sicily	9,935	3,793,465	Palermo.
Sierra Leone	34,000	1,100,000	Freetown.
Sikkim	2,818	87,920	Tumlong.
Silesia	1,983	756,942	Breslau.
Slavonia-Croatia	16,421	2,621,954	Agram.
Somaliland { Br.	68,000	300,000	Berbera.
Somaliland { Fr	46,300	208,000	Jibuti.
Somaliland { It	139,430	450,000	Barava.
Sonora	76,633	265,383	Hermosillo.
Soudan, Ang-Egypt.	900,000	2,000,000	Khartum.

POPULATION OF STATES AND COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Country or State.	Square Miles	Population.	Capital or Chief City.	Country or State.	Square Miles.	Population.	Capital or Chief City.
South Africa, U. of.	473,075	5,973,394	.....	Turkey, Asia	700,000	25,000,000	Constan'ople.
South Carolina....	30,495	1,515,400	Columbia.	" Europe...	65,000		
South Dakota.....	76,868	583,888	Pierre.	" Africa....	400,000		
South Georgia.....	1,000	None.	.....	Tuscany.....	9,302	2,787,765	Florence.
Spain.....	196,700	20,500,000	Madrid.	Tutuila Is.....	77	5,885	Pango Pango.
Spitzbergen (isles).	No est..	.....	.....	Tyrol & Vorarlberg	11,312	1,130,534	Innsbruck.
Steppes.....	710,905	4,017,020	Omsk.	Uganda.....	223,500	2,500,000	Entebbe.
Straits Settlement..	1,660	700,000	Singapore.	Ukrainia.....	200,000	30,000,000	Kiev.
Sudan..	984,520	3,000,000	Khartoum.	Ungava.....	351,780	5,113	.....
Sumatra.....	159,739	4,029,865	.....	Union of So. Africa.	473,075	5,973,394	Cape Town.
Surinam, D. Gui'a..	46,060	91,622	Paramaribo.	United Kingdom of Gt. Brit., Ireland	121,633	46,080,000	London.
Swaziland.....	6,536	99,959	Bremersdorp	United States. ...	3,026,788	103,500,473	Washington.
Sweden.....	172,900	5,500,000	Stockhblm.	Uruguay.....	72,200	1,400,000	Montevideo.
Switzerland.....	15,950	3,800,000	Berne.	Utah.....	82,184	373,351	Salt Lake C'y
Syria.....	114,530	3,675,100	Damascus.	Venezuela.....	393,976	2,848,000	Caracas.
Tahiti.....	1,544	30,600	Papeete.	Vermont.....	9,124	355,956	Montpelier.
Taiwan, Formosa .	13,944	2,729,965	.....	Victoria.....	87,884	1,315,551	Melbourne.
Tasmania.....	26,215	191,211	Hobart.	Virginia.....	40,262	2,061,612	Richmond.
Tennessee.....	41,687	2,184,789	Nashville.	Virgin Isles.....	138	26,051	.....
Texas	262,398	3,896,542	Austin.	Waldeck.....	433	61,707	Arolsen.
Tibet.....	500,000	8,000,000	Lhasa.	Wales.....	7,446	2,025,202	Cardiff.
Timor.....	17,698	950,067	Dilli.	Washington.....	66,836	1,141,990	Olympia.
Tobago.....	114	18,750	Scarborough.	Weihaiwei.....	300	160,000	Weihaiwei.
Togo.....	33,700	1,400,000	Lome.	West Virginia. ...	24,022	1,221,119	Charleston.
Tonga (Friendly) Is	250	23,727	Nukualofa.	Windward Isles....	516	157,264	St. Georges.
Tonking.....	46,400	6,119,720	Ha-noi.	Wisconsin.....	55,256	2,333,860	Madison.
Trans-Caucasia...	95,405	7,509,500	.....	Wurttemberg.....	7,534	2,437,574	Stuttgart.
Transvaal .	110,430	1,686,212	Pretoria.	Wyoming.....	97,594	145,965	Cheyenne.
Trinidad.....	1,754	333,552	Trinidad.	Yucatan.....	35,200	314,087	Merida.
Tripoli, Cyrenaica	410,000	1,000,000	Tripoli.	Yukon Territory..	207,076	8,512	Dawson.
Tunis..	46,300	1,800,000	Tunis	Zanzibar.....	1,020	200,000	Zanzibar.
Turkestan, Chinese	580,000	2,500,000	Khami.				

100 BIGGEST AMERICAN CITIES (1910 CENSUS).

Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n
New York, N. Y. . . .	4,766,883	New Haven, Ct.....	133,605	Duluth, Minn.....	78,446
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	Birmingham, Ala.....	132,683	St. Joseph, Mo.....	77 403
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	Memphis, Tenn	131,105	Somerville, Mass.....	77,236
St. Louis, Mo	687,029	Scranton, Pa	129,867	Troy, N. Y.....	76,813
Boston, Mass	670,585	Richmond, Va	127,628	Utica, N. Y.....	74,419
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	Paterson, N. J.....	125,600	Elizabeth, N. J.....	73,409
Baltimore, Md	558,485	Omaha, Neb.....	124,096	Fort Worth, Tex.....	73,312
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	Fall River, Mass..... .	119,295	Waterbury, Ct.....	73,141
Detroit, Mich	465,766	Dayton, Ohio	116,577	Schenectady, N. Y.....	72,826
Buffalo, N. Y	423,715	Grand Rapids, Mich.. .	112,571	Hoboken, N. J.....	70,324
San Francisco, Cal	416,912	Nashville, Tenn	110,364	Manchester, N. H.....	70,063
Milwaukee, Wis..	373,857	Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	Evansville, Ind.....	69,647
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	363,591	Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	Akron, Ohio	69,067
Newark, N. J	347 469	Spokane, Wash.....	104,402	Norfolk, Va.....	67,452
New Orleans, La. ...	339,075	Bridgeport, Ct.....	102,054	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	67,105
Washington, D. C . .	331,069	Albany, N. Y.....	100,253	Peoria, Ill.....	66,950
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	Hartford, Ct..... .	98,915	Erie, Pa.	66,525
Minneapolis, Minn.. .	301,408	Trenton, N. J.....	96,815	Savannah, Ga.....	65,064
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	New Bedford, Mass....	96,652	Oklahoma City, Okla...	64,205
Kansas City, Mo.....	248,381	San Antonio, Tex.....	96,614	Harrisburg, Pa.....	64,186
Seattle, Wash.....	237,194	Reading, Pa.....	96,071	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	63,933
Indianapolis, Ind.....	233,650	Camden, N. J.	94,538	Charleston, S. C.....	58,833
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	Salt Lake City, Utah...	92,777	Portland, Me.....	58,571
Louisville, Ky.....	223,928	Dallas, Tex.....	92,104	East St. Louis, Ill.....	58,547
Rochester, N. Y.....	218,149	Lynn, Mass.....	89,366	Terre Haute, Ind.....	58,157
St. Paul, Minn.....	214,744	Springfield, Mass	88,926	Holyoke, Mass.....	57,730
Denver, Col	213,381	Wilmington, Del.....	87,411	Jacksonville, Fla.....	57,699
Portland, Ore	207,214	Des Moines, Ia.....	86,368	Brockton, Mass.....	56,878
Columbus, Ohio.....	181 511	Lawrence, Mass.....	85,892	Bayonne, N. J.....	55,545
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	Tacoma, Wash.....	83,743	Johnstown, Pa.....	55,482
Atlanta, Ga.....	154,839	Kansas City, Kan.....	82,331	Passaic, N. J.....	54,773
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	Yonkers, N. Y.....	79,803	South Bend, Ind.....	53,684
Worcester, Mass.....	145,986	Youngstown, Ohio.....	79,066	Covington, Ky.....	53,270
Syracuse, N. Y.....	137,249	Houston, Tex.....	78,800		

MORTALITY AMONG WILD ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY.

(From the report of the Philadelphia Zoo.)

Year Ending Feb. 26.	Animals Exhibited.	Deaths.	% Mortality.	Year Ending Feb. 26.	Animals Exhibited.	Deaths	% Mortality	Year Ending Feb. 26.	Animals Exhibited.	Deaths	% Mortality.
1906 ...	1439	373	25.9	1911.....	1467	316	21.5	1916.....	1630	381	23.3
1907 ..	1343	350	26.0	1912.....	1513	358	23 6	1917.....	1798	337	18.1
1908 . .	1439	275	19.1	1913.....	1511	309	20 4	1918.....	2019	451	22.8
1909 . .	1439	269	18.6	1914.....	1543	290	18.7	1918, pr	1837	392	21.3
1910.....	1412	249	17.6	1915.....	1614	347	21.5				

Some wild animals are so fretful that captivity in zoological gardens shortens their lives materially. This is true of foxes and monkeys. The latter are liable to diseases of the respiratory organs. Turtles, elephants, and snakes do not seem to suffer from captivity, perhaps because they are so wonderfully inclined to long lives. There are great differences in the longevity of various kinds of fishes. Change of climatic conditions is chiefly responsible in many cases.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES 1918.

Place.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.	Total Births.	Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population.	Total Still-Births	Still-Births Per 1,000 Population.	Death Rate per 100,000 Population: Typhoid Fever.	Influenza.	Lobar-Pneumonia.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer and Sarcoma.	Death Rate Under 1 Year Per 1,000 Births.
N. Y. City...	98,119	16.71	138,046	23.51	6,793	1.16	3	214	232	150	84	92
Chicago.....	44,605	17 18	63,619	24.50	2,669	1.03	1	268	176	126	93	104
Philadelphia .	42,925	25.68	42,600	25.48	2,247	1.34	5	502	339	200	106	126
Detroit.....	12,913	14.35	27,006	30 00	1,381	1.53	7	154	195	105	61	101
St. Louis.....	13,748	16.76	14,630	17 84	830	1 01	7	251	166	147	91	94
Cleveland...	13,061	16 12	21,455	26 48	396	49	5	348	148	126	75	94
Boston.....	17,445	22.24	19,945	25.43	828	1 06	3	512	196	151	126	115
Los Angeles..	9,407	15.68	8,849	214.75	256	.43	3	334	67	174	108	77
Pittsburgh...	15,219	25.65	15,470	26.07	874	1.47	10	87	470	116	.....	129
San Francisco.	10,039	20 08	8,466	16.93	324	65	4	479	133	164	138	57
Buffalo.....	9,933	20.88	13,970	29 37	535	1.12	8	394	173	150	102	121
Newark, N. J	8,483	19.73	11,601	26 98	535	1 24	3	322	239	159	77	105
Washington..	9,582	22.95	8,221	19.69	512	1.23	11	486	194	155	100	111
New Orleans..	9,909	25.47	7,762	19.95	529	1 36	20	415	268	277	98	123
Minneapolis..	5,416	14.13	8,684	22 65	313	.82	8	258	89	108	92	72
Jersey City...	6,127	18 99	7,523	23.32	381	1.18	4	258	329	119	68	119
Denver.....	5,200	19 37	3,820	14.23	189	.70	9	60	283	272	105	107
Rochester....	4,596	17.34	6,795	25.64	266	1.00	2	358	117	91	116	91
Providence...	5,222	19.78	.....	.....	272	1.03	5	356	242	121	94	...
Louisville....	5,077	20 64	3,667	14.91	260	1.06	11	65	167	161	65	123
Columbus ...	4,262	18 92	4,514	20 04	215	.95	9	199	189	138	101	99
New Haven..	3,347	20.28	4,971	30.12	124	.75	5	482	.....	106	93	89
Portland.....	1,384	21.11	1,452	22.15	68	1.04	6	537	146	102	134	103

Chicago and Pittsburgh births were calculated. Where there are no figures returns were not received.

LARGEST FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n
London.....	4,522,964	Brussels, Belg. (1912)...	663,000	Breslau, Prussia (1910)..	512,000
Paris, France (1911) .	2,888,000	Cairo, Egypt (1907).....	654,000	Kyoto, Japan (1913)....	508,000
Tokio, Japan (1908)..	2,332,000	Montreal, Canada.....	650,000	Kiev, Russia (1911)	505,000
Berlin, Prussia (1910)..	2,071,000	Fuchow, China.....	650,000	Lisbon, Portg. (1914)...	500,000
Vienna, Austria (1910)..	2,031,000	Sydney, N.S. Wales (1911)	641 000	Hyderabad, India (1911)	500,000
Petrograd, Russia (1910)	1,908,000	Shanghai, China.....	639,000	Suchow, China	500,000
Moscow, Russia (1909)..	1,481,000	Bangkok, Siam (1909) .	630,000	Prague, Bohem (1915)..	500,000
Constantinople, T. (1914)	1,300,000	Odessa, Russia (1911)...	620,000	Santiago, Chili (1915)...	500,000
Canton, China.....	1,250,000	Chungking, China.....	600,000	Rotterdam, Holl. (1914).	473,000
Osaka, Japan (1908)..	1,227,000	Milan, Italy (1911).....	599,000	Montreal, Can. (1911)..	472,000
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000	Madrid, Spain (1910)...	598,000	Mexico City (1910)	470,000
Buenos Ayres (1905)...	1,026,000	Munich, Bavaria (1910).	596,000	Sheffield, Eng. (1911)....	455,000
Calcutta, India (1911)..	1,222,000	Melbourne, Vic. (1911) .	594,000	Nagoya, Japan (1913)....	448,000
Peking, China	1,000,000	Hangchau, China (1912)	594,000	Yokohama, Japan (1913)	446,000
Bombay, India (1911)...	980,000	Kobe, Japan (1913)	591,000	Leeds, Eng. (1911)	440,000
Hamburg, Ger. (1910)...	931,000	Leipzig, Saxony (1910)..	590,000	Turin, Italy (1911)	427,000
Hankow, China.....	900,000	Algiers, Africa (1910)...	590,000	Hongkong, China (1912).	417,000
Budapest, Hung. (1910)	880,000	Barcelona, Spain (1910).	587,000	Frankfort, Ger. (1910)...	414,500
Tientsin, China	850,000	Amsterdam, Neth. (1909)	568,000	Dublin, Ireland (1911)..	403,000
Birmingham, Eng. (1911)	840,000	Copenhagen, Den. (1911)	559,000	Ningpo, China (1912) ..	400,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	785,000	Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000	Sao Paulo, Brazil (1915).	400,000
Warsaw, Poland (1909) .	781,000	Dresden, Saxony (1910)..	548,000	Belfast, Ireland (1911)..	387,000
Liverpool, Eng. (1911)..	748,000	Rome, Italy (1911).....	539,000	Stockholm, Swed. (1913).	382,000
Naples, Italy (1911)....	723,000	Lyons, France (1911)...	524,000	Toronto, Can. (1911)....	376,500
Manchester, Eng. (1911)	716,000	Madras, India (1911)...	520,000	Smyrna, As. Mi. (1912)..	375,000
		Cologne, Prussia (1910).	517,000		

NAPOLEON ON SUICIDE.

Has a man a right to take his own life? Yes, if his death will do no harm to anybody, and life is a torment to himself. When is a man's life a torment to himself? When it yields him nothing but suffering and pain; but as suffering and pain are varying every instant, there is no moment in life when he has a right to destroy himself Such a moment could only occur at the hour of his death, for then only could the fact be decided that his life was a mere tissue of evil and suffering. No man ever frequently had the desire to destroy himself, and resisted the temptation under the influence of his moral feelings, who did not, a few days afterward, in consequence of altered feelings and circumstances, rejoice that he had resisted. The man who on Monday would kill himself, might be anxious to live if he would wait until Saturday; but he can only kill himself once. Man's life is compounded of the past, the present, and the future; it must be a torment to him, if not for the past, the present, and the future, at least for the present and the future, to justify self-destruction. But if it be a torment only for the present, by destroying it, he sacrifices the future. The evils of to-day do not authorize him to sacrifice his future life.

The man to whom life is a torment, and who should be certain—which is impossible—that it would always be so, and would never change in its condition or destiny, either under the modifying effect of circumstances and situation, or by habit and the lapse of time—which is likewise impossible—he only would have a right to kill himself. The man who, bending under the weight of present evil, lays violent hands on himself, is the perpetrator of a crime against himself; obeys, from despair and weakness, a momentary freak, to which he sacrifices his whole future existence. The comparison of a mortified arm, which is amputated to save the body, is not just. The arm, if not amputated by the surgeon, would be fatal to the body; this is not an imagination but a reality; whereas, when the sufferings of life impel a man to kill himself, he not merely puts an end to those sufferings, but also cuts himself off from all the chances of future happiness. A man will never regret having caused an arm to be amputated; he might regret, and almost always would regret, having taken his own life

WORLD'S POP., PROD., VESSEL TONNAGE, AND COMMERCE.

(From the Statistical Abstract of the U S)

YEAR.	Population.	Total Com.	Com. perCap.	Ships. Sail.	Ships. Steam	Railways.	Telegraphs	Cables	Cotton Prod.	Coal Prod.	Pig Iron Prod.
	Million.	*Million Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Tons.*	*1,000 Tons*	*1,000 Miles*	*1,000 Miles.*	*1,000 Miles.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million S Tons.*	*Million Tons.*
1800	640	1,479	2 31	4,026	.. ...	... ..	.....	.....	520	11 6	0.8
1820	780	1,659	2.13	5,814	20	.....	.....	.....	630	17 2	1.0
1830	847	1,981	2 34	7,100	111	0 2	.....	.....	820	25 1	1.8
1840	950	2,789	2 93	9,012	368	5.4	.....	.....	1,310	44.8	2 7
1850	1,075	4,049	3.76	11,470	864	24 0	5	1–40	1,435	81 4	4.7
1860	1,205	7,246	6 01	14,890	1,710	67 4	100	1½	2,551	142 3	7.2
1870	1,310	10,663	8.14	12,900	3,040	139.9	281	15	2,775	213 4	11.9
1880	1,439	14,761	10 26	14,400	5,880	224 9	440	49	3,601	340 0	18 0
1890	1,488	17,519	11 80	9,166	8,295	390 0	768	132	5,600	446 0	27.2
1900	1,543	20,105	13 02	6,674	13,857	500 0	1,180	200	6,247	800.0	40.4
1906	1,579	27,418	17 36	5,809	19,713	564 0	1,200	270	7,650	885 0	58 7
1910	1,616	33,634	20 81	4,624	22,046	637 0	1,307	291	9,013	1,141 6	65 8
1911	1,630	35,909	21.71	4,366	23,932	666 0	1,356	318	10,634	1,309.6	62 4
1912	1,643	39,570	24 08	4.083	24,978	683 4	1,400	320	10,301	1,377.0	72 8
1913	1,652	40.420	24.47	3,891	26,517	690 2	1,462	330	11,809	1,478 0	77 8
1914	1,661	37,760	22.73	3,686	27.988	703.5	1,489	335	11,933	1,346 0	59.1
1915	1,672	31,302	18.72	3,583	28,160	717 5	1,526	335	8,804 5	1,340 0	62.0
1916	1,692	46,523	27.50	3,435	27,858	720 3	1,322	.....	9,047.5	1,300 0	70.9
1917	1,693	52,781	31.18	4,425	25,380	729.8	1,568	.....	8,705	1,430.0	66.9

The population figures do not include unimportant subdivisions of the earth.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN AGRICULTURE IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Males	Females.	COUNTRY.	Year.	Males.	Females.
United States	1910	10,582,039	1,806,584	Italy	1901	6,370,277	3,196,063
Algeria	1881	636,078	91,602	Malta and Gozo	1901	10,235	3,613
Argentina	1895	318,149	67,174	Mauritius	1901	72,493	5,989
Australia	1901	377,626	39,029	Netherlands	1899	490,694	79,584
Austria-Hungary	1900	8,185,250	5,935,805	New Zealand	1911	103,644	7,472
Belgium	1900	533,665	163,707	Philippine Islands	1903	1,163,777	90,286
British India	1901	63,026,365	27,867,210	Porto Rico	1899	196,893	1,868
Bulgaria	1905	895,206	837,406	Portugal	1900	1,127,268	380,293
Canada	1901	707,997	8,940	Russia: In Europe	1897	13,808,505	1,974,164
Ceylon	1901	745,074	318,551	In Asia	1897	2,092,965	105,137
Chile	1907	448,546	21,877				
Cuba	1907	364,821	3,110	Total	1897	15,901,470	2,079,301
Cyprus	1901	33,611	2,757				
Denmark	1911	386,016	110,169	Serbia	1900	311,700	13,524
Egypt	1907	2,258,005	57,144	Sierra Leone	1901	8,705	4,544
Fed. Malay States	1901	115,027	52,324	Spain	1900	3,741,730	775,270
Finland	1900	321,538	102,008	Sweden	1900	761,016	333,264
Formosa	1905	763,456	263,664	Switzerland	1900	392,971	80,326
France	1906	5,452,392	3,324,661	Trinidad and Tobago	1901	51,744	25,765
Germany	1907	5,146,723	4,585,749	Union of South Africa	1904	863,223	847,057
Greece	1907	321,120	6,972	United Kingdom	1901	2,109,812	152,642
Granada	1901	8,816	7,722				

TOTAL AREA AND CULTIVATED LAND IN THE WORLD.

(By the International Institute of Agriculture.)

(000 omitted)

COUNTRY.	Year.	T'tl Area.	Cul'vat'd	COUNTRY.	Year.	T'tl Area.	Cul'vat'd
NORTH AMERICA.		*Acres.*	*Acres.*	EUROPE—*Continued.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
United States	1910	1,903,269	293,794	Russia, European	1911	1,278,203	245,755
Canada	1901	2,397,082	19,880	Serbia	1897	11,936	2,534
Costa Rica	1909-10	13,343	442	Spain	1908-11	124,666	41,264
Cuba	1899	28,299	778	Sweden	1911	110,667	9,144
SOUTH AMERICA.				Switzerland	1905	10,211	605
Argentina	1909-10	729,575	44,446	United Kingdom:			
Chile	1910-11	187,145	2,557	Great Britain	1911	56,802	14,587
Uruguay	1908	46,189	1,962	Ireland	1911	20,350	3,275
EUROPE.				ASIA.			
Aust.-Hungary: Austria	1911	74,132	26,272	British India	1910-11	615,695	264,858
Hungary	1910	80,272	35,178	Formosa	1911	8,858	1,884
Belgium	1895	7,278	3,582	Japan	1911	94,495	17,639
Bulgaria	1910	23,807	8,574	Russia, Asiatic	1911	4,028,001	33,860
Denmark	1907	9,629	6,376	AFRICA.			
Finland	1901	82,113	3,875	Algeria	1910	124,976	11,434
France	1910	130,854	59,124	Egypt	1912	222,390	5,457
Germany	1900	133,594	63,689	Tunis	1912	30,888	6,919
Italy	1911	70,839	33,815	Union of South Africa	1909-10	302,827	3,385
Luxemburg	1911	639	300	OCEANIA.			
Netherlands	1911	8,057	2,210	Australia	1910-11	1,903,664	14,987
Norway	1907	79,810	1,830	New Zealand	1910	66,469	6,955
Portugal	1912	22,018	5,777				
Roumania	1905	32,167	14,829	Total, 36 countries		15,071,209	1,313,832

Total area includes, besides cultivated land, also natural meadows and pastures, forests, woodlots, and lands devoted to cultivated trees and shrubs. Cultivated land includes fallow lands; also artificial grass lands. The figure for "cultivated land" in Switzerland excludes artificial meadows and pastures.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1790-1919.

(WITH ESTIMATES BY THE CENSUS BUREAU, FOR 1917 AND 1918.)

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,363,939	2,395,270	2,426,602
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354	263,738	272,084	280,280
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,766,343	1,792,965	1,819,587
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,029,032	3,119,412	3,209,782
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	988,320	1,014,581	1,040,542
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,265,373	1,286,268	1,307,163
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	215,160	216,941	218,722
Dist. Columbia	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	369,282	374,584	379,886
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	916,185	938,877	961,569
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,841	2,935,617	2,975,394
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	445,176	461,766	478,356
Illinois	.....	.....	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,234,995	6,317,734	6,400,473
Indiana	.....	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,835,492	2,854,167	2,872,842
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,224,771	2,224,771	2,224,771
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,851,870	1,874,195	1,896,520
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,394,093	2,408,547	2,423,001
Louisiana	.....	.....	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,856,954	1,884,778	1,912,603
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	777,340	782,191	787,042
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,373,673	1,384,539	1,395,405
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,775,973	3,832,790	3,889,607
Michigan	.....	.....	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,178	3,094,266	3,133,678	3,173,089
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,312,445	2,345,287	2,378,128
Mississippi	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,976,570	2,001,466	2,026,361
Missouri	.....	.....	19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,429,595	3,448,498	3,467,401
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	472,935	486,376	499,816
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,390	1,192,214	1,284,126	1,296,877	1,309,627
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	110,738	114,742	118,745
N. Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,539	411,588	430,572	444,429	446,352	448,274
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,014,194	3,080,371	3,146,547
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	423,649	437,015	450,381
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,460,182	10,646,989	10,833,795
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,434,381	2,466,025	2,497,668
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,983	319,146	577,056	765,319	791,437	817,554
Ohio	.....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,212,085	5,273,814	5,335,543
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,289,855	2,377,629	2,465,402
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	861,992	888,243	914,493
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	5,302,115	7,665,111	8,660,042	8,798,067	8,936,091
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	625,565	637,415	648,984
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,643,205	1,660,934	1,678,664
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,837	14,181	135,177	348,600	401,570	583,888	716,973	735,434	753,897
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,304,620	2,321,253	2,337,879
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,515,423	4,601,279	4,687,136
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,880	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	443,366	453,648	463,431
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	364,946	366,192	367,439
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,213,025	2,231,030	2,255,036
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,597,400	1,660,578	1,723,757
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,412,602	1,439,165	1,465,729
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,527,167	2,553,983	2,580,800
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	184,970	190,380	195,791
Total	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	104,444,303	105,253,300	106,871,294

The population of Oklahoma includes, in 1890 and 1900, the population of the Indian Territory, which was in 1890—180,182, and in 1900—392,060. The total for 1890 includes the population (325,462) of Indian Territory and Indian Reservations especially enumerated in 1890 but not included in the general report on population.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The area of the original thirteen States (years 1783-1817) was 892,135 square miles.

Division.	Yr	Added Square Miles	Division	Yr	Added Square Miles.	Division.	Yr.	Added Square Miles.
Louisiana purchase..	1803	827,987	Gadsden purchase .	1853	29,670	Addit'nal Philippines	1901	68
Gained through treaty with Spain.	1819	13,435	Alaska..	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Zone.	1904	436
Florida	1819	58,666	Hawaiian Islands .	1898	6,449	Danish West Indies (now Virgin Isl.).	1917	142
Texas	1845	389,166	Porto Rico	1898	3,435			
Oregon	1846	286,541	Guam.....	1898	210			
Mexican cession ..	1848	529,189	Philippine Islands. .	1898	114,958	Total added area..	..	2,851,313
			Samoa.....	1899	77	Total United States including original 13 States,		3,743,448

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000; Mexican cession, $8,250,000.

The Treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American War, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands) of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

For the Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, the United States paid $25,000,000, and took possession on March 31, 1917. They then had 32,000 population.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other Territories mentioned in the list

THE CENTRE OF UNITED STATES POPULATION.

Census Year	Approximate Location by Important Towns.	From Point to Point in Direct Line.†
1790.....	23 miles East of Baltimore, Md.....	.....
1800.....	18 miles West of Baltimore, Md.....	40.6
1810.....	40 miles Northwest by West of Washington, D. C.....	36.9
1820.....	16 miles North of Woodstock, Va.....	50.5
1830	19 miles West-Southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*.....	40.4
1840.....	16 miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.*.....	55.0
1850	23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*.....	54.8
1860.....	20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio	80.6
1870.....	48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	44.1
1880	8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58.1
1890	20 miles East of Columbus, Ind.....	48.6
1900.	6 miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind.....	14.6
1910.....	In the City of Bloomington, Ind.....	39.0

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863. †Movement in miles during preceding decade.

UNITED STATES POPULATION GROWTH, 1900-1918.

(Figures for Non-Census Years are Government Estimates)

Year.	Continental U. S.	Alaska.	Hawaii.	Porto Rico	Guam.	Philippines.	Samoa.	Military & Naval.
1900.....	75,994,575	63,592	154,001	962,019	10,000	7,360,551	6,800	91,219
1901.....	77,612,569	63,669	157,839	977,815	.....	7,452,176	.....	.....
1902.....	79,230,563	63,746	161,677	993,611	.....	7,543,801	.....	.....
1903.....	80,848,557	63,823	165,516	1,009,408	.....	7,635,426	.....	.....
1904.....	82,466,551	63,900	169,355	1,025,205	.....	7,727,051	.....	.....
1905.....	84,084,545	63,977	173,194	1,041,002	.....	7,818,676	.....	.....
1906.....	85,702,533	64,054	177,033	1,056,799	.....	7,910,301	.....	.....
1907.....	87,320,533	64,132	180,872	1,072,596	.....	8,001,926	.....	.....
1908.....	88,938,527	64,210	184,711	1,088,393	.....	8,093,551	.....	.....
1909.....	90,556,521	64 288	188,550	1,104,190	.....	8,185,176	.....	.....
1910.....	92 174,515	64.366	192,389	1,119,987	.....	8,276,802	.....	55,608
1911..	93 792,509	64,443	196,227	1,135,783	12,240	8,368,427	.....	.....
1912.....	95,410,503	64.520	200,065	1,151,579	.....	8,460,052	7,251	.....
1913.....	97,028,497	64,597	203,904	1,167,376	.....	8,551,677	7,426	.....
1914.....	98 646 491	64,674	207,743	1,183,173	.....	8,643,302	.....	.....
1915.....	100,264,485	64,751	211,582	1,198,970	.....	8,734,927	.....	.....
1916.....	101,882,479	64,828	215,421	1,214,767	14,142	8,826,552	7,426	.....
1917.....	103,500,473	64,906	219,260	1,230,564	.....	8,918,177	.....	.....
1918.....	105,253,300	64,984	223,099	1,246,361	14,142	9,009,802	7,550	.....

Guam population (1900), 10,000; (1911), 12,240. Samoa population (1900), 6,800; (1912), 7,251; (1916), 7,426.

Virgin Islands (1917), 26,051.

Total for those in the military and naval service was 5,318 in 1830, and 6,100 in 1840.

The continental total for 1916 includes the State censuses of 1915, and to that extent is official and not estimated.

RANK OF THE STATES IN POPULATION, 1790-1910.

STATE	1790.	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900.	1910.
Alabama	..	..	. .	19	15	12	12	13	16	17	17	18	18
Arizona	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	44	47	47	46
Arkansas	...	..	26	26	28	25	26	25	26	25	24	25	25
California	..	..	....	....	..	...	29	26	24	24	22	21	12
Colorado	.. ..	...	..	....	....	. .	....	38	41	35	31	32	32
Connecticut	8	8	9	14	16	20	21	24	25	28	29	29	31
Delaware	16	17	19	22	24	26	30	32	35	38	43	45	47
District of Columbia	.....	19	22	25	25	28	33	35	34	36	40	41	43
Florida	....	....	....	....	26	27	31	31	33	34	32	33	33
Georgia	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	11	12	13	12	11	10
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	46	46	46	45
Illinois	.....	.....	24	24	20	14	11	4	4	4	3	3	3
Indiana	.....	21	21	18	13	10	7	6	6	6	8	8	9
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	29	27	20	11	10	10	10	15
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	33	29	20	19	22	22
Kentucky	14	9	7	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	11	12	14
Louisiana	.....	.....	18	17	19	19	18	17	21	22	25	23	24
Maine	11	14	14	12	12	13	16	22	23	27	30	31	34
Maryland	6	7	8	10	11	15	17	19	20	23	27	26	27
Massachusetts	4	5	5	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	6	7	6
Michigan	.....	...	25	27	27	23	20	16	13	9	9	9	8
Minnesota	.....	..	....	....	..	....	36	30	28	26	20	19	19
Mississippi	.....	20	20	21	22	17	15	14	18	18	21	20	21
Missouri	.....	.....	23	23	21	16	13	8	5	5	5	5	7
Montana	.....	....	.....	.. .	.. .	... .	....	.....	43	45	45	43	40
Nebraska	.....	....	.....	..	...	....	....	39	36	30	26	27	29
Nevada	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	41	40	43	49	49	49
New Hampshire	10	11	16	15	18	22	22	27	31	31	33	37	39
New Jersey	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	21	17	19	18	16	11
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	32	34	37	41	44	44	44
New York	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	3	4	4	4	5	7	10	12	14	15	16	15	16
North Dakota	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	45	40	42	40	37
Ohio	.....	18	13	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Oklahoma	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	39	30	23
Oregon	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	36	38	37	38	36	35
Pennsylvania	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island	15	16	17	20	23	24	28	29	32	33	36	35	38
South Carolina	7	6	6	8	9	11	14	18	22	21	23	24	26
South Dakota	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	38	36
Tennessee	17	15	10	9	7	5	5	10	9	12	13	14	17
Texas	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	23	19	11	7	6	5
Utah	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	37	39	39	41	42	41
Vermont	12	13	15	16	17	21	23	28	30	32	37	39	42
Virginia	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	10	14	15	17	20
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	42	42	34	34	30
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	29	28	28	28
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	24	15	15	16	14	13	13
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47	48	48	48
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.													
New England	2	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7
Middle Atlantic	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
East North Central	....	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
West North Central	.....	....	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	4	4
South Atlantic	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3
East South Central	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6
West South Central	. .	.	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	5
Mountain	.	. .	.	. .	.. .	...	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

For 1890 the rank of Arizona advances from 48 to 47 and that of Oklahoma advances from 46 to 39 when the population specially enumerated in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations is included.

North Dakota included in South Dakota in 1860, 1870, and 1880.

The ranking of Oklahoma in 1900 was 38 and Indian Territory 39. The present ranking for the same census is based on the combined population of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

For 1890 the rank of South Dakota advances from 37 to 35 when the population specially enumerated on Indian reservations is included.

New England Division—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Middle Atlantic Division—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. East North Central Division—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin. West North Central Division—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. South Atlantic Division—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. East South Central Division—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi. West South Central Division—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. Mountain Division—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada. Pacific Division—Washington, Oregon, California.

The population in 1910, according to United States Census Bureau estimates, of the outlying possessions was as follows: Alaska, 64,366; Hawaii, 192,389; Porto Rico, 1,119,987; Philippines, 8,276,802; Virgin Islands (1917), 26,051. Samoa (1916), 7,426; Guam (1912). 12,240.

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

[NOTE—In computing density of population for the United States, the areas and population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in 1900 and 1910, of Alaska and Hawaii in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860, 1870 and 1880, are not considered.]

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	....	....	....	2.5	6.0	11.5	15.0	18.8	19.4	24.6	29.5	35.7	41.7
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.1	.1
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.4	.8	1.1	1.8
Arkansas	....	....	....	.1	.6	1.9	4 0	8.3	9.2	15.3	21.5	25.0	30.0
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	.6	2.4	3.6	5.5	7.8	9.5	15.3
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.3	.4	1.9	4 0	5.2	7.1
Connecticut	49.4	52.1	54.3	57 1	61 8	64 3	76 9	95.5	111.5	129.2	154.8	188.5	231 3
Delaware	30.1	32 7	37.0	37 0	39 1	39 7	46 6	57.1	63.6	74.6	85.7	94 0	103.0
Dist. Columbia	....	156 6	266 9	367 1	442 6	485 7	891 2	1,294.5	2,270.7	3,062 5	3,972.3	4,645 3	5,517.8
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	6	1 0	1.6	2.6	3 4	4 9	7 1	9 6	13 7
Georgia	.6	1 5	4 3	5 8	8 8	11 8	15 4	18.0	20.2	26 3	31.3	37.7	44 4
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.0	23 9	29.8
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.2	.4	1 1	1.9	3.9
Illinois	....	....	.1	1.0	2 8	8.5	15 2	30.6	45.4	55 0	68 3	86.1	100.6
Indiana	....	....	.6	4 1	9 6	19 1	27.5	37 6	46.8	55 1	61 1	70.1	74.9
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	.2	3.5	12 1	21 5	29 2	34 4	40.2	40.0
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.3	4 5	12.2	17 5	18.0	20.7
Kentucky	1.8	5 5	10 1	14 0	17 1	19 4	24.4	28 8	32 9	41 0	46 3	53.4	57.0
Louisiana	....	....	2 2	3 4	4.8	7.8	11.4	15 6	16 0	20 7	24 6	30.4	36.5
Maine	3.2	5 1	7 7	10 0	13 4	16.8	19 5	21 0	21 0	21 7	22.1	23.2	24.8
Maryland	32 0	34 4	38 3	41 0	45 0	47 3	58 6	69 1	78.6	94 0	104 9	119.5	130.3
Massachusetts	47.1	52 6	58 7	65 1	75 9	91.7	123 7	153 1	181 3	221 8	278 5	349 0	418 8
Michigan	....	....	.1	....	.2	3.7	6.9	13.0	20.6	28 5	36 4	42.1	48.9
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.1	5.4	9 7	16 2	21.7	25.7
Mississippi	....	.3	.4	1.6	2 9	8 1	13 1	17.1	17 9	24 4	27.8	33.5	38 8
Missouri	....	....	....	....	2.1	5 6	9 9	17.2	25 0	31 6	39 0	45.2	47.9
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	3	1 0	1.7	2 6
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.2	1 6	5.9	13.8	13.9	15 5
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.4	6	.4	.4	.7
New Hampshire	15.7	20 4	23 7	27 0	29 8	31 5	35 2	36 1	35.2	38 4	41.7	45.6	47.7
New Jersey	24.5	28.1	32.7	36.9	42.7	49 7	65 2	89.4	120.6	150 5	192 3	250.7	337.7
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.4	.7	1 0	1 3	1.6	2.7
New York	7.1	12 4	20.1	28 8	40.3	51.0	65 0	81.4	92.0	106.7	126.0	152.5	191 2
North Carolina	8.1	9 8	11 4	13 1	15.1	15 5	17 8	20.4	22 0	28.7	33 2	38.9	45 3
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.7	4.5	8.2
Ohio	....	1.1	5 7	14.5	23.3	37 3	48 6	57.4	65.4	78.5	90.1	102.1	117 0
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 0	10.3	23.9
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.5	1 0	1.8	3 3	4.3	7.0
Pennsylvania	9 7	13 4	18.1	23 4	30 1	38.5	51 6	64.8	78.6	95.5	117 3	140.6	171.0
Porto Rico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	277.5	325.5
Rhode Island	64.5	64 8	72 1	77 8	91.1	102.0	138 3	163.7	203.7	259.2	323 8	401.6	508.5
South Carolina	8.2	11 3	13 6	16 5	19.1	19 5	21.9	23.1	23.1	32.6	37.7	44.0	49.7
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.5	5.2	7.6
Tennessee	.8	2.5	6 3	10 1	16.4	19 9	24.1	26.6	30 2	37 0	42 4	48.5	52.4
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	.8	2.3	3.1	6.1	8.5	11.6	14.8
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.3	1.1	1.8	2 6	3.4	4.5
Vermont	9.4	16 9	23 9	25.9	30 8	32 0	34 4	34.5	36.2	36.4	36.4	37.7	39.0
Virginia	11.6	13 7	15.2	16 6	18.9	19.3	22.1	24.8	30 4	37.6	41.1	46.1	51 2
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.4	1.1	5.3	7.8	17.1
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.4	25 7	31 8	39 9	50.8
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	.4	5.5	14.0	19.1	23.8	30.6	37.4	42.2
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.2	.6	.9	1.5
United States	4.5	6.1	4.3	5.5	7.3	9.7	7.9	10.6	13.0	16.9	21.2	25.6	30.9

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, 1910.

STATE.	Total Populat'n.	Total Dwellings.	Total Families.	STATE.	Total Populat'n.	Total Dwellings.	Total Families.
Alabama	2,138,093	441,249	454,767	Nevada	81,875	23,044	23,677
Arizona	204,354	45,386	47,927	New Hampshire	430,572	88,871	103,156
Arkansas	1,574,449	327,625	333,368	New Jersey	2,537,167	407,295	558,202
California	2,377,549	513,481	563,636	New Mexico	327,301	75,888	78,883
Colorado	799,024	183,874	194,467	New York	9,113,614	1,178,686	2,046,845
Connecticut	1,114,756	181,911	246,659	North Carolina	2,206,287	430,570	440,334
Delaware	202,322	43,183	44,951	North Dakota	577,056	118,757	120,910
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	58,513	71,339	Ohio	4,767,121	1,024,800	1,138,165
Florida	752,619	165,818	171,422	Oklahoma	1,657,155	342,488	351,167
Georgia	2,609,121	530,631	553,264	Oregon	672,765	144,832	151,858
Idaho	325,594	71,830	73,669	Pennsylvania	7,665,111	1,507,483	1,630,628
Illinois	5,638,591	1,006,848	1,264,717	Rhode Island	542,610	79,725	117,976
Indiana	2,700,876	631,554	654,891	South Carolina	1,515,400	302,842	315,204
Iowa	2,224,771	498,943	512,515	South Dakota	583,888	127,739	131,060
Kansas	1,690,949	385,672	395,771	Tennessee	2,184,789	444,814	462,553
Kentucky	2,289,905	469,669	494,788	Texas	3,896,542	779,177	798,426
Louisiana	1,656,388	331,220	344,144	Utah	373,351	72,649	77,339
Maine	742,371	159,437	177,960	Vermont	355,956	77,466	85,178
Maryland	1,295,346	253,805	274,824	Virginia	2,061,612	400,445	419,452
Massachusetts	3,366,416	511,926	734,013	Washington	1,141,990	238,822	254,692
Michigan	2,810,173	618,222	657,418	West Virginia	1,221,119	239,128	248,480
Minnesota	2,075,708	380,809	416,452	Wisconsin	2,333,860	462,355	499,629
Mississippi	1,797,114	376,420	384,724	Wyoming	145,965	30,969	32,092
Missouri	3,293,335	677,196	749,812				
Montana	376,053	82,811	86,602	Total	91,972,266	17,805,845	20,255,555
Nebraska	1,192,214	258,967	265,549				

POP. 10 YEARS AND OVER, IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS 1900, 1910.

STATE.	1900		1910		STATE.	1900.		1910	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Alabama	563,179	200,009	683,194	314,330	Nevada	17,809	2,000	40,535	4,375
Arizona	46,584	6,786	77,236	10,589	New Hampshire	136,961	41,758	143,363	48,340
Arkansas	407,942	77,853	510,410	161,993	New Jersey	603,237	154,522	834,795	239,565
California	556,315	87,922	932,752	174,916	New Mexico	59,710	6,310	106,418	15,079
Colorado	190,297	27,966	285,083	53,641	New York	2,324,429	672,045	3,020,158	983,686
Connecticut	296,971	88,639	370,481	119,981	N. Carolina	556,581	160,161	674,849	272,990
Delaware	60,024	12,972	68,317	17,546	North Dakota	103,548	14,092	188,372	29,046
Dist. of Col'bia	85,780	41,161	105,044	52,921	Ohio	1,299,881	246,071	1,572,343	346,712
Florida	163,989	37,581	248,926	73,161	Oklahoma	243,932	22,473	520,376	78,253
Georgia	645,932	218,539	807,185	352,941	Oregon	151,200	18,437	264,691	40,473
Idaho	58,167	4,516	118,050	13,038	Pennsylvania	2,017,052	431,537	2,525,245	605,436
Illinois	1,509,394	294,646	1,865,422	431,356	Rhode Island	139,829	52,094	180,962	70,939
Indiana	782,237	116,716	880,979	155,731	South Carolina	389,645	181,350	460,794	267,833
Iowa	682,521	106,883	694,799	131,514	South Dakota	121,512	15,644	190,363	28,714
Kansas	452,169	55,571	540,639	80,694	Tennessee	611,383	116,204	682,248	173,298
Kentucky	646,909	105,622	719,369	147,611	Texas	892,641	140,392	1,228,422	328,444
Louisiana	405,182	130,911	501,574	177,609	Utah	73,840	10,764	113,113	18,427
Maine	224,847	51,930	242,175	63,282	Vermont	112,181	22,752	115,781	28,308
Maryland	359,755	98,983	410,884	130,280	Virginia	536,883	125,532	626,868	168,700
Massachusetts	879,374	329,033	1,086,767	444,301	Washington	204,606	20,781	455,375	66,126
Michigan	772,299	133,691	926,815	186,183	West Virginia	294,502	31,161	394,390	54,100
Minnesota	548,946	96,928	689,847	145,605	Wisconsin	616,391	116,147	729,804	162,608
Mississippi	466,766	178,357	574,279	305,366	Wyoming	41,261	3,004	67,593	6,013
Missouri	966,866	154,526	1,076,772	211,564					
Montana	104,999	9,809	159,896	18,851	Totals	23,753,836	5,319,397	30,091,564	8,075,772
Nebraska	327,351	46,616	377,811	63,303					

POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER, IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS—1910.

(By Classes of Workers Numbering 100,000 or Over)

OCCUPATION.	Male	Female
AGRICULTURE.		
On farms, gardeners, etc.	10,325,999	1,789,338
Lumbermen and raftsmen	113,999	37
Stockmen	112,937	2,559
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.		
Coal-mine operatives	613,519	405
Other mine operatives	225,003	141
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.		
Blacksmiths	232,957	31
Brick and stone masons	169,387	15
Builders, building contractors	173,573	849
Carpenters	817,082	38
Compositors, linotyp's, typesetters	113,538	14,051
Electricians, electrical engineers	135,427	92
Engineers (stationary)	231,031	10
General and not specified laborers	853,679	15,799
Blast furnaces, rolling mills	201,030	1,362
Other iron and steel works	199,781	4,252
Saw and planing mills	258,361	1,781
Machinists and millwrights	478,713	73
Manufacturers	230,809	4,298
Iron molders, founders, casters	112,070	52
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	273,069	381
Plumbers, gas, and steam fitters	148,304	.....
SEMI-SKILLED OPERATIVES.		
Other iron and steel works	188,652	18,757
Shoe factories	121,744	59,266
Textile workers	288,221	354,039
Total (not otherwise specified)	1,626,602	814,933
Tailors and tailoresses	163,795	40,813

OCCUPATION	Male.	Female
TRANSPORTATION		
Draymen, teamsters, expressmen	408,396	73
Laborers (steam railroad)	539,920	3,248
Laborers (not otherwise specified)	180,468	
TRADE.		
Clerks in stores	275,589	111,594
Commercial travelers	161,027	2,593
Real estate agents and officials	122,935	2,927
Retail dealers	1,127,926	67,103
Salesmen, saleswomen (stores)	626,751	250,487
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		
Clergymen	117,333	685
Lawyers, judges, and justices	114,146	558
Physicians and surgeons	142,117	9,015
Teachers (school)	118,442	476,864
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.	172,977	22,298
Bartenders	100,984	250
Boarding and lodging house keepers	23,052	142,400
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	13,693	520,004
Nurses (not trained)	15,926	110,912
Cooks	117,004	333,436
Other servants	102,151	935,849
Waiters	102,495	85,798
CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.		
Bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants	299,545	187,155
Other clerks (except in stores)	519,641	120,504
Stenographers and typewriters	53,378	263,315
Grand total gainfully occupied	30,091,564	8,075,772
Total population 10 years of age and over (1910)	37,027,558	34,552,712

In 1914 when a special United States Census of manufactures was taken the number at work at a given time in the chief occupations was as follows:

Agricultural implements	61,900	Electrical	128,766	Millinery	53,209
Auto makers	151,054	Flour	41,684	Paper and pulp	89,916
Boots and shoes	223,533	Machinists	384,214	Printing and publishing	233,231
Boxes	92,903	Furniture	136,341	Quarries	87,936
Bakers	126,772	Gas (artificial)	47,572	Rubber goods	58,246
Brick and tile	123,877	Glass works	86,461	Shipbuilding	49,582
Canning	168,770	Sox and knit goods	157,636	Silk goods	112,761
Car builders	347,031	Iron and steel	356,399	Meat packing	108,440
Clothing	373,057	Leather	58,743	Structural iron	50,214
Coal mines	763,185	Liquors	78,177	Tobacco	184,399
Confectionery	62,080	Lumber and timber	609,104	Wool textiles	176,608
Cotton textiles	389,980	Metal mines	158,115		

INDUSTRIAL POPULATION IN UNITED STATES IN 1917.

(As estimated by the Government in connection with the First Selective Service Draft. From the Statistical Abstract of the United States.)

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.	Industrial Population.	Registered.	Called.	Accepted for Service
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry: Agriculture (farming, truck gardening, fruit raising, etc.)	18,843,518	2,439,246	782,503	205,731
Forestry (lumbering, etc.)	200,991	78,241	24,507	7,984
Animal husbandry (fishing; cattle and sheep raising, etc.)	227,325	46,646	15,642	4,576
Mines, quarries, and wells: Coal mines	600,148	225,109	74,109	18,710
Other mines, quarries, salt mines, etc	275,561	92,062	35,553	10,377
Oil wells and gas wells	51,223	33,040	10,610	3,026
Manufacturing industries: Building—House contractors, carpenters, blacksmiths, machin's electric's, paint's, plaster's, plumb's, etc.	2,878,792	700,790	231,835	57,970
Chemical indust's—Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and firew'ks	10,307	25,999	9,692	2,310
Fertilizer, paint, and soap factories, etc	80,331	24,946	7,986	1,926
Clay, glass, and stone industries—Brick, tile, and terra-cotta; glass lime, cement, gypsum, marble stone; potteries	246,072	74,580	24,928	6,022
Clothing indust's—Cloth'g, glove, hat, shirt, collar, and cuff fact's	754,062	114,687	44,952	7,370
Food industries—Bakeries; butter and cheese; candy; fish curing; flour and grain; fruit and vegetable canning; slaughter and packing houses; sugar; other food factories	396,519	160,709	50,929	11,687
Iron and steel indust's—Blast furn.; steel mills; iron; milit'y weap's	373,701	241,145	92,434	22,068
Shipbuilding and boat building	62,071	35,949	11,910	2,628
Agric. impl. fact's; automobile; wagon and carriage; car and railroad shops; other iron and steel factories	822,540	310,318	102,860	24,857
Leather indust's—Harness and saddle; shoe; tanneries; trunk	343,805	81,575	24,663	5,063
Liquor and beverage indust's—Breweries; other liq. and bev. fact's	89,190	17,669	5,752	1,472
Lumber and furniture indust's—Box fact's (wood); furn. fact's; piano and organ; saw and planing; other woodworking fact's	541,926	145,379	43,144	11,458
Metal indust's (exc. iron and steel)—Brass mills; clock and watch; copper; gold and silver; jewelry; lead and zinc; tin-plate; tinware and enamelware; other metal factories	268,537	123,992	46,480	10,182
Paper and printing—Blankbook, envelope, tag, paper-box fact's; paper and pulp mills; printing and publishing houses	507,986	101,750	30,711	6,745
Textile—Carpet, cotton, hemp and jute, knitting, lace and embroidery, linen mills; rope and cordage, sail and tent factories; silk, woolen and worsted, and sundry textile mills	919,800	155,938	52,462	9,833
Miscellaneous indust's—Broom and brush, button fact's; charcoal and coke works; cigar and tobacco fact's; electric; gas; oil refineries; rubber fact's; straw fact's; other misc industries	1,254,361	275,679	87,780	22,089
Transportation: Steam railroads	1,236,867	277,018	85,063	21,557
Telegraph and telephone companies	297,067	66,119	20,128	4,955
Water transportat'n; construct'n and maint. of streets, roads, sewers, and bridges; elect. and street railways; livery stables; truck, transfer, cab, and hack compan's; express; postal service	1,297,132	400,513	128,262	34,565
Trade and merchandise in gen.: Bank'g and brokerage; insurance; real estate; wholesale and retail trades; grain elevators; stockyards; warehouses and cold-storage plants	4,708,908	364,151	111,541	24,892
Public service (not elsewhere classified): Public admin. (U. S., State, county, city, and township employees); National Defense (Army and Navy); marshals, sheriffs, policemen, watchmen	529,315	335,053	106,068	23,606
Professional service: Actors, showmen, etc.; artists, sculpt's, teach's; clergy; officials of lodges, relig. and char work's; legal profess'n; literary profes'ns (journal's, etc.); dentists physic's and surg's; veterinary surgeons; musicians; students	2,202,609	383,140	119,448	30,082
Domestic and manual service in gen.: Barb's and hairdr's; bartend's; cooks; hotel keep's and manag's; janitors, port's, restaurant, cafe, and lunchr'm keep's; saloon keepers; servants; waiters; clerks; laundries; other occupations	4,208,862	977,853	297,348	78,221
Laborers (in general)	4,053,385	1,277,213	403,649	114,955

NOTE—The following adjustments must be made for unavoidable uncertainties: The census figures of 1910 (Thirteenth Census) had to be corrected by estimate for 1917 (column 1); and this estimate can only be approximate, owing to the shifting of industrial activities, etc. The marked instance in which the census projection appears as too low is that of the group "powder, cartridges, and dynamite." Obviously the large shift to this industry was impossible to estimate by any determinable percentage. The figures in column 2 are subject to some uncertainty.

NEGROES IN UNITED STATES IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, 1910.

GROUP.	Total.	Male.	Female.	GROUP	Total.	Male.	Female.
All groups	5,192,535	3,178,554	2,013,981	Laborers	2,732,161	1,746,227	985,934
				Servants	1,027,800	233,181	794,619
Prop's, offic's, manag's	933,538	837,872	95,666	Public officials	923	831	92
Clerks, kindred work's	36,496	30,386	6,110	Semi-official pub. emp's	8,454	8,435	19
Skilled workers	112,708	111,852	856	Professional persons	65,870	36,805	29,065
Semi-skilled workers	274,585	172,965	101,620				

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CUBAN TOWNS AND CITIES.

CITIES.	Population.	Miles From Havana	CITIES.	Population.	Miles From Havana	CITIES.	Population.	Miles From Havana
Antilla	551	516	Guanabacoa	14,368	4	Marianao	9,332	9
Batabanó	4,990	36	Guanajay	6,400	36	Matanzas	36,009	55
Bayamo	4,102	454	Guantanámo	14,559	572	Pinar del Río	10,634	111
Caibarien	8,333	226	Güines	8,053	45	Sagua la Grande	12,393	175
Camagüey	29,616	336	Havana	353,509	.....	San Antonio	9,125	22
Cárdenas	24,280	106	Holguin	7,592	465	Sancti Spiritus	17,440	234
Ciego de Avila	4,242	272	Madruga	2,175	50	Santa Clara	16,702	176
Cienfuegos	30,100	195	Manzanillo	15,819	487	Santiago de Cuba	45,470	532

POPULATION OF STATES, 1910, SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY.

STATE.	Male.	Female.	Native White of Native Parentage.	Native White of For'n or Mixed Par'tage	Foreign-born White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese	Japanese	All Other
Alabama	1,074,209	1,063,884	1,177,459	32,417	18,956	908,282	909	62	4	4
Arizona	118,574	85,780	82,468	42,176	46,824	2,009	29,201	1,305	371	..
Arkansas	810,026	764,423	1,077,509	36,608	16,909	442,891	460	62	9	1
California	1,322,978	1,054,571	1,106,533	635,889	517,250	21,645	16,371	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado	430,697	368,327	475,136	181,428	126,851	11,453	1,482	373	2,300	1
Connecticut	563,642	551,114	395,649	374,489	328,759	15,174	152	462	71	.
Delaware	103,435	98,887	127,809	25,873	17,420	31,181	5	30	4	....
District of Columbia	158,050	173,019	166,711	45,066	24,351	94,446	68	369	47	11
Florida	394,166	358,453	373,967	35,825	33,842	308,669	74	191	50	1
Georgia	1,305,919	1,304,102	1,391,058	25,672	15,072	1,176,987	95	233	4	...
Idaho	185,546	140,048	203,599	75,195	40,427	651	3,488	859	1,363	12
Illinois	2,911,674	2,726,917	2,600,555	1,723,847	1,202,560	109,049	188	2,103	285	4
Indiana	1,383,295	1,317,381	2,130,088	350,551	159,322	60,320	279	276	38	2
Iowa	1,148,171	1,076,600	1,303,526	632,181	273,484	14,973	471	97	36	3
Kansas	885,912	805,037	1,207,057	292,105	135,190	54,030	2,444	16	107	....
Kentucky	1,161,709	1,128,196	1,863,194	124,704	40,053	261,656	234	52	12	....
Louisiana	835,275	821,113	776,587	112,717	51,782	713,874	780	507	31	110
Maine	377,052	365,319	494,907	134,955	110,133	1,363	892	108	13	....
Maryland	644,225	651,121	766,627	191,838	104,174	232,250	55	378	24	....
Massachusetts	1,655,248	1,711,168	1,103,429	1,170,447	1,051,050	38,055	688	2,582	151	14
Michigan	1,454,534	1,355,639	1,224,841	964,882	595,524	17,115	7,519	241	49	2
Minnesota	1,108,511	967,197	575,081	941,136	543,010	7,084	9,053	275	67	2
Mississippi	905,760	891,354	757,233	19,489	9,389	1,009,487	1,253	257	2	4
Missouri	1,687,813	1,605,522	2,387,835	518,201	228,896	157,452	313	535	99	4
Montana	226,872	149,181	162,127	106,809	91,644	1,834	10,745	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska	627,782	564,432	642,075	362,353	175,865	7,689	3,502	112	590	28
Nevada	52,551	29,324	35,326	20,951	17,999	513	5,240	927	864	55
New Hampshire	216,290	214,282	230,231	103,117	96,558	564	34	67	1	
New Jersey	1,286,463	1,250,704	1,009,909	777,797	658,188	89,760	168	1,139	206	
New Mexico	175,245	152,056	255,609	26,331	22,654	1,628	20,579	248	258	..
New York	4,584,597	4,529,017	3,230,325	3,007,248	2,729,272	134,191	6,046	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina	1,098,476	1,107,811	1,485,718	8,851	5,942	697,843	7,851	80	2	.
North Dakota	317,554	259,502	162,461	251,236	156,158	617	6,486	39	59	. .
Ohio	2,424,758	2,332,363	3,033,259	1,024,393	597,245	111,452	127	569	76	. .
Oklahoma	881,578	775,577	1,310,403	94,044	40,084	137,612	74,825	139	48	..
Oregon	384,265	288,500	416,851	135,238	103,001	1,492	5,090	7,363	3,418	312
Pennsylvania	3,942,206	3,722,905	4,222,727	1,806,267	1,438,719	193,919	1,563	1,784	190	2
Rhode Island	270,314	272,296	159,821	194,646	178,025	9,529	284	272	33	....
South Carolina	751,842	763,558	661,970	11,137	6,054	835,843	331	57	8	....
South Dakota	317,112	266,776	245,652	217,491	100,628	817	19,137	121	42	....
Tennessee	1,103,491	1 081,298	1,654,606	38,367	18,459	473,088	216	43	8	2
Texas	2,017 626	1,878,916	2,602,950	361,914	239,984	690,049	702	595	340	8
Utah	196,863	176,488	171,663	131,527	63,393	1,144	3,123	371	2,110	20
Vermont	182,568	173,388	229,382	75,055	49,861	1,621	26	8	3	..
Virginia	1,035,348	1,026,264	1,325,238	37,943	26,628	671,096	539	154	14	..
Washington	658,663	483,327	585,386	282,528	241,197	6,058	10,997	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia	644,044	577,075	1,042,107	57,638	57,072	64,173	36	90	3	.
Wisconsin	1,208,578	1,125,282	763,225	1,044,761	512,569	2,900	10 142	226	34	3
Wyoming	91,670	54,295	80,696	32,504	27,118	2,235	1,486	246	1,596	84
Total	47,332,277	44,639,989	49,488,575	18,897,837	13,345,545	9,827,763	265,683	71,531	72,157	3,175

MALES 21 YEARS AND OVER, 1910.
(By the Federal Census.)

STATE	Native White.	Foreign-Born White.	Colored
Alabama	288,422	10,521	214,168
Arizona	39,415	25,682	8,954
Arkansas	274,583	9,718	111,523
California	548,842	297,365	74,190
Colorado	194,089	70,514	7,045
Connecticut	189,224	153,168	5,300
Delaware	44,028	8,776	9,083
District of Columbia	64,027	11,738	27,996
Florida	106,866	17,445	89,884
Georgia	345,056	8,513	267,047
Idaho	81,625	25,844	3,394
Illinois	1,096,518	604,524	42,140
Indiana	712,504	88,927	21,003
Iowa	511,034	146,880	5,758
Kansas	415,977	74,248	18,304
Kentucky	507,221	20,440	75,793
Louisiana	213,482	26,519	174,918
Maine	186,391	48,464	872
Maryland	255,588	47,973	64,347
Massachusetts	552,830	453,601	15,238
Michigan	560,045	302,177	8,654
Minnesota	338,621	298,282	5,766
Mississippi	187,506	5,235	234,212
Missouri	798,076	121,404	53,582
Montana	89,420	59,313	6,284
Nebraska	254,570	94,345	4,711
Nevada	23,865	12,767	3,394
New Hampshire	94,437	41,956	275
New Jersey	435,195	309 648	29,859
New Mexico	76,231	12,502	5,904
New York	1,562,358	1,221,013	53,402
North Carolina	354,315	3,296	148,523
North Dakota	92,220	79,721	1,949
Ohio	1,135,999	308,478	39,788
Oklahoma	371,826	23,551	51,889
Oregon	181,434	63,909	11,845
Pennsylvania	1,500,987	741,610	66,429
Rhode Island	84,513	75,899	3,422
South Carolina	162,414	3,355	169,277
South Dakota	118,194	54,528	5,467
Tennessee	423,319	10,112	119,237
Texas	723,810	112,152	167,395
Utah	67,784	32,652	3,679
Vermont	88,754	23,759	993
Virginia	348,777	14,882	159,873
Washington	275,455	147,224	18,615
West Virginia	280,811	34,687	22,851
Wisconsin	410,604	269,237	3,902
Wyoming	41,435	18,263	3,503
Total	17,710,697	6,646,817	2,641,637

FEMALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Division and State.	Total.	White, Number.	% of Total	Native White, Native Parentage.	% of Total.	Native White, For.. or Mixed Parent	% of Total.	Foreign Born White	% of Total.	Negroes	% of Total.	Indian	All Other
United States.	24,555,754	22,059,236	89 8	12,484,481	50 8	4,567,647	18.6	5,007,108	20.4	2,427,742	9.9	60,169	8,607
NEW ENGLAND													
Maine	225,736	225,107	99.7	156,663	69 4	25,589	11 3	42,855	19 0	401	0.2	228	.....
N. Hampshire	135,372	135,187	99.9	78,394	57.9	19,004	14 0	37,789	27 9	176	0 1	9	.....
Vermont	106,883	106,598	99.7	67,945	63.6	20,234	18.9	18,419	17 2	277	0 3	8	.....
Mass' Chusetts	1,074,485	1,061,602	98 8	363,035	33 8	246,539	22.9	452,028	42 1	12,648	1.2	192	43
Rhode Island.	166,391	163,120	98 0	49,955	30 0	40,305	24 2	72,860	43.8	3,178	1.9	86	7
Connecticut	335,131	329,926	98.4	125,272	37 4	77,002	23 0	127,652	38 1	5,142	1.5	50	13
MID. ATLANTIC													
New York	2,757,521	2,706,523	98 2	927,995	33.7	710,145	25 8	1,068,393	38 7	49,300	1 8	1,502	196
New Jersey	736,659	706,728	95 9	288,821	39.2	166,074	22 5	251,833	34 2	29,866	4 1	26	39
Pennsylvania	2,114,008	2,050,872	97 0	1,160,416	54 9	398,069	18.8	492,387	23 3	62,949	3 0	162	25
E. N. CENTRAL													
Ohio	1,398,341	1,364,611	97.6	830,354	59 4	314,929	22 5	219,328	15 7	33,683	2 4	33	14
Indiana	770,658	752,208	97 6	577,899	75 0	117,643	15 3	56,666	7 4	18,386	2 4	61	3
Illinois	1,567,491	1,533,014	97 8	647,697	41 3	421,178	26 9	464,139	29 6	34,372	2 2	56	49
Michigan	786,033	778,874	99 1	319,537	40 7	224,713	28 6	234,624	29 8	5,318	0 7	1,833	8
Wisconsin	611,157	607,917	99 5	140,549	23 0	262,260	42 9	205,108	33 6	939	0 2	2,295	6
W. N. CENTRAL													
Minnesota	512,411	508,195	99 2	111,088	21 7	192,518	37 6	204,589	39 9	2,061	0 4	2,146	9
Iowa	603,644	599,442	99 3	315,389	52 2	175,267	29 0	108,786	18 0	4,124	0 7	73	5
Missouri	896,152	847,997	94 6	588,496	65 7	171,954	19 2	87,547	9 8	48,057	5 4	81	17
N. Dakota.	122,406	120,780	98 7	29,600	24 2	37,987	31 0	53,193	43 5	158	0 1	1,468	.
S. Dakota	134,187	128,772	96 0	48,249	36 0	43,530	32 4	36,893	27 5	220	0 2	5,188	7
Nebraska	298,040	294,849	98 9	146,645	49 2	79,569	26 7	68,635	23 0	2,369	0 8	806	16
Kansas	438,934	423,270	96 4	298,578	68 0	75,572	17.2	49,120	11.2	15,289	3 5	373	2
S. ATLANTIC													
Delaware	58,442	50,160	85 8	37,070	63 4	6,573	11 2	6,517	11.2	8,281	14.2	1	.....
Maryland	373,819	309,897	82.9	209,793	56.1	56,820	15 2	43,284	11 6	63,899	17 1	12	11
Dist. of Col.	116,148	81,662	70 3	55,194	47 5	16,118	13 9	10,350	8 9	34,449	29.7	22	15
Virginia	518,473	353,516	68 2	335,607	64 7	9,533	1 8	8,376	1 6	164,844	31 8	110	3
West Virginia	284,969	270,298	94 9	241,703	84 8	15,872	5 6	12,723	4 5	14,667	5 1	3	1
N. Carolina	519,475	358,583	69 0	354,416	68 2	2,316	0 4	1,851	0 4	159,236	30 7	1,655	1
S. Carolina	343,958	162,625	47.3	156,965	45 6	3,577	1.0	2,083	0 6	181,264	52 7	65	4
Georgia	613,149	343,187	56 0	330,779	53.9	7,579	1 2	4,829	0 8	269,937	44.0	20	5
Florida	178,685	105,662	59 1	87,708	49.1	7,610	4 3	10,344	5 8	72,998	40.9	16	9
E. S. CENTRAL													
Kentucky	579,756	506,299	87 3	441,093	76 1	47,716	8 2	17,490	3.0	73,413	12.7	43	1
Tennessee	542,408	419,646	77 4	400,706	73.9	12,485	2.3	6,455	1.2	122,707	22 6	54	1
Alabama	501,959	284,116	56 6	269,397	53 7	8,602	1 7	6,117	1.2	217,676	43 4	167	....
Mississippi	412,941	180,787	43 8	171,849	41.6	6,073	1.5	2,865	0.7	231,901	56.2	244	9
W. S. CENTRAL													
Arkansas	351,994	248,964	70 7	234,232	66 5	9,140	2 6	5,592	1 6	102,917	29 2	112	1
Louisiana	395,354	222,473	56 3	166,066	42 0	37,276	9 4	19,131	4 8	172,711	43 7	149	21
Oklahoma	356,194	311,266	87 4	276,301	77 6	22,208	6 2	12,757	3 6	30,208	8 5	14,718	2
Texas	884,218	722,063	81 7	568,533	64 3	73,423	8 3	80,107	9.1	161,959	18 3	153	43
MOUNTAIN.													
Montana	81,741	78,331	95 8	34,086	41 7	20,289	24.8	23,956	29 3	553	0 7	2,811	46
Idaho	69,818	68,543	98 2	40,258	57.7	17,043	24 4	11,242	16 1	187	0.3	1,031	57
Wyoming	28,840	27,932	96 9	15,648	54 3	6,209	21 5	6,075	21 1	494	1 7	376	38
Colorado	213,425	209,195	98 0	122,780	57 5	43,605	20 4	42,810	20 1	3,861	1 8	284	85
New Mexico	73,152	68,276	93 3	56,719	77 5	5,494	7 5	6,063	8 3	441	0 6	4,424	11
Arizona	43,891	36,885	84 0	17,337	39 5	7,475	17 0	12,073	27 5	635	1 4	6,329	42
Utah	85,729	84,588	98 7	26,838	31 3	32,901	38 4	24,849	29.0	313	0.1	747	81
Nevada	18,140	16,366	90 2	7,317	40 3	5,189	28 6	3,860	21 3	202	1 1	1,511	61
PACIFIC.													
Washington	277,727	271,828	97 9	141,260	50 9	59,732	21 5	70,836	25 5	1,697	0 6	2,904	1,298
Oregon	168,323	166,191	98.7	104,149	61 9	32,273	19 2	29,769	17 7	443	0 3	1,323	366
California	671,386	654,305	97.5	208,000	45.9	174,435	26.0	171,870	25.6	6,936	1.0	4,209	5,936

SOURCES AND GROWTH OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POPULATION.

Country of Birth.	Foreign-Born Population in— 1890.	1900.	1910.	Country of Birth.	Foreign-Born Population in— 1890.	1900.	1910.
Austria	241,377	491,295	1,174,973	Mexico	77,853	103,393	221,915
Belgium	22,639	29,757	49,400	Netherlands	81,828	94,931	120,063
Canada (French)	302,496	395,126	385,083	Norway	322,665	336,388	403,877
Canada (other)	678,442	784,796	819,554	Portugal	15,996	30,608	59,360
China	106,701	81,534	56,756	Russia and Finland	182,644	640,743	1,732,462
Cuba and other West Indies	23,256	25,435	47,635	Scotland	242,231	233,524	261,076
Denmark	132,543	153,690	181,649	Spain	6,185	7,050	22,108
England	909,092	840,513	877,719	Sweden	478,041	582,014	665,207
France	113,174	104,197	117,418	Switzerland	104,069	115,593	124,848
Germany	2,784,894	2,813,628	2,501,333	Turkey in Asia } Turkey in Europe. }	1,839	9,910	59,729 / 32,230
Greece	1,887	8,515	101,282	Wales	100,079	93,586	82,488
Hungary	62,435	145,714	495,609	All other countries	200,813	95,062	158,992
Ireland	1,871,509	1,615,459	1,352,251				
Italy	182,580	484,027	1,343,125	Total	9,249,560	10,341,276	13,515,886
Japan	2,292	24,788	67,744				

For years prior to 1900, persons reported as born in Austria, Germany, and Russia do not include those reported as born in Poland. Figures for Canada include Newfoundland prior to 1910.

MALES AND FEMALES OF SCHOOL AND MILITARY AGE 1910.

State.	Native White, 6 to 20 Years.		Foreign-Born White, 6 to 20 Years.		Negro, 6 to 20 Years.		Indian, Chinese, Jap'nese and All Others, 6 to 20 Yrs	Native White, 18 to 44 Years.	Foreign-Born White, 18 to 44 Years.	Colored, and All Others, 18 to 44 Years.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female				
Alabama	212,383	208,382	1,180	893	159,525	167,651	343	228,673	6,182	166,290
Arizona	19,349	18,530	4,185	3,473	193	223	10,944	31,788	20,679	6,495
Arkansas	196,973	193,652	808	632	77,621	81,810	176	218,371	4,687	88,734
California	248,038	245,279	25,667	17,738	2,271	2,461	14,100	420,982	189,864	54,676
Colorado	100,874	99,798	6,828	5,242	1,182	1,286	730	151,551	46,740	5,671
Connecticut	125,012	125,450	21,953	22,258	1,704	2,017	60	140,134	113,937	3,925
Delaware	23,376	22,524	1,054	895	5,107	4,971	5	31,471	6,229	6,934
Dist Columbia	26,486	27,061	1,063	984	10,678	12,915	62	48,691	6,927	22,731
Florida	69,022	68,250	2,881	2,437	49,473	51,812	42	83,286	12,300	76,102
Georgia	242,678	242,061	929	667	213,507	225,978	45	273,559	5,432	218,104
Idaho	47,593	45,088	2,058	940	49	40	1,051	66,812	17,237	2,335
Illinois	733,187	736,140	62,786	58,731	12,105	12,720	245	894,868	402,334	33,354
Indiana	377,856	371,999	7,553	4,774	7,591	7,969	147	513,106	51,657	15,794
Iowa	329,829	325,245	9,683	6,459	1,904	1,962	140	402,381	69,160	4,288
Kansas	247,504	240,657	6,132	4,189	7,631	7,918	1,125	319,059	37,583	13,585
Kentucky	338,642	333,033	1,072	831	40,544	41,432	105	390,822	8,284	58,387
Louisiana	157,754	157,498	2 890	2,759	123,732	130,848	385	178,307	15,159	144,877
Maine	89,405	88,410	8,472	8,268	163	192	287	117,376	33,338	611
Maryland	151,510	151,792	5,822	6,085	35,506	37,724	47	192,910	28,824	49,639
Massachusetts	368,029	370,466	64,481	68,831	4,190	4,607	420	416,445	331,809	12,070
Michigan	371,587	366,543	28,228	24,077	1,962	2,032	2,458	434,678	175,939	6,112
Minnesota	305,281	301,962	20,658	16,391	576	613	3,294	314,770	171,816	4,527
Mississippi	136,673	134,126	671	516	183,085	189,246	488	149,994	2,890	192,861
Missouri	466 983	467,113	9,538	8 545	20,255	21,427	137	615,679	63,626	41,861
Montana	42,038	40,432	4,761	2,621	150	150	3,619	74,243	44,568	4,421
Nebraska	181,456	177,961	6,548	5,023	736	776	1,368	214,283	49,349	3,865
Nevada	6,667	6,430	1,005	275	22	30	1,703	17,845	9,291	2,247
New Hampshire	48,276	47,947	7,944	7,315	64	74	14	58,878	31,291	188
New Jersey	298,134	299,534	42,902	45,967	10,368	11,464	156	345,257	228,193	24,063
New Mexico	47,637	46,641	1,991	1,435	170	193	7,336	59,478	9,109	4,510
New York	1,001,809	1,015,318	195,225	212,565	12,420	14,772	2,319	1,213,383	897,977	45,001
North Carolina	261,319	256,669	411	304	129,377	134,648	2,855	273,145	2,106	116,941
North Dakota	81,308	78,366	11,896	9,298	52	51	2,365	89,009	55,217	1,402
Ohio	613,035	610,015	34,329	28,499	13,426	14 404	101	844,646	202,580	29,702
Oklahoma	247,641	237,974	1,902	1,466	24,186	24,532	28,622	301,465	13,455	43,013
Oregon	83,371	80,755	5,360	3,054	96	102	2,448	141,300	42,372	6,881
Pennsylvania	980,103	979,737	102,138	85,076	21,403	24,767	1,079	1,159,586	574,707	54,326
Rhode Island	60,005	58,892	13,445	13,394	1,065	1,211	89	66,897	55,743	2,573
South Carolina	117,269	114,887	338	217	161,928	169,501	129	130,705	1,976	144,107
South Dakota	86,799	82,727	4,716	3,596	91	93	5,957	105,509	31,326	3,800
Tennessee	290,161	283,096	962	778	80,822	82,575	84	324,287	5,026	93,775
Texas	540,805	529,015	21,074	19,629	123,976	128,892	322	598,205	68,308	138,467
Utah	57,528	56,907	2,979	2,390	90	106	1,106	62,113	19,277	3,059
Vermont	44,488	43,249	3,697	3,010	140	111	6	57,314	15,467	904
Virginia	228,361	223,649	1,695	1,318	119,254	123,159	213	263,362	9,460	125,906
Washington	136,139	131,199	12,163	8,442	452	454	4,629	222,555	102,786	15,531
West Virginia	188,028	181,695	6,055	2,532	9,695	8,786	27	223,251	30,582	21,215
Wisconsin	348,315	345,319	19,367	15,288	285	343	3,627	361,240	133,926	2,756
Wyoming	17,033	15,412	1,713	763	156	130	564	36,493	14,963	3,198
Total	11,393,940	11,284,885	801,208	740,835	1,670,979	1,751,178	107,574	13,880,182	4,471,688	2,121,814

POPULATION—NATIVE AND FOREIGN PERCENTAGES.

State.	Native.			Foreign-Born.			State.	Native.			Foreign-Born.		
	1890	1900	1910	1890.	1900	1910		1890	1900	1910	1890.	1900	1910.
Alabama	99.0	99 2	99 1	1 0	0.8	0 9	Nevada	68 9	76 2	75.9	31 1	23 8	24.1
Arizona	78 7	80 3	76 1	21 3	19 7	23 9	N. Hampshire	80 8	78 6	77.5	19 2	21.4	22.5
Arkansas	98 7	98 9	98 9	.1 3	1 1	1 1	New Jersey	77 2	77 1	74.0	22.8	22.9	26 0
California	69 8	75.3	75 3	30.2	24 7	24 7	New Mexico	93 0	93.0	92 9	7.0	7 0	7 1
Colorado	79 7	83.1	83 8	20 6	16 9	16 2	New York	73.8	73 9	69.8	26 2	26.1	30.2
Connecticut	75 4	73.8	70 4	24.6	26 2	29.6	N. Carolina	99 8	99.8	99.7	.2	.2	3
Delaware	92 2	92 5	91 4	7 8	7 5	8 6	N. Dakota	57 3	64 6	72.9	42.7	35.4	27 1
Dist. of Col	91.9	92.8	92 5	8 1	7 2	7.5	Ohio	87 5	89.0	87.4	12.5	11.0	12.6
Florida	94 1	95.5	94 6	5 9	4 5	5.4	Oklahoma	98.9	97.4	97.6	1.1	2.6	2.4
Georgia	99 3	99.4	99.4	7	.6	.6	Oregon	82 0	84.1	83.2	18.0	15.9	16.8
Idaho	80 3	84.8	86 9	19 7	15.2	13 1	Pennsylvania	83.9	84.4	81.2	16.1	15.6	18 8
Illinois	78 0	79.9	78 6	22 0	20 1	21.4	Rhode Island	69.2	68.6	67.0	30.8	31.4	33.0
Indiana	93.3	94.4	94 1	6.7	5.6	5.9	S. Carolina	99 5	99 6	99 6	.5	.4	.4
Iowa	83.1	86 3	87 7	16 9	13 7	12.3	S. Dakota	73.9	78.0	82.7	26.1	22.0	17.3
Kansas	89 6	91.4	92.0	10 4	8 6	8 0	Tennessee	98.9	99.1	99 1	1.1	.9	.9
Kentucky	96.8	97.7	98 2	3.2	2 3	1.8	Texas	93 2	94 1	93.8	6.8	5.9	6 2
Louisiana	95.6	96.2	96 8	4 4	3 8	3.2	Utah	74.8	80.6	82.4	25.2	19.4	17 6
Maine	88.1	86 6	85 1	11 9	13.4	14 9	Vermont	86.7	87.0	86 0	13.3	13.0	14 0
Maryland	91 0	92.1	91 9	9.0	7.9	8 1	Virginia	98.9	99.0	98.7	1.1	1.0	1.3
Massachusetts	70.6	69.8	68.5	29.4	30 2	31 5	Washington	74 8	78.5	77.6	25.2	21.5	22.4
Michigan	74 0	77.6	78 7	26.0	22.4	21 3	West Virginia	97.5	97.7	95.3	2 5	2.3	4.7
Minnesota	64 3	71.1	73 8	35.7	28.9	26 2	Wisconsin	69 3	75 1	78.0	30.7	24.9	22.0
Mississippi	99.4	99.5	99.5	.6	.5	.5	Wyoming	76.2	81.2	80.1	23 8	18.8	19.9
Missouri	91.2	93.0	93.0	8 8	7 0	7.0							
Montana	69.8	72.4	74 8	30 2	27.6	25.2	Total	85.3	86 4	85.3	14 7	13.6	14.7
Nebraska	80.9	83.4	85 2	19.1	16.6	14.8							

POPULATION, NATIVE AND FOREIGN, 1900–1910.

State.	Native.		Foreign Born.		State	Native.		Foreign Born.	
	1900	1910.	1900	1910.		1900	1910.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	1,814,105	2,118 807	14,592	19,286	Nevada	32,242	62,184	10,093	19,691
Arizona	98,698	155 589	24,233	48 765	New Hampshire	323,481	333,905	88,107	96,667
Arkansas	1,297,275	1,557 403	14,289	17,046	New Jersey	1,451,785	1,876,379	431,884	660,788
California	1,117,813	1,791,117	367,240	586,432	New Mexico	181,685	304,155	13,625	23,146
Colorado	448,545	669 437	91,155	129,587	New York	5,368,469	6,365,603	1,900,425	2,748,011
Connecticut	670,210	785,182	238,210	329,574	North Carolina	1,889 318	2,200,195	4,492	6,092
Delaware	170,925	184,830	13,810	17,492	North Dakota	206,055	420,402	113,091	156,654
Dist. of Col	258,599	306,167	20,119	24,902	Ohio	3,698,811	4,168,747	458,734	598,374
Florida	504,710	711,986	28,832	40,633	Oklahoma	769,853	1,616,713	20,538	40,442
Georgia	2,203,928	2,593,644	12,403	15,477	Oregon	347,788	559,629	65,748	113,136
Idaho	137,168	283,016	24,604	42,578	Pennsylvania	5,316,865	6,222,737	985,250	1,442,374
Illinois	3,854,803	4,433,277	966,747	1,205,314	Rhode Island	294,037	363,469	134,519	179,141
Indiana	2,374,341	2,541,213	142,121	159,663	South Carolina	1,334,788	1,509,221	5,528	6,179
Iowa	1,925,933	1,951,006	305,920	273,765	South Dakota	313,062	483,098	88,508	100,790
Kansas	1,343,810	1,555,499	126,685	135,450	Tennessee	2,002,870	2,166,182	17,746	18,607
Kentucky	2,096,925	2,249,743	50,249	40,162	Texas	2,369,353	3,654,604	179,357	241,938
Louisiana	1,328,722	1,603,622	52,903	52,766	Utah	222,972	307,529	53,777	65,822
Maine	601,136	631,809	93 330	110,562	Vermont	298,894	306,035	44,747	49,921
Maryland	1,094,110	1,190,402	93,934	104,944	Virginia	1,834,723	2,034,555	19,461	27,057
Massachusetts	1,959,022	2,307,171	846,324	1,059,245	Washington	406,739	885,749	111,364	256,241
Michigan	1,879,329	2,212,623	541,653	597,550	West Virginia	936,349	1,163,901	22,451	57,218
Minnesota	1,246,076	1,532,113	505,318	543,595	Wisconsin	1,553,071	1,820,995	515,971	512,865
Mississippi	1,543,289	1,787,344	7,981	9,770	Wyoming	75,116	116,945	17,415	29,020
Missouri	2,890,286	3,063,556	216,379	229,779					
Montana	176,262	281,340	67,067	94,713	Total	65,653,299	78,456,380	10,341,276	13,515,886
Nebraska	888,953	1,015,552	177,347	176,662					

WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN STOCK, 1900 AND 1910.

Country of Origin.	Total.		Per Cent. Tot'l		Foreign-Born White, 1910.	Native White, 1910.	
	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.		Both Parents Foreign Born.	One Parent Foreign Born.
Austria	895,500	2,001.559	3.5	6.2	1,174,924	709,070	117,565
Canada (French)	830,335	932,238	3.2	2 9	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada (other)	1,637,603	1,822,377	6.3	5.7	810,987	307,291	704,099
Denmark	310,127	400,064	1.2	1.2	181,621	147,648	70,795
England	2,173,741	2,322.442	8.4	7.2	876,455	592,285	853,702
France	268,292	292,389	1.0	.9	117,236	78,937	96,216
Germany	8,111,453	8,282,618	31.4	25.7	2,501,181	3,911,847	1,869,590
Hungary	218,447	700,227	.8	2.2	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	4,826,904	4,504,360	18.7	14.0	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,628
Italy	727,844	2,098,360	2.8	6.5	1,343,070	695,187	60,103
Norway	783,758	979,099	3.1	3.0	403,858	410,951	164,290
Russia	955,918	2,541,649	3.7	7.9	1,602,752	873,055	65,842
Scotland	594,297	659,663	2.3	2.0	261,034	175,391	223,238
Sweden	1,082,388	1,364,215	4.2	4.2	665,183	546,788	152,244
Switzerland	257,426	301,650	1 0	.9	124,834	90,669	86,147
Wales	253,045	248,947	1 0	.8	82,479	84,934	81,534
All other countries	871,604	1,614,433	3.4	5.0	967,093	451,554	195,786
Of mixed for'n parentage	1,056,152	1,177,092	4.1	3.7	....	1,177,092	.....
Total	25,859,834	32,243,382	100.0	100.0	13.345.545	12.916,311	5.981.526

POPULATION 1910, BY MOTHER TONGUE.

Linguistic Group and Mother Tongue.	Foreign-Born White.	Both Parents Foreign Born.	One Parent Foreign, One Native.	Total Foreign White Stock.	Linguistic Group and Mother Tongue.	Foreign-Born White.	Both Parents Foreign Born.	One Parent Foreign, One Native.	Total Foreign White Stock.
English, Celtic*.	3,363,792	3,813,444	2.850,184	10,037,420	Serbian	23,403	3,040	309	26,752
Germanic:					Montenegrin	3,886	70	5	3,961
German	2,759,032	4,147,771	1,910,468	8,817,271	Bulgarian	18,341	841	198	19,380
Dutch, Frisian	126,045	138,297	60,588	324,930	Slav., not spec'd	21,012	13,513	670	35,195
Flemish	25,780	14,443	4,583	44,806	Lithu'n, Lettish	140,963	66,905	3,367	211,235
Scandinavian:					Unclassified:				
Swedish	683,218	609,689	152,962	1,445,869	Yiddish, Hebrew	1,051,767	596,921	28,074	1,676,762
Norwegian	402,587	443,391	163,876	1,009,854	Magyar	229,094	85,240	6,559	320,893
Danish	186,345	188,515	71,613	446,473	Finnish	120,086	75,362	5,240	200,688
Latin and Greek:					Armenian	23,938	5,643	440	30,021
Italian	1,365,110	723,739	62,573	2,151,422	Syrian, Arabic	32,868	13,031	828	46,727
French	528,842	503,943	324,384	1,357,169	Turkish	4,709	608	124	5,441
Spanish	258,131	124,057	66,010	448,198	Albanian	2,312	45	9	2,366
Portuguese	72,649	54,609	14,010	141,268	All other	646	103	41	790
Roumanian	42,277	8,263	584	51,124	Unknown	116,272	106,579	90,193	313,044
Greek	118,379	8,971	3,029	130,379					
Slavic & Lettic:					All moth.tong's	13,345,545	12,916,311	5,981,526	32,243,382
Polish	943,781	690,067	73,792	1,707,640					
Bohem., Moravn	228,738	245,482	65,172	539,392	English, Celtic	3,363,792	3,813,444	2,860,184	10,037,420
Slovak	166,474	113,486	4,484	284,444	Germanic	2,910,857	4,300,511	1,975,639	9,187,007
Russian	67,926	34,263	2,948	95,137	Scandinavian	1,272,150	1,241,595	388,451	2,902,196
Ruthenian	25,131	9,990	238	35,359	Latin, Greek	2,385,388	1,423,582	470,590	4,279,560
Slovenian	123,631	56,647	3,153	183,431	Slavic, Lettic	1,831,666	1,253,647	155,154	3,240,467
Serbo-Croat'n—					Unclassified	1,465,420	776,953	41,315	2,283,688
Croatian	74,036	18,333	667	93,036	Unknown	116,272	106,579	90,193	313,044
Dalmatian	4,344	1,010	151	5,505					

POPULATION OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, 1910.

Country of Origin and Mother Tongue.	Foreign-born White.	Total Foreign White Stock.
England—		
English, Celtic	855,471	2,450,744
All other	20,984	26,081
Scotland—		
English, Celtic	260,043	744,226
All other	991	1,399
Wales—		
English, Celtic	82,393	266,876
All other	86	186
Ireland—		
English, Celtic	1,351,479	4,654,633
All other	676	1,352
Germany—		
German	2,260,256	7,725,598
Polish	190,096	513,446
All other	50,829	191,422
Norway—		
Norwegian	401,286	1,007,170
All other	2,572	4,875
Sweden—		
Swedish	662,391	1,409,228
All other	2,792	5,717
Denmark—		
Danish	179,705	431,540
All other	1,916	4,109
Netherlands—		
Dutch, Frisian	114,624	291,768
All other	5,429	14,078
Belgium—		
Flemish	25,239	43,588
French	16,238	33,187
Dutch, Frisian	2,765	5,952
German	1,436	2,929
All other	3,719	7,977
Luxemburg—		
German	2,831	6,579
French	151	261
All other	86	301
France—		
French	110,024	320,040
German	4,047	10,406
All other	3,165	4,221
Switzerland—		
German	103,652	263,079
French	11,170	25,803
Italian	7,835	14,923
All other	2,177	7,920
Portugal—		
Portuguese	57,425	112,377
All other	198	500
Spain—		
Spanish	21,657	35,070
All other	320	611
Russia—		
Yid'sh, Hebrew	838,193	1,317,157
Polish	418,370	655,733
Lithu'n, Let'ish	137,046	204,070
German	121,638	245,155
Russian	40,542	65,612
Finnish	5,865	8,861
Ruthenian	3,402	4,798
All other	37,696	66,149
Italy—		
Italian	1,341,626	2,110,733
All other	1,444	2,228
Finland—		
Finnish	111,985	185,532
Swedish	16,920	26,843
All other	764	1,337
Austria—		
Polish	329,418	494,629
Bohemian and Moravian	219,214	515,183
German	157,917	275,002
Yid'sh, Hebrew	124,588	197,153
Slovenian	117,740	174,943
Croatian	64,295	81,094
Slovak	55,766	110,829
Ruthenian	17,169	23,793
Russian	13,781	23,622
Serbian	11,618	13,304
Italian	10,774	17,182
All other	52,644	95,126
Hungary—		
Magyar	227,742	318,596
Slovak	107,954	168,636
German	73,338	99,412
Yid'sh, Hebrew	19,896	32,539
Roumanian	15,679	16,613
Croatian	9,034	11,140
Slovenian	5,510	7,919
Serbian	5,018	5,613
All other	31,429	46,686
Roumania—		
Yid'sh, Hebrew	41,342	56,524
Roumanian	22,032	29,307
All other	2,546	3,481
Bulgaria—		
Bulgarian	10,909	11,235
All other	544	664
Serbia—		
Serbian	4,321	5,122
All other	314	372
Montenegro—		
Montenegrin	3,724	3,795
Serbian	1,322	1,359
All other	317	329
Greece—		
Greek	100,799	110,453
All other	465	708
Turkey in Europe—Greek	12,337	12,714
Bulgarian	5,807	5,852
Syrian, Arabic	3,582	5,057
Turkish	2,247	2,497
Albanian	1,945	1,955
Serbian	808	856
Yid'sh, Hebrew	782	995
Armenian	572	738
All other	4,141	4,895
Not specified—		
English, Celtic	293	666
All other	2,560	7,236
Turkey in Asia—		
Syrian, Arabic	28,057	39,809
Armenian	21,893	27,382
Greek	2,248	2,459
Turkish	2,193	2,510
All other	5,311	6,997
China—		
English, Celtic	231	401
All other	102	162
Japan—		
English, Celtic	116	168
All other	82	104
India—		
English, Celtic	1,768	3,189
All other	310	759
Not specified—		
Syrian, Arabic	513	766
All other	1,490	2,095
Canada—		
English, Celtic	781,133	1,802,288
French	385,083	952,456
All other	29,854	68,192
Newf'undland—		
English, Celtic	4,690	8,306
All other	386	745
Cuba—		
Spanish	12,505	22,663
All other	364	1,038
Oth. W. Indies—		
English, Celtic	7,533	13,656
All other	2,767	5,693
Mexico—		
Spanish	218,411	380,434
All other	1,391	2,213
C. America—		
Spanish	966	1,215
English, Celtic	173	300
All other	368	513
S. America—		
Spanish	2,443	4,178
Italian	1,653	1,740
English, Celtic	847	1,740
German	568	887
All other	2,051	3,475
Africa—		
English, Celtic	1,219	2,148
German	277	428
Syrian, Arabic	267	425
All other	1,755	2,490
Australia—		
English, Celtic	8,620	15,258
All other	318	730
Atlantic Isl's—		
Portuguese	14,316	27,183
All other	1,479	3,042
Pacific Islands—		
English, Celtic	1,677	2,744
All other	667	1,209
Country not specified—		
English, Celtic	374	706
All other	2,313	4,450
Born at sea—		
English, Celtic	1,927	4,098
All other	4,958	13,915
Grand total	13,345,545	32,243,382

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MANILA 1914.

Nationality.	Male.	Female	Total.
Americans	3,584	1,890	5,474
Filipinos	125,730	111,210	236,940
Spaniards	2,414	1,992	4,406
Other Europeans	1,027	479	1,506
Chinese	15,235	1,422	16,657
All others	1,407	553	1,960
Total	149,397	117,546	266,943

FOREIGN WHITES IN PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

(Government Analysis of 1910 Census Data.)

Country of Origin.	Albany, N. Y.		Baltimore, Md.		Boston, Mass.		Buffalo, N. Y.		Chicago, Ill.		Cincinnati, Ohio.		Cleveland, Ohio.		Detroit, Mich.	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	18,165	36,533	77,043	134,870	240,722	257,104	118,444	183,673	781,217	912,761	56,792	132,190	195,703	223,908	156,565	188,255
Northwestern Europe:																
England	1,282	2,578	2,690	5,141	13,601	12,524	7,066	8,712	27,890	35,164	1,872	4,561	11,415	14,859	9,032	9,760
Scotland	356	740	518	1,293	5,062	4,145	1,978	2,140	10,303	12,537	458	947	2,879	3,227	3,320	3,243
Wales	42	92	99	234	315	306	217	345	1,818	2,868	177	514	1,297	2,144	170	257
Ireland	4,545	13,571	6,806	20,659	60,038	111,593	9,423	23,470	65,963	138,858	6,223	18,894	11,316	24,771	5,584	13,771
Germany	4,620	12,186	26,021	70,516	8,700	14,331	43,811	98,158	182,281	319,551	28,425	88,945	41,406	78,602	44,674	89,554
Norway	31	13	199	172	1,914	824	253	191	24,186	23,049	37	27	512	311	225	186
Sweden	96	46	237	219	7,122	4,134	1,021	908	63,035	53,705	114	82	1,657	1,294	601	509
Denmark	61	41	132	123	1,031	546	200	181	11,484	9,288	79	89	448	387	411	435
Netherlands	281	435	106	178	486	397	314	517	9,632	10,824	322	654	1,076	1,340	584	754
Belgium	7	11	28	20	682	193	37	72	2,665	1,266	24	28	90	56	2,237	1,244
Luxemburg	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	612	494	1	....	5	11	5	4
France	120	193	355	779	1,073	865	682	1,924	3,030	4,108	665	1,732	493	1,022	637	1,628
Switzerland	93	94	228	258	415	291	639	953	3,493	3,699	696	939	1,373	1,852	595	787
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	....	1	15	32	1,225	1,192	12	42	50	56	8	5	3	6	5	2
Spain	13	13	47	64	268	104	24	23	237	166	20	15	28	15	17	9
Italy	2,205	1,073	5,043	3,430	31,380	18,373	11,399	7,724	45,169	29,774	2,245	1,679	10,836	6,153	5,724	2,368
Russia	2,445	1,681	24,798	17,898	41,891	22,347	11,349	5,673	121,786	62,971	4,999	3,177	25,477	13,844	18,644	8,428
Finland	15	14	36	6	455	189	58	21	1,191	378	10	3	499	198	59	23
Austria	586	366	6,538	6,778	2,413	1,329	9,284	5,647	132,059	95,899	1,638	1,076	42,059	35,329	14,160	6,663
Hungary	67	34	1,358	431	426	308	2,442	599	28,938	9,052	6,344	1,008	31,503	14,296	5,935	1,022
Roumania	44	10	216	73	373	120	106	29	3,344	978	454	150	761	196	313	115
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	6	....	13	1	36	....	10	6	515	38	184	34	46	13	65	6
Greece	83	6	347	120	1,497	171	220	25	6,564	890	180	39	275	43	584	36
Turkey in Europe	33	8	24	4	623	130	97	16	711	47	280	4	251	18	125	26
Europe not specified	7	1	66	102	16	11	7	26	35	88	4	26	7	22	9	5
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	113	63	49	12	2,088	621	207	89	1,175	311	245	53	497	115	561	153
All other countries	5	7	16	25	82	34	19	6	402	68	6	11	50	22	35	19
America (a):																
Canada—French	286	550	45	89	3,098	2,899	566	766	4,633	8,240	73	141	571	876	4,166	5,388
Canada—Other	665	738	725	691	47,097	36,309	16,713	12,895	26,313	27,267	868	1,195	8,536	7,952	37,779	26,224
Newfoundland	8	4	20	15	463	413	35	8	112	49	3	2	22	11	33	14
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	10	6	100	109	265	131	35	29	189	144	20	21	46	41	26	31
Mexico	2	2	6	5	22	7	20	9	179	73	15	24	14	14	25	14
Central and South America	6	2	46	26	146	47	38	8	298	76	13	8	74	13	49	17
All other	32	17	114	148	419	308	162	112	925	497	90	103	181	128	176	111
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	....	1,936	....	5,219	....	21,912	....	12,347	....	60,228	....	6,004	....	14,727	....	15,449

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910)—*Continued.*

Country of Origin.	Jersey City, N. J.		Los Angeles, Cal.		Milwaukee, Wis.		New Orleans, La.		Greater New York, N. Y.		(Manhattan Borough.)		(Bronx Borough.)		(Brooklyn Borough.)	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	77,697	109,101	60,584	74,756	111,456	182,530	27,686	74,244	1,927,703	1,820,141	1,104,019	818,208	148,935	185,146	571,356	663,583
Northwestern Europe:																
England	4,626	7,010	7,575	9,345	2,086	4,041	1,337	3,439	78,135	84,171	36,474	28,205	6,862	8,596	28,316	38,412
Scotland	1,667	2,324	1,589	2,311	647	1,171	257	751	23,115	24,921	10,635	8,699	2,407	2,734	7,921	10,605
Wales	139	227	414	741	231	576	20	67	1,778	2,274	903	911	191	254	544	910
Ireland	16,124	36,698	3,877	8,927	1,966	8,920	2,993	12,077	252,662	423,756	151,052	199,581	18,269	41,318	70,653	152,952
Germany	16,131	29,801	9,683	18,908	64,816	135,106	6,115	24,449	278,114	446,590	117,990	153,958	36,592	60,551	87,912	164,768
Norway	1,360	773	1,003	940	2,144	2,733	180	165	22,280	10,899	4,026	1,317	1,199	610	15,150	7,940
Sweden	1,280	1,005	3,414	2,736	787	813	160	285	34,950	20,328	13,215	4,745	3,177	2,475	16,490	11,488
Denmark	346	331	1,096	944	619	781	117	231	7,989	4,455	2,754	959	769	519	3,623	2,303
Netherlands	243	257	408	400	615	1,308	43	121	4,491	3,434	2,109	1,451	394	393	1,443	1,256
Belgium	173	86	213	132	86	106	91	91	2,259	713	1,389	245	176	103	503	263
Luxemburg	1	...	16	5	33	21	1	...	94	11	65	5	8	2	7	1
France	595	781	1,914	2,114	251	614	3,640	9,862	18,265	12,314	13,058	6,129	1,099	1,066	2,646	3,594
Switzerland	553	517	828	862	833	1,064	246	541	10,450	6,241	5,795	2,311	1,355	1,037	2,163	1,916
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	25	8	128	205	1	1	33	110	417	362	153	102	16	21	233	216
Spain	72	23	384	375	21	9	448	1,351	3,331	1,591	2,044	621	107	74	1,075	816
Italy	12,060	8,631	3,802	2,659	3,374	1,414	8,066	10,515	340,765	203,684	199,757	108,038	25,170	15,679	100,424	68,004
Russia	13,667	8,214	4,758	2,720	11,992	5,159	1,254	882	484,189	249,735	285,194	125,412	27,791	19,680	160,596	99,054
Finland	681	279	261	71	110	47	34	30	7,409	2,436	3,604	762	837	445	2,617	1,055
Austria	4,978	2,755	2,510	1,127	11,553	6,547	645	671	190,237	108,792	137,401	71,349	10,327	7,204	35,913	24,903
Hungary	1,054	604	819	317	5,571	899	90	111	76,625	35,959	58,907	24,277	6,256	3,524	8,947	7,061
Roumania	196	102	297	137	267	95	93	21	33,584	12,411	23,422	7,104	2,167	1,107	7,809	4,088
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	7	....	116	11	64	11	5	1	539	48	369	24	44	2	104	19
Greece	179	44	361	59	1,104	92	175	97	8,038	887	6,637	562	260	76	1,017	206
Turkey in Europe	38	6	120	29	147	46	46	7	3,605	376	3,090	255	151	26	402	87
Europe, not specified	3	3	16	9	15	25	46	136	229	153	163	81	7	16	56	52
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	103	49	385	170	78	32	192	80	6,160	1,348	4,085	608	180	68	1,781	624
All other countries	27	22	50	23	9	6	16	12	474	218	322	96	30	21	88	81
America (a):																
Canada—French	107	148	592	744	218	590	101	176	2,841	3,328	1,609	1,376	301	477	709	1,108
Canada—Other	998	1,172	7,657	6,917	1,650	2,335	374	568	23,228	19,853	11,421	7,289	2,096	2,050	8,086	8,598
Newfoundland	21	7	18	4	17	23	9	7	859	527	256	121	30	19	525	363
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	92	97	73	65	23	21	265	538	5,990	2,761	3,341	1,231	317	177	2,181	1,200
Mexico	11	9	5,611	3,306	11	5	275	321	404	157	279	102	19	6	90	40
Central and South America	41	15	166	96	25	13	210	65	2,116	593	1,237	285	131	41	640	222
All other	69	70	430	228	92	97	109	161	2,288	1,261	1,263	500	191	138	692	488
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)		7,033		7,119		7,801		6,305		133,552		59,497		14,637		48,890

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910)—*Continued.*

Country of Origin.	(Queens Borough.)		(Richmond Borough.)		Newark, N. J.		Phil'delphia, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		St. Louis, Mo.		S. Francisco, Cal.		Washington, D. C.	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	79,115	120,969	21,278	32,235	110,655	132,350	382,578	496,785	140,436	191,483	125,706	246,946	130.874	153,781	24,351	45,066
Northwestern Europe:																
England	4,579	6,477	1,904	2,481	6,697	9,429	36,530	48,940	9,525	14,545	5,221	10,812	9,815	10,640	2,634	5,061
Scotland	1,588	2,162	564	721	2,545	2,675	9,174	11,503	3,283	4,427	1,313	2,542	3,668	3.452	705	1,312
Wales	78	152	62	47	106	224	1,032	2,425	2,159	3,921	197	526	401	668	86	248
Ireland	8,671	20,224	4,017	9,683	11,225	24,912	83,187	165,351	18,872	42,431	14,268	40,214	23,151	43,633	5,343	13,963
Germany	30,252	58,722	5,368	8,591	22,177	43,844	61,467	123,925	29,438	70,862	47,765	138,639	24,137	35,264	5,179	13,119
Norway	529	360	1,376	672	190	104	1,142	679	116	87	204	258	3,769	1,416	149	169
Sweden	1,446	1,248	622	372	782	565	2,429	1,669	1,355	1,146	1,129	1,308	6,969	3,630	358	303
Denmark	634	498	209	176	360	284	1,119	871	110	89	441	575	3,118	1,700	174	149
Netherlands	182	265	63	69	202	262	347	491	109	146	422	716	500	333	64	109
Belgium	141	77	50	25	70	64	478	207	100	64	353	316	448	182	41	33
Luxemburg	14	3	.	.	. .	. .	10	3	5	2	6	1	15	4	2	. .
France	1,140	1,265	322	260	697	962	2,650	3,442	884	1,537	1,218	3,582	6,244	4,113	510	558
Switzerland	896	783	241	194	779	775	2,013	2,009	1,007	1,522	2,653	4,640	2,537	1,829	281	324
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	10	21	5	2	8	9	34	65	2	1	14	6	570	784	2	7
Spain	50	46	55	34	52	16	196	166	22	19	227	84	1,170	550	48	62
Italy	11,154	8,561	4,260	3,402	20,493	15,368	45,308	31,426	14,120	8,138	7,594	4,408	16,918	12,163	2,761	1,792
Russia	8,395	4,424	2,213	1,165	21,912	11,667	90,696	47,464	26,391	11,737	15,480	9,054	4,610	2,770	3,393	2,340
Finland	222	100	129	71	68	37	226	98	70	7	46	21	1,846	565	21	6
Austria	5.511	4.765	1,085	571	12,963	7.755	19,859	10,259	21,400	10,253	11,171	9,073	4,641	2,526	459	351
Hungary	1,716	798	799	299	6,029	2,978	12,495	4,397	6,576	2,667	8,758	2,061	1,247	564	155	95
Roumania	148	90	38	22	1,160	557	4,413	1,752	1,521	416	1,055	293	583	166	41	14
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	19	2	3	1	10	7	100	22	71	9	165	8	157	38	10	4
Greece	71	33	53	10	297	61	589	108	773	109	1,312	58	2,274	144	342	73
Turkey in Europe	35	4	17	4	48	10	525	86	79	13	838	11	402	41	41	7
Europe, not specified	1	1	2	3	7	17	33	82	7	17	40	96	53	58	11	18
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	97	43	17	5	127	39	973	326	452	172	730	260	320	99	139	84
All other countries	26	18	8	2	24	24	105	37	28	28	26	22	165	49	21	18
America (a):																
Canada—French	186	300	39	67	199	279	301	448	86	147	260	654	474	590	109	184
Canada—Other	1,048	1.272	577	644	1,112	1,156	3,648	3,560	1,597	1,528	2,218	3,090	5,687	5,993	1,014	1,388
Newfoundland	21	17	18	7	40	16	86	85	52	52	9	12	57	47	10	7
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	94	102	57	51	71	52	638	683	22	10	93	95	191	122	84	95
Mexico	10	9	6	. . . .	10	14	54	47	14	4	179	61	1,763	1,044	23	14
Central and South America	69	38	39	7	98	28	257	83	57	7	75	43	826	398	57	37
All other	82	95	60	40	97	77	464	402	133	104	226	238	2,068	1,195	84	96
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	. . . .	7,991		2,534	.	8,083	.	33,674	. . .	12,266	.	13,766	. .	17,011	. .	3.031

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

POPULATION OF CITIES, NEGRO AND FOREIGN.

City.	1900.				1910.			
	Native White of Native Parentage.	Native White of For'n or Mixed P'r'ntage	Foreign-born White.	Colored.	Native White of Native Parentage.	Native White of For'n or Mixed P'r'ntage	Foreign-born White.	Colored.
Albany, N. Y.	38,431	36,842	17,689	1,189	44,473	36,533	18,165	1,082
Atlanta, Ga.	47,146	4,486	2,458	35,782	91,987	6,464	4,410	51,978
Baltimore, Md	236,053	125,225	67,940	79,739	261,474	134,870	77,043	85,098
Boston, Mass	146,193	206,937	194,953	12,809	157,870	257,104	240,722	14,889
Bridgeport, Ct	21,885	25,693	22,197	1,221	27,156	37,314	36,180	1,404
Buffalo, N. Y.	90,860	155,716	104,010	1,801	119,692	183,673	118,444	1,906
Camden, N. J.	43,113	17,175	10,000	5,647	49,581	23,128	15,682	6,147
Charleston, S. C.	16,481	5,233	2,524	31,569	20,458	4,902	2,404	31,069
Chicago, Ill.	354,379	727,341	585,420	31,435	445,139	912,701	781,217	46,226
Cincinnati, O.	113,700	139,817	57,887	14,498	154,937	132,190	56,792	19,672
Cleveland, O.	87,740	163,570	124,354	6,104	132,314	223,908	195,703	8,738
Columbus, O.	75,036	30,007	12,292	8,225	116,846	35,578	16,285	12,802
Denver, Col.	66,810	37,837	24,962	4,250	106,945	61,185	38,941	6,310
Des Moines, Ia.	38,187	14,337	7,936	1,679	53,785	19,234	10,395	2,954
Detroit, Mich.	61,309	124,215	96,051	4,129	115,106	188,255	156,565	5,840
East St. Louis, Ill.	14,455	9,484	3,903	1,813	30,447	12,799	9,400	5,901
Fall River, Mass.	14,300	40,197	49,961	405	15,858	52,125	50,874	438
Fort Worth, Tex.	17,588	3,063	1,766	4,271	50,139	5,612	4,209	13,352
Hartford, Ct.	27,904	26,316	23,617	2,013	31,011	34,824	31,243	1,837
Hoboken, N. J.	10,924	26,966	21,310	164	13,463	29,030	27,668	163
Houston, Tex.	17,625	8,030	4,324	14,654	37,181	11,333	6,318	23,968
Indianapolis, Ind.	97,772	38,359	17,070	15,963	150,593	41,420	19,767	21,870
Jacksonville, Fla.	9,457	1,672	1,029	16,271	22,628	3,213	2,488	29,370
Jersey City, N. J.	57,197	87,152	58,161	3,923	74,861	109,101	77,697	6,120
Kansas City, Mo.	94,377	33,426	18,287	17,662	153,717	45,633	25,327	23,704
Lawrence, Mass.	10,467	23,428	28,519	145	11,699	32,553	41,319	321
Los Angeles, Cal.	54,060	26,105	17,917	4,397	169,967	74,756	60,584	13,891
Louisville, Ky	88,449	55,744	21,397	39,141	113,543	52,411	17,436	40,538
Lynn, Mass	30,452	19,742	17,470	849	33,180	27,994	27,344	818
Memphis, Tenn	36,556	10,755	5,069	49,940	59,985	12,138	6,467	52,515
Milwaukee, Wis.	48,598	146,885	88,948	884	78,823	182,530	111,456	1,048
Minneapolis, Minn.	61,269	78,861	60,983	1,605	96,186	116,548	85,938	2,736
Mobile, Ala.	13,562	5,806	2,034	17,067	20,944	5,585	2,208	22,784
Nashville, Tenn.	40,620	7,174	3,002	30,069	63,687	7,151	2,993	36,533
Newark, N. J.	71,552	96,506	71,050	6,962	94,737	132,350	110,655	9,727
New Bedford, Mass.	16,522	19,019	25,092	1,809	18,738	32,336	42,625	2,953
New Haven, Ct.	36,385	37,999	30,654	2,989	37,726	49,134	42,784	3,661
New Orleans, La.	103,186	76,191	29,569	78,158	147,473	74,244	27,686	89,672
New York, N. Y.	737,477	1,371,503	1,260,918	67,304	921,318	1,820,141	1,927,703	97,721
Manhattan	312,307	713,947	782,714	41,125	344,351	818,208	1,104,019	64,964
Bronx	50,233	86,432	61,258	2,584	92,569	185,146	148,935	4,330
Brooklyn	310,501	482,658	353,750	19,673	375,548	663,583	571,356	23,864
Queens	41,658	63,962	44,615	2,764	80,607	120,969	79,115	3,350
Richmond	22,778	24,504	18,581	1,158	28,243	32,235	24,278	1,213
Norfolk, Va.	21,865	2,846	1,606	20,307	34,471	4,318	3,564	25,099
Omaha, Neb.	42,752	32,828	23,429	3,546	52,917	39,595	27,068	4,516
Passaic, N. J.	5,155	9,279	12,879	464	7,536	18,209	28,467	561
Paterson, N. J.	23,897	41,296	38,666	1,312	28,392	50,179	45,398	1,631
Philadelphia, Pa.	521,911	414,093	293,669	64,024	584,008	496,785	382,578	85,637
Pittsburgh, Pa.	147,296	168,832	114,845	20,539	176,089	191,483	140,436	25,897
Portland, Ore.	38,170	24,710	17,734	9,812	104,163	51,009	43,780	8,262
Providence, R. I.	54,423	60,775	55,310	5,089	59,966	82,354	76,303	5,703
Reading, Pa.	62 543	9,949	5,922	547	74,714	11,750	8,812	795
Richmond, Va.	43,860	6,104	2,834	32,252	69,130	7,664	4,085	46,749
Rochester, N. Y.	52,478	68,798	40,718	614	74,525	83,687	58,993	944
St. Joseph, Mo	68,869	19,428	8,415	6,267	50,316	14,699	8,113	4,275
St. Louis, Mo.	189,249	239,170	110,966	35,853	269,836	246,946	125,706	44,541
St. Paul, Minn.	42,454	71,562	46,748	2,301	61,594	93,398	56,524	3,228
Salt Lake City, Utah	18,119	22,382	12,516	514	38,152	34,284	19,035	1,306
San Antonio, Tex.	21,094	15,363	9,265	7,599	44,629	23,765	17,407	10,813
San Francisco, Cal.	83,558	137,556	104,264	17,404	115,359	153,781	130,874	16,898
Savannah, Ga.	16,750	6,040	3,319	28,135	22,634	5,818	3,332	33,280
Seattle, Wash.	38,810	19,349	18,656	3,856	105,784	61,134	60,835	9,441
Spokane, Wash.	18,756	9,883	7,462	747	54,574	27,277	21,220	1,331
Springfield, Mass.	27,386	19,289	14,311	1,073	35,732	28,656	22,999	1,539
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,817	39,787	23,705	1,065	58,408	46,912	30,781	1,148
Tacoma, Wash.	15,116	11,196	10,158	1,244	36,481	23,877	21,463	1,922
Toledo, O.	52,222	50 128	27,729	1,743	75,147	59,383	32,037	1,930
Trenton, N. J.	32,109	22,311	16,729	2,158	38,679	29,209	26,310	2,617
Troy, N. Y.	20,161	25,714	14,352	424	32,224	28,491	15,432	666
Utica, N. Y.	19,852	22,816	13,469	246	25,869	26,882	21,308	360
Washington, D. C.	134,073	37,939	19,520	87,186	166,711	45,066	24,351	94,941
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	18,140	20,716	12,180	685	24,423	25,926	16,078	678
Wilmington, Del.	39,712	16,600	10,426	9,770	44,937	19,694	13,678	9,102
Worcester, Mass.	37,261	42,417	37,528	1,215	41,421	54,751	48,492	1,322
Yonkers, N. Y.	13,847	18,446	14,583	1,055	21,640	29,960	26,590	1,613
Youngstown, O.	13,353	18,415	12,192	925	25,595	26,654	24,860	1,957

In 1850 there were 3,200 slaves in the United States, of whom 1,467, or one out of more than 2,100, was freed by the owner during the year. In 1860 the number of slaves had grown to 3,953,696, of whom less than one per cent. were manumitted in that year. There were, in 1790, over 59,000 free colored persons, and 697,897 slaves. In 1850 the freedmen numbered 434,449; in 1860 they were 482,122.

POPULATION WHITE AND NEGRO, 1900-1910.

State and Race	1900.	1910
Ala.—White	1,001,152	1,228,832
Negro	827,307	908,282
All other	238	979
Total	1,828,697	2,138,093
Ariz.—White	92,903	171,468
Negro	1,848	2,009
All other	28,180	30,877
Total	122,931	204,354
Ark.—White	944,580	1,131,026
Negro	366,856	442,891
All other	128	532
Total	1,311,564	1,574,449
Cal.—White	1,402,727	2,259,672
Negro	11,045	21,645
All other	71,281	96,232
Total	1,485,053	2,377,549
Col.—White	529,046	783,415
Negro	8,570	11,453
All other	2,084	4,156
Total	539,700	799,024
Conn.—White	892,424	1,098,897
Negro	15,226	15,174
All other	770	685
Total	908,420	1,114,756
Del.—White	153,977	171,102
Negro	30,697	31,181
All other	61	39
Total	184,735	202,322
Dis. C.—White	191,532	236,128
Negro	86,702	94,446
All other	484	495
Total	278,718	331,069
Florida—White	297,333	443,634
Negro	230,730	308,669
All other	479	316
Total	528,542	752,619
Ga.—White	1,181,294	1,431,802
Negro	1,034,813	1,176,987
All other	224	332
Total	2,216,33	2,609,121
Idaho—White	154,495	319,221
Negro	293	651
All other	6,984	5,722
Total	161,772	325,594
Ill.—White	4,734,873	5,526,962
Negro	85,078	109,049
All other	1,599	2,580
Total	4,821,550	5,638,591
Ind.—White	2,438,502	2,639,961
Negro	57,505	60,320
All other	455	595
Total	2,516,462	2,700,876
Iowa—White	2,218,667	2,209,191
Negro	12,693	14,973
All other	493	607
Total	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas—White	1,416,319	1,634,352
Negro	52,003	54,030
All other	2,173	2,567
Total	1,470,495	1,690,949
Ky.—White	1,862,309	2,027,951
Negro	284,706	261,656
All other	159	298
Total	2,147,174	2,289,905
La.—White	729,612	941,086
Negro	650,604	713,874
All other	1,209	1,428
Total	1,381,625	1,656,388

State and Race	1900	1910.
Maine—White	692,226	739,995
Negro	1,319	1,363
All other	921	1,013
Total	694,466	742,371
Md.—White	952,424	1,062,639
Negro	235,064	232,250
All other	556	457
Total	1,188,044	1,295,346
Mass.—White	2,769,761	3,324,926
Negro	31,974	38,055
All other	3,603	3,435
Total	2,805,346	3,366,416
Mich.—White	2,398,563	2,785,247
Negro	15,816	17,115
All other	6,603	7,811
Total	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minn.—White	1,737,036	2,059,227
Negro	4,959	7,084
All other	9,399	9,397
Total	1,751,394	2,075,708
Miss.—White	641,200	786,111
Negro	907,630	1,009,487
All other	2,440	1,516
Total	1,551,270	1,797,114
Mo.—White	2,944,843	3,134,932
Negro	161,234	157,452
All other	588	951
Total	3,106,665	3,293,335
Mon.—White	226,283	360,530
Negro	1,523	1,834
All other	15,523	13,639
Total	243,329	376,053
Neb.—White	1,056,526	1,180,293
Negro	6,269	7,689
All other	3,505	4,232
Total	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nev.—White	35,405	74,276
Negro	134	513
All other	6,796	7,068
Total	42,335	81,875
N. H.—White	410,791	429,906
Negro	662	564
All other	135	102
Total	411,588	430,572
N. J.—White	1,812,317	2,445,894
Negro	69,844	89,760
All other	1,508	1,513
Total	1,883,669	2,537,167
N. M.—White	180,207	304,594
Negro	1,610	1,628
All other	13,493	21,079
Total	195,310	327,301
N. Y.—White	7,156,881	8,966,845
Negro	99,232	134,191
All other	12,781	12,578
Total	7,268,894	9,113,614
N. C.—White	1,263,603	1,500,511
Negro	624,469	697,843
All other	5,738	7,933
Total	1,893,810	2,206,287
N. Dk.—White	311,712	569,855
Negro	286	617
All other	7,148	6,584
Total	319,146	577,056
Ohio—White	4,060,204	4,654,897
Negro	96,901	111,452
All other	440	772
Total	4,157,545	4,767,121

State and Race	1900.	1910.
Okla.—White	670,204	1,444,531
Negro	55,684	137,612
All other	64,503	75,012
Total	790,391	1,657,155
Ore.—White	394,582	655,090
Negro	1,105	1,492
All other	17,849	16,183
Total	413,536	672,765
Penn.—White	6,141,664	7,467,713
Negro	156,845	193,919
All other	3,606	3,479
Total	6,302,115	7,665,111
R. I.—White	419,050	532,492
Negro	9,092	9,529
All other	414	589
Total	428,556	542,610
S. C.—White	557,807	679,161
Negro	782,321	835,843
All other	188	396
Total	1,340,316	1,515,400
S. Dak.—White	380,714	563,771
Negro	465	817
All other	20,391	19,300
Total	401,570	583,888
Tenn.—White	1,540,186	1,711,432
Negro	480,243	473,088
All other	187	269
Total	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas—White	2,426,669	3,204,848
Negro	620,722	690,049
All other	1,319	1,645
Total	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah—White	272,465	366,583
Negro	672	1,144
All other	3,612	5,624
Total	276,749	373,351
Vt.—White	342,771	354,298
Negro	826	1,621
All other	44	37
Total	343,641	355,956
Va.—White	1,192,855	1,389,809
Negro	660,722	671,096
All other	607	707
Total	1,854,184	2,061,612
Wash.—White	496,304	1,109,111
Negro	2,514	6,058
All other	19,285	26,821
Total	518,103	1,141,990
W. Va.—White	915,233	1,156,817
Negro	43,499	64,173
All other	68	129
Total	958,800	1,221,119
Wis.—White	2,057,911	2,320,555
Negro	2,542	2,900
All other	8,589	10,405
Total	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyo.—White	89,051	140,318
Negro	940	2,235
All other	2,540	3,412
Total	92,531	145,965
Total United States:		
White	66,809,196	81,731,957
Negro	8,833,994	9,827,763
All other	351,385	412,546
Grand Total	75,994,575	91,972,266

ILLITERATES, 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, IN 1910.

STATE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native White. Native Parentage.	Native White. Foreign or Mxd. Parentage.	Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	Illiterate Males of Voting Age.
Alabama	173,726	178,984	352,710	84,204	564	2,063	265,628	124,494
Arizona	18,183	14,770	32,953	1,414	2,362	13,758	122	14,463
Arkansas	71,243	71,711	142,954	54,221	804	1,466	86,398	53,440
California	47,574	27,328	74,902	4,323	3,186	50,292	1,329	42,787
Colorado	12,680	11,100	23,780	7,445	688	13,897	856	11,343
Connecticut	25,785	27,880	53,665	1,707	1,876	49,202	792	23,562
Delaware	7,022	6,218	13,240	3,362	163	3,359	6,345	6,272
Dist. of Columbia	5,410	8,402	13,812	797	163	1,944	10,814	5,082
Florida	39,482	38,334	77,816	14,331	540	3,390	59,503	29,886
Georgia	196,026	193,749	389,775	79,875	328	875	308,639	141,541
Idaho	3,831	1,622	5,453	525	182	2,742	37	3,416
Illinois	86,729	81,565	168,294	32,836	7,650	117,751	9,713	79,433
Indiana	35,956	30,257	66,213	36,829	4,126	18,200	6,959	33,583
Iowa	15,633	14,256	29,889	8,391	3,150	16,894	1,272	14,204
Kansas	16,122	12,846	28,968	7,673	1,799	13,787	5,341	14,716
Kentucky	109,877	98,207	208,084	145,156	1,641	3,300	57,900	87,516
Louisiana	171,423	180,756	352,179	82,100	3,259	12,085	254,148	118,716
Maine	15,006	9,548	24,554	5,776	4,048	14,394	93	13,070
Maryland	36,555	36,841	73,397	17,464	1,488	12,047	42,289	31,238
Massachusetts	67,647	73,894	141,541	3,428	5,735	129,412	2,584	61,909
Michigan	41,617	33,183	74,800	9,561	8,285	54,113	826	38,703
Minnesota	25,819	23,517	49,336	1,536	4,302	40,627	215	23,603
Mississippi	145,702	144,533	290,235	28,344	355	1,364	259,438	107,843
Missouri	58,106	53,010	111,116	60,070	5,172	22,631	23,062	51,284
Montana	9,895	4,562	14,457	403	333	8,445	114	8,812
Nebraska	9,489	8,520	18,009	2,787	1,491	12,264	482	8,545
Nevada	2,829	1,873	4,702	103	84	1,344	26	2,399
New Hampshire	9,210	7,176	16,386	1,462	1,377	13,485	51	8,413
New Jersey	57,047	56,455	113,502	8,562	3,691	93,551	7,405	51,086
New Mexico	20,965	27,732	48,697	28,689	1,649	6,580	191	16,634
New York	187,107	218,913	406,020	21,292	15,026	362,025	5,768	170,030
North Carolina	142,108	149,389	291,497	131,992	197	477	156,303	107,563
North Dakota	6,645	6,425	13,070	349	1,064	9,474	26	5,467
Ohio	68,385	56,389	124,774	39,807	7,503	66,887	10,460	62,998
Oklahoma	35,876	31,691	67,567	32,605	964	3,828	17,858	28,707
Oregon	7,214	3,290	10,504	1,437	404	6,120	46	6,460
Pennsylvania	198,334	155,956	354,290	46,054	13,626	279,668	14,638	179,982
Rhode Island	16,192	17,662	33,854	944	2,309	29,781	752	14,456
South Carolina	133,126	143,854	276,980	50,112	133	399	226,242	90,707
South Dakota	6,216	6,534	12,750	556	683	4,896	38	5,550
Tennessee	112,986	108,085	221,071	120,384	582	1,488	98,541	86,677
Texas	145,812	137,092	282,904	60,881	29,710	67,295	124,618	109,328
Utah	3,990	2,831	6,821	465	367	3,636	49	3,477
Vermont	6,486	4,320	10,806	2,234	2,261	6,239	69	6,039
Virginia	121,329	111,582	232,911	81,105	352	2,368	148,950	92,917
Washington	11,724	6,692	18,416	1,281	555	11,233	239	10,580
West Virginia	42,511	32,355	74,866	50,580	827	13,075	10,347	35,040
Wisconsin	29,450	28,319	57,769	3,223	8,245	43,662	113	27,038
Wyoming	2,869	1,005	3,874	209	89	2,548	102	2,594
Total	2,814,950	2,701,213	5,516,163	1,378,884	155,388	1,650,361	2,227,731	2,273,603

POPULATION URBAN AND RURAL, 1900-1910.

STATE.	1900 Urban.	1900 Rural.	1910 Urban	1910 Rural.	STATE.	1900 Urban.	1900 Rural.	1910 Urban.	1910 Rural.
Alabama	216,714	1,611,983	370,431	1,767,662	Nevada	7,195	35,140	13,367	68,508
Arizona	19,495	103,436	63,260	141,094	New Hampshire	226,269	185,319	255,099	175,473
Arkansas	111,733	1,199,831	202,681	1,371,768	New Jersey	1,329,162	554,507	1,907,210	629,957
California	777,699	707,354	1,469,739	907,810	New Mexico	27,381	167,929	46,571	280,730
Colorado	260,651	279,049	404,840	394,184	New York	5,298,111	1,970,783	7,185,494	1,928,120
Connecticut	792,596	115,825	999,839	114,917	North Carolina	186,790	1,707,020	318,474	1,887,813
Delaware	85,717	99,018	97,085	105,237	North Dakota	23,413	295,733	63,236	513,820
Dist. of Col.	278,718	.....	331,069	.....	Ohio	1,998,382	2,159,163	2,665,143	2,101,978
Florida	107,031	421,511	219,080	533,539	Oklahoma	58,417	731,974	320,155	1,337,000
Georgia	346,382	1,869,949	538,650	2,070,471	Oregon	133,180	280,356	307,080	365,705
Idaho	10,003	151,769	69,898	255,696	Pennsylvania	3,448,610	2,853,505	4,620,669	3,034,442
Illinois	2,616,368	2,205,192	3,476,929	2,161,662	Rhode Island	407,647	20,909	524,654	17,956
Indiana	862,689	1,653,773	1,143,835	1,557,041	South Carolina	171,256	1,169,060	224,832	1,290,568
Iowa	672,386	1,659,467	680,054	1,544,717	South Dakota	40,936	360,634	76,673	507,215
Kansas	330,903	1,139,592	493,790	1,197,159	Tennessee	326,639	1,693,977	441,045	1,743 744
Kentucky	467,668	1,679,506	555,442	1,734,463	Texas	520,759	2,527,951	938,104	2,958,438
Louisiana	366,288	1,015,337	496,516	1,159,872	Utah	105,427	171,322	172,934	200,417
Maine	337,390	357,076	381,443	360,928	Vermont	139,180	204,461	168,943	187,013
Maryland	591,206	596,838	658,192	637,154	Virginia	340,067	1,514,117	476,539	1,585,083
Massachusetts	2,567,098	238,248	3,125,367	241,049	Washington	211,477	306,626	605,530	536,460
Michigan	952,323	1,468,659	1,327,044	1,483,129	West Virginia	125,465	833,335	228,242	992,877
Minnesota	698,100	1,153,294	850,294	1,225,414	Wisconsin	790,213	1,278,829	1,004,320	1,329,540
Mississippi	120,035	1,431,235	207,311	1,589,803	Wyoming	26,657	65,874	43,221	102,744
Missouri	1,128,104	1,978,561	1,398,817	1,894,518					
Montana	84,554	158,775	133,420	242,633	Total	30,797,185	45,197,390	42,623,383	49,348,883
Nebraska	252,702	813,598	310,852	881,362					

Urban population comprises incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

BLIND POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

STATE.	Total Number	No. Per 100,000 General Pop'lat'n	Male.	Female.	Native White.	Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	All Other, Colored.
Alabama	1,572	73 5	862	710	777	23	770	2
Arizona	196	95 9	131	65	52	42	3	99
Arkansas	1,201	76 3	635	566	829	23	349	.....
California	1,329	55 9	908	421	782	416	29	102
Colorado	378	47 3	240	138	289	80	7	2
Connecticut	553	49 7	311	242	367	168	17	1
Delaware	131	64 7	75	56	84	12	35	.....
District of Columbia	223	67.4	120	103	84	30	108	1
Florida	402	53.4	221	181	178	18	206	.....
Georgia	1,701	65.2	948	753	797	9	895	.....
Idaho	158	48 5	93	65	98	31	.....	29
Illinois	2,975	52 8	1,695	1,280	2,079	779	115	2
Indiana	2,121	78 5	1,194	927	1,862	171	87	1
Iowa	1,388	62 4	804	584	1,048	319	21	.....
Kansas	1,069	63 2	647	422	807	179	75	8
Kentucky	2,153	94 0	1,206	947	1,708	85	360	.....
Louisiana	1,107	66 8	619	488	426	62	617	2
Maine	585	78 8	357	228	487	95	.....	3
Maryland	802	61 9	446	356	488	82	232	.....
Massachusetts	2,046	60 8	1,084	962	1,311	698	37	.....
Michigan	1,574	56 0	892	682	1,001	535	21	17
Minnesota	881	42 4	555	326	415	440	8	18
Mississippi	1,338	74 5	727	611	450	12	873	3
Missouri	2,442	74 1	1,373	1,069	1,965	265	212	.....
Montana	168	44 7	118	50	81	35	3	49
Nebraska	464	38 9	265	199	332	121	8	3
Nevada	97	118 5	54	43	14	6	.....	77
New Hampshire	291	67 6	155	136	233	58	.....	.....
New Jersey	1,127	44.4	611	516	698	329	99	1
New Mexico	554	169 3	336	218	451	35	1	67
New York	4,692	51 5	2,586	2,106	2,926	1,619	134	13
North Carolina	1,563	70 8	796	767	929	2	623	9
North Dakota	167	28 9	85	82	51	88	.....	28
Ohio	3,740	78.5	2,160	1,580	2,945	618	174	3
Oklahoma	874	52 7	500	374	643	28	105	98
Oregon	297	44.1	199	98	222	53	1	21
Pennsylvania	4,182	54.6	2,479	1,703	3,144	887	149	2
Rhode Island	314	57 9	170	144	179	124	11	.....
South Carolina	1,011	66.7	553	458	380	6	624	1
South Dakota	268	45 9	161	107	109	88	.....	71
Tennessee	1,956	89 5	1,035	921	1,402	24	530	.....
Texas	2,439	62 6	1,370	1,069	1,533	327	578	1
Utah	188	50 4	103	85	102	79	.....	7
Vermont	301	84 6	150	151	233	67	1	.....
Virginia	1,649	80 0	896	753	950	21	676	2
Washington	439	38 4	281	158	279	94	3	63
West Virginia	797	65 3	456	341	727	26	44	.....
Wisconsin	1,321	56 6	750	571	675	615	5	26
Wyoming	48	32 9	31	17	24	15	3	6
Total	57,272	62.3	32,443	24,829	37,646	9,939	8,849	838

SNAKES, AND THEIR EFFECT ON POPULATION.

In a letter to the Nat. Geographic Soc., Raymond Ditmars, the Curator of Reptiles at Bronx Zoo says: "A great proportion of snakes has become highly specialized. It is among these creatures that we find the most extraordinary and deadly weapons for the purpose of killing the prey that are possessed by any of the vertebrates. Popular interest is always strong regarding serpents of great size. All of the very large serpents are members of a single family—the Boidae. None is poisonous, and the members of this family kill their prey by constriction—squeezing it to death. The largest known serpent occurs in the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra. This is the regal or reticulated python. It attains a length of 30 feet. Second in size is the Indian python, inhabiting the Indian Peninsula, Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula and Java. This constrictor grows to be 25 feet long and is very abundant. Throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the globe are species of serpents of high economic value. These are mostly the members of the largest family of snakes, the Colubridae. The greater number of the non-venomous serpents belong to this family. Our familiar black snake and king snake are members of this family. In some parts of the world the rodent-eating species are protected by law. Distributed throughout India is a large and active species known as the rat snake. Its useful habits are recognized in many areas. This is likewise the case with a closely related species found throughout tropical America. The creole French call the latter the cribo, and in the coastal regions, where the bubonic plague has appeared, there is a fine imposed for the killing of rat-eating snakes.

"Queerly enough we find some of the deadliest known serpents belonging to the same family as the non-venomous species. The Indian Ocean and the waters of the tropical Pacific are inhabited by a great number of wholly-aquatic, veritable sea serpents that possess deadly fangs and sometimes swim in schools of countless thousands. These snakes have a paddle-like tail to assist them in swimming. Another offshoot is the sub-family containing the formidable cobras and their allies. The members of this important sub-family are treacherously deceptive in appearance. Here we have an admirable illustration of how incorrect it is to believe a poisonous snake may be told by the possession of a heart-shaped head. A number of the most deadly known snakes belong to this sub-family. Most spectacular of the elapine serpents are the cobras, or 'hooded' snakes. The genus Naja, of India, Malaysia, and Africa, contains ten of these reptiles, of which the most conspicuous is the Indian or spectacled cobra. Some of the African cobras display a dangerous habit of spitting poison at the intruder. The ringhals, genus Sepedon, of Southern Africa, is a pitchy black, exceedingly vicious cobra that receives its name from one or two broad white bands that show on the neck when the snake is reared in fighting pose. As the snake arches its neck to glare at the intruder it is liable to eject fine jets of poison for a distance of six to eight feet.

"The Indian cobras seldom eject their venom in this way. They are the most spectacular of their group, owing to the vivid markings on the 'hood.'

PRISONERS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.

State.	June 1, 1890		Enumerated on Jan 1, 1910.						C'mit'd in 1910.	
	Number.	Number Per 100,000 Population	Total. Number.	Total. No. Per 100,000 Pop	Native White.	Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	Other Colored.	Number.	Number Per 100,000 Population.
Alabama	2,518	166 4	3,687	172 4	444	24	3,219	.....	8,599	402 2
Arizona	250	419 3	645	315 6	256	311	30	48	6,933	3,392 6
Arkansas	1,473	130 6	1,307	83 0	310	6	991	.....	4,921	312.6
California	3,398	281 3	4,155	174 8	2,828	924	218	185	16,414	690 4
Colorado	902	218 8	1,230	153 9	805	269	150	6	4,874	610.0
Connecticut	1,026	137.5	1,519	136 3	827	563	124	5	8,412	754 6
Delaware	139	82 5	290	143 3	83	20	187	.....	1,987	982 1
District of Columbia	496	215 3	787	237.7	234	30	523	.....	5,647	1,705 7
Florida	667	170 4	1,836	243 9	250	64	1,522	.....	9,837	1,307 0
Georgia	2,938	159 9	4,994	191 4	482	7	4,505	.....	12,362	473 8
Idaho	150	177 8	287	88 1	216	53	13	5	1,162	356.9
Illinois	3,936	102 9	5,111	90 6	3,000	1,197	911	3	27,942	495 5
Indiana	1,988	90 7	2,870	106 3	2,058	194	613	5	13,294	492.2
Iowa	1,016	53 1	1,354	60 9	1,057	126	169	2	13,022	585 3
Kansas	1,928	135 1	1,537	90 9	1,062	75	396	4	3,386	200.2
Kentucky	2,110	113 5	2,729	119 2	1,158	13	1,558	.....	13,920	607 9
Louisiana	1,608	143 8	2,400	144 9	378	73	1,945	4	4,739	286.1
Maine	512	77 4	720	98 3	511	210	5	4	5,252	707 5
Maryland	1,502	144 1	2,146	165 7	637	142	1,365	2	8,922	688 8
Massachusetts	5,227	233 5	6,707	199 2	3,928	2,531	240	8	31,353	931 3
Michigan	2,155	102 9	2,589	92 1	1,746	682	142	19	12,359	439 8
Minnesota	1,041	80 0	1,613	77.7	975	549	74	15	10,356	498 9
Mississippi	1,177	91 3	2,283	127 0	225	10	2,048	.....	3,637	202 4
Missouri	2,833	105 7	3,523	107.0	2,017	164	1,315	27	15,868	481 8
Montana	432	326 9	963	256 1	653	232	46	32	4,023	1,069 8
Nebraska	655	61 9	656	55 0	472	60	114	10	5,756	482 8
Nevada	152	332 2	289	353 0	176	64	20	29	913	1,115.1
New Hampshire	321	85 3	508	118 0	325	175	8	.....	1,501	348.6
New Jersey	455	169 9	3,001	118 3	1,537	891	570	3	11,622	458 1
New Mexico	2,205	133 5	408	124 7	314	57	26	11	1,872	572.0
New York	11,468	191 2	12,497	137.1	6,921	4,461	1,086	29	45,761	502.1
North Carolina	2,033	125 7	1,420	64 4	389	5	1,020	6	2,709	122.8
North Dakota	97	53 1	367	63 6	256	87	17	7	942	163 2
Ohio	2,909	79 2	4,005	84 0	2,562	626	815	2	18,870	395.8
Oklahoma	.....	.....	1,668	100 7	908	27	620	113	6,095	367.8
Oregon	440	140 2	623	92 6	481	122	8	12	6,431	955.9
Pennsylvania	6,489	123 4	8,175	106 7	4,584	2,134	1,445	12	53,582	699 0
Rhode Island	560	162 1	729	134 4	409	265	45	10	2,526	465 5
South Carolina	1,134	102 9	1,691	111.6	225	3	1,463	.....	5,489	362 2
South Dakota	178	54 1	279	47.8	200	55	10	14	1,596	273 3
Tennessee	2,451	138 7	2,642	120.9	747	22	1,873	.....	9,922	454.1
Texas	4,747	212 3	4,227	108.5	1,330	367	2,525	5	10,767	276 3
Utah	269	129 4	394	105.5	296	72	24	2	1,790	479 4
Vermont	200	60 2	395	111 0	314	70	11	.....	1,567	440 2
Virginia	2,000	120 8	3,239	157.1	629	27	2,582	1	12,430	602 9
Washington	452	129 4	1,652	144.7	1,106	434	63	49	11,019	964 9
West Virginia	450	59 0	1,475	120.8	823	109	543	.....	6,028	493 6
Wisconsin	1,118	66 3	1,675	71 8	1,030	558	54	33	9,648	413 4
Wyoming	74	121.9	287	196 6	210	49	27	1	743	509.0
U. S. penitentiaries	.....	.....	1,904	.	975	229	596	104	987	.....
Total	82,329	131.5	111,498	121.2	53,359	19,438	37,874	827	479,787	521.7

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES, 1910.

State.	Total Number.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Native White.	Foreign Born White	State	Total Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Native White	Foreign Born White.
Alabama	739	34.6	350	19	Nebraska	551	46.2	269	258
Arizona	271	132 6	145	115	Nevada	159	194 2	87	69
Arkansas	534	33.9	369	29	New Hampshire	991	230.2	687	301
California	4,646	195.4	1,965	2,538	New Jersey	2,135	84 1	898	1,128
Colorado	510	63 8	257	242	New York	12,031	132.0	5,238	6,601
Connecticut	2,244	201.3	1,006	1,194	North Carolina	1,389	63 0	871	6
Delaware	366	180.9	216	59	North Dakota	81	14.0	29	51
Dist. of Columbia	276	83 4	73	31	Ohio	8,078	169 5	5,042	2,628
Florida	207	27 5	94	30	Oklahoma	48	2 9	29	12
Georgia	813	31 2	476	11	Oregon	352	52.3	199	149
Idaho	97	29 8	56	40	Pennsylvania	9,606	125.3	5,233	3,983
Illinois	5,421	96 1	2,579	2,699	Rhode Island	768	141.5	422	315
Indiana	3,114	115 3	2,406	586	South Carolina	478	31.5	281	18
Iowa	1,779	80 0	1,077	687	South Dakota	145	24 8	57	87
Kansas	735	43.5	464	196	Tennessee	1,569	71.8	1,073	44
Kentucky	1,522	66.5	1,071	167	Texas	861	22.1	485	161
Louisiana	187	11 3	100	66	Utah	181	48.5	82	97
Maine	945	127 3	685	255	Vermont	383	107.6	290	90
Maryland	1,681	129 8	888	392	Virginia	1,688	81 9	924	41
Massachusetts	6,555	194.7	2,907	3,551	Washington	564	49.4	251	306
Michigan	2,970	105 7	1,614	1,305	West Virginia	808	66.2	635	76
Minnesota	687	33.1	162	518	Wisconsin	1,775	76.1	597	1,170
Mississippi	436	24.3	182	3	Wyoming	19	13.0	15	4
Missouri	2,388	72.5	1,586	574					
Montana	415	110.4	187	224	Total	84,198	91.5	44,609	33,125

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

State.	Illiterate Persons Ten Years of Age and Over.						Illiterate Males of Voting Age.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Native White.		Negro.	
				Native Parentage	Foreign or Mxd. Parentage	Foreign-Born White.		
Alabama	22 5	23 3	22 9	10.1	2 3	11 3	40 1	24 3
Arizona	19 2	23 5	20 9	2 3	8 4	31 5	7 2	19.5
Arkansas	12 1	13.1	12 6	7 1	2.8	8 9	26 4	13 5
California	4 2	3.1	3.7	5	6	10 0	7 1	4.6
Colorado	3 6	3 8	3.7	2 0	5	11 3	8 6	4 2
Connecticut	5 7	6 3	6 0	5	3	15 4	6 3	6 8
Delaware	8 4	7 8	8 1	3 3	9	19 8	25 6	10 1
Dist. of Columbia	4 1	5 7	4 9	6	.4	8 2	13 5	4 9
Florida	13 2	14 4	13 8	5 2	2 2	10 5	25 5	14 0
Georgia	20 9	20 5	20 7	8 0	1 6	6 0	36 5	22 8
Idaho	2 6	1 6	2 2	4	3	6 9	6 4	3 1
Illinois	3 7	3 8	3 7	1 7	6	10 1	10.5	4 6
Indiana	3 2	2 9	3 1	2 2	1 4	11 7	13 7	4 1
Iowa	1 7	1 7	1 7	9	6	6 3	10 3	2 1
Kansas	2 3	2 1	2 2	8	8	10 5	12 0	2 9
Kentucky	12 6	11.6	12 1	10 7	1 5	8 3	27.6	14 5
Louisiana	28 0	30 1	29 0	15 0	3.6	24 0	48 4	28 6
Maine	4 9	3 2	4 1	1 4	4 5	13 7	8 0	5 5
Maryland	7 2	7.1	7 2	3 0	1.0	11 9	23 4	8 5
Massachusetts	5 0	5 3	5 2	4	.7	12 7	8 1	6 1
Michigan	3 6	3 1	3 3	1.0	1.2	9 3	5 7	4 4
Minnesota	2 9	3 1	3 0	.4	6	7.6	3 4	3 7
Mississippi	22 4	22 5	22.4	5 3	2.2	15 1	35 6	25 3
Missouri	4 4	4 2	4 3	3.4	1 2	10 1	17 4	5 3
Montana	5 2	4 0	4.8	.3	.4	9 4	7 0	5 7
Nebraska	1 9	2 0	1 9	.6	.5	7.1	7 2	2 4
Nevada	6 1	8 0	6 7	4	5	7 6	5.5	6 0
New Hampshire	5 2	4 1	4 6	8	2 1	14 5	10 6	6 2
New Jersey	5 5	5 7	5 6	1 1	7	14 7	9 9	6 6
New Mexico	15 9	25 4	20.2	15 5	8 9	31 0	14 2	17 6
New York	5.0	5 9	5.5	.8	.7	13 7	5 0	6 0
North Carolina	18 2	18.7	18.5	12.3	3.0	8 3	31.9	21 3
North Dakota	2 8	3 5	3 1	.3	7	6 3	4 8	3 1
Ohio	3 5	3 0	3.2	1.7	.9	11 5	11 1	4 2
Oklahoma	5 5	5 8	5 6	3 5	1 3	9 8	17 7	6 4
Oregon	2.2	1 4	1.9	4	.4	6 1	3 4	2.5
Pennsylvania	6 4	5 4	5 9	1 4	1 1	20 1	9 1	7 8
Rhode Island	7 4	8 0	7 7	.7	1.8	17 3	9 5	8.8
South Carolina	25 0	26 3	25 7	10 5	1 4	6 8	38 7	27 1
South Dakota	2 5	3 3	2 9	3	4	5 0	5 5	3 1
Tennessee	13.8	13 4	13.6	9 9	1 8	8 3	27 3	15 7
Texas	9 8	10 1	9 9	3 3	11 6	30 0	24 6	10 9
Utah	2 7	2 2	2 5	.4	4	5 9	4 8	3 3
Vermont	4 4	3 1	3 7	1 2	4 0	13 1	4 8	5 3
Virginia	15 7	14.6	15 2	8 2	1.2	9 2	30 0	17 7
Washington	2 1	1 8	2 0	3	3	4 8	4 3	2 4
West Virginia	8 8	7 7	8 3	6 7	2 0	23 9	20 3	10 4
Wisconsin	3 1	3 2	3 2	6	1 0	8 7	4 5	4 0
Wyoming	3 7	2 5	3 3	3	4	9 7	5 0	4 1
Total	7.6	7.8	7.7	3.7	1.1	12.7	30.4	8.4

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN UNITED STATES.

Calendar Year	Marriages.		Divorces.					
	Number.	Increase Over Preceding Year	Total Number.	Increase Over Preceding Year	Granted to Hus'd.		Granted to Wife	
					Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent.
1887	483,069	.....	27,919	2,384	9,729	34 8	18,190	65 2
1888	504,530	21,461	28,669	750	10,022	35 0	18,647	65 0
1889	531,457	26,927	31,735	3,066	11,126	35 1	20,609	64.9
1890	542,537	11,080	33,461	1,726	11,625	34 7	21,836	65 3
1891	562,412	19,875	35,540	2,079	12,478	35 1	23,062	64 9
1892	577,870	15,458	36,579	1,039	12,577	34 4	24,002	65 6
1893	578,673	803	37,468	889	12,590	33 6	24,878	66.4
1894	566,161	*12,512	37,568	100	12,551	33 4	25,017	66 6
1895	598,855	32,694	40,387	2,819	13,456	33 3	26,931	66 7
1896	613,873	15,018	42,937	2,550	14,448	33 6	28,489	66.4
1897	622,350	8,477	44,699	1,762	14,765	33 0	29,934	67 0
1898	625,655	3,305	47,849	3,150	15,988	33 4	31,861	66.6
1899	650,610	24,955	51,437	3,588	16,925	32 9	34,512	67.1
1900	685,284	34,674	55,751	4,314	18,620	33 4	37,131	66.6
1901	716,621	31,337	60,984	5,233	20,008	32 8	40,976	67.2
1902	746,733	30,112	61,480	496	20,056	32.6	41,424	67 4
1903	786,132	39,399	64,925	3,445	21,321	32.8	43,604	67 2
1904	781,145	*4,987	66,199	1,274	22,189	33 5	44,010	66 5
1905	804,737	23,642	67,976	1,777	22,220	32.7	45,756	67 3
1906	853,290	48,503	72,062	4,086	23,455	32 5	48,607	67.5
1916	1,040,778	.....	112,036	.....	33,809	31.1	74,893	68.9

* Decrease. In 1916 there were 106 counties, including 10 new counties, from which no returns as to marriages were received Returns were got from 9 counties through State reports. No divorce returns were got in 1916 from 95 counties.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1916—*Continued.*

In 1916, for the first time since 1910, the Bureau of the Census made a nation-wide compilation of marriage and divorce statistics. The marriages totalled 1,040,778; the divorces, 112,036. Of the latter, details as to causes, etc., were got in 108,702 cases. The causes classify as follows:

CAUSE.	Total.	Per Cent.	Granted to Husb.	Per Cent.	Granted to Wife.	Per Cent
Unfaithful	12,486	11 5	6,850	20 3	5,636	7 5
Cruelty ..	30,752	28 3	5,895	17 4	24,857	33 2
Desertion..	39,990	36 8	16,908	50 0	23,082	30 8
Drunk'ness	3,652	3 4	271	0 8	3,381	4.5
Neglect to provide...	5,146	4.7	.....	....	5,146	6.9

CAUSE.	Total.	Per Cent.	Granted to Husb	Per Cent.	Granted to Wife.	Per Cent.
Comb'ns of preceding causes, etc.	9,332	8 6	1,440	4 3	7,892	10 5
All other causes....	7,344	6 8	2,445	7 2	4,899	6.5
All causes.	108,702	100.0	33,809	100.0	74,893	100.0

Comparison is made below of the percentages just presented for 1916 with those shown by the former report for the years 1906 and 1896, for the 20-year period, 1887-1906, and for the 10-year periods, 1897-1906 and 1887-1896.

CAUSE.	PER CENT. DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES BY CAUSE.					
	1916.	1906.	1896.	1887 to 1906	1897 to 1906.	1887 to 1896
Unfaithful	11.5	15 3	16 6	16 3	15 5	17 5
Cruelty.....	28.3	24.3	21 3	21 8	23 0	19 8
Desertion.....	36 8	38 0	38 9	38 9	38 7	39 1
Drunkenness...	3.4	3 9	3 7	3 9	3 9	3 9
Negl't to provide	4.7	3 9	3 6	3 7	3 9	3 3
Comb. of preceding causes, etc.	8.6	8.9	9 5	9.4	9 0	10 0
All other causes.	6.8	5.8	6 4	6 1	6 0	6 4
All causes....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0
GRANTED TO HUSBAND.						
Unfaithful.....	20.3	27 2	29 0	28 7	27 5	30 8
Cruelty.....	17.4	13 3	9 9	10 5	11 8	8 4
Desertion.....	50 0	49.1	49 2	49 4	49 8	48 9
Drunkenness...	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1 1
Negl't to provide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CAUSE.	PER CENT. DISTRIBUTION OF DIVORCES BY CAUSE.					
	1916.	1906	1896.	1887 to 1906.	1897 to 1906	1887 to 1896.
Comb. of preceding causes, etc.	4.3	4 2	4.8	4 5	4 3	4 8
All other causes.	7 2	5 2	6 1	5 7	5 5	6 0
All causes.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
GRANT. TO WIFE						
Unfaithful.	7 5	9 6	10 3	10 0	9 6	10.6
Cruelty.....	33 2	29 6	27 0	27 5	28 5	25 8
Desertion.....	30.8	32 7	33 7	33.6	33 3	34 0
Drunkenness...	4 5	5 3	5 1	5 3	5 2	5 3
Negl't to provide	6.9	5 7	5 5	5.5	5 8	4.9
Comb. of preceding causes, etc.	10 5	11 1	11 8	11 8	11 3	12 7
All other causes.	6 5	6 1	6 6	6.4	6 2	6 6
All causes.....	100 0	100 0	100 0	100.0	100 0	100 0

Where there are no percentage figures the proportion is below one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGES REPORTED AND DECENNIAL INCREASE, BY STATES: 1916, 1906 AND 1896.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1916. Reported.	1906. Reported.	1896 Reported.	Inc. 1916 over 1906,	Inc. 1906 over 1896,
				Pct.	Pct.
United States...	1,040,778	853,290	613,873	24.1	39.2
New England:					
Maine.....	6,576	6,574	5,579	.	17.8
New Hampshire..	4,491	4,278	4,032	5.0	6.1
Vermont..	5,279	3,106	3,041	70.0	2.1
Massachusetts ..	34,386	29,654	23,651	16.0	25.4
Rhode Island ...	5,699	5,117	3,327	11.4	53.8
Connecticut. ...	15,168	9,069	6,716	67.3	35.0
Middle Atlantic:					
New York.....	97,454	88,979	59,189	9.5	50.3
New Jersey.....	31,169	21,580	18,370	44.4	17.5
Pennsylvania.....	72,053	58,426	41,365	23.3	41.2
East N Central:					
Ohio.....	52,592	45,365	34,238	15.9	32 5
Indiana.....	33,521	28,306	23,823	18.4	18.8
Illinois.....	68,529	53,717	39,269	27.8	36.9
Michigan.....	40,112	27,335	18,897	46.7	44.7
Wisconsin.	18,343	17,319	18,362	5.9	—5.7
West N. Central:					
Minnesota.....	22,800	15,809	11,136	44.9	42.2
Iowa.....	22,843	20,135	18,519	13.4	8.7
Missouri.....	36,827	35,750	27,916	3.7	28.3
North Dakota...	4,896	4,753	1,817	3.0	161.6
South Dakota....	5,581	4,131	2,481	35.1	66.5
Nebraska.....	12,786	10,344	6,963	23.6	48.6
Kansas.....	18,162	16,969	12,158	7.0	39.6
South Atlantic:					
Delaware.....	2,038	2,302	978	11 5	135 4
Maryland.....	20,397	12,564	9,558	62.3	31.5

DIVISION AND STATE.	1916. Reported.	1906. Reported.	1896. Reported.	Inc 1916 over 1906,	Inc. 1906 over 1896,
				Pct.	Pct.
Dist. of Columbia	4,293	3,833	2,187	12 0	75.3
Virginia.....	21,329	17,851	13,823	22.0	29.2
West Virginia....	16,033	11,551	7,919	41.9	47.1
North Carolina...	21,337	20,085	15,000	21.0	32.3
South Carolina...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Georgia.....	32,268	27,438	19,965	32.8	36.8
Florida.....	11,654	9,371	5,190	39.6	80.9
East S. Central:					
Kentucky.....	23,189	22,087	17,145	13.2	30.9
Tennessee.....	26,960	24,418	19,478	19.3	26.0
Alabama.....	25,453	25,390	18,448	0.2	37.6
Mississippi.....	23,927	22,061	16,537	16.5	33.4
West S. Central:					
Arkansas.....	24,584	20,227	14,951	22.5	35.3
Louisiana.....	18,042	16,751	10,879	13.8	57.8
Oklahoma.....	20,049	14,012	4,523	43.1	209.8
Texas.....	54,103	42,509	30,840	28.6	38.4
Mountain:					
Montana.....	8,108	2,675	1,652	203.1	61.9
Idaho.....	3,840	2,193	994	87.0	121.7
Wyoming.....	1,591	1,181	542	43.2	123.1
Colorado.....	9,165	7,307	4,215	26.8	75.3
New Mexico.....	3,353	2,667	1,104	49.2	137.9
Arizona.....	3,634	1,579	723	130.1	118.4
Utah.....	5,036	3,853	2,213	31.1	74.9
Nevada.....	1,001	534	213	87.5	150.7
Pacific:					
Washington.....	13,829	9,182	2,886	50.6	218.2
Oregon.....	5,302	5,233	2,732	3.0	90.1
California.....	30,996	17,720	8,329	74.9	112.8

The increases are based on number, exclusive of counties not reporting in 1916. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. The above figures are exclusive of 44 counties in South Carolina and 9 unorganized counties in South Dakota and Texas for which no marriage statistics are available. South Carolina requires neither a marriage license nor a return or record of marriages.

MARRIAGES REPORTED AND DECENNIAL INCREASE BY STATES—*Continued.*

The marriages per 10,000 population in 1916 were 105 as against 102 in 1906, 93 in 1900, and 91 in 1890, based on the absolute returns and making no allowance for the fact that stricter laws have caused, progressively since 1890, the reporting of a larger percentage of marriages contracted. The marriages per 10,000 population in 1916 by States were as follows:

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PER 10 000 POPULATION. 1916, BY STATES.

Division and State.	Per 10,000 Pop	Division and State.	Per 10 000 Pop	Division and State.	Per 10 000 Pop.	Division and State.	Per 10,000 Pop.
United States....	105	Indiana	119	Dist. Columbia	118	Oklahoma.....	93
		Illinois.....	112	Virginia.....	100	Texas.....	124
New England:		Michigan.. ...	131	West Virginia. .	119	Mountain:	
Maine	85	Wisconsin.....	73	North Carolina .	100	Montana	176
New Hampshire.	101	West N Central:		South Carolina..	.....	Idaho	97
Vermont	145	Minnesota. .	101	Georgia	126	Wyoming.....	99
Massachusetts .	92	Iowa.....	103	Florida	149	Colorado.....	96
Rhode Island	93	Missouri.....	109	East. S. Central:		New Mexico ..	91
Connecticut...	122	North Dakota.	66	Kentucky.....	107	Arizona..... .	142
Middle Atlantic:		South Dakota .	80	Tennessee .	126	Utah.....	117
New York.. ...	95	Nebraska	101	Alabama..... .	109	Nevada.....	94
New Jersey.....	106	Kansas.....	99	Mississippi....	134	Pacific:	
Pennsylvania. .	85	South Atlantic:		West. S. Central:		Washington... .	90
East N Central:		Delaware	96	Arkansas	143	Oregon.....	65
Ohio.....	102	Maryland.....	150	Louisiana.....	107	California.....	105

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, 1916 NEW YORK STATE, BY COUNTIES.

County.	Marriages	Divorces.	County.	Marriages	Divorces	County.	Marriages.	Divorces.	County.	Marriages	Divorces
Albany.....	1,722	57	Franklin....	390	....	Oneida	1,705	44	Schoharie...	170	12
Allegany....	329	10	Fulton. . .	395	55	Onondaga.	2,003	113	Schuyler....	89	1
Bronx	4,080	111	Genesee ..	256	6	Ontario. ...	403	9	Seneca.....	164	4
Broome.....	1,121	75	Greene.. . .	263	12	Orange .	990	41	Steuben	791	54
Cattaraugus.	726	23	Hamilton. ..	25	....	Orleans. ...	236	8	Suffolk.....	728	13
Cayuga.....	550	29	Herkimer. ..	673	15	Oswego. .	639	19	Sullivan.....	237	2
Chautauqua.	1,431	49	Jefferson ...	729	29	Otsego....	333	29	Tioga.....	306	...
Chemung. ..	767	22	Kings ..	15,920	595	Putnam ...	98	5	Tompkins...	284	..
Chenango...	288	29	Lewis.....	159	...	Queens . .	2,352	57	Ulster.	629	34
Clinton.....	418	19	Livingston.	215	4	Rensselaer .	836	32	Warren.....	291	26
Columbia...	400	11	Madison . .	316	11	Richmond	695	10	Washington..	357	11
Cortland . .	225	18	Monroe.....	3,408	117	Rockland.	298	36	Wayne.....	382	10
Delaware	356	21	Montgomery	589	26	St. Lawrence.	659	27	Westchester..	2,816	81
Dutchess. .	757	35	Nassau....	829	34	Saratoga....	482	32	Wyoming ..	228	4
Erie. ..	6,583	324	New York	31,735	730	Schenectady	944	44	Yates..	146	3
Essex.....	279	10	Niagara.....	1,179	32						

In Baltimore in 1916 there were 7,022 marriages and 617 divorces; in Boston and suburbs (not including Cambridge), 9,322 marriages and 700 divorces; in Newark, N J., including Essex County, 6,386 marriages and 233 divorces; in Hudson County, N. J., including Jersey City and Hoboken, 8,465 marriages and 234 divorces; in Los Angeles. Cal., 6,910 marriages and 1,319 divorces; in San Francisco. 5,981 marriages and 1,375 divorces; in Chicago, including Cook County, 34,235 marriages and 4,575 divorces; in Cleveland, O., including Cuyahoga County, 10,113 marriages and 930 divorces; in Cincinnati, including Hamilton County, 4,603 marriages and 510 divorces; in Philadelphia, Pa., 17,289 marriages and 995 divorces.

DIVORCES REPORTED BY STATES: 1916, 1906 AND 1896.

Division and State.	1916	1906.	1896	Division and State.	1916	1906	1896	Division and State	1916	1906	1896.
United States	112,036	72,062	42,937	W.N.Central:				Alabama.. .	2,265	2,162	940
				Minnesota..	1,956	1,066	876	Mississippi	1,893	1,930	981
New England:				Iowa	3,309	2,385	1,591	W S Cent:			
Maine.....	702	783	681	Missouri....	5,791	3,936	2,543	Arkansas...	3,747	2,428	1,317
N. Hampsh'e	698	473	417	N Dakota .	478	320	308	Louisiana.. .	1,343	882	352
Vermont....	419	301	292	S. Dakota ..	585	604	278	Oklahoma....	3,693	1,869	672
Mass'chus'ts.	2,336	1,540	1,235	Nebraska .	1,675	1,186	645	Texas.....	8,594	5,173	2,885
Rhode Island	623	368	359	Kansas.... .	2,618	1,940	1,321	Mountain:			
Connecticut	961	557	450	S. Atlantic:				Montana....	1,484	491	244
Mid. Atlantic:				Delaware. .	210	51	20	Idaho.....	797	320	139
New York..	3,269	2,069	1,270	Maryland .	1,003	696	351	Wyoming....	296	143	70
New Jersey..	1,169	530	352	Dist. of Col..	47	86	163	Colorado....	1,061	1,165	531
Pennsylvania	4,980	3,027	1,725	Virginia...	1,886	1,074	525	New Mexico	387	218	107
E. N. Central:				W Virginia.	789	966	452	Arizona....	613	214	111
Ohio..... .	7,607	4,781	2,794	N Carolina	668	380	378	Utah.....	661	387	225
Indiana....	5,636	4,048	2,793	S. Carolina .	..	..	....	Nevada.....	648	119	42
Illinois.....	8,546	5,943	3,847	Georgia.....	1,399	862	428	Pacific:			
Michigan....	5,327	3,259	1,723	Florida.....	1,334	830	262	Washington.	3,448	1,981	529
Wisconsin...	1,721	1,458	1,085	E. S. Central:				Oregon.....	2,100	1,026	399
				Kentucky	2,981	2,050	1,500	California...	5,573	1,813	1,280
				Tennessee.	2 800	2,172	1,449				

DIVORCES REPORTED BY STATES, 1916, 1906 AND 1896—*Continued.*

The number of divorces per 100,000 population was 112 in 1916; as against 84 in 1906, and 73 in 1900; and 53 in 1890. By States, in 1916, the divorces per 100,000 population were as follows:

NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100,000 POPULATION 1916, BY STATES.

Division and State.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Division and State.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Division and State.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Division and State.	Per 100,000 Pop.
United States...	112	Indiana	201	D. of Columbia	13	Oklahoma.....	168
		Illinois.....	139	Virginia.....	91	Texas.....	198
New England:		Michigan	174	West Virginia..	67	Mountain:	
Maine	91	Wisconsin.....	69	North Carolina.	31	Montana.....	323
New Hampshire	158	West N. Central.		South Carolina.	....	Idaho.....	189
Vermont.....	116	Minnesota.....	86	Georgia.....	54	Wyoming.....	170
Massachusetts	63	Iowa.....	149	Florida.....	152	Colorado.....	113.
Rhode Island..	101	Missouri	171	East S. Central:		New Mexico...	102
Connecticut...	77	North Dakota..	65	Kentucky.....	129	Arizona.....	240
Middle Atlantic:		South Dakota .	84	Tennessee.....	127	Utah.....	152
New York.. .	32	Nebraska.....	132	Alabama.....	101	Nevada.....	607
New Jersey. ..	40	Kansas.....	143	Mississippi ..	104	Pacific:	
Pennsylvania..	58	South Atlantic:		West S. Central:		Washington....	225
East N. Central.		Delaware	98	Arkansas.....	217	Oregon.....	255
Ohio.....	148	Maryland.....	74	Louisiana.....	78	California.....	190

In New York State the number of divorces per 100,000 population in 1906 was 25; in 1900 it was 23; and in 1890 it was 17. The respective figures for New Jersey were (1906) 23; (1900) 23; (1890) 18. In Pennsylvania (1906) 42; (1900) 35; (1890) 27 In Ohio (1906) 105; (1900) 91; (1890) 64. In Indiana (1906) 154; (1900) 142; (1890) 109. In Illinois (1906) 112; (1900) 100; (1890) 75. In Nevada (1906) 178; (1900) 111; (1890) 97. In the State of Washington (1906) 220; (1900) 184; (1890) 109.

CHIEF CAUSES FOR DIVORCE IN THE U. S., 1916.

State & Party to which Granted.	Unfaithful.	Cruelty.	Desertion.
United States	12,486	30,752	39,990
Husband.	6,850	5,895	16,908
Wife.....	5,636	24,857	23,082
GEOG. DIVISIONS			
New England:			
Maine.... .	111	220	196
Husband...	61	31	79
Wife.... .. .	50	189	117
New Hampsh'e	122	246	283
Husband...	80	36	120
Wife....	42	210	163
Vermont. ..	59	142	147
Husband..	37	6	59
Wife..... .	22	136	88
Massachusetts	237	638	1,177
Husband.	158	23	456
Wife.....	79	615	721
Rhode Island.	16	74	61
Husband..	11	11	48
Wife.....	5	63	13
Connecticut. .	111	181	537
Husband.. .	67	15	189
Wife.....	44	166	348
Middle Atlantic:			
New York.....	2,758	271	61
Husband..	1,007	28	16
Wife.....	1,751	243	45
New Jersey . .	276	9	880
Husband.	149	.... .	250
Wife.....	127	9	630
Pennsylvania..	452	1,379	2,849
Husband.. .	319	144	1,053
Wife.....	133	1,235	1,796
East N. Central:			
Ohio.... . .	382	1,399	1,427
Husband.	243	153	585
Wife....	139	1,246	842
Indiana...	298	2,646	1,207
Husband....	182	721	546
Wife.....	116	1,925	661
Illinois... . .	1,109	1,849	4,069
Husband... .	534	111	1,343
Wife..... .	575	1,738	2,726
Michigan. . .	88	2,791	801
Husband... .	72	934	428
Wife	16	1,857	373
Wisconsin...	45	811	574
Husband...	26	126	210
Wife.....	19	685	364
West N. Cent'l:			
Minnesota	89	660	1,003
Husband... .	48	77	364
Wife.....	41	583	639

State & Party to which Granted	Unfaithful	Cruelty	Desertion.
Iowa.... .	246	1,625	841
Husband .	129	244	326
Wife.. . . .	117	1,381	515
Missouri. ...	341	1,503	1,878
Husband..	209	405	836
Wife	132	1,098	1,042
North Dakota	16	112	182
Husband.....	11	23	91
Wife.....	5	89	91
South Dakota.	22	128	245
Husband.. .	16	35	126
Wife... . .	6	93	119
Nebraska .	52	401	239
Husband.. .	31	92	132
Wife.... . .	21	309	107
Kansas.. . .	69	603	900
Husband . .	44	99	354
Wife.....	25	504	546
South Atlantic:			
Delaware .	41	21	141
Husband.. .	20	.....	60
Wife....	21	21	81
Maryland	320	11	638
Husband..	131	2	213
Wife.	189	9	425
Dist. Columbia	36	3	5
Husband..	14	... .	2
Wife.... . .	22	3	3
Virginia.... .	366	57	1,100
Husband	192	4	457
Wife..... . .	174	53	643
West Virginia..	135	54	265
Husband.. .	69	4	93
Wife.....	66	50	172
North Carolina	499	8	68
Husband..	261	.....	32
Wife.....	238	8	36
South Carolina.	.... .	...	.....
Husband.	... .	... .	.....
Wife...	.....	... .	.....
Georgia.. . .	81	467	477
Husband.. .	52	84	204
Wife..... . .	29	383	273
Florida..... .	90	203	617
Husband .. .	53	21	288
Wife....	37	182	329
East. S. Cent'l:			
Kentucky ...	201	684	1,578
Husband	145	30	644
Wife.... ...	56	654	934
Tennessee.....	356	342	1,250
Husband... .	264	9	451
Wife..... ...	92	333	799

State & Party to which Granted.	Unfaithful.	Cruelty.	Desertion.
Alabama.....	398	369	1,235
Husband.....	275	9	675
Wife.....	123	360	560
Mississippi....	396	401	767
Husband.....	295	85	416
Wife..... .	101	316	351
West S. Central:			
Arkansas.....	188	847	2,188
Husband.....	141	244	1,095
Wife....	47	603	1,093
Louisiana	777	94	191
Husband.....	351	15	75
Wife.....	426	79	116
Oklahoma.... .	150	660	1,415
Husband	96	141	627
Wife....	54	519	788
Texas	1,037	4,178	2,405
Husband.....	742	983	1,122
Wife..... ...	295	3,195	1,283
Mountain:			
Montana.....	49	361	687
Husband.....	29	63	311
Wife....	20	298	376
Idaho....	25	136	237
Husband.....	16	28	126
Wife.... ...	9	108	111
Wyoming	9	52	132
Husband.....	4	13	71
Wife.....	5	39	61
Colorado.....	86	127	290
Husband.....	40	28	166
Wife.....	46	99	124
New Mexico...	9	26	176
Husband.....	8	3	100
Wife..... ...	1	23	76
Arizona.... ...	24	114	228
Husband.....	18	20	150
Wife.... ...	6	94	78
Utah.... . .	9	131	175
Husband.....	6	23	80
Wife.....	3	108	95
Nevada.....	8	243	154
Husband.....	7	101	109
Wife.....	1	142	45
Pacific:			
Washington...	74	857	1,050
Husband.....	50	172	508
Wife.....	24	685	542
Oregon.....	35	1,059	851
Husband.....	21	219	327
Wife..... ...	14	840	524
California . .	188	1,559	2,113
Husband... .	116	280	895
Wife..... ...	72	1,279	1,218

CHIEF CAUSES FOR DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916—*Continued.*

The other specific causes for divorce were drunkenness and neglect to provide. The last named was more used in Ohio (568 cases), Mississippi (535 cases), Louisiana (622 cases), and Illinois (705 cases) than in any other States.

CONTESTED AND UNCONTESTED DIVORCES, 1916.

Brought by husband—Contested, 4,636; uncontested, 29,173.
Brought by wife—Contested, 10,143; uncontested, 64,750

In New York State, of divorces granted to the husband, in 1916, there were 202 contested and 891 uncontested cases; of divorces granted to the wife, 478 were contested and 1,671 were uncontested.

Of the husbands who got divorces in the United States, in 1916, there were 20,862 who lived in the State where the action was brought; 8,150 lived in some other State; and the residence of 4,797 was unknown.

Similarly, as to wives who were granted divorces, 47,575 lived in the State where the suit was brought; 16,282 lived in some other State; and the residence of 11,036 was unknown.

Of the husbands who got divorce, in 1916, there were 20,784 who lived in the State in which they had married; 8,117 had moved to some other State with their wives, prior to the action for divorce; 1,244 marriages had taken place abroad; and the facts were unknown in 3,664 cases. And as to divorces got by wives, the marriage had taken place in that same State in 48,252 cases; it had taken place in some other State in 16,617 cases; the couple had been wedded abroad in 2,240 cases; and the facts were unknown in 7,784 cases

In New York State, out of 3,269 divorces in 1916, the couples in 215 known cases had been married in a foreign country.

CHILDREN AND DIVORCE.

Of the 33,809 husbands who were granted divorce, 9,403 had children by the union, and 19,837 had none Of the 74,893 wives who were granted divorce, 31,606 had children by the union, and 36,814 had none.

In New York State, of the 1,093 husbands who received divorce decrees, 501 had children, and 550 reported none, of the 2,149 wives who got decrees, 955 had children, and 1,136 had none.

In the Southern States, desertion, and in the Northern States, adultery, were the chief allegations in divorce complaints.

In Maine, a Prohibition State, drunkenness was the alleged cause of divorce action in 14 per cent. of the suits brought by husbands against wives. The percentage rose to 16 5 in Illinois and deserted to 0.1 in New York State.

ALIMONY—Of the 33,809 husbands who were given decrees, 1,946 asked for alimony (and 1,564 of them got it); of the 78,893 wives to whom the court granted divorce, 19,980 asked for alimony, with the result that 14,928 got it

In New York State, 139 out of 1,093 suing hubbies begged the Judge for alimony, and 113 won their plea. Of the 2,149 New York women suing for divorce, 938 wished alimony, and 763 had that wish granted.

In Nevada only 56 out of 374 wives asking divorce wanted alimony, and 33 got tho same.

SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, AND DIVORCED, 1910.

According to the 1910 census, the number of single, married, widowed, and divorced persons in the United States in that year was as follows:

UNITED STATES.	White, Males	Colored, Males	White, Females	Colored, Females	UNITED STATES.	White, Males	Colored, Males.	White, Females	Colored, Females
Single	11,360,282	1,189,847	8,091,249	841,921	Unknown.....	134,312	21,212	57,286	10,886
Married.... .	16,253,940	1,838,660	15,852,011	1,832,676					
Widowed	1,274,388	197,002	2,705,990	470,238	Total.....	29,158,125	3,267,680	26,857,337	3,189,988
Divorced	135,203	20,959	150,801	34,267					

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

(Compiled by U. S. Govt)

AGE.	Boys		Girls.		AGE.	Boys.		Girls.	
	Height, Inches	Weight, Pounds	Height, Inches	Weight, Pounds		Height, Inches	Weight, Pounds	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds
Birth . . .	20.6	7 6	20 5	7.16	33 months. .	36 1/8	30 5/8	35 5/8	29 1/4
3 months. .	23 1/2	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	34 months .	36 1/2	31 1/8	36 1/2	30 1/4
6 months. .	26 1/2	18	25 7/8	16 3/4	35 months .	36 3/4	31 7/8	36 1/2	30 1/2
7 months. .	27 1/4	19 1/2	26 1/2	17 1/2	36 months.	37 1/8	32 1/4	36 3/4	30 1/2
8 months. .	27 5/8	19 3/4	27	18 1/4	37 months.	37 3/8	32 1/4	36 3/4	30 3/4
9 months.	28 1/8	20 1/8	27 5/8	19 1/2	38 months.	37 1/2	32 3/8	37	31
10 months.	28 1/2	20 7/8	27 7/8	19 1/2	39 months.	37 7/8	33 1/8	37 1/4	31 5/8
11 months...	29	21 3/8	28 3/8	20 1/2	40 months.	38 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2	32
12 months	29 3/8	21 7/8	28 7/8	20 3/4	41 months	38 5/8	33 5/8	37 3/4	32 1/4
13 months..	29 7/8	22 7/8	29 3/4	21	42 months.	38 5/8	33 3/4	38	32 1/2
14 months ..	30 1/4	23	29 1/2	21 5/8	43 months.	38 3/4	33 3/4	38 1/4	32 3/4
15 months.	30 3/4	23 5/8	30 1/8	21 7/8	44 months.	38 7/8	34 1/4	38 1/2	33
16 months...	31 1/8	24 1/8	30 1/2	22 5/8	45 months	39	34 1/2	38 1/2	33 1/4
17 months...	31 3/8	24 1/2	30 3/4	22 7/8	46 months .	39	34 3/4	38 3/4	33 1/2
18 months ...	31 3/4	24 5/8	31 1/8	23 3/8	47 months.	39 1/4	35 3/4	38 7/8	33 1/2
19 months...	32 1/4	25 1/2	31 1/2	23 3/4	48 months..	39 1/2	35 7/8	39	33 3/4
20 months....	32 5/8	25 3/4	32	24 1/8	5 years	41 6	41.1	41.3	39 7
21 months ...	32 7/8	25 3/4	32 1/4	24 3/4	6 years.. .	43.8	45.2	43 4	43.3
22 months ...	33 1/4	26 7/8	32 5/8	25 1/4	7 years	45 7	49.1	45 5	47.5
23 months ...	33 5/8	27	32 7/8	25 5/8	8 years.. .	47 8	53.9	47. 6	52 0
24 months ...	33 3/4	27 1/8	33 1/4	26 1/8	9 years.. ...	49 7	59.2	49 4	57.1
25 months...	34	27 1/8	33 3/4	26 7/8	10 years.....	51.7	65.3	51 3	62.4
26 months..	34 1/8	28 1/4	33 7/8	27 1/4	11 years.....	53 3	70.2	53 4	68.8
27 months...	34 3/4	29	33 7/8	27 1/4	12 years.....	55 1	76.9	55 9	78.3
28 months ...	35 1/8	29 1/8	34 1/8	27 3/4	13 years.....	57.2	84.8	58 2	88 7
29 months ...	35 3/8	29 1/4	34 3/4	27 3/4	14 years.....	59.9	94.9	50 9	98.4
30 months...	35 5/8	29 1/2	34 7/8	28 1/4	15 years.....	62.3	107.1	61 1	106.1
31 months...	35 1/2	30 1/2	35 1/8	28 3/4	16 years.....	65.0	121.0	61 6	112.0
32 months...	36	30 5/8	35 3/4	29					

Other height and weight measurements will be found on page 100.

INSANE IN HOSPITALS IN UNITED STATES, 1910.

STATE.	Native White	Foreign Born White	Negro.	Other Colored	STATE.	Native White.	Foreign Born White.	Negro.	Other Colored.
Alabama	1,320	46	673	....	Nevada	101	111	4	14
Arizona	165	162	2	8	New Hampshire	666	236	6	1
Arkansas	908	33	151	.....	New Jersey	3,641	2,165	236	.....
California	3,387	2,897	71	297	New Mexico	179	33	3	4
Colorado	780	385	31	3	New York	17,056	13,481	701	42
Connecticut	2,307	1,209	61	2	North Carolina	1,819	9	694	.....
Delaware	287	66	88	.....	North Dakota	215	407	4	2
Dist. of Columbia	1,567	668	648	7	Ohio	8,331	1,893	369	1
Florida	413	47	388	1	Oklahoma	870	78	128	34
Georgia	2,122	31	979	....	Oregon	922	591	10	42
Idaho	227	150	3	8	Pennsylvania	10,242	4,226	583	7
Illinois	8,369	4,103	361	6	Rhode Island	781	431	30	1
Indiana	3,829	567	131	...	South Carolina	887	5	649	.....
Iowa	3,984	1,320	73	...	South Dakota	436	365	2	61
Kansas	2,245	524	139	4	Tennessee	1,683	48	472	1
Kentucky	2,817	151	570	...	Texas	2,996	479	547	31
Louisiana	1,322	130	705	1	Utah	183	155	2	2
Maine	1,127	126	3	2	Vermont	806	176	7	1
Maryland	2,331	476	413	....	Virginia	2,224	70	1,340	1
Massachusetts	6,917	4,461	207	16	Washington	1,041	914	13	19
Michigan	4,106	2,493	87	13	West Virginia	1,509	103	109	1
Minnesota	1,987	2,725	29	3	Wisconsin	3,461	3,095	22	9
Mississippi	1,118	37	822	1	Wyoming	93	65	1	3
Missouri	4,796	1,060	311	1					
Montana	319	361	11	6	Total	120,128	54,096	12,910	657
Nebraska	1,236	732	21	1					

NUMBER OF INSANE IN UNITED STATES IN 1918.

(From a census taken for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of New York by H. M. Pollock and Edith M. Furbush.)

STATE.	Insane in U. S.			Insane in State Hosp			Feeble-minded in U. S.	Epileptics in U. S.	Inebriates in U S.
	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
United States	125,919	113,901	239,820	109,994	97,711	207,705	39,381	11,994	3,565
Alabama	1,151	1,269	2,420	1,151	1,269	2,420	...	...	...
Arizona	341	126	467	341	126	467	3	27	14
Arkansas	779	809	1,588	779	809	1,588	238	152	9
California	5,286	4,095	9,921	5,752	4,004	9,756	1,461	72	318
Colorado	1,016	769	1,785	956	710	1,666	97	8	3
Connecticut	2,026	2,269	4,295	1,872	1,956	3,828	360	193	119
Delaware	278	230	508	278	230	508	22	....	6
Dist. of Columbia	2,524	868	3,392	2,482	852	3,334	11	5	6
Florida	685	578	1,263	685	578	1,263	148	150	20
Georgia	1,871	2,057	3,928	1,847	2,030	3,877	7	5	38
Idaho	309	194	503	309	194	503	82	33	9
Illinois	9,426	8,089	17,515	9,327	7,951	17,278	2,332	19	124
Indiana	2,912	2,792	5,704	2,809	2,701	5,510	1,508	397	34
Iowa	4,013	3,323	7,336	2,648	2,009	4,657	1,828	125	158
Kansas	1,691	1,381	3,072	1,673	1,362	3,035	654	578	2
Kentucky	2,453	2,027	4,480	2,444	2,011	4,455	497	47	12
Louisiana	1,266	1,294	2,560	1,198	1,121	2,319	146	111	69
Maine	781	771	1,552	773	764	1,537	403	38	20
Maryland	1,882	2,036	3,918	1,371	1,283	2,634	1,113	63	785
Massachusetts	7,235	7,373	14,608	7,077	7,099	14,176	3,124	1,207	211
Michigan	4,154	3,521	7,675	3,642	2,870	6,512	1,834	465	76
Minnesota	3,597	2,610	6,207	3,579	2,580	6,159	1,458	231	27
Mississippi	756	855	1,611	756	855	1,611	380	298	12
Missouri	4,370	3,331	7,701	2,651	2,218	4,869	1,006	563	69
Montana	865	347	1,212	865	347	1,212	101	5	...
Nebraska	1,424	1,126	2,550	1,408	1,098	2,506	571	8	8
Nevada	159	61	220	159	61	220	2	3	27
New Hampshire	551	594	1,145	551	594	1,145	355	39	7
New Jersey	3,570	3,959	7,529	2,289	2,202	4,491	1,475	806	247
New Mexico	137	127	264	137	127	264	17	20	32
New York	18,796	20,812	39,608	18,358	19,953	38,311	5,810	1,573	204
North Carolina	1,314	1,900	3,214	1,294	1,868	3,162	193	215	23
North Dakota	743	432	1,175	743	432	1,175	209	60	....
Ohio	6,665	5,879	12,544	6,561	5,722	12,283	2,219	1,679	30
Oklahoma	1,103	854	1,957	1,088	842	1,930	528	239	11
Oregon	1,507	766	2,273	1,320	735	2,055	356	40	9
Pennsylvania	10,176	8,889	19,065	5,291	4,232	9,523	4,687	1,072	472
Rhode Island	820	741	1,561	758	665	1,423	309	1	...
South Carolina	925	995	1,920	925	995	1,920	144	...	...
South Dakota	677	477	1,154	677	477	1,154	345	2	...
Tennessee	1,245	1,434	2,679	1,021	1,164	2,185	87	81	81
Texas	2,851	2,937	5,788	2,783	2,852	5,635	92	529	36
Utah	314	269	583	314	269	583	44	...	...
Vermont	503	475	978	294	290	584	191	64	21
Virginia	2,408	2,370	4,778	2,396	2,366	4,762	307	341	2
Washington	2,064	1,218	3,282	2,059	1,211	3,270	614	...	...
West Virginia	1,288	1,063	2,351	1,288	1,063	2,351	279	199	53
Wisconsin	4,316	3,439	7,755	879	494	1,373	1,656	163	158
Wyoming	156	70	226	156	70	226	85	18	3

NUMBER OF INSANE IN INSTITUTIONS, WITH RATES PER 100,000 POP.

STATE.	Number, 1890.	Rates Per 100,000, 1890.	Number, 1904.	Rates Per 100,000, 1904.	Number, 1910.	Rates Per 100,000, 1910.	Number, 1917.	Rates Per 100,000, 1917.
United States	106,485	170 0	150,151	183 6	187,791	204.2	234,055	227 6
Alabama	1,469	97.1	1,603	82 6	2,039	95 4	2,341	99 7
Arizona	64	107.3	224	146.9	337	164 9	411	158 3
Arkansas	790	70.0	667	47 4	1,092	69 4	1,628	92 9
California	3,736	309 2	5,717	316 0	6,652	279.8	9,698	325 0
Colorado	326	79.1	754	119 0	1,199	150.1	1,613	165 4
Connecticut	2,056	275.5	2,831	287.9	3,579	321 1	4,180	333.1
Delaware	197	116 9	353	184.7	441	218.0	484	225 9
Dist. of Columbia	1,578	684 9	2,453	823 9	2,890	872.9	3,082	840 6
Florida	351	89.7	713	116.9	849	112 8	1,482	163 8
Georgia	1,815	98 8	2,839	120 4	3,132	120 0	4,062	141 2
Idaho	83	98 4	255	115.3	388	119.2	540	123 6
Illinois	6,641	173.6	9,607	187 7	12,839	227.7	16,354	264.0
Indiana	3,291	150 1	4,358	168 7	4,527	167.6	5,769	204.1
Iowa	3,197	167.2	4,385	196 7	5,377	241.7	6,367	286.2
Kansas	1,794	125 7	2,460	158 7	2,912	172 2	3,157	171 5
Kentucky	2,729	146 8	3,058	139 1	3,538	154.5	4,348	182 2
Louisiana	910	81.4	1,585	107 0	2,158	130.3	2,552	138 5
Maine	1,299	196 5	885	124 3	1,258	169 5	1,493	192 7
Maryland	1,646	157 9	2,505	204 2	3,220	248.6	4,035	294 9
Massachusetts	6,103	272 6	8,679	288 4	11,601	344.6	14,096	376 1
Michigan	3,725	177.9	5,430	211 9	6,699	238.4	7,377	239 9
Minnesota	2,205	169 4	4,070	217 8	4,744	228.5	5,857	255 1
Mississippi	1,104	85 6	1,493	91 0	1,978	110.1	2,024	103 0
Missouri	3,418	127 6	5,103	160 8	6,168	187.3	7,512	219 6
Montana	192	145 3	543	186 3	697	185.3	1,083	232 3
Nebraska	932	88 0	1,536	138.1	1,990	166 9	2,485	194 5
Nevada	183	399.9	200	352 8	230	280 9	244	224 4
New Hampshire	961	255 2	496	118 5	909	211.1	1,098	247 6
New Jersey	3,163	218 9	4,865	229.4	6,042	238.1	7,592	254 7
New Mexico	66	43.0	113	46.5	219	66 9	302	72 4
New York	17,846	297 5	26,176	329 7	31,280	343 2	38,117	367 7
North Carolina	1,725	106 6	1,883	93 8	2,522	114 3	3,446	142 5
North Dakota	221	121 0	446	108.1	628	108.8	1,079	143 4
Ohio	7,600	207 0	8,621	196.9	10,594	222.2	12,307	237.5
Oklahoma	7	11 3	413	37 4	1,110	67.0	2,758	122 8
Oregon	640	204.0	1,285	253 2	1,565	232.6	2,309	272 0
Pennsylvania	8,482	161 3	11,521	169 5	15,058	196.4	19,436	226 2
Rhode Island	795	230.1	1,077	229 2	1,243	229 1	1,565	252 4
South Carolina	912	79 2	1,156	82.3	1.541	101 7	1,642	100 5
South Dakota	310	94 3	595	127 2	864	148.0	1,059	149 6
Tennessee	1,845	104.4	1,713	82.3	2,204	100 9	2,518	109 7
Texas	1,670	74 7	3,345	99.7	4,053	104.0	5,033	112 5
Utah	166	79 8	344	110.3	342	91 6	474	108 0
Vermont	823	247 6	887	254.8	990	278 1	1,110	304 7
Virginia	2,407	145 4	3,137	162 6	3,635	176 3	4,398	199 7
Washington	380	108 8	1,178	158 2	1,987	174 0	3,312	211 5
West Virginia	1,079	141.5	1,475	139 9	1,722	141 0	2,127	152 0
Wisconsin	3,513	208 3	5,023	232 0	6,587	282 2	7,879	313 4
Wyoming	40	65.9	96	85.8	162	111.0	220	120.7

The increase in the number of insane in institutions between 1910 and 1917 was 148.47% in Oklahoma, 74% in Florida and 66% in Washington. In New York State the increase was 21.86%; in New Jersey, 25.65%; in Connecticut, 16 79%; in Illinois, 27.38%; in Massachusetts, 21.51%; in California, 45 79%. The rate of increase for the United States was 24.64%.

Average number of insane in each State hospital ranged from 4,009 in Georgia, 3,058 in the District of Columbia, 2,451 in New York, 2,163 in New Jersey and 2,013 in Illinois, down to 244 in Nevada and 220 in Wyoming.

Increase in number of feeble-minded in institutions, 1910-1917, was 506.45% in Maine; 488.33% in Virginia; 408.33% in Rhode Island; 305.26% in Texas; 61.50% in New York, 102.81% in New Jersey; 48.98% in Connecticut; 119 47% in Massachusetts; 82 21% in Illinois, and 51.52% in California. For whole United States, 79.54%.

CENSUS OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE—JULY 1, 1918.

(By Horatio M. Pollock, Ph. D., Statistician, State Hospital Commission)

PSYCHOSES.	Males.	Females.	PSYCHOSES.	Males.	Females.
Traumatic	45	5	Manic-depressive	1,163	2,250
Senile	417	870	Involution melancholia	218	589
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	277	240	Dementia praecox	10,082	11,820
General paralysis	995	381	Paranoia or paranoic conditions	630	1,025
With cerebral syphilis	69	57	Epileptic psychoses	597	617
With Huntington's chorea	7	10	Psychoneuroses and neuroses	60	129
With brain tumor	2	7	With constitut'l psychopathic infer'ity	234	380
With other brain or nervous diseases	44	56	With mental deficiency	677	699
Alcoholic	1,196	544	Undiagnosed psychoses	461	354
Due to drugs and oth. exogen's toxins	15	15	Not insane	4	7
With pellagra	1	3			
With other somatic diseases	32	87	Total	17,216	20,136

The average age of the Austrian, Italian, and Russian patients is younger than that of the Germans and Irish. In 1911 over 23% of the Russian-born inmates were 20-24 years old, and nearly 53% were under 30 years.

YEARLY INCREASE OF INSANE IN N. Y. STATE, WITH RATIOS.

October 1.	Total.		State Hospitals.		Private Institutions.		Criminal Insane.		Patients to Each 100,000 of Pop.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
1889	7,216	8,257	6,687	7,718	326	523	203	16	255 2
1890	7,509	8,497	6,961	7,991	330	488	218	18	259 3
1891	7,858	8,794	7,287	8,276	349	501	222	17	265 1
1892	8,246	9,155	7,562	8,609	358	524	326	22	272 3
1893	8,749	9,602	7,984	9,030	384	542	381	30	282 3
1894	9,172	9,916	8,424	9,392	332	487	416	37	288 8
1895	9,722	10,494	8,894	9,961	351	496	477	37	300 8
1896	10,020	10,849	9,164	10,314	335	497	521	38	305.6
1897	10,484	11,199	9,571	10,640	326	514	587	45	312 4
1898	10,854	11,532	9,886	10,959	330	525	638	48	317 6
1899	11,169	11,854	10,121	11,253	382	548	666	53	321.6
1900	11,493	12,285	10,422	11,666	373	565	698	54	327 1
1901	11,804	12,510	10,755	11,899	373	554	676	57	327 3
1902	12,079	12,911	10,986	12,283	373	556	720	72	329 3
1903	12,542	13,392	11,445	12,742	372	575	725	75	334 7
1904	12,930	13,931	11,789	13,230	380	618	761	83	339 7
1905	13,175	14,231	11,994	13,524	367	618	814	89	339 7
1906	13,548	14,754	12,331	14,026	363	622	854	106	341.9
1907	13,927	15,166	12,680	14,422	343	634	904	110	342 6
1908	14,638	15,819	13,313	15,035	373	663	952	121	349 6
1909	15,107	16,433	13,734	15,629	378	672	995	132	352 9
1910	15,654	17,004	14,252	16,193	380	672	1,022	139	358 3
1911	16,010	17,301	14,569	16,482	377	684	1,064	135	361 0
1912	16,271	17,702	14,744	16,880	398	679	1,129	143	363 6
1913	16,716	18,317	15,089	17,510	375	656	1,252	151	370 4
1914	16,899	18,825	15,318	18,039	365	658	1,216	128	373 2
1915	17,382	19,281	15,796	18,512	368	636	1,218	133	378 4
1916	17,863	19,718	16,252	18,961	345	621	1,266	136	383.4
1917	18,422	20,342	16,801	19,556	336	638	1,285	148	391 9
1918	18,810	20,891	17,219	20,133	318	611	1,273	147	395.7

State hospital column is inclusive of those in county almshouses prior to 1894 and in county asylums prior to 1896.

ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSFERS.

October 1.	Total Number		Tot'l Per 1,000,000 Pop.		State Hospitals.		Criminal Insane.		October 1	Total Number		Tot'l Per 1,000,000 Pop		State Hospitals.		Criminal Insane.	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*		*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
1897	2,633	2,375	763	631	2,273	2,097	133	7	1908	3,819	3,538	880	809	3,460	3,223	145	27
1898	2,593	2,467	740	696	2,267	2,206	119	10	1909	3,787	3,433	851	765	3,455	3,170	136	27
1899	2,587	2,458	727	683	2,226	2,192	125	9	1910	4,024	3,618	878	799	3,708	3,358	119	18
1900	2,616	2,575	724	705	2,224	2,284	152	16	1911	4,114	3,753	886	818	3,771	3,489	155	10
1901	2,628	2,486	711	666	2,308	2,253	72	5	1912	4,187	3,818	891	822	3,796	3,540	189	21
1902	2,600	2,535	689	665	2,279	2,287	107	11	1913	4,367	4,001	918	851	3,954	3,710	247	25
1903	2,938	2,746	763	705	2,609	2,501	84	8	1914	4,512	4,091	937	860	4,151	3,805	197	34
1904	2,930	3,064	745	771	2,600	2,772	111	16	1915	4,471	4,072	917	846	4,115	3,819	189	33
1905	3,034	2,930	756	722	2,690	2,656	116	11	1916 (9 mos)	3,469	3,215	703	660	3,207	3,016	140	18
1906	3,257	3,099	790	746	2,914	2,847	115	26	1917	4,991	4,498	984	913	4,563	4,242	175	29
1907	3,557	3,173	842	744	3,203	2,902	127	20	1918	4,731	4,542	937	911	4,400	4,300	161	22

The figures of the criminal insane for 1900 cover Matteawan only; and in 1908 these figures include transfers.

In 1912, when the State Hospital Commission studied the problem of "immigration and the insane," it was found that 23.1% of the foreign-born patients came from Italy; 20.3% from Ireland; 17% from Germany. The percentages from other countries were: Austria, 5.3; Canada, 4; England and Wales, 5.5; France, 0.2; Hungary and Bohemia, 2.6; Russia and Poland, 12.6; Scandinavia, 1.8; Scotland, 0.2; all other countries, 7.3. Of the native-born patients in 1912 about 49% were males; of the foreign-born 43.3% were males. In 1911, of the first admissions from New York City, 1,195 were native-born, and 2,006 were foreign-born. Of the 5,660 first admissions in 1911 3,518 had a common school education, 1,427 being foreign-born.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS, NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

October 1.	Recoveries.		Deaths.		October 1.	Recoveries.		Deaths.	
	Males.	*Females*	*Males.*	*Females*		*Males.*	*Females*	*Males.*	*Females*
1897	503	448	797	795	1908	813	809	1,189	1,144
1898	499	519	930	827	1909	788	734	1,321	1,053
1899	521	488	973	890	1910	815	773	1,367	1,169
1900	522	507	980	841	1911	837	861	1,511	1,375
1901	549	660	1,010	858	1912	780	830	1,485	1,205
1902	510	615	1,018	790	1913	795	802	1,608	1,282
1903	607	656	994	840	1914	907	796	1,586	1,422
1904	570	733	1,064	923	1915	731	846	1,652	1,384
1905	705	737	1,055	962	1916 (9 months)	584	602	1,368	1,154
1906	765	703	1,114	957	1917	835	871	2,070	1,842
1907	797	760	1,209	1,049	1918	799	888	2,103	1,755

Percentage of recoveries per 100 admissions—(1916) males, 18.2; females, 20 0. (1917) males, 18.3; females, 20.5. (1918) males, 18.2; females, 20.7.

Percentage of deaths per 1,000 under treatment—(1916) males, 71.9; females, 53.5. (1917) males, 99.3; females, 79.4. (1918) males, 98 9; females, 73.5.

The percentages are exclusive of transfers

Intemperate use of alcohol was noted in the case of 1,104 patients in these institutions in 1918, of whom 253 were females.

ALIENS IN N. Y. STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Year.	Number	Per Cent.	Year.	Number	Per Cent	Year.	Number.	Per Cent.
1912	9,241	29.2	1915	9,208	26 8	1917	9,843	27.1
1913	9,029	27.7	1916	9,492	27.0	1918	10,064	26.9
1914	8,976	26.9						

ALIEN AND NON-RESIDENT INSANE REMOVED FROM NEW YORK STATE.

Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents	Year.	Aliens	Non-Residents.
1894	13	7	1901	103	65	1908	424	174	1915	490	304
1895	16	13	1902	94	32	1909	489	86	1916 (6 mo.)	208	284
1896	40	58	1903	147	104	1910	613	251	1917	52	268
1897	38	35	1904	176	86	1911	784	3,432	1918	53	326
1898	48	76	1905	299	118	1912	1,171	582			
1899	92	76	1906	307	98	1913	865	487	Total	7,747	4,496
1900	48	55	1907	352	170	1914	825	399			

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Year.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements	Year.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements
1843	$8,000	$28,100	1910	$6,068,261	$1,412,508
1853	8,373	15,000	1917	7,508,910	711,362
1864	8,614	10,000	1918	9,480,808	846,939
1880	85,156	414,427			
1890	90,021	771,358	Totals since 1837	$123,348,942	$33,869,031
1900	$3,993,198	$662,948			

NEW YORK STATE CITIES' FOREIGN POPULATION, 1910. (UNITED STATES CENSUS.)

For Albany, Buffalo and New York City see table on Foreign Whites in Principal American Cities. For total population of cities in table below see separate table.

Subject.	Amsterdam.	Auburn.	Binghamt'n	Elmira.	Jamestown.	Kingston.	Mount Vernon	New Roch'le	Newburgh.
Foreign-Born White: Born in									
Austria	2,554	1,480	425	221	35	210	215	154	126
Canada—French	107	126	47	21	24	34	28	28	4
Canada—Other	172	395	207	194	281	58	233	240	141
Cuba and other W. Ind	..	4	7	3	1	4	7	15	5
Denmark	47	7	18	13	274	7	59	72	29
England	793	1,053	494	383	1,118	190	636	573	619
Finland	1	1	6	1	18	.....	81	186	5
France	14	18	25	19	37	11	91	96	11
Germany	1,702	745	681	1,162	256	1,020	1,647	1,211	512
Greece	16	22	52	17	41	12	10	29	30
Holland	4	11	11	10	10	7	9	32	7
Hungary	41	74	1,769	42	13	86	96	75	139
Ireland	978	1,503	1,831	1,277	244	681	1,048	1,568	1,555
Italy	1,750	1,595	595	919	939	380	2,670	2,884	675
Norway	7	9	19	13	42	9	38	106	23
Roumania	5	1	2	12	11	2	9	10	10
Russia	2,128	250	859	658	48	540	575	638	519
Scotland	134	292	124	94	52	45	224	293	233
Sweden	34	34	65	71	6,929	15	208	298	69
Switzerland	74	21	43	29	23	16	64	66	15
Turkey in Asia	6	36	23	29	2	37	7	10	28
Turkey in Europe	6	2	24	9	186	7	5	2	4
Other foreign countries	51	31	62	62	28	20	69	91	28

Subject.	Niagara Falls.	Poughkeepsie	Rochester.	Schenect'dy	Syracuse.	Troy.	Utica.	Watertown.	Yonkers.
Foreign-Born White: Born in									
Austria	860	496	1,688	1,279	1,265	867	2,050	271	3,927
Canada—French	81	30	569	444	499	613	165	269	45
Canada—Other	4,119	94	9,112	695	2,717	569	844	3,075	490
Cuba and other W. Ind	6	5	21	13	10	10	7	3	21
Denmark	11	33	135	162	52	547	64	12	75
England	1,272	331	4,939	1,346	2,469	1,478	1,386	748	1,903
Finland	2	3	39	12	18	10	2	1	60
France	35	21	326	59	181	65	103	77	161
Germany	832	861	14,624	3,428	6,903	1,818	3,073	196	2,337
Greece	17	21	176	102	106	51	49	19	89
Holland	22	36	1,220	60	30	11	24	1	89
Hungary	72	223	415	856	212	62	116	104	2,664
Ireland	839	957	5,230	1,355	4,877	5,410	2,021	469	5,255
Italy	1,926	737	10,638	3,660	4,756	1,462	6,688	602	4,116
Norway	9	5	88	58	22	36	10	10	197
Roumania	3	7	90	22	42	13	6	3	20
Russia	1,395	453	7,148	3,868	5,260	1,059	2,586	142	2,982
Scotland	248	108	949	593	381	418	224	107	1,251
Sweden	82	52	384	274	126	71	27	14	373
Switzerland	18	24	497	139	271	87	253	26	100
Turkey in Asia	142	6	118	22	154	489	347	56	104
Turkey in Europe	20	9	155	7	165	108	18	9	9
Other foreign countries	53	22	431	177	265	148	1,245	54	322

ALIENS IN NEW YORK CITIES.

(State Census of 1915.)

Year of Incorp.	City.	County.	Citizens 1915.	Aliens 1915.	Total 1915.	Total 1910 (U.S. Census)
1686	Albany	Albany	99,820	8,159	107,979	100,253
1885	Amsterdam	Montgomery	26,872	7,447	34,319	31,267
1848	Auburn	Cayuga	29,180	3,288	32,468	34,668
1914	Batavia	Genesee	11,759	1,519	13,278	11,613
1913	Beacon	Dutchess	9,116	1,049	10,165	11,040
1867	Binghamton	Broome	48,428	5,240	53,668	48,443
1832	Buffalo	Erie	403,778	50,852	454,630	423,715
1913	Canandaigua	Ontario	7,142	359	7,501	7,217
1869	Cohoes	Albany	20,624	2,809	23,433	24,709
1890	Corning	Steuben	12,699	760	13,459	13,730
1900	Cortland	Cortland	11,404	963	12,367	11,504
1880	Dunkirk	Chautauqua	15,704	2,166	17,870	17,221
1864	Elmira	Chemung	38,605	1,488	40,093	37,176
1902	Fulton	Oswego	9,759	1,379	11,138	10,480
1898	Geneva	Ontario	12,249	983	13,232	12,446
1908	Glens Falls	Warren	15,487	836	16,323	15,243
1890	Gloversville	Fulton	19,191	1,987	21,178	20,642
1888	Hornell	Steuben	13,882	470	14,352	13,617
1785	Hudson	Columbia	10,027	1,517	11,544	11,417
1888	Ithaca	Tompkins	15,755	995	16,750	14,802
1886	Jamestown	Chautauqua	32,584	5,196	37,780	31,297
1895	Johnstown	Fulton	9,680	1,007	10,687	10,447
1872	Kingston	Ulster	25,244	1,110	26,354	25,908
1909	Lackawanna	Erie	9,962	5,775	15,737	14,549
1895	Little Falls	Herkimer	10,056	2,966	13,022	12,273
1865	Lockport	Niagara	17,477	1,216	18,693	17,970
1915	Mechanicsville	Saratoga	7,341	867	8,208	6,634
1888	Middletown	Orange	15,852	529	16,381	15,313
1872	Mount Vernon	Westchester	33,049	4,534	37,583	30,919
1865	Newburgh	Orange	25,976	1,900	27,876	27,805
1899	New Rochelle	Westchester	27,374	4,384	31,758	28,867
1653	New York	Bronx, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond	3,842,519	1,204,702	5,047,221	4,766,883
1892	Niagara Falls	Niagara	31,292	10,965	42,257	30,445
1897	North Tonawanda	Niagara	11,111	2,387	13,498	11,955
1915	Norwich	Chenango	7,916	426	8,342	7,422
1868	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence	13,308	1,030	14,338	15,933
1893	Olean	Cattaraugus	16,532	1,393	17,925	14,743
1901	Oneida	Madison	8,907	554	9,461	8,317
1909	Oneonta	Otsego	9,967	507	10,474	9,491
1848	Oswego	Oswego	22,909	2,517	25,426	23,361
1902	Plattsburg	Clinton	9,888	246	10,134	11,138
1907	Port Jervis	Orange	8,829	584	9,413	9,564
1854	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	30,342	2,273	32,714	27,936
1897	Rensselaer	Rensselaer	10,855	355	11,210	10,711
1834	Rochester	Monroe	215,507	32,958	248,465	218,149
1870	Rome	Oneida	18,551	3,375	21,926	20,497
1915	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	13,225	567	13,792	12,693
1913	Salamanca	Cattaraugus	7,808	562	8,370	8,075
1798	Schenectady	Schenectady	69,367	11,014	80,381	72,826
1847	Syracuse	Onondaga	131,219	14,074	145,293	137,249
1903	Tonawanda	Erie	8,494	653	9,147	8,290
1816	Troy	Rensselaer	71,730	3,758	75,488	76,813
1833	Utica	Oneida	67,127	13,462	80,589	74,419
1869	Watertown	Jefferson	24,031	2,864	26,895	26,730
1896	Watervliet	Albany	14,190	800	14,990	15,574
1916	White Plains	Westchester	16,588	2,699	19,287	15,949
1872	Yonkers	Westchester	76,337	14,611	90,948	79,803

N. Y. STATE—FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY NATIONALITY, 1910.

Country in which born or parents were born.	Total.	Foreign Born.	Native. Parents Foreign Born.	Native Parent For. Born.	Foreign Born White 1900.	Country in which born or parents were born	Total.	Foreign Born	Native. Parents Foreign Born.	Native Parent For. Born	Foreign Born White 1900.
All countries	5,736,520	2,729,272	2,241,837	765,411	1,889,523	Hungary	141,327	96,841	40,765	3,721	37,168
Austria	382,158	244,995	125,246	11,917	104,532	Ireland	1,091,140	367,877	515,886	207,377	425,511
Canada–Fr	69,695	24,563	21,505	23,627	27,150	Italy	739,059	472,192	251,311	15,556	182,243
Canada–Oth	198,806	98,079	25,735	74,992	89,618	Norway	37,404	25,012	10,171	2,221	12,601
Cuba, other W. Indies	9,780	6,535	1,133	2,112	4,087	Roumania	47,103	34,441	12,159	503	10,549
Denmark	20,709	12,536	5,006	3,167	8,728	Russia	848,324	558,952	274,193	15,179	202,953
England	341,429	146,468	79,671	115,290	135,530	Scotland	90,678	39,429	23,702	27,547	33,850
Finland	11,505	8,759	2,500	246	4,048	Sweden	90,235	53,703	29,284	7,248	42,704
France	45,945	23,436	11,272	11,237	19,987	Switzerland	29,553	16,312	6,766	6,475	13,676
Germany	1,234,580	436,874	578,183	219,523	499,790	Turk. Asia	11,839	9,478	2,164	197	1,914
Greece	11,277	10,097	843	337	1,573	Tur in Eur	5,554	4,998	478	78	
Holland	27,901	12,650	9,880	5,371	9,413	Wales	19,726	7,462	6,296	5,968	7,304
						All other	230,793	17,583	207,688	5,522	14,594

Except Porto Rico. Includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES.

County.	When Frm'd	Area Sq. M	Citizens 1915.	Aliens 1915.	Total 1915.	Total 1910.	Sen. Dist.	Con. Dist.	Sup.C. Dist.	Appel Dist.
Albany.....	1683	514	169,090	14,240	183,330	173,666	30	28	3	3
Allegany....	1806	1,033	39,454	762	40,216	41,412	44	43	8	4
Bronx.....	1914	41	493,134	122,466	615,600	430,980	21—23	21—24	1	1
Broome.....	1806	706	83,216	7,425	90,641	78,809	40	34	6	3
Cattaraugus	1808	1,334	67,837	5,419	72,756	65,919	51	43	8	4
Cayuga....	1799	756	61,686	4,065	65,751	67,106	42	36	7	4
Chautauqua	1808	1,099	106,861	9,957	116,818	105,126	51	43	8	4
Chemung..	1836	406	56,914	2,103	59,017	54,662	41	37	6	3
Chenango.	1798	898	35,733	915	36,648	35,575	40	34	6	3
Clinton....	1788	1,092	45,243	2,318	47,561	48,230	33	31	4	3
Columbia..	1786	688	40,693	3,418	44,111	43,658	28	27	3	3
Cortland..	1808	485	28,851	1,223	30,074	29,249	40	35	6	3
Delaware .	1797	1,580	44,422	1,573	45,995	45,575	29	34	6	3
Dutchess..	1683	810	84,022	7,022	91,044	87,661	29	26	9	2
Erie.... .	1821	1,071	506,983	64,914	571,897	528,985	48, 49, 50	40, 41, 42	8	4
Essex... .	1799	1,926	30,917	1,544	32,461	33,458	33	31	4	3
Franklin. ..	1808	1,718	42,718	3,463	46,181	45,717	34	31	4	3
Fulton.... .	1838	544	42,166	3,459	45,625	44,534	35	30	4	3
Genesee...	1802	507	36,826	3,881	40,707	37,615	44	39	8	4
Greene.....	1800	686	28,960	1,131	30,091	30,214	29	27	3	3
Hamilton.	1816	1,745	4,295	196	4,491	4,373	35	30	4	3
Herkimer .	1791	1,745	56,332	7,777	64,109	56,356	35	33	5	4
Jefferson ...	1805	1,868	74,813	6,196	81,009	80,382	37	32	5	4
Kings.... .	1683	72	1,441,221	357,292	1,798,513	1,634,351	4—11	3—10	2	2
Lewis,....	1805	1,288	24,751	1,196	25,947	24,849	35	32	5	4
Livingston.	1821	655	35,717	2,710	38,427	38,037	44	39	7	4
Madison...	1806	670	39,954	1,788	41,742	39,289	39	32	6	3
Monroe. ..	1821	682	280,875	38,435	319,310	283,212	45, 46	38, 39	7	4
Montgomery	1772	351	52,037	8,993	61,030	57,567	30	30	4	3
Nassau...	1899	293	99,520	17,305	116,825	83,930	1	1	2	2
New York	1683	20	1,472,284	665,463	2,137,747	2,331,542	12—20	11—23	1	1
Niagara...	1808	568	91,783	16,767	108,550	92,036	47	40	8	4
Oneida ...	1798	1,215	144,776	22,555	167,331	154,159	36	33	5	4
Onondaga.	1794	812	194,470	19,522	213,992	200,298	38	35	5	4
Ontario..	1789	640	51,870	2,758	54,628	52,286	43	36	7	4
Orange..	1683	838	108,226	9,892	118,118	116,001	27	26	9	2
Orleans..	1824	405	31,353	2,566	33,919	32,000	47	39	8	4
Oswego..	1816	1,038	71,195	4,734	75,929	71,664	37	32	5	4
Otsego... .	1791	1,038	47,241	1,293	48,534	47,216	39	34	6	3
Putnam ..	1812	234	11,739	1,028	12,767	14,665	28	26	9	2
Queens...	1683	103	351,093	45,634	396,727	284,041	3	1, 2, 9	2	2
Rensselaer	1791	690	115,575	5,755	121,330	122,276	31	28, 29	3	3
Richmond	1683	59	84,787	13,847	98,634	85,969	24	11	2	2
Rockland.	1798	208	42,360	4,543	46,903	46,873	24	25	9	2
St. Lawrence	1802	2,880	83,153	7,138	90,291	89,005	34	31	4	3
Saratoga...	1791	862	58,770	4,212	62,982	61,917	32	29	4	3
Schenectady	1809	221	86,315	12,310	98,625	88,235	32	30	4	3
Schoharie..	1795	675	22,440	565	23,005	23,855	39	27	3	3
Schuyler...	1859	352	13,533	421	13,954	14,004	41	37	6	3
Seneca.....	1804	420	23,894	1,355	25,249	26,972	42	36	7	4
Steuben....	1796	1,425	81,326	2,304	83,630	83,262	43	37	7	4
Suffolk.....	1683	1,200	92,208	12,134	104,342	96,138	1	1	2	2
Sullivan ...	1809	1,082	35,055	3,134	38,189	33,808	27	27	3	3
Tioga.....	1791	542	25,091	458	25,549	25,624	41	37	6	3
Tompkins .	1817	[illegible]	34,884	1,651	36,535	33,647	41	37	6	3
Ulster.....	1683	1,204	79,957	5,410	85,367	91,769	29	27	3	3
Warren.....	1813	968	31,676	1,301	32,977	32,223	33	29	4	3
Washington.	1772	850	44,744	2,211	46,955	47,778	33	29	4	3
Wayne.....	1823	624	50,105	3,371	53,476	50,179	42	36	7	4
Westchester.	1683	484	273,069	48,644	321,713	283,055	25, 26	24, 25	9	2
Wyoming.	1841	590	31,546	1,482	33,028	31,880	44	39	8	4
Yates	1823	320	18,256	585	18,841	18,642	43	36	7	4
Total.....	.....	50,326	8,059,515	1,628,229	9,687.744	9,113,614	.....	.....	.....	.....

Montgomery's original name was Tryon which was formed from Albany County in 1772. Washington was originally Charlotte, formed 1772.

NEW YORK STATE—MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGE, 1900–1910.

Class of Population.	21 and Over		18 to 44 Yrs.		Class of Population.	21 and Over		18 to 44 Yrs.	
	1910	1900	1910.	1900		1910	1900.	1910.	1900.
Total.....	2,836,773	2,184,965	2,156,361	1,639,395	Native white....	1,562,358	1,315,583	1,213,383	1,051,690
White.....	2,783,371	2,145,057	2,111,360	1,605,624	Nat parentage	909,494	782,487	654,731	544,138
Negro.....	45,377	31,425	39,488	26,858	For or mix. par	652,864	533,096	558,652	507,552
Indian, Chi., Jap., and all other	7,525	8,483	5,513	6,913	For -born white	1,221,018	829,474	897,977	553,934

ENUMERATION OF INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS, 1915.

Indian Reservation.	County.	Indians	Indian Reservation	County.	Indians.
Allegany.....	Cattaraugus.....	832	Tonawanda	Genesee.....	455
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus.....	1,313	Tonawanda.....	Erie.....	58
Onondaga.....	Onondaga....	546	Tonawanda.....	Niagara.....	.....
Shinnecock	Suffolk	143	Tuscarora.....	Niagara.....	394
Poospatuck	Suffolk.....	18			
St. Regis.....	Franklin.....	1,086	Total.....	.....	4,845

POPULATION OF NEW YORK VILLAGES, NATIVE AND FOREIGN.

(State Census of 1915)

VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens	Total.
Adams	Jefferson	1,539	32	1,571
Addison	Steuben	1,747	7	1,754
Afton	Chenango	748	6	754
Akron	Erie	1,769	87	1,856
Albion	Orleans	5,340	648	5,988
Alden	Erie	754	23	777
Alexander	Genesee	259	.....	259
AlexandrlaBay	Jefferson	1,871	191	2,062
Alfred	Allegany	664	13	677
Allegany	Cattaraugus	1,264	63	1,327
Altamont	Albany	781	24	805
Altmar	Oswego	380	10	390
Amityville	Suffolk	2,586	194	2,780
Andes	Delaware	401	4	405
Andover	Allegany	1,147	7	1,154
Angelica	Allegany	1,077	61	1,138
Angola	Erie	1,072	122	1,194
Antwerp	Jefferson	979	78	1,057
Arcade	Wyoming	1,504	64	1,568
Ardsley	Westchester	399	43	442
Argyle	Washington	223	.....	223
Arkport	Steuben	534	4	538
Athens	Greene	1,888	37	1,925
Attica	Wyoming	1,976	37	2,013
Aurora	Cayuga	378	18	396
Avoca	Steuben	1,049	34	1,083
Avon	Livingston	2,128	302	2,430
Babylon	Suffolk	2,846	254	3,100
Bainbridge	Chenango	1,194	7	1,201
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	3,175	45	3,220
Ballston Spa	Saratoga	3,940	404	4,344
Baker	Niagara	482	68	550
Bath	Steuben	4,100	73	4,173
Belleville	Jefferson	279	1	280
Beliport	Suffolk	446	53	499
Belmont	Allegany	1,013	18	1,031
Bemus Point	Chautauqua	266	4	270
Bergen	Genesee	622	17	639
Black River	Jefferson	817	40	857
Blasdell	Erie	883	57	940
Bloomingdale	Essex	384	10	394
Bolivar	Allegany	1,208	52	1,260
Boonville	Oneida	1,896	13	1,909
Brewster	Putnam	1,289	113	1,402
Briarcliff	Westchester	908	313	1,221
Bridgewater	Oneida	258	.....	258
Brockport	Monroe	3,233	135	3,368
Brocton	Chautauqua	1,196	96	1,292
Bronxville	Westchester	1,760	480	2,240
Brookfield	Madison	400	.....	400
Brownville	Jefferson	754	131	885
Burdett	Schuyler	358	17	375
Caledonia	Livingston	1,168	73	1,241
Cambridge	Washington	1,699	28	1,727
Camden	Oneida	2,156	25	2,181
Camillus	Onondaga	680	160	840
Canajoharie	Montgomery	2,314	160	2,474
Canaseraga	Allegany	658	10	668
Canastota	Madison	3,508	341	3,849
Candor	Tioga	733	16	749
Canisteo	Steuben	2,300	14	2,314
Canton	St. Lawrence	2,551	73	2,624
Cape Vincent	Jefferson	1,026	76	1,102
Carthage	Jefferson	3,574	297	3,871
Castile	Wyoming	942	20	962
Castleton	Rensselaer	1,436	147	1,583
Cato	Cayuga	388	2	390
Catskill	Greene	5,066	305	5,371
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	1,267	9	1,276
Cayuga	Cayuga	364	9	373
Cazenovia	Madison	1,917	11	1,928
Cedarhurst	Nassau	2,251	406	2,657
Celoron	Chautauqua	686	34	720
Centerv'le Sta.	Sullivan	682	218	900
Central Square	Oswego	474	7	481
Champlain	Clinton	1,199	80	1,279
Charlotte	Monroe	1,973	329	2,302
Chateaugay	Franklin	1,154	42	1,196
Chatham	Columbia	2,286	103	2,389
Chaumont	Jefferson	635	47	682
Cherry Creek	Chautauqua	687	33	720
Cherry Valley	Otsego	752	10	762
Chester	Orange	1,123	157	1,280
Chittenango	Madison	1,037	37	1,074
Churchville	Monroe	537	46	583
Clayton	Jefferson	1,831	48	1,879
Clayville	Oneida	717	255	972
Cleveland	Oswego	656	4	660
Clifton Springs	Ontario	1,593	71	1,664
Clinton	Oneida	1,239	25	1,264
Clyde	Wayne	2,442	257	2,699
Cobleskill	Schoharie	2,311	51	2,362
Cohocton	Steuben	938	20	958
Cold Brook	Herkimer	270	4	274
Cold Spring	Putnam	820	115	935
Constableville	Lewis	387	4	391
Cooperstown	Otsego	2,542	92	2,634
Copenhagen	Lewis	670	25	695
Corfu	Genesee	484	31	515
Corinth	Saratoga	2,299	116	2,415
Cornwall-on-Hudson	Orange	2,019	221	2,240
Coxsackie	Greene	2,224	85	2,309
Croghan	Lewis	651	8	659
Croton	Westchester	1,829	414	2,243
Cuba	Allegany	1,625	20	1,645
Dannemora	Clinton	865	4	869
Dansville	Livingston	3,950	68	4,018
Delevan	Cattaraugus	546	11	557
Delhi	Delaware	1,717	26	1,743
Depew	Erie	3,259	1,673	4,932
Deposit	Broome & Del.	1,770	9	1,779
De Ruyter	Madison	601	3	604
Dexter	Jefferson	955	190	1,145
Dobbs Ferry	Westchester	3,371	659	4,030
Dolgeville	Herk.& Fulton	3,041	285	3,326
Dresden	Yates	319	7	326
Dryden	Tompkins	711	11	722
Dundee	Yates	1,232	4	1,236
Earlville	Mad. & Che	830	15	845
East Aurora	Erie	3,373	72	3,445
East Randolph	Cattaraugus	582	.....	582
East Rochester	Monroe	2,858	613	3,471
East Rockaw'y	Nassau	1,532	75	1,607
East Syracuse	Onondaga	3,543	296	3,839
Eastwood	Onondaga	764	13	777
Edwards	St. Lawrence	487	17	504
Elba	Genesee	420	19	439
Elbridge	Onondaga	473	2	475
Elizabeth't'n	Essex	509	21	530
Ellenville	Ulster	2,987	86	3,073
Ellicottville	Cattaraugus	862	19	881
Ellisburg	Jefferson	316	.....	316
Elmira Heights	Chemung	2,864	290	3,154
Elmsford	Westchester	1,232	148	1,380
Endicott	Broome	4,016	1,565	5,581
Esperance	Schoharie	241	.....	241
Fabius	Onondaga	340	.....	340
Fair Haven	Cayuga	620	4	624
Fairport	Monroe	3,326	230	3,556
Falconer	Chautauqua	2,095	247	2,342
Farmingdale	Nassau	1,636	220	1,856
Farnham	Erie	519	117	636
Fayetteville	Onondaga	1,717	62	1,779
Fleischmanns	Delaware	689	78	767
Fishkill	Dutchess	521	10	531
Floral Park	Nassau	1,615	156	1,771
Fonda	Montgomery	1,044	76	1,120
Forestport	Oneida	502	3	505
Forestville	Chautauqua	727	13	740
Fort Ann	Washington	415	21	436
Ft. Covington	Franklin	757	71	828
Fort Edward	Washington	3,407	255	3,662
Fort Johnson	Montgomery	654	27	681
Fort Plain	Montgomery	2,658	265	2,923
Frankfort	Herkimer	3,437	776	4,213
Franklin	Delaware	438	3	441
Franklinville	Cattaraugus	2,020	45	2,065
Fredonia	Chautauqua	4,964	364	5,328
Freeport	Nassau	7,154	309	7,463
Freeville	Tompkins	332	5	337
Friendship	Allegany	1,178	21	1,199
Fultonville	Montgomery	934	21	955
Gainesville	Wyoming	327	13	340
Galway	Saratoga	104	.....	104
Genesee	Livingston	2,086	167	2,253
Gilbertsville	Otsego	412	39	451
Glen Park	Jefferson	540	110	650
Goshen	Orange	3,282	229	3,511
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	3,984	180	4,164

VILLAGE	County	Citiz'n	Aliens	Total.
Gowanda. ..	Cattaraugus and Erie..	2,258	266	2,524
Grandview-on-Hudson. .	Rockland ..	305	30	335
Granville ..	Washington .	3,229	661	3,890
Great Nk. Est	Nassau.....	139	36	175
Greene.....	Chenango...	1 255	17	1,272
Green Island	Albany... .	4,306	227	4,533
Greenport.	Suffolk . .	3,439	296	3,735
Greenwich .	Washington.	2,208	107	2,315
Groton.....	Tompkins .	1,393	52	1,445
Hagaman...	Montgomery	794	158	952
Hamburg ..	Erie.... .	2,705	39	2,744
Hamilton. .	Madison.... .	1,531	55	1,586
Hammond...	St. Lawrence.	370	48	418
Hamondsport.	Steuben..... .	1,540	20	1,560
Hancock .	Delaware....	1,342	14	1,356
Hannibal	Oswego.....	429	3	432
Harriman.	Orange	718	136	854
Harrisville.	Lewis	901	90	991
Hastings-on-Hudson. .	Westchester .	3,522	1,939	5,461
Haverstraw .	Rockland... .	5,154	264	5,418
Hempstead.	Nassau. ...	5,547	526	6,073
Henderson	Jefferson....	374	6	380
Herkimer.	Herkimer..	7,710	1,867	9,577
Hermon.... .	St Lawrence.	598	9	607
Heuvelton....	St. Lawrence..	549	7	556
Highland Falls	Orange.. ..	2,261	257	2,518
Hillburn. . .	Rockland... .	978	39	1,017
Hilton.... .	Monroe.....	775	42	817
Hobart..... ..	Delaware . .	579	17	596
Holland Pat'nt	Oneida	317	22	339
Holley....	Orleans.....	1,653	127	1,780
Homer.....	Cortland....	2,864	7	2,871
Honeoye Falls	Monroe.....	1,182	76	1,258
Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer....	4,961	445	5,406
Horseheads.	Chemung.....	1,900	49	1,949
Hudson Falls	Washington..	5,452	133	5,585
Hunter .	Greene	353	52	405
Ilion.....	Herkimer.....	8,546	354	8,900
Interlaken	Seneca	662	1	663
Irvington. ..	Westchester.	1,872	507	2,379
Johnson City	. .....	.. ...	.... .	.....
Jordan.. .	Onondaga....	1,057	6	1,063
Keesville.	Clinton & Es'x	1,774	21	1,795
Kenmore. .	Erie..	1,610	90	1,700
Kinderhook	Columbia. ...	820	7	827
Lacona	Oswego.....	457	19	476
Lake George	Warren.....	746	4	750
Lake Placid	Essex.....	1,937	40	1,977
Lakewood.	Chautauqua.	669	33	702
Lancaster.	Erie.....	4,515	579	5,094
Larchmont.	Westchester. .	1,708	352	2,060
La Salle.... .	Niagara.....	2,114	288	2,402
Laurens....	Otsego..... .	364	.. ...	364
Lawrence..	Nassau..... .	1,285	585	1,870
Le Roy.... .	Genesee.....	3,710	374	4,084
Lestershire.	Broome.....	5,348	52	5,400
Lewiston. .	Niagara ...	701	40	741
Liberty. .	Sullivan.....	2,286	109	2,395
Lima.....	Livingston..	908	14	922
Limestone	Cattaraugus.	442	21	463
Lisle.....	Broome....	308	39	347
Little Valley	Cattaraugus .	1,305	2	1,307
Liverpool	Onondaga..	1,569	22	1,591
Livonia. . .	Livingston....	812	45	857
Long Beach. .	Nassau	484	178	662
Lowville...	Lewis.....	3,185	59	3,244
Lynbrook..	Nassau	2,799	256	3,055
Lyndonville. .	Orleans.....	796	36	832
Lyons	Wayne	4,420	322	4,742
Lyons Falls..	Lewis	759	104	863
McGrawville.	Cortland....	877	10	887
Macedon.....	Wayne.... .	1,083	64	1,147
Madison.....	Madison....	313	4	317
Malone.....	Franklin....	7,121	283	7,404
Mamaroneck..	Westchester	6,094	1,196	7,290
Manchester.	Ontario.....	962	153	1,115
Manlius.....	Onondaga....	1,174	130	1,304
Mannsville. .	Jefferson.....	610	7	617
Marathon....	Cortland....	979	27	1,006
Marcellus.. .	Onondaga.. .	905	86	991
Margaretville	Delaware.....	618	30	648
Marlboro ...	Ulster.....	784	11	795
Massena ..	St. Lawrence.	3,675	939	4,614
Mayfield...	Fulton.....	579	16	595
Mayville...	Chautauqua	1,173	28	1,201
Medina....	Orleans....	5,579	500	6,079
Meridian ...	Cayuga.....	312	1	313

VILLAGE	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens	Total
Mexico.....	Oswego.	1,449	25	1,474
Middleburg.	Schoharie... .	1,056	3	1,059
Middleport.	Niagara ...	1,369	58	1,427
Middleville.	Herkimer.....	557	153	710
Milford...	Otsego	558	2	560
Millbrook ..	Dutchess ...	1,088	164	1,252
Millerton . .	Dutchess..	874	16	890
Mineola. ...	Nassau	1,979	339	2,318
Minoa.....	Onondaga..	592	76	668
Mohawk...	Herkimer .. .	2,544	33	2,577
Monroe. ..	Orange ..	1,413	106	1,519
Montgomery	Orange...	918	39	957
Monticello...	Sullivan... ..	2,050	82	2,132
Montour Falls	Schuyler...	1,274	7	1,281
Mooers... .	Clinton..... .	504	18	522
Moravia... .	Cayuga.... .	1,378	15	1,393
Morris.....	Otsego... ..	464	2	466
Morristown .	St. Lawrence.	454	25	479
Morrisville.	Madison.. ,	578	4	582
Moscow..	Livingston.:.	294	11	305
Mt Kisco.	Westchester...	2,345	557	2,902
Mt. Morris	Livingston	3,052	832	3,884
Naples...	Ontario. ..	1,130	8	1,138
Nassau..	Rensselaer..	568	29	597
Nelliston.	Montgomery.	665	51	716
Nelsonville	Putnam	941	38	979
Newark.....	Wayne	6,081	387	6,468
Newark Valley	Tioga. . . .	806	2	808
New Berlin	Chenango...	1,118	13	1,131
Newfield... .	Tompkins	339	2	341
New Hartford	Oneida... .	1,379	80	1,459
New London	Oneida. . . .	195	18	213
New Paltz	Ulster. . . .	1,199	62	1,261
Newport.	Herkimer . .	689	8	697
Nichols....	Tioga..	562	24	586
North Bangor	Franklin	384	.....	384
North Collins.	Erie..	955	113	1,068
North Pelham	Westchester..	1,626	248	1,874
Northport....	Suffolk	2,401	126	2,527
N. Tarrytown	Westchester.	4,135	742	4,877
Northville .	Fulton... .	1,624	11	1,635
Norwood .	St. Lawrence.	1,766	113	1,879
Nunda . .	Livingston ..	1,122	18	1,140
Nyack.. . .	Rockland .	4,060	231	4,291
Oakfield .	Genesee....	994	313	1,307
Odessa....	Schuyler. ...	324	11	335
Old Forge...	Herkimer ..	499	16	515
Oneida Castle	Oneida.... .	399	.....	399
Oramel.. . .	Allegany....	126	.....	126
Oriskany Falls	Oneida	913	60	973
Ossining...	Westchester.	9,138	1,188	10,326
Otego.... .	Otsego . . .	567	12	579
Ovid.....	Seneca ...	589	2	591
Owego.. . .	Tioga ...	4,498	72	4,570
Oxford.....	Chenango. .	1,576	18	1,594
Painted Post	Steuben. ..	1,304	15	1,319
Palatine Bdge	Montgomery..	399	9	408
Palmyra....	Wayne. ...	2,401	68	2,469
Panama.... .	Chautauqua	352	.....	352
Parish.....	Oswego. . .	519	2	521
Patchogue	Suffolk	4,150	356	4,506
Pawling....	Dutchess....	984	66	1,050
Peekskill ..	Westchester.	14,402	1,100	15,502
Pelham	Westchester. .	637	156	793
Pelham Manor	Westchester .	893	222	1,115
Penn Yan..	Yates.. .	4,560	165	4,725
Perry..... .	Wyoming....	4,354	655	5,009
Phelps.....	Ontario..... .	1,348	27	1,375
Philadelphia	Jefferson.... .	799	48	847
Philmont ...	Columbia.....	2,033	27	2,060
Phoenix..	Oswego.... .	1,603	52	1,655
Piermont...	Rockland.. .	1,196	285	1,481
Pike.....	Wyoming.. .	343	1	344
Pine Hill...	Ulster.....	646	.....	646
Pittsford....	Monroe.. .	1,266	110	1,376
Plandome....	Nassau.....	208	47	255
Pleasant Val'y	Dutchess.....	423	6	429
Pleasantville	Westchester...	2,291	173	2,464
Poland.....	Herkimer.....	314	1	315
Port Byron...	Cayuga.....	1,098	17	1,115
Port Chester..	Westchester...	12,291	2,838	15,129
Port Dickinson	Broome.....	582	1	583
Port Henry.	Essex.....	2,483	101	2,584
Port Leyden.	Lewis..... .	740	13	753
Portville. . .	Cattaraugus..	749	16	765
Potsdam...	St. Lawrence..	4,021	136	4,157
Prattsburg.	Steuben. . . .	687	9	696
Prospect ..	Oneida . . .	314	25	339
Pulaski.....	Oswego.....	1,814	46	1,860
Randolph...	Cattaraugus..	1,327	14	1,341

POPULATION OF NEW YORK VILLAGES, NATIVE AND FOREIGN—*Continued.*

Village.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens	Total	Village.	County	Citiz'n	Aliens	Total.
Ravena	Albany	1,553	147	1,700	Sylvan Beach	Oneida	191	5	196
Red Creek	Wayne	518	7	525	Tannersville	Greene	731	27	758
Red Hook	Dutchess	915	8	923	Tarrytown	Westchester	5,170	582	5,752
Remsen	Oneida	407	10	417	Theresa	Jefferson	1,002	51	1,053
Rensselaer Fls	St. Lawrence	359	15	374	Ticonderoga	Essex	2,655	99	2,754
Rhinebeck	Dutchess	1,554	26	1,580	Tivoli	Dutchess	1,055	25	1,080
Richburg	Allegany	376	4	380	Trenton	Oneida	316	.....	316
Richfield Spr.	Otsego	1,569	54	1,623	Trumansburg	Tompkins	1,176	5	1,181
Richmondville	Schoharie	538	29	567	Tuckahoe	Westchester	2,121	632	2,753
Richville	St. Lawrence	313	3	316	Tully	Onondaga	543	16	559
Rifton	Ulster	333	13	346	Tupper Lake	Franklin	3,257	653	3,910
Rockville Ctr.	Nassau	4,949	274	5,223	Turin	Lewis	336	3	339
Rosendale	Ulster	783	21	804	Unadilla	Otsego	1,111	14	1,125
Rouses Point	Clinton	1,640	143	1,783	Union	Broome	1,867	55	1,922
Rushville	Ont. & Yates	459	...	459	Union Springs	Cayuga	740	22	762
Rye	Westchester	4,388	951	5,339	Unionville	Orange	386	1	387
Sacketts Hbr.	Jefferson	790	39	829	Upper Nyack	Rockland	571	71	642
Saddle Rock	Nassau	33	38	71	Valatie	Columbia	1,367	43	1,410
Sag Harbor	Suffolk	2,949	296	3,245	Valley Falls	Rensselaer	713	82	795
St. Johnsville	Montgomery	2,331	374	2,705	Van Etten	Chemung	404	3	407
Salem	Washington	1,058	38	1,096	Vernon	Oneida	513	19	532
Sands Point	Nassau	328	207	535	Victor	Ontario	944	107	1,051
Sandy Creek	Oswego	657	12	669	Victory Mills	Saratoga	588	69	657
Saranac Lake	Essex & F'klin	4,708	210	4,918	Voorheesville	Albany	510	40	550
Saratoga Spr.	Saratoga	12,320	544	12,864	Waddington	St Lawrence	687	39	726
Saugerties	Ulster	4,404	86	4,490	Walden	Orange	5,028	168	5,196
Savannah	Wayne	517	14	531	Walton	Delaware	3,535	71	3,606
Savona	Steuben	565	6	571	Wampsville	Madison	222	.....	222
Scarsdale	Westchester	2,127	590	2,717	Wap'gers Falls	Dutchess	3,289	453	3,742
Schaghticoke	Rensselaer	794	.....	794	Warsaw	Wyoming	3,362	62	3,424
Schenevus	Otsego	524	13	537	Warwick	Orange	2,386	119	2,505
Schoharie	Schoharie	1,073	51	1,124	Wash'tonville	Orange	610	25	635
Schuylerville	Saratoga	1,561	150	1,711	Waterford	Saratoga	2,774	273	3,047
Scotia	Schenectady	3,581	209	3,790	Waterloo	Seneca	3,976	367	4,343
Scottsville	Monroe	833	67	900	Waterville	Oneida	1,535	29	1,564
Sea Cliff	Nassau	1,900	81	1,981	Watkins	Schuyler	2,696	154	2,760
Seneca Falls	Seneca	6,256	762	7,018	Waverly	Tioga	5,000	119	5,119
Sharon Springs	Schoharie	502	29	531	Wayland	Steuben	1,689	10	1,699
Sherburne	Chenango	977	39	1,016	Webster	Monroe	1,272	167	1,439
Sherman	Chautauqua	945	4	949	Weedsport	Cayuga	1,442	6	1,448
Shoreham	Suffolk	118	33	151	Wellsburg	Chemung	470	8	478
Shortsville	Ontario	1,208	20	1,228	Welsville	Allegany	4,510	85	4,595
Sidney	Delaware	2,583	58	2,641	West Carthage	Jefferson	1,518	69	1,587
Silver Creek	Chautauqua	2,897	323	3,220	Westfield	Chautauqua	3,014	305	3,319
Silver Springs	Wyoming	790	103	893	W. Hav'straw	Rockland	2,167	163	2,330
Sinclairville	Chautauqua	574	8	582	Westport	Essex	695	21	716
Skaneateles	Onondaga	1,707	61	1,768	West Winfield	Herkimer	778	10	788
Sloan	Erie	2,000	202	2,202	Whitehall	Washington	4,413	253	4,666
Smyrna	Chenango	241	6	247	White Plains	Westchester	16,256	2,425	18,681
Solvay	Onondaga	4,454	1,432	5,886	Whitesboro	Oneida	2,318	175	2,493
Southampton	Suffolk	2,577	515	3,092	Whitney's Pt	Broome	756	4	760
So. Glens Falls	Saratoga	2,086	20	2,106	Williamsville	Erie	1,261	11	1,272
South Nyack	Rockland	1,788	162	1,950	Wilson	Niagara	729	12	741
Spencer	Tioga	653	.....	653	Windsor	Broome	662	3	665
Spencerport	Monroe	828	20	848	Wolcott	Wayne	1,333	13	1,346
Spring Valley	Rockland	2,487	317	2,804	Woodhull	Steuben	336	16	352
Springville	Erie	2,658	30	2,688	Woodsburgh	Nassau	101	67	168
Stamford	Del. & Scho	1,032	28	1,060	Wurtsboro	Sullivan	404	5	409
Stillwater	Saratoga	1,025	16	1,041	Yorkville	Oneida	933	153	1,086
Suffren	Rockland	2,511	270	2,781	Youngstown	Niagara	563	8	571

FOREIGN AND NATIVE POPULATION, N. Y. STATE, 1910, BY AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	Total Population.		Native White, Native Par.		Nat. W'te, For or Mixed Par.		Foreign-Born White.		Negro.		All Other.	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
All ages, number	4,584,597	4,529,017	1,606,624	1,623,701	1,472,280	1,534,968	1,432,423	1,296,849	64,034	70,157	9,236	3,342
Under 5 years	453,863	445,064	182,621	178,779	255,383	250,369	10,502	10,343	4,920	5,141	437	432
Under 1 year	97,245	94,308	37,670	36,591	57,629	55,904	663	609	1,177	1,123	100	81
5 to 9 years	403,516	400,352	165,775	163,257	196,301	195,556	37,091	36,758	3,944	4,343	405	438
10 to 14 years	393,939	391,887	161,347	159,910	180,182	179,430	48,337	47,982	3,742	4,188	331	377
15 to 19 years	408,962	433,487	157,909	161,281	161,408	168,657	84,877	97,753	4,363	5,455	405	342
20 to 24 years	460,053	478,888	150,203	157,564	126,305	141,431	175,030	169,900	7,771	9,710	744	283
25 to 29 years	450,570	429,273	133,698	137,810	104,171	113,252	201,967	166,903	9,666	11,007	1,068	301
30 to 34 years	397,058	371,246	115,242	117,412	96,192	105,783	176,383	139,713	8,092	8,199	1,149	229
35 to 39 years	365,522	346,687	105,306	104,363	93,656	101,987	158,236	133,284	7,133	6,855	1,191	193
40 to 44 years	310,660	289,306	87,843	86,285	77,475	83,760	139,447	114,618	4,729	4,493	1,166	150
45 to 49 years	258,842	244,836	75,420	75,412	64,361	68,940	114,882	96,834	3,197	3,476	982	174
50 to 54 years	214,734	203,579	70,202	69,126	53,009	55,379	88,621	76,422	2,258	2,537	644	115
55 to 59 years	148,218	145,942	56,424	55,775	30,013	31,348	60,038	57,197	1,434	1,537	309	85
60 to 64 years	115,216	122,673	46,871	50,050	15,700	17,762	51,408	53,616	1,064	1,193	173	52
65 to 74 years	140,741	154,227	64,072	69,944	14,219	16,474	61,137	66,393	1,173	1,321	140	95
75 to 84 years	47,610	58,031	24,134	29,560	2,907	3,717	20,220	24,247	314	462	35	45
85 to 94 years	7,085	9,760	3,809	5,338	405	575	2,812	3,722	49	113	10	12
95 years and over	261	440	100	208	16	16	136	178	8	33	1	5
Age unknown	7,747	3,339	5,648	1,622	577	532	1,299	987	177	184	46	14

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(According to the 1910 Census unless otherwise indicated.)

ALABAMA.

Anniston	12,794
Bessemer	10,864
Birmingham	132,685
Dothan	7,016
Florence	6,689
Gadsden	10,557
Huntsville	7,611
Mobile	51,521
Montgomery	38,136
New Decatur	6,118
Selma	13,649
Talladega	5,854
Tuscaloosa	8,467

ARIZONA.

Bisbee	9,019
Douglas	6,437
Globe	7,083
Phoenix	11,134
Prescott	5,092
Tucson	13,193

ARKANSAS.

Argenta	11,138
Fort Smith	23,975
Helena	8,772
Hot Springs	14,434
Jonesboro	7,123
Little Rock	45,941
Paragould	5,248
Pine Bluff	15,102
Texarkana	5,655

CALIFORNIA (1917) Official State Est.

Alameda	30,000
Alhambra	10,050
Anaheim	5,153
Bakersfield	20,000
Berkeley	67,500
Chico	56,000
Colton	5,000
Corona	5,000
Daly City	55,000
El Centro	6,000
Eureka	17,000
Fresno	45,000
Glendale	8,500
Grass Valley	5,000
Hanford	5,400
Long Beach	35,000
Los Angeles	600,000
Marysville	5,000
Modesto	8,000
Monrovia	5,000
Monterey	5,000
Napa	6,500
Oakland	196,000
Ontario	75,000
Orange	5,000
Palo Alto	6,000
Pasadena	42,300
Peta Luma	75,000
Pittsburgh	6,000
Pomona	14,500
Porterville	55,000
Red Bluff	5,072
Redlands	12,000
Richmond	19,500
Riverside	20,000
Sacramento	65,000
Salinas	5,000
S. Bernardino	18,000
San Diego	90,000
S. Francisco	550,000
San José	35,000
San Leandro	5,500
S. L. Obispo	6,500
San Mateo	6,000
San Raphael	6,500
Santa Ana	6,000
Santa Barbara	15,500
Santa Clara	6,000
Santa Cruz	13,600
Santa Monica	15,000
Santa Rosa	12,500
S. Pasadena	8,250
Stockton	42,000

CALIFORNIA—*Con.*

Vallejo	16,000
Venice	9,000
Visalia	6,500
Watsonville	6,100
Whittier	8,250
Woodland	5,000

COLORADO.

Boulder	9,539
Cañon City	5,162
Col. Springs	29,078
Cripple Creek	6,206
Denver	213,381
Fort Collins	8,210
Gd. Junction	7,754
Greeley	8,179
Leadville	7,508
Pueblo	44,395
Trinidad	10,204

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia	15,152
Branford (town)	6,047
Bridgeport	102,054
Bristol	9,527
Danbury	20,234
Derby	8,991
E. Hartford	8,138
Enfield	9,719
Fairfield	6,134
Greenwich	16,463
Groton	6,495
Hamden	5,850
Hartford	98,915
Huntington	6,545
Killingly	6,564
Manchester	13,641
Meriden	27,265
Middletown	11,851
Naugatuck	12,722
New Britain	43,916
New Haven	133,605
New London	19,659
New Milford	5,010
Norwalk	6,954
Norwich	20,367
Plainfield	6,719
Plymouth	5,021
Putnam	6,637
Rockville	7,977
Southington	6,516
S. Norwalk	8,968
Stafford	5,233
Stamford	25,138
Stonington	9,154
Stratford	5,712
Torrington	15,483
Wallingford	8,690
Waterbury	73,141
West Haven	8,543
Willimantic	11,230
Winsted	7,754

DELAWARE.

Wilmington	87,411

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington	331,069

FLORIDA (1915) State Census.

Gainesville	6,736
Jacksonville	66,850
Key West	18,495
Lakeland	7,287
Miami	15,592
Ocala	5,370
Orlando	6,488
Pensacola	23,
St Augustine	5,
St Petersburg	7,186
Tallahassee	5,193
Tampa	48,160
West Tampa	7,837

GEORGIA.

Albany	8,190
Americus	8,063
Athens	14,913
Atlanta	154,839
Augusta	41,040
Brunswick	10,182
Columbus	29,554
Cordele	5,883
Dalton	5,324
Dublin	5,795
Elberton	6,483
Fitzgerald	5,795
Gainesville	5,925
Griffin	7,478
La Grange	5,587
Macon	40,665
Marietta	5,949
Newnan	5,548
Rome	12,099
Savannah	65,064
Thomasville	6,727
Valdosta	7,656
Waycross	14,485

IDAHO.

Boisé	17,358
Coeur d'Alene	7,291
Lewiston	6 043
Pocatello	9,110
Twin Falls	5,258

ILLINOIS.

Alton	17,528
Aurora	29,807
Beardstown	6,107
Belleville	21,122
Belvidere	7,253
Berwyn	5,841
Bloomington	25,768
Blue Island	8,043
Cairo	14,548
Canton	10,453
Carbondale	5,411
Centralia	9,680
Champaign	12,421
Charleston	5,884
Chicago	2,185,283
Chicago H'ts	14,525
Cicero	14,557
Clinton	5,165
Collinsville	7,478
Danville	27,871
Decatur	31,140
De Kalb	8,102
Dixon	7,216
Duquoin	5,454
E. St. Louis	58,547
Edwardsville	5,011
Elgin	25,976
Evanston	24,978
Galesburg	22,089
Granite	9,003
Harrisburg	5,309
Harvey	7,227
Herrin	6,861
Jacksonville	15,326
Joliet	34,670
Kankakee	13,986
Kewanee	9,307
La Grange	5,282
La Salle	11,537
Lincoln	10,892
Litchfield	5,971
Macomb	5,774
Madison	5,046
Marion	7,093
Mattoon	11,455
Maywood	8,033
Moline	24,199
Monmouth	9,128
Mt Carmel	6,934
Mt. Vernon	8,007
Murphysboro	7,485
Oak Park	19,444
Olney	5,011

ILLINOIS—*Cont'd.*

Ottawa	9,535
Pana	6,055
Paris	7,664
Pekin	9,897
Peoria	66,950
Peru	7,984
Pontiac	6,090
Quincy	36,587
Rockford	45,401
Rock Island	24,335
Springfield	51,678
Spring Valley	7,035
Staunton	5,048
Sterling	7,467
Streator	14,253
Taylorville	5,446
Urbana	8,245
Waukegan	16,069

INDIANA

Alexandria	5,096
Anderson	22,476
Bedford	8,716
Bloomington	8,838
Brazil	9,340
Clinton	6,229
Columbus	8,813
Connersville	7,738
Crawf'dsville	9,371
East Chicago	19,098
Elkhart	19,282
Elwood	11,028
Evansville	69,647
Fort Wayne	63,933
Frankfort	8,634
Gary	16,802
Goshen	8,514
Greensburg	5,420
Hammond	20,925
Hartford	6,187
Huntington	10,272
Indianapolis	233,650
Jeffersonville	10,412
Kokomo	17,010
Lafayette	20,081
Laporte	10,525
Lebanon	5,474
Linton	5,906
Logansport	19,050
Madison	6,934
Marion	19,359
Michigan City	19,027
Mishawaka	11,886
Mt. Vernon	5,563
Muncie	24,005
New Albany	20,629
New Castle	9,416
Noblesville	5,073
Peru	10,910
Portland	5,130
Princeton	6,448
Richmond	22,324
Seymour	6,305
Shelbyville	9,500
South Bend	53,684
Terre Haute	58,157
Valparaiso	6,987
Vincennes	14,895
Wabash	8,687
Washington	7,854
Whiting	6,587

IOWA (1915)

Albia	5,138
Ames	5,091
Atlantic	5,039
Boone (State Census)	12,253
Burlington	24,261
Cedar Falls	6,294
Cedar Rapids	40,667
Centerville	7,803
Chariton	5,235
Charles City	6,374
Clinton	26,091
Council Bluffs	31,354

IOWA—*Cont'd.*

Creston	7,572
Davenport	48,483
Des Moines	105,652
Dubuque	41,795
Fairfield	6,113
Fort Dodge	19,372
Ft. Madison	9,507
Grinnell	5,061
Iowa City	12,033
Keokuk	15,239
Le Mars	5,070
Marshallt'wn	16,065
Mason City	17,152
Muscatine	15,785
Newton	5,165
Oelwein	7,137
Oskaloosa	10,485
Ottumwa	22,437
Shenandoah	5,837
Sioux City	61,774
Waterloo	33,097
Webster City (1917)	5,834

KANSAS. (1917) (State Assessors, Census)

Arkans'a City	8,652
Atchison	15,240
Chanute	10,185
Coffeyville	13,315
Concordia	5,085
Dodge City	5,304
Eldorado	7,154
Emporia	10,545
Fort Scott	12,395
Galena	6,382
Great Bend	5,039
Hutchinson	22,571
Independence	10,941
Iola	5,326
Junction	5,836
Kansas City	95,228
Lawrence	13,401
Leavenworth	22,049
Manhattan	6,811
Newton	7,720
Ottawa	8,980
Parsons	6,929
Perry	5,455
Pittsburg	19,169
Red Oak	5,601
Rosedale	7,675
Salina	12,578
Topeka	44,325
Wellington	6,055
Wichita	58,318
Winfield	7,932

KENTUCKY.

Ashland	8,698
Bellevue	6,683
Bowling Gr'n	9,173
Covington	53,270
Danville	5,420
Dayton	6,979
Frankfort	10,465
Henderson	11,452
Hopkinsville	9,419
Lexington	35,099
Louisville	223,928
Mayfield	5,916
Maysville	6,141
Middlesboro	7,305
Newport	30,309
Owensboro	16,011
Paducah	22,760
Paris	5,859
Richmond	5,340
Winchester	7,156

LOUISIANA.

Alexandria	11,213
Baton Rouge	14,897
Crowley	5,099
Houma	5,024

LOUISIANA—*Con.*

Lafayette	6,392
Lake Charles	11,449
Monroe	10,209
Morgan City	5,477
New Iberia	7,499
New Orleans	339,075
Shreveport	28,015

MAINE.

Auburn	15,064
Augusta	13,211
Bangor	24,803
Bath	9,396
Biddeford	17,079
Brewer	5,667
Brunswick	5,341
Calais	6,116
Caribou	5,377
Gardiner	5,311
Houlton	5,845
Lewiston	26,247
Old Town	6,317
Portland	58,571
Presque Isle	5,179
Rockland	8,174
Rumford Falls	5,427
Saco	6,583
Sanford	9,049
Skowhegan	5,341
S. Portland	7,471
Waterville	11,458
Westbrook	8,281

MARYLAND.

Annapolis	8,609
Baltimore	558,485
Cambridge	6,407
Cumberland	21,839
Frederick	10,411
Frostburg	6,028
Hagerstown	16,507
Salisbury	6,690

MASSACHUSETTS (1915 State Census.)

Abington	5,646
Adams	13,218
Amesbury	8,543
Amherst	5,558
Andover	7,978
Arlington	14,889
Athol	9,783
Attleboro	18,480
Belmont	8,081
Beverly	22,959
Blackstone	5,689
Boston	745,439
Braintree	9,343
Bridgewater	9,381
Brockton	62,288
Brookline	33,490
Cambridge	108,822
Chelmsford	5,182
Chelsea	42,426
Chicopee	30,138
Clinton	13,192
Concord	6,681
Danvers	11,177
Dedham	11,043
Easthampton	9,845
Easton	5,064
Everett	37,718
Fairhaven	6,277
Fall River	124,791
Fitchburg	39,656
Framingham	15,860
Franklin	6,440
Gardner	16,376
Gloucester	24,478
Grafton	6,250
G't Bar'gton	6,627
Greenfield	12,618
Haverhill	49,450
Holyoke	60,816
Hudson	6,758
Hyde Park	15,507
Ipswich	6,272
Lawrence	90,259
Leominster	17,646
Lowell	107,978
Lynn	95,803
Malden	48,907

MASS'ETTS—*Con.*

Mansfield	5,772
Marblehead	7,606
Marlboro	15,250
Maynard	6,770
Medford	30,509
Melrose	16,880
Methuen	14,007
Middleboro	8,631
Milford	13,684
Milton	8,600
Montague	7,925
Natick	11,119
Needham	6,542
New Bedford	109,568
Newburyport	15,311
Newton	43,113
North Adams	22,035
North Andover	5,936
North Attleboro	5,936
Northampton	21,654
Northbridge	9,254
Norwood	10,977
Orange	5,379
Palmer	9,468
Peabody	18,625
Pittsfield	39,607
Plymouth	12,926
Quincy	40,674
Reading	6,805
Revere	25,178
Rockland	7,074
Salem	37,200
Saugus	10,226
Somerville	86,854
Southbridge	14,217
Spencer	5,994
Springfield	102,971
Stoughton	7,489
Swampscott	6,982
Taunton	36,161
Wakefield	12,781
Waltham	30,154
Ware	9,346
Watertown	16,515
Webster	12,563
Wellesley	6,439
West Springfield	11,339
Westboro	5,925
Westfield	18,411
Weymouth	13,969
Whitman	7,520
Winchendon	5,908
Winchester	10,005
Winthrop	12,758
Woburn	16,410
Worcester	162,697

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	10,763
Albion	5,833
Alpena	12,706
Ann Arbor	14,817
Battle Creek	25,267
Bay City	45,166
Benton Harbor	9,185
Boyne City	5,218
Cadillac	8,375
Cheboygan	6,859
Coldwater	5,945
Detroit	465,766
Dowagiac	5,088
Escanaba	13,194
Flint	38,550
Grand Haven	5,856
Grand R'pids	112,571
Hancock	8,981
Hillsdale	5,001
Holland	10,490
Houghton	5,113
Ionia	5,030
IronMount'n	9,216
Ironwood	12,821
Ishpeming	12,448
Jackson	31,433
Kalamazoo	39,437
Lansing	31,229
Laurium	8,537

MICH.—*Cont'd.*

Ludington	9,132
Manistee	12,381
Marquette	11,503
Menominee	10,507
Monroe	6,893
Mt. Clemens	7,707
Muskegon	24,062
Negaunee	8,460
Niles	5,156
Owosso	9,639
Pontiac	14,532
Port Huron	18,863
Saginaw	50,510
St. Joseph	5,936
Sault Ste Marie	12,615
Three Rivers	5,072
Traverse City	12,115
Wyandotte	8,287
Ypsilanti	6,230

MINNESOTA.

Albert Lea	6,192
Austin	6,960
Bemidji	5,099
Brainerd	8,526
Chisholm	7,684
Cloquet	7,031
Crookston	7,559
Duluth	78,446
Eveleth	7,036
Faribault	9,001
Fergus Falls	6,887
Hibbing	8,832
Little Falls	6,078
Mankato	10,365
Minneapolis	301,408
New Ulm	5,648
Owatonna	5,658
Red Wing	9,048
Rochester	7,844
St Cloud	10,600
St. Paul	214,744
Stillwater	10,198
Virginia	10,473
Winona	18,583

MISSISSIPPI.

Biloxi	8,049
Brookhaven	5,293
Columbus	8,988
Corinth	5,020
Greenville	9,610
Greenwood	5,836
Gulfport	6,386
Hattiesburg	11,733
Jackson	21,262
Laurel	8,465
McComb	6,237
Meridian	23,285
Natchez	11,791
Vicksburg	20,814
Yazoo	6,796

MISSOURI.

Brookfield	5,749
Cape Girardeau	8,475
Carthage	9,483
Chillicothe	6,265
Columbia	9,662
Flat River	5,112
Fulton	5,228
Hannibal	18,341
Independence	9,859
Jefferson City	11,850
Joplin	32,073
Kansas City	248,381
Kirksville	6,347
Lexington	5,242
Mexico	5,939
Moberly	10,923
Nevada	7,176
Poplar Bluff	6,916
St Charles	9,437
St. Joseph	77,403
St. Louis	637,029
Sedalia	17,822
Springfield	35,201
Trenton	5,656
Webb City	11,817

MISSOURI—*Can.*

Webster Groves	7,080
Wellston	7,312

MONTANA.

Anaconda	10,134
Billings	10,031
Bozeman	5,107
Butte	39,165
Great Falls	13,948
Helena	12,515
Kalispell	5,549
Livingston	5,359
Missoula	12,869

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice	9,356
Columbus	5,014
Fairbury	5,294
Fremont	8,718
Grand Island	10,326
Hastings	9,338
Kearney	6,202
Lincoln	43,973
Nebraska City	5,488
Norfolk	6,025
Omaha	124,096
South Omaha	26,259
York	6,235

NEVADA.

Reno	10,867

NEW H'MPSHIRE.

Berlin	11,780
Claremont	7,529
Concord	21,497
Derry	5,123
Dover	13,247
Franklin	6,132
Keene	10,068
Laconia	10,183
Lebanon	5,718
Manchester	70,063
Nashua	26,005
Portsmouth	11,269
Rochester	8,868
Somersworth	6,704

NEW JERSEY (1915)

Asbury Park	10,910
Atlantic City	51,667
Bayonne	64,461
Belleville	11,996
Bloomfield	17,306
Boonton	5,207
Boundbrook	5,152
Bridgeton	13,611
Burlington	9,044
Camden	102,215
Collingswood	6,600
Dover	8,971
East Orange	40,961
Elizabeth	82,036
Englewood	11,071
Fort Lee	5,288
Garfield	15,455
Gloucester	10,554
Guttenberg	6,322
Hackensack	15,856
Haddonfield	5,077
Hammonton	5,896
Harrison	14,520
Hoboken	67,611
Irvington	20,342
Jersey City	270,903
Kearney	22,150
Long Branch	14,565
Madison	5,628
Millville	13,307
Montclair	25,029
Morristown	13,006
Newark	366,721
New Brunswick	30,019
North Plainfield	6,037
Nutley	7,987
Orange	29,805
Passaic	61,225

N. JERSEY—*Con.*

Paterson	124,815
Perth Amboy	39,719
Phillipsburg	15,430
Plainfield	24,516
Princeton	5,678
Rahway	9,586
Red Bank	8,631
Ridgewood	8,049
Roosevelt	8,049
Rutherford	8,347
Salem	6,953
Somerville	6,038
South Amboy	7,482
South Orange	5,866
South River	6,691
Summit	9,136
Trenton	103,190
Union	21,739
Vineland	6,531
Westfield	8,147
W Hoboken	38,776
W. New York	22,943
West Orange	13,610
Woodbury	5,288

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque	11,020
Roswell	6,172
Santa Fé	5,072

NEW YORK (1915).

Albany	100,253
Albion	5,016
Amsterdam	31,267
Auburn	34,668
Batavia	11,613
Binghamton	48,443
Buffalo	423,715
Canandaigua	7,217
Catskill	5,296
Cohoes	24,709
Corning	13,730
Cortland	11,504
Dunkirk	17,221
Elmira	37,176
Fredonia	5,285
Fulton	10,430
Geneva	12,446
Glens Falls	15,243
Gloversville	20,642
Haverstraw	5,669
Herkimer	7,520
Hoosick Falls	5,532
Hornell	13,617
Hudson	11,417
Hudson Falls	5,189
Ilion	6,588
Ithaca	14,802
Jamestown	31,297
Johnstown	10,447
Kingston	25,908
Lackawanna	14,549
Little Falls	12,273
Lockport	17,970
Malone	6,467
Mamaroneck	5,699
Matteawan	6,727
Mech'nicsv'le	6,634
Medina	5,683
Middletown	15,313
Mt. Vernon	30,919
New Rochelle	28,867
New York	4,766,883
Newark	6,227
Newburgh	27,805
Niagara Falls	30,445
North Tarrytown	5,421
North Tonawanda	11,955
Norwich	7,422
Ogdensburg	15,933
Olean	14,743
Oneida	8,317
Oneonta	9,491
Ossining	11,480
Oswego	23,368
Peekskill	15,245
Plattsburg	11,138
Port Chester	12,809
Port Jervis	9,564

NEW YORK—*Con.*	
Poughkeepsie	27,936
Rensselaer	10,711
Rochester	218,149
Rome	20,497
Salamanca	5,792
Saratoga Springs	12,693
Schenectady	72,826
Seneca Falls	6,588
Solvay	5,139
Syracuse	137,249
Tarrytown	5,600
Tonawanda	8,290
Troy	76,813
Utica	74,419
Watertown	26,730
Watervliet	15,074
White Plains	15,949
Yonkers	79,803
NO. CAROLINA.	
Asheville	18,762
Charlotte	34,014
Concord	8,715
Durham	18,241
Elizabeth City	8,412
Fayetteville	7,045
Gastonia	5,759
Goldsboro	6,107
Greensboro	15,895
High Point	9,525
Kinston	6,995
Newbern	9,961
Raleigh	19,218
Rocky Mo'nt	8,051
Salem	5,533
Salisbury	7,153
Washington	6,211
Wilmington	25,748
Wilson	6,717
Winston	17,167
NO DAKOTA	
Bismarck	5,443
Devils Lake	5,157
Fargo	14,331
Grand Forks	12,478
Minot	6,188
OHIO	
Akron	69,067
Alliance	15,083
Ashland	6,795
Ashtabula	18,266
Athens	5,463
Barberton	9,410
Bellaire	12,946
Bellefontaine	8,238
Bellevue	5,209
Bowling Gr'n	5,222
Bucyrus	8,122
Cambridge	11,327
Canal Dover	6,621
Canton	50,217
Chillicothe	14,508
Cincinnati	363,591
Circleville	6,744
Cleveland	560,663
Columbus	181,511
Conneaut	8,319
Coshocton	9,603
Dayton	116,577
Defiance	7,327
Delaware	9,076
Delphos	5,038
East Cleveland	9,179
East Liverpool	20,387
Elyria	14,825
Findlay	14,858
Fostoria	9,697
Fremont	9,938
Galion	7,214
Gallipolis	5,560
Greenville	6,237
Hamilton	35,279
Ironton	13,147
Jackson	5,463
Kenton	7,185
Lakewood	15,181

OHIO—*Continued.*	
Lancaster	13,093
Lima	30,508
Lorain	28,883
Madisonville	5,193
Mansfield	20,768
Marietta	12,923
Marion	18,232
Martins F'rry	9,133
Massillon	13,879
Middletown	13,152
Mt. Vernon	9,087
Nelsonville	6,082
New Phila	8,542
Newark	25,404
Newburg	5,813
Niles	8,361
Norwalk	7,858
Norwood	16,185
Painesville	5,501
Piqua	13,388
Portsmouth	23,481
Ravenna	5,310
St. Bernard	5,002
St. Marys	5,732
Salem	8,943
Sandusky	19,989
Sidney	6,607
Springfield	46,921
Steubenville	22,391
Tiffin	11,894
Toledo	168,497
Troy	6,122
Urbana	7,739
Van Wert	7,157
Wapakoneta	5,340
Warren	11,081
Washington Court House	7,277
Wellston	6,875
Wellsville	7,769
Wooster	6,136
Xenia	8,706
Youngstown	79,066
Zanesville	28,026
OKLAHOMA.	
Ardmore	8,618
Bartlesville	6,181
Chickasha	10,320
Durant	5,330
El Reno	7,872
Enid	13,799
Guthrie	11,654
Lawton	7,788
McAlester	12,954
Muskogee	25,278
Oklahoma City	64,205
Sapulpa	8,283
Shawnee	12,474
Tulsa	18,182
OREGON.	
Ashland	5,020
Astoria	9,599
Baker City	6,742
Eugene	9,009
Medford	8,840
Portland	207,214
Salem	14,094
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Allentown	51,913
Altoona	52,127
Ambridge	5,205
Archbald	7,194
Ashland	6,855
Ashley	5,601
Bangor	5,369
Beaver Falls	12,191
Bellevue	6,323
Berwick	5,357
Bethlehem	12,837
Blakely	5,315
Bloomsburg	7,413
Braddock	19,357
Bradford	14,514
Bristol	9,256
Butler	20,728
Carbondale	17,040
Carlisle	10,303
Carnegie	10,009

PENNA.—*Con.*	
Carrick	6,117
Catasauqua	5,250
Chambersb'g	11,800
Charleroi	9,615
Chester	38,537
Clearfield	6,831
Coaldale	5,154
Coatesville	11,034
Columbia	11,454
Connellsville	12,845
Conshoh'ck'n	7,480
Coraopolis	5,252
Corry	5,991
Danville	7,517
Darby	6,305
Dickson City	9,331
Donora	8,174
Dubois	12,623
Dunmore	17,615
Duquesne	15,727
Duryea	7,487
E. Conem'gh.	5,046
E. Pittsburgh	5,615
Easton	28,523
Edwardsville	8,407
Erie	66,525
Etna	5,830
Forest City	5,749
Franklin	9,767
Freeland	6,197
Gilberton	5,401
Glassport	5,540
Great'r Punxsutawney	9,058
Greensburg	13,012
Greenville	5,909
Hanover	7,057
Harrisburg	64,186
Hazleton	25,452
Homestead	13,713
Huntingdon	6,861
Indiana	5,749
Jeannette	8,077
Jersey Shore	5,381
Johnstown	55,482
Juniata	5,285
Kane	6,626
Kingston	6,449
Knoxville	5,651
Lancaster	47,227
Lansford	8,321
Larksville	9,288
Latrobe	8,777
Lebanon	19,240
Lehighton	5,316
Lewiston	8,166
Lock Haven	7,772
Luzerne	5,426
McKees Rocks	14,702
McKeesport	42,694
Mahanoy City	15,936
Meadville	12,780
Middletown	5,374
Millvale	7,861
Milton	7,460
Minersville	7,240
Monessen	11,775
Monongahela	7,598
Mt Carmel	17,532
Mt Pleasant	5,812
Munhall	5,185
Nanticoke	18,877
New Bright'n	8,329
New Castle	36,280
New Kensington	7,707
Norristown	27,875
No. Braddock	11,824
Northampton	8,729
Oil City	15,657
Old Forge	11,324
Olyphant	8,505
Philadelphia	1,549,008
Phoenixville	10,743
Pittsburgh	533,905
Pittston	16,267
Plymouth	16,996
Pottstown	15,599
Pottsville	20,236

PENNA.—*Con.*	
Rankin	6,042
Reading	96,071
Ridgway	5,498
Rochester	5,903
St Clair	12,095
St. Marys	6,346
Sayre	6,426
Scottdale	5,456
Scranton	129,867
Shamokin	19,588
Sharon	15,270
Sharpsburg	8,153
Snenandoah	25,774
So. Bethleh'm	19,973
South Sharon	10,190
Steelton	14,246
Sunbury	13,770
Swissvale	7,381
Swoyersville	5,396
Tamaqua	9,462
Tarentum	7,414
Taylor	9,060
Throop	5,133
Titusville	8,533
Tyrone	7,176
Uniontown	13,344
Warren	11,080
Washington	18,778
Waynesboro	7,199
West Berwick	5,512
West Chester	11,767
West Pittston	6,848
Wilkes-Barre	67,105
Wilkinsburg	18,924
Williamsport	31,860
Wilmerding	6,133
Windber	8,013
Winton	5,280
York	44,750
RHODE ISLAND (1915.)	
Bristol	10,302
Burrillville	8,056
Central Falls	23,078
Coventry	5,669
Cranston	26,940
Cumberland	9,299
E. Providence	18,584
Johnston	6,693
Lincoln	10,149
Newport	30,472
North Providence	6,789
Pawtucket	55,335
Providence	247,860
S. Kingstown	5,497
Warren	7,241
Warwick	13,302
W. Warwick	15,582
Westerly	10,475
Woonsocket	40,675
SO CAROLINA.	
Anderson	9,654
Charleston	58,833
Columbia	26,319
Florence	7,057
Georgetown	5,530
Greenville	15,741
Greenwood	6,614
Newberry	5,028
Orangeburg	5,906
Rock Hill	7,216
Spartanburg	17,517
Sumter	8,109
Union	5,023
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Aberdeen	11,846
Huron	6,112
Lead	8,128
Mitchell	7,785
Sioux Falls	20,929
Watertown	8,533
TENNESSEE.	
Bristol	7,148
Chattanooga	44,604
Clarksville	8,548
Cleveland	5,549
Columbia	5,751

TENNESSEE—*Con.*	
Jackson	15,779
Johnson City	8,502
Knoxville	36,346
Memphis	131,105
Nashville	110,364
Park City	5,126
TEXAS.	
Abilene	9,204
Amarillo	9,957
Austin	29,860
Beaumont	20,640
Brownsville	10,517
Brownwood	6,967
Cleburne	10,364
Corp's Christi	8,222
Corsicana	9,749
Dallas	92,104
Denison	13,632
El Paso	39,279
Ennis	5,669
Fort Worth	73,312
Gainesville	7,624
Galveston	36,981
Greenville	8,850
Hillsboro	6,115
Houston	78,800
Houston Heights	6,984
Laredo	14,855
Longview	5,155
Marshall	11,452
Orange	5,527
Palestine	10,482
Paris	11,269
Port Arthur	7,663
San Angelo	10,321
San Antonio	96,614
Sherman	12,412
Sulphur Springs	5,151
Taylor	5,314
Temple	10,993
Terrell	7,050
Texarkana	9,790
Tyler	10,400
Waco	26,425
Waxahachie	6,205
Weatherford	5,074
Wichita Falls	8,200
UTAH.	
Logan	7,522
Ogden	25,580
Provo	8,925
Salt Lake City	92,777
VERMONT.	
Barre	10,734
Bennington (town)	8,698
Bennington (village)	6,211
Brattleboro (town)	7,541
Brattleboro (village)	6,517
Burlington	20,468
Colchester	6,450
Montpelier	7,856
Rockingham	6,207
Rutland	13,546
St. Albans	6,381
St. Johnsbury (town)	8,098
St. Johnsbury (village)	6,693
VIRGINIA.	
Alexandria	15,329
Bristol	6,247
Charlottesville	6,765
Clifton Forge	5,748
Danville	19,020
Fredericksburg	5,874
Hampton	5,505
Lynchburg	29,494
N'port News	20,205
Norfolk	67,452
Petersburg	24,127
Portsmouth	33,190

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

VIRGINIA—*Con.*		W. VIRGINIA—*Con.*		WISCONSIN—*Con.*		WISCONSIN—*Con.*		PORTO RICO—*Con.*	
Richmond	127,628	Clarksburg	9,201	Green Bay	25,236	Superior	40,384	Guayama	8,321
Roanoke	34,874	Elkins	5,260	Janesville	13,894	Watertown	8,829	Humacao	5,159
Staunton	10,604	Fairmont	9,711	Kenosha	21,371	Waukesha	8,740	Mayaguez	16,563
Suffolk	7,008	Grafton	7,563	La Crosse	30,417	Wausau	16,560	Ponce	35,005
Winchester	5,864	Huntington	31,161	Madison	25,531	West Allis	6,645	San Juan	48,716
WASHINGTON.		Martinsburg	10,698	Manitowoc	13,027	WYOMING.		Yauco	6,589
Aberdeen	13,660	Morgantown	9,150	Marinette	14,610	Cheyenne	9,661	HAWAII (1917.)	
Bellingham	24,298	Moundsville	8,918	Marshfield	5,783	Rock Springs	5,699	(Estimates of Territorial Government.)	
Centralia	7,311	Parkersburg	17,842	Menasha	6,081	Sheridan	8,906	Ewa	14,627
Everett	24,814	Wheeling	41,641	Menomonie	5,036	Laramie with 8,237 pop. by the U. S. Census in 1910 had 4,962 inhabitants in 1915, according to the State Census.		Hamakua	9,037
Hoquiam	8,171	WISCONSIN.		Merrill	8,689			Honolulu	52,183
No. Yakima	14,082	Antigo	7,196	Milwaukee	373,857			Koloa	5,769
Olympia	6,996	Appleton	16,773	Neenah	5,734			Makawao	8,855
Seattle	237,194	Ashland	11,594	Oconto	5,629			North Hilo	12,941
Spokane	104,402	Baraboo	6,324	Oshkosh	33,062			North Kohala	5,398
Tacoma	83,743	Beaver Dam	6,758	Portage	5,440	PORTO RICO.		Puna	6,834
Vancouver	9,300	Beloit	15,125	Racine	38,002	Aguadilla	6,135	South Hilo	9,694
Walla Walla	19,364	Chippewa Falls	8,893	Rhinelander	5,637	Arecibo	9,612	Waialua	6,770
WEST VIRGINIA.		Eau Claire	18,310	Sheboygan	26,398	Bayamon	5,272	Walluku	11,742
Bluefield	11,188	Fond du Lac	18,797	So. Milwaukee	6,092	Caguas	10,354	Waimea	8,195
Charleston	22,996	Grand Rapids	6,521	Stevens Point	8,692	Fajardo	6,086		

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

The following table shows, for the death-registration area in continental United States in 1917, the total number of deaths and the death rate, by leading causes, together with the percentage which each cause contributed to the total:

CAUSE.	Number	R'te per 100,000 Pop.	Per Ct. of Total.	CAUSE.	Number.	R'te per 100,000 Pop.	Per Ct. of Total.
All causes	1,068,932	1,419 4	100 0	Cancer	61,452	81 6	5.8
Organic dis. of heart	115,337	153 2	10 8	Diarrhoea and enteritis	59,504	79 0	5.6
Pneumonia (all forms)	112,821	149.8	10 5	Congen. debil. and malfor.	56,973	75 7	5.3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	110,285	146 4	10 3	Arterial diseases, etc	19,055	25.3	1.8
Tuber. of lungs	97,047	128 9	9 1	Influenza	12,974	17.2	1.2
Tuber. mening	6,092	8 1	0.6	Diabetes	12,750	16 9	1.2
Other forms of tuber	7,146	9.5	0 7	Diphtheria	12,453	16.5	1.1
External causes	81,953	108.8	7.7	Bronchitis	12,311	16.3	1.1
Accidental falls	11,114	14 8	1 0	Measles	10,745	14.3	1.0
Suicide	10,056	13 4	0 9	Typhoid fever	10,113	13 4	0.9
Railroad accid. and inj.	8,649	11 5	0.8	Appendicitis and typhlitis.	9,429	12 5	0.9
Burns (excl. due conflag)	6,830	9 1	0 6	Resp. dis. other than pneu and bron.	9,238	12.3	0.9
Auto. accid. and inj	6,724	8.9	0 6	Hernia and intest. obstr.	8,677	11.5	0.8
Homicide	5,781	7 7	0 5	Cirrhosis of the liver	8,569	11.4	0.8
Accidental drowning	5,550	7.4	0 5	Whooping cough	7,837	10 4	0.7
Accid. absorp delet. gas.	3,375	4 5	0 3	Puerp. affect. other than septicaemia	7,317	9.7	0.7
Mine accid. and inj	2,623	3 5	0 2	Meningitis	6,890	9.1	0.6
Inj. by veh. other than cars and autos	2,326	3 1	0 2	Puerperal septicaemia	5,211	6.9	0.5
Street-car accid. and inj.	2,277	3 0	0.2	Rheumatism	4,456	5 9	0.4
Machinery accid. and inj	2,112	2.8	0 2	Scarlet fever	3,141	4 2	0.3
Effects of heat (other than burns)	1,964	2.6	0 2	Erysipelas	2,866	3.8	0.3
Other extern. causes	12,572	16 7	1 2	Malaria	2,387	3 2	0.2
Acute nephr., Bright's dis	80,912	107.4	7 6	All other defined causes	147,235	195 5	13 8
Cerebral hemorrh. (apop.)	62,431	82.9	5.9	Unknown or ill-defined	13,610	18.1	1.3

The death-registration area of the United States in 1917 comprised 27 States, the District of Columbia, and 43 cities in non-registration States, with a total estimated population of 75,000,000 or about 73 per cent. of the estimated population of the United States.

BIRTHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY IN U. S. IN 1917.
(By the Bureau of the Census. Data cover registration area.)

AREA.	Number of Births.	Excess Births Over Deaths.	Deaths Under 1 yr. per 1000 live Births.	AREA.	Number of Births.	Excess Births Over Deaths.	Deaths Under 1 yr. per 1000 live Births.
		Per cent.				*Per cent.*	
Registration area, total	1,353,792	74 4	93 8	New Hampshire	9,569	28.3	109.6
White	1,280,288	79 8	90 5	New York	246,019	59.8	91.4
Colored	73,504	14 9	150 7	North Carolina	76,290	124.6	99.6
Registration States.				White	52,850	158 2	84.8
Connecticut	37,481	80 0	98 8	Colored	23,440	73.6	133.1
Indiana	63,144	58 9	85.8	Ohio	120,949	57.2	92.1
Kansas	38,601	87.0	77 5	Pennsylvania	222,505	73.6	111.0
Kentucky	61,098	88 5	87 1	Rhode Island	15,286	60.7	107.5
Maine	16,651	42 7	93 3	Utah	13,630	195 3	69.4
Maryland	33,963	44.9	119 9	Vermont	7,553	38.1	85.0
White	27,519	60.1	100 9	Virginia	60,753	92 7	97.8
Colored	6,444	3 1	201 0	White	41,924	132.7	80.4
Massachusetts	95,673	68.8	97 9	Colored	18,829	39 4	136.5
Michigan	89,159	89 2	88 3	Washington	23,464	98 3	69.3
Minnesota	54,795	129.1	67.4	Wisconsin	59,124	103.0	77.8

DEATH RATE IN UNITED STATES REGISTRATION AREA, 1900-1917.

(By the United States Census Bureau.)

YEAR.	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.	YEAR.	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.	YEAR.	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.
1900..	30,765,618	539,939	17 6	1906...	41,983,419	658,105	15.7	1912...	60,427,247	838,251	13.9
1901...	31,370,952	518,207	16.5	1907...	43,016,990	687,034	16.0	1913...	63,298,718	890,848	14.1
1902...	32,029,815	508,640	15.9	1908...	46,789,913	691,574	14 8	1914...	65,989,295	898,059	13 6
1903 .	32,701,083	524,415	16.0	1909...	50,870,518	732,538	14.4	1915.	67,336,992	909,155	13 5
1904 .	33,345,163	551,354	16.5	1910...	53,843,896	805,412	15.0	1916 ..	71,621,632	1,001,921	14.0
1905..	34,052,201	545,533	16.0	1911...	59,275,977	839,284	14.2	1917...	75,307,906	1,066,942	14.2

The Registration States are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Deaths (1918), from tuberculosis: Baltimore, 1,273; Buffalo, 713; Boston, 1,186; Chicago, 3,276; Cleveland, 1,020; Los Angeles, 1,064; New Orleans, 1,076; New York, 8,779; Philadelphia, 3,257; San Francisco, 820; Pittsburgh, 691.

DECLINE IN UNITED STATES BIRTH RATE.

The birth-registration area, established in 1915, has grown rapidly. It comprised, in 1917, the six New England States, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia, and had an estimated population of 55,000,000, or about 53 per cent. of the estimated total population of the United States in that year.

The birth rate for the entire 1917 registration area fell below that for 1916 by two-tenths of 1 per 1 000 population; but the death rate was less by six-tenths of 1 per 1,000 than in 1916. Thus, the excess of the birth rate over the death rate for 1917, which amounted to 10.5 per 1,000, was somewhat greater than the corresponding excess for 1916, 10.1 per 1,000, although it fell slightly below that for 1915, 10.9 per 1,000. If the birth and death rates prevailing in any one of these three years were to remain unchanged, and if no migration were to take place to or from the area to which they relate, the population of the area would increase at the rate of slightly more than 1 per cent. per annum, or a little more than 10 per cent. in a decade. This would be about half the rate—21 per cent.—by which the entire population of the United States increased between 1900 and 1910.

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS, OR NEW SLEEPING SICKNESS.

(From the March 22, 1919, Bulletin of the N. Y. Health Dept.)

There occurred in Great Britain in 1918 more than 200 cases of illness presenting a similar group of symptoms, thought sufficiently distinct to justify suspicion a new malady might be concerned. Similar cases were also reported in France, Italy, Austria and South America. The condition was denominated "lethargic encephalitis." Most of the British cases were reported in the spring months when influenza was ravaging the country. Several British authors thought there was a connection between the epidemic of influenza and the cases reported, as most patients previously had suffered from influenza. The symptoms reported as "lethargic encephalitis," had they occurred in conjunction with distinct cases of poliomyelitis, would have been diagnosed as the cephalic type of polio.

To learn to what extent cases classed as "lethargic encephalitis" in this city, the Commissioner of Health requested physicians to report the special symptoms. These are described as ushered in, usually, by a febrile movement, and are: headache, drowsiness, vertigo, and asthenia. So long as the course of the disease is favorable the patient can be aroused. Tremor, delirium, coma, and cardiac and respiratory paralysis supervene in some severe cases. A frequent manifestation is paralysis of one or more of the cranial nerves, and disturbances of vision. Some of the attacks resemble tubercular meningitis. Examinations of the spinal fluid show findings similar to those in poliomyelitis: slight to marked increase in mononuclear cells, albumin, and globulin. The blood lencocytes are practically normal in number and variety.

HAWAII—ESTIMATED POPULATION JUNE 30, 1917.

(By the Territorial Government)

THE estimated population, including that of the Army and Navy, on June 30, 1917, was 250,627, an increase of 58,718 or 30 59 per cent. since the Census of 1910. The estimated population of Honolulu, the capital of the Territory, is 71,950.

RACES.	Census 1910.	Estim'td 1917.	RACES.	Census 1910.	Estim'td 1917	RACES.	Census 1910.	Estim'td 1917.
Hawaiian.....	26,041	23,450	Porto Rican...	4,890	5,240	Filipinos.....	7,964	19,100
Part Hawaiian.	12,506	15,850	Oth. Caucasian	14,867	30,118	All others.....		5.380
Portuguese ...	22,303	23,990	Chinese.....	21,674	22,100			
Spanish.....	1,990	2,920	Japanese.....	79,674	102,479	Total.....	191,909	250,627

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LITERARY CAREER.

BORN in Edinburgh, August 15, 1771; becomes a high school boy, Edinburgh, in October, 1778; enters Edinburgh College in November, 1783; severe illness; apprenticeship to his father, 1786-1791; resumes attendance at college, 1790-1791; called to the Scotch bar, July, 1792; translates ballads of "Lenore and the Wild Huntsman," 1796; refused by Miss Belsches of Invermay, Autumn of 1796; publishes translations from the German of Burger—"William and Helen" and the "Wild Huntsman," &c., October, 1796; appointed Quartermaster of the Edinburgh Volunteer Cavalry, Spring of 1797; married to Miss Carpenter at Carlisle, December, 1797; publication of the "Border Minstrelsy," 1802-1803; publication of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," January, 1805; "Waverley" begun and laid aside, 1805; appointment as Clerk of Session, March, 1806; "Marmion" published February, 1808; partnership with John Ballantyne and Co., 1808; publication of the "Lady of the Lake," 1810; "Waverley" resumed and again laid aside, 1810; purchase of Abbotsford, 1811; publication of "Rokeby," December, 1812; publication of the "Bridal of Triermain," 1813; publication of "Waverley," 1814; publication of the "Lord of the Isles," January 1815; "Guy Mannering," February, 1815; publication of the "Antiquary," May, 1816; publication of "Rob Roy," 1817; publication of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," June, 1818; visit of Prince Leopold to Abbotsford, 1819; created a baronet by George IV., April, 1820; marriage of Sir Walter Scott's elder daughter to J. G. Lockhart, April 29, 1820; publication of "St. Ronan's Well," 1823; Abbotsford completed, 1824; catastrophe of his affairs, in the downfall of the three houses of Hurst and Robinson, Constable, and Ballantyne, January, 1826; leaves No. 39 North Castle Street, March, 1826; death of Lady Scott, May, 1826; avowal as author of "Waverley," &c., 1827; publication of the "Fair Maid of Perth," 1828; publication of "Tales of a Grandfather," third series, 1830; publication of his last novels, and departure for Italy, 1831; death at Abbotsford; burial at Dryburgh Abbey, September 26, 1832.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMICS IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1609.

(Only those with 25 or more fatalities are included.)

ALABAMA—Mobile: (1819) 274; (1829) 130; (1837) 350; (1839) 650; (1842) 60; (1843) 240; (1847) 76; (1848) 75; (1849) 50; (1853) 1,151; (1855) 30; (1873) 102—Montgomery: (1853) 35; (1854) 45; (1873) 27—Selma: (1853) 32.

CONNECTICUT—New London: (1798) 81.

DELAWARE—Wilmington: (1798) 200; (1802) 86.

FLORIDA—Pensacola: (1765) 125; (1822) 257; (1867) 34; (1873) 123—St. Augustine: (1821) 140; (1841) 26—Fortugas: (1867) 38.

GEORGIA—Saint Mary's: (1808) 84—Savannah: (1854) 580;

LOUISIANA—Baton Rouge: (1822) 60—Clinton: (1853) 75—Donaldson: (1839) 30—New Orleans: (1817) 800; (1818) 115; (1819) 2,190; (1822) 239; (1824) 108; (1825) 49; (1827) 109; (1828) 130; (1829) 215; (1830) 117; (1833) 210; (1834) 95; (1835) 284; (1837) 442; (1839) 452; (1841) 594; (1842) 211; (1843) 487; (1844) 148; (1846) 160; (1847) 2,259; (1848) 850; (1849) 737; (1852) 415; (1853) 7,970; (1854) 2,423; (1855) 2,670; (1856) 74; (1857) 199; (1858) 3,889; (1867) 3,093; (1870) 587; (1871) 55; (1872) 40; (1873) 225—Patersonville: (1853) 45—Shreveport: (1873) 759— Thibodeaux: (1853) 160.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston: (1798) 200; (1802) 60—Nantucket: (1763) 259.

MISSISSIPPI—Natchez: (1819) 180; (1823) 312; (1825) 150; (1829) 90; (1837) 280; (1839) 235—Washington: (1825) 52.

MISSOURI—New Design: (1797) 57.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Portsmouth: (1798) 100.

NEW YORK—Albany: (1746) 45—Brooklyn: (1809) 40—Governor's Island: (1870) 49—New York: (1702) 570; (1743) 217; (1795) 730; (1798) 2,080; (1799) 76; (1803) 650; (1805) 340; (1819) 37; (1822) 230—Stapleton and Tompkinsville: (1856) 25.

NORTH CAROLINA—Beaufort: (1864) 68—Newbern: (1864) 700—Wilmington: (1862) 446.

PENNSYLVANIA—Chester: (1798) 50—Philadelphia: (1609) 220; (1741) 250; (1793) 4,041; (1797) 1,300; (1798) 3,500; (1799) 1,000; (1802) 307; (1803) 195; (1805) 350; (1820) 83; (1853) 128.

RHODE ISLAND—Providence: (1795) 45; (1797) 45.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston: (1732) 10; (1799) 239; (1800) 184; (1802) 96; (1804) 148; (1807) 162; (1817) 272; (1819) 177; (1824) 235; (1827) 64; (1828) 26; (1830) 30; (1834) 49; (1835) 25; (1838) 351; (1839) 134; (1840) 22; (1849) 125;—(1852) 310; (1854) 627; (1856) 211; (1858) 717; (1871) 213.

TENNESSEE—Memphis: (1873) 1,244.

TEXAS—Alleyton: (1867) 45—Brenham: (1867) 120—Brownsville: (1853) 50; (1858) 41— Calvert: (1867) 250— Chapel Hill: (1867) 123— Columbia: (1833) 132— Goliad: (1867) 23—Galveston: (1839) 250; (1844) 400; (1847) 200; (1853) 536; (1854) 404; (1858) 344; (1859) 182; (1864) 259; (1867) 1,150—Hempstead: (1867) 151—Huntsville: (1867) 130—Indianola: (1867) 80—La Grange: (1867) 200—Matagorda: (1862) 120— Navasota: (1867) 154—Rio Grande City: (1867) 150—Victoria: (1867) 200—Alexandria: (1803) 200.

VIRGINIA—Norfolk: (1800) 250—Portsmouth: (1855) 1,000.

SIX CRIPPLES TO EVERY 1,000 INHABITANTS.

Taking Cleveland, Ohio, as a typical American city, the Welfare Federation there made a cripple survey, recently, and found 4,186 out of an estimated population of 674,073—or six cripples to each 1,000 inhabitants. Of the 4,186 cripples, 2,638 were males and 1,548 were females.

AGE AT OCCURRENCE OF DISABILITY.	Number.	Per cent
Births to 4 years	1,400	34
5 to 9 years	352	8
10 to 14 years	294	7
15 to 19 years	252	6
20 to 24 years	250	6
25 to 29 years	259	6
30 to 34 years	216	5
35 to 39 years	179	4
40 to 44 years	188	5
45 to 49 years	182	4
50 to 54 years	161	4
55 to 59 years	133	3
60 years and over	273	7
Not stated	47	1
Total	4,186	100

NATURE OF DISABILITY.	Number.	Per cent.
Loss of one hand or arm	188	4 5
Loss of both hands or arms	6	.1
Defect of one hand or arm	499	11.9
Defect of both hands or arms	42	1 0
Loss of one foot or leg	466	11 1
Loss of both feet or legs	27	.6
Defect of one foot or leg	1,546	37.0
Defect of both feet or legs	365	8.7
Loss or def. of 1 or both arms and 1 or both legs	332	7 9
Deformity of body	199	4.8
Paralysis of body	6	1
Not classified	67	1.6
Disab. of legs or arms, or of both, and of body	443	10 6
Total	4,186	100.0

BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN N. Y. STATE, ENGLAND AND WALES, N. Y. CITY, AND FOREIGN CITIES, 1918.

LOCALITIES.	Population.	B'ths (Excluding Still-births)	D'ths (Excluding Still-births)	ANL. RATES Births.	ANL. RATES D'ths.	ANL. RATES In Mor
New York State	10,681,667	242,176	192,438	22 7	18 0	97
Engl. and Wales	.....	662,773	611,991	17 7	17 6	97
New York City	5,872,143	138,043	98,120	23 5	16 7	92
London	4,026,901	70,976	74,623	16 1	18 9	107
Edinburgh	333,200	4,829	5,090	14 5	15 3	94
Glasgow	1,114,100	23,523	18,364	21 2	16 5	113
Dublin	399,000	9,763	9,397	24 5	23 5	138
Belfast	393,000	9,282	8,920	23 6	22 7	144
Calcutta	896,067	.....	31,010	...	34 6	..
Bombay	979,445	21,647	57,798	22 1	59 0	...
Madras	518,660	19,729	30,936	38 0	59 7	..
Paris	2,847,229	30,426	49,936	10 7	17 5	...

LOCALITIES.	Population.	B'ths (Excluding Still-births)	D'ths (Excluding Still-births)	ANL. RATES Births.	ANL. RATES D'ths.	ANL. RATES In Mor
Amsterdam	643,502	13,628	10,136	21 2	15 7	..
Copenhagen	539,000	11,663	7,509	21 7	13 9	...
Stockholm	413,163	5,950	6,447	14 4	15 6	...
Gothenburg	196,943	....	3,119	....	15 8	...
Christiania	259,627	5,109	3,716	20 1	14 6	...
Berlin	1,726,069	19,752	33,092	11 4	19 2	...
Hamburg	1,050,300	9,461	21,784	9 2	21 2	...
Leipsig	676,289	6,301	10,742	9 5	16 2	...
Dresden	576,639	5,912	10,275	10 3	17 8	...
Breslau	493,393	7,499	14,212	14 9	29 4	...
Vienna	2,293,540	18,514	50,730	8 1	22 1	...

These figures, in so far as they relate to England and Wales and foreign cities, are based upon data in the Registrar-General's returns for the fourth quarter of 1918. For the cities of Christiania, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Breslau the number of births and deaths are for 51 weeks only; allowance for this fact has been made in the computation of the annual birth and death rates so that their comparability with similar rates for the other localities is not impaired. Rates of births, deaths (all causes, and from influenza) are per 1,000 persons living; infant mortality rate represents the ratio of deaths under 1 year of age to 1,000 living births. The figures for London refer to the civilian population only.

DEATHS, DEATH RATES, AND INFANT MORTALITY, CITIES IN U. S.

(Compiled by the New York Milk Committee. Infant death rate is per 1,000 living births. General death rate is per 1,000 population.)

Class.	City.	Total Deaths 1917.	Total Deaths 1918.	Gen. Death Rate, 1917.	Gen. Death Rate, 1918.	Deaths Under 1 Year.			Inf't. Mortal. Rate		
						1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
1	City of New York	78,575	98,119	13.7	16.7	12,818	12,568	12,657	93 1	88 8	91.7
	Man. Boro, N. Y. C.	36,054	43,410	13 4	15.9	6,235	5,789	5,710	102.2	94 0	96.1
2	Chicago, Ill.	38,055	44,605	14.9	17 2	6,907	6,665	6,636	111.9	106.4	104 3
	B'klyn Boro, N.Y.C.	26,933	34,404	13 6	17 0	4,272	4,286	4,479	87.9	84.9	90 4
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	29,681	42,925	17 1	24 3	4,155	4,617	5,366	101.0	110.0	126.0
4	St. Louis, Mo.	11,626	13,748	14.17	16 7	1,272	1,168	1,382	89.4	79.7	94 5
5	Boston, Mass.	12,728	17,445	16.4	22 2	2,055	1,965	2,291	104 9	98 9	114.9
6	Cleveland, Ohio	10,848	13,061	15 7	16.1	2,034	2,213	2,010	107 0	104.9	95.4
7	Baltimore, Md.	11,364	16,031	19.11	26 7	1,783	1,783	2,259	118.2	119.3	147 8
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10,657	15,219	18.1	25.6	1,874	1,944	2,003	113 8	116 2	122.5
9	Detroit, Mich.	11,758	12,913	14 2	14 3	2,732	2,722	2,720	112 8	103 6	100.7
	Bronx Boro, N.Y.C.	8,238	10,859	13 7	17 4	1,197	1,342	1,302	74.1	79.4	77 3
10	Buffalo, N. Y.	7,559	9,938	14.21	20 8	1,488	1,398	1,698	113 9	103 7	121 5
11	San Francisco, Cal.	7,154	10,039	14.3	20 1	691	588	484	79.4	73 6	57 2
12	Milwaukee, Wis.	5,453	6,598	12.4	14.8	1,247	1,104	1,223	113 2	98 5	108 2
13	Cincinnati, Ohio	6,833	8,754	16 5	20 9	732	688	821	97 6	87.8	104 1
14	Newark, N. J.	6,205	8,483	15 3	19.7	1,026	1,038	1,215	89.6	87.8	104 7
15	New Orleans, La.	7,519	9,909	19 5	25 5	778	875	957	96 6	113 5	123 3
16	Washington, D. C.	6,687	9,582	18 4	22 9	766	708	912	105.5	94.2	110 9
17	Los Angeles, Cal.	6,714	9,407	12 2	15 7	555	691	685	69 4	82.6	77 4
18	Minneapolis, Minn.	4,412	5,415	11 8	14.3	724	620	628	87.9	72.1	72 3
	Queens Boro, N.Y.C.	5,603	7,073	14 7	18 0	885	920	884	93 6	91.2	92 9
19	Jersey City, N. J.	4,832	6,127	15 4	18.9	810	797	893	119.9	113 3	118 7
21	Seattle, Wash.	2,533	4,162	6 9	....	275	296	362	57.7	59 4	63 4
22	Indianapolis, Ind.	4,598	5,291	15 3	17.6	487	572	607	86.9	96.2	98.5
23	Providence, R. I.	4,008	5,222	15 4	19.8	657	653	788	109 6	102 2	....
24	Louisville, Ky.	3,904	5,077	....	....	439	408	480	108.4	110.5	117.3
25	Rochester, N. Y.	3,979	4,596	15 30	17 3	586	584	635	86 0	84 0	93 4
26	St. Paul, Minn.	2,725	3,695	....	12.9	356	377	446	67.8	73 3	86.4
27	Denver, Col.	3,236	5,200	12 0	19.3	298	325	408	84 3	85.5	107 3
28	Portland, Ore.	2,427	3,540	....	....	221	254	339	55.1	62 8	71.7
29	Columbus, Ohio	3,386	4,262	15.3	18 9	390	385	447	89 0	86 8	98.9
30	Toledo, Ohio	3,569	4,046	17 66	15 4	594	540	520	111.5	95 6	94.3
31	Atlanta, Ga.	....	3,666	....	18.2	340	411	372	117 5	147 1	125 4
32	Oakland, Cal.	2,199	3,219	10 6	11 3	200	249	274	65.1	70 9	72 7
34	Syracuse, N. Y.	2,428	3,441	16 4	21.3	381	428	511	98 9	101 9	117.4
35	New Haven, Conn.	2,600	3,347	16 25	20 3	446	441	445	89 4	83 3	89 5
36	Birmingham, Ala.	3,841	4,355	21 3	20 9	368	550	480	110.8	147 5	133 5
37	Memphis, Tenn.	2,958	3,563	18.0	22.2	268	344	293	116.8	145 7	145 0
38	Scranton, Pa.	2,244	3,092	....	....	328	475	448	85.9	144 6	144 3
39	Richmond, Va	2,936	3,823	18.5	23.8	533	516	563	136 3	134 5	146 3
40	Paterson, N. J.	1,898	2,031	13 5	15.6	310	261	285	107 5	81 4	124 8
41	Omaha, Neb.	2,324	3,540	....	....	230	220	348	61 8	59 2	86.9
42	Fall River, Mass.	2,117	2,858	16.04	27.7	653	606	645	163 2	153 8	161.3
43	Dayton, Ohio	2,223	2,555	14 7	17.8	303	306	278	98 4	93 8	84.0
44	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,897	1,901	14 0	14 1	232	254	219	74 3	83 5	70.8
46	Lowell, Mass.	1,938	2,473	17.95	22.9	483	459	525	141 7	138 9	159.1
48	Spokane, Wash.	1,164	1,534	....	....	112	132	172	57 7	63 2	79.4
49	Bridgeport, Conn	2,202	2,991	12.8	17 3	445	454	491	96.5	88 3	99.6
50	Albany, N. Y.	2,032	2,560	18.3	22.7	221	233	251	96 9	103.2	107.4
51	Hartford, Conn.	2,591	3,120	18 33	19.1	397	441	515	101 1	104.0	109.6
52	Trenton, N. J.	2,388	3,366	23.1	32.6	464	430	465	124.8	113.4	134.8
53	New Bedford, Mass.	1,785	2,905	16.1	24.3	485	495	760	132 8	130 5	184 4
55	Reading, Pa.	1,732	2,430	12.8	18.3	446	397	533	174.8	156 5	202 9
57	Salt Lake City, Utah	1,390	1,821	11.1	14.5	235	205	213	80 7	68.0	63 3
58	Dallas, Texas	....	2,359	....	15 6	208	198	267	89.3	87 3	113 8
59	Lynn, Mass.	1,260	1,818	12.3	17.1	187	171	176	84.2	77.1	76 8
60	Springfield, Mass.	1,865	2,555	15 93	20 5	311	325	407	90.1	87.8	100.0
	Rich. Boro, N. Y. C.	1,747	2,373	17.5	23.3	229	231	282	93 6	91.2	105.1
63	Lawrence, Mass.	1,397	2,043	13.9	....	324	359	416	111.6	123.0	148.2
66	Yonkers, N. Y.	1,200	1,581	12 6	16.2	224	210	241	89.6	84 4	104.8
68	Houston, Texas	1,700	2,379	....	....	209	185	237	127.1	92 1	99.4
69	Duluth, Minn.	1,246	1,505	....	....	....	296	207	....	130 8	86.0
70	St. Joseph, Mo.	1,350	1,899	11.2	....	....	135	173	....	100 0	128.4
71	Somerville, Mass.	1,067	1,533	11.7	16.8	132	136	188	67.6	66.7	....
72	Troy, N. Y.	1,653	2,121	20.66	26.5	127	201	212	94.5	141.3	143.3
73	Utica, N. Y.	1,424	1,976	17.2	22.1	269	258	308	110.2	100.5	121.2
74	Elizabeth, N. J.	1,222	1,670	13.53	18.3	226	277	295	94 1	110.8	115.7
75	Fort Worth, Texas	....	2,008	....	16.7	103	170	251	84.4	129.5	166.9
77	Schenectady, N. Y.	1,002	1,613	12.0	19.1	166	230	233	77.7	95.7	101.4
78	Hoboken, N. J.	1,014	1,127	13.52	15.0	133	176	174	77.1	96.5	100.5
79	Manchester, N. H.	1,298	1,661	....	....	334	351	322	155.2	155.9	138.9
80	Evansville, Ind.	1,242	1,456	13 0	14.5	....	186	104	....	123.5	72.2
81	Akron, Ohio	2,025	2,420	13.5	15.1	337	397	481	90.2	84.0	101.6
84	Peoria, Ill.	1,247	1,415	15.0	17.0	138	139	126	173.8	157.2	89.3
85	Erie, Pa.	1,300	1,887	....	24.2	255	210	310	113.3	84.5	111.8
88	Harrisburg, Pa.	1,153	1,697	14.5	21.7	153	139	149	104.2	83.0	92.1
89	Fort Wayne, Ind.	987	1,273	12.5	12.7	108	114	148	62.2	68.4	78.7
91	Portland, Maine	....	1,384	....	21.1	145	117	149	101.9	83.3	102.6
93	Terre Haute, Ind.	....	1,228	....	18.6	....	....	121	....	....	96.3
95	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,545	2,059	19.5	25.1	129	186	184	85.7	122.5	112.6
96	Brockton, Mass.	746	1,195	11.0	17.3	138	100	143	93.8	63.9	93.8
97	Bayonne, N. J.	925	1,437	12.8	19.5	231	238	276	94.1	97.7	112 3
99	Passaic, N. J.	855	1,300	11.4	18.0	294	283	290	139.2	118.1	127.9

Class	City.	Total Deaths 1917.	Total Deaths 1918.	Gen Death Rate, 1917	Gen. Death Rate, 1918.	Deaths Under 1 Year			Inf t Mortal Rate		
						1916.	1917	1918	1916.	1917.	1918.
100	South Bend Ind.....	....	1,081	....	.. .	203	185	178	110 5	102.8	94.8
102	Wichita Kan..... ...	946	1 282	....	.. .	78	95	122	65 4	70 5	81.3
103	Altoona Pa	....	813	.. .	13 5	151	121	162	84 0	....	114.2
105	Springfield Ill.....	....	1,223	.. .	.. .	114	100	136	110.9	107 3	105 8
107	Mobile Ala	1 171	1,433	19 8	23 8	110	142	154	102 8	112.7	129 2
109	Canton Ohio.....	1,002	1,266	14 0	15 8	174	191	153	109 1	98 0	77 0
110	Binghamton N Y...	1,100	1,115	19 7	20 0	210	173	145	139.3	107 5	94 4
112	Lancaster, Pa.....	722	1,226	....	24 5	120	133	172	97 5	99 8	141 0
113	Springfield, Ohio.....	861	1,040	16 4	19 6	96	111	132	80.4	82 5	102 7
114	Atlantic City, N. J...	677	1 186	11.4	17.2	65	90	99	70.1	92.2	116 3
116	Rockford Ill.....	723	1,087	13 1	13.6	127	129	164	99 2	101.3	123.4
119	Sacramento, Cal.....	1 220	1.818	....	.. .	119	127	122	89.7	91 3	91.6
121	Malden Mass.....	581	846	11.5	16.6	67	66	82	55 8	52.6	60.2
122	Pueblo. Col.....	....	1,952	.. .	29.8	146	133	225	....	....	....
123	Haverhill, Mass.....	749	872	14 4	16 5	107	103	90	89 2	88.2	73.0
124	Lincoln. Neb.....	708	923	11.8	15 4	97	93	91	80 5	79.5	81.8
125	New Britain, Conn...	....	1.114	....	....	224	213	237	113 9	101.4	113.3
126	Salem, Mass.....	604	881	....	....	112	104	115	99 5	95.3	98.0
127	Topeka, Kan.....	742	948	15 2	19 1	92	94	88	84 6	87.6	77.1
130	Wheeling, W. Va.....	851	1,030	19 61	23 7	105	136	136	134 8	143.1	142.1
133	Berkeley, Cal..	478	693	7 3	10.0	34	33	51	47 8	43.4	56 5
134	Superior, Wis.....	425	633	9.0	10.5	90	97	122	119.2	121.9	132.5
135	Newtown. Mass.....	514	751	11.53	16 6	54	82	60	62 0	89.7	66.6
136	San Diego. Cal.....	1,068	1,667	11.6	18 1	77	63	137	73.1	54.4	91.5
137	Kalamazoo, Mich....	877	1,079	....	20 7	65	88	123	70 2	85.4	108 7
138	El Paso. Texas.....	2,459	2,496	....	....	485	540	586	....	....	....
141	Chester. Pa.....	....	1,511	....	17.4	....	181	235	....	108.1	141.4
142	Dubuque, Iowa.....	....	788	....	....	52	46	78	86.5	75.2	123.6
145	Racine, Wis.....	535	865	10 7	11 3	142	151	150	115 6	129.6	115.3
147	Tampa, Fla.....	708	1,087	13 6	20 0	136	109	128	107 3	90.8	107.4
148	Elmira. N. Y.....	744	865	16.9	18 4	92	84	105	93 2	75.1	96.7
149	Galveston, Texas....	684	874	.. .	. ..	67	76	61	74.7	96.8	86.1
150	Quincy, Ill.....	589	746	....	....	69	69	56	117.0	120.4	87.0
153	Hamilton. Ohio.....	514	712	12.43	14.6	74	99	94	83.4	103 3	102.4
154	Springfield, Mo.....	593	935	14.7	....	108	74	67	133.0	107.2	87.2
155	Lexington, Ky.....	724	950	17.0	17.5	56	77	86	78 4	116.0	122.9
156	Roanoke, Va.....	655	874	14.4	.. .	143	137	157	122 3	111.7	123.6
158	Auburn, N. Y.....	533	705	16 4	21.7	73	69	86	85.5	83.0	108 2
159	East Orange, N. J....	500	619	11.5	13.7	48	61	47	62.2	75.6	53.0
162	Everett, Mass.....	374	566	10.6	14 5	67	50	76	57.6	45.5	61.6
163	Portsmouth, Va.....	....	855	....	14.2	95	90	146	116 6	96.1	149.1
165	Cedar Rapids. Iowa..	473	707	11.1	15.7	44	44	70	....	....	....
166	Quincy, Mass.....	....	847	.. .	16.3	77	65	91	72.4	54.2	67.2
167	Chelsea Mass.....	432	624	8 9	12.3	111	113	103	69.5	64.7	65.8
169	Perth Amboy, N. J ..	565	1,035	13.4	18.9	186	192	221	118.1	107.9	126 7
170	Joplin, Mo	....	967	....	....	102	77	65	93 1	74.5	80.6
172	Jackson. Mich.....	669	902	.. .	....	93	91	98	93 0	83.8	90.2
173	Jamestown. N. Y....	524	573	13 0	13.8	84	76	68	101 6	88.8	86 6
174	Amsterdam, N Y....	485	578	13 7	16.1	107	89	82	106.6	92.0	86 9
177	Decatur. Ill.....	....	480	....	9.8	62	67	68	....	85.2	78.1
178	Mt. Vernon, N. Y....	418	617	10 4	15.5	78	50	68	87.6	55.9	73.6
179	Lima. Ohio.....	526	674	10 8	12 9	58	76	69	78 7	85 7	69 2
180	Niagara Falls. N. Y..	778	1,026	15 56	18.6	194	203	171	131 3	121.3	102 1
181	LaCrosse, Wis.....	337	442	9.0	11.5	35	31	46	49 7	42 2	60 8
183	Pasadena Ohio.....	....	600	....	14.3	34	17	28	57.8	27.9	43 8
187	Lynchburg Va.....	525	788	15.7	23.1	84	83	73	112.8	111.6	101 8
188	Council Bluffs, Iowa..	....	753	....	21.0	63	55	75	....	....	....
189	Colorado Springs, Col.	539	828	14.9	23.0	47	31	54	104.7	61 0	107.1
190	San Jose. Cal.....	468	617	11 1	....	67	36	56	94 9	70.0	76.5
191	Lorain, Ohio	456	691	12 0	17.8	171	115	125	181 1	100.4	125 8
192	New Rochelle N. Y..	358	509	10.9	15.3	50	66	67	68 3	93.2	96 0
193	Easton. Pa.....	....	904	....	....	92	94	115	119 0	140.1	135.1
196	Poughkeepsie. N. Y..	542	742	15.8	20.8	88	90	68	116 2	104.5	83.8
197	Norristown. Pa.....	495	660	12.02	17.4	79	111	104	120.0	167.7	136.0
198	Danville, Ill.....	512	740	....	.. .	56	53	90	86.3	83.7	125 9
200	Newburgh, N. Y.....	540	711	19.4	25.5	64	55	72	117 7	95 5	117 6
201	Brookline, Mass.....	383	559	12 4	15.0	18	24	21	32 3	41 2	35 4
203	Newport. R. I	481	463	13 02	14.0	45	47	51	65 3	69.2	65 8
204	Watertown, N. Y....	557	851	20 7	31.6	87	85	96	127 2	118.7	125.5
212	Nashua, N. H.....	499	666	16.6	....	106	90	100	117 8	118.4	122.2
213	Elgin. Ill.....	322	315	12 6	11 2	28	34	28	86.1	91.4	60.1
214	Kingston N. Y.....	540	689	16.7	25.9	46	44	57	100.6	93 0	129.0
217	Wilmington, N C....	....	830	....	25.5	108	130	99	146.9	184.4	132.0
218	Ogden, Utah.....	385	603	11 6	18.4	48	55	60	53.6	61 8	61.1
220	Madison, Wis.....	410	636	....	....	35	57	35	45 3	59.5	38.1
223	Chicopee, Mass.....	425	515	14.1	15.5	154	141	150	113.0	98.1	103.7
225	Battle Creek, Mich...	....	738	....	18 4	48	36	77	77 8	52.6	95.7
227	Stamford, Conn.....	....	475	....	11 9	85	97	112	65 6	73.0	82.8
229	Fort Smith, Ark.....	479	608	.. .	....	60	86	77	98 1	132 8	112.2
230	Alameda, Cal.....	291	419	10 3	14.4	20	17	30	50 9	40.7	62 2
232	Cumberland, Md.....	314	578	11.70	21.4	80	58	84	113.8	88 8	114 3
233	Montclair, N. J.....	296	379	11.2	14.1	32	35	39	60.9	65.8	71 4
234	Concord, N. H.....	490	684	14.4	19.9	28	38	36	76.7	97.9	83.4
237	Burlington. Vt.....	415	597	18 8	27.1	80	61	84	125 6	100 3	136.8
238	Raleigh, N. C.....	576	753	....	....	73	80	73	132.5	148.1	141.2
240	Boise Idaho.....	199	367	7.6	7.0	27	29	30	65.8	98.0	63.4
242	Sioux Falls, S. D.....	298	384	....	18.1	40	36	54	99 5	88.0	132 0
252	Reno, Nev.....	239	287	14.9	....	15	21	18	67.2	83.7	72.3

The general death rate is as reported by the health officer.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The whole world was overswept (Oct., 1918-May, 1919) by an influenza epidemic, which ravaged with equal severity in all climes. The deaths from that disease, in large American cities, from Sept. 14, 1918, to Jan. 25, 1919, were as follows:

City.	Infl. Deaths	City.	Infl. Deaths	City.	Infl. Deaths	City.	Infl. Deaths.
Albany, N. Y...	671	Denver	1,652	Nashville, Tenn.	794	Rochester, N. Y.	1,190
Atlanta, Ga	212	Fall River, Mass.	823	Newark, N. J ..	2,348	St. Louis.....	3,206
Baltimore.. ..	4,358	Grand Rapids .	309	New Haven. ...	1,086	St. Paul, Minn..	1,012
Birmingham, Ala.	1,067	Indianapolis...	969	New Orleans, La.	2,999	San Francisco...	3,557
Boston	5,771	Jersey City..	722	New York.. ..	27,362	Seattle, Wash...	1,301
Buffalo, N Y .	2,742	Kansas City, Mo.	1,962	Oakland, Cal..	1,089	Spokane, Wash..	428
Camb'dge, Mass.	653	Los Angeles, Cal.	2,969	Omaha, Neb. .	1,061	Syracuse, N. Y..	989
Chicago . .	12,400	Louisville, Ky..	1,047	Philadelphia .	14,198	Toledo, Ohio.. .	808
Cincinnati . ..	1,981	Lowell, Mass. .	612	Pittsburgh.. ..	4,972	Wash'ton, D. C .	2,892
Cleveland	3,918	Memphis, Tenn .	657	Portland, Ore . .	1,313	Worcester, Mass	1,145
Columbus, Ohio	825	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,302	Providence, R. I	1,461		
Dayton, Ohio...	676	Minneapolis...	1,111	Richmond, Va...	942	Total.....	25,562

Out of 304,854 American Indians, 73,651 got influenza (October 1, 1918, to March 13, 1919), and 6,270 died. The mountain Indians were the worst stricken.

EFFECT ON U. S. ARMY.

The records of the Surgeon General's office show that from Sept. 13, 1918, to July 4, 1919, there were 350,981 cases of influenza reported among troops in the United States. The strength of command during the period of the epidemic was approximately 1,500,000 men. During the same period there were reported 1,191 deaths from influenza, 22,256 deaths from pneumonia, and 156 deaths from empyema. Nearly all the deaths resulting from influenza were reported as due to pneumonia, the disease which so frequently complicated it It cannot be stated just what part of the total number of deaths reported from pneumonia and empyema were due primarily to influenza. In the same period there were reported among troops in France 11,519 deaths from pneumonia, 203 deaths from influenza, and 108 deaths from empyema. Here again the greater part of the deaths charged to pneumonia were due primarily to influenza. The average strength of the American Expeditionary Forces during this period was a little less than one and one-half million men These data are based on telegraphic reports from camps and stations in the United States and cablegraphic reports from abroad.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AND FROM INFLUENZA, PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS), BRONCHITIS, AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES, JUNE 2, 1918, TO FEB. 22, 1919, AND FOR THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN 1917-18, AND NUMBER OF EXCESS DEATHS FROM THESE CAUSES IN 1918 OVER 1917, IN NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, AND DUBLIN.

Cities.	All Causes.			Influenza.			Pneu. (All Forms).		
	1917.	1918.	Excess.	1917.	1918.	Excess.	1917.	1918.	Excess.
New York.....	54,871	74,742	20,071	236	15,151	14,915	6,923	17,084	10,161
London.....	41,531	57,732	16,201	285	12,868	12,583	3,285	4,467	1,182
Paris.....	28,334	39,102	10,768	37	7,362	7,325	761	1,451	690
Dublin.....	5,117	8,136	3,039	19	1,622	1,603	346	1,045	699

Cities.	Bronchitis.			Other Respir. Diseases. Except Tuberc.		
	1917.	1918.	Excess.	1917.	1918.	Excess.
London.....	3,746	5,964	2,218	234	351	117
Paris.....	129	152	23	2,477	4,646	2,169
Dublin.....	520	816	296	50	31	12

In letting the number of excess deaths be represented by 100 per cent, an algebraic rather than an arithmetical sum is used, and, whereas the excess deaths from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) are represented by plus quantities the excess deaths from certain other diseases are minus quantities. This means that the indicated death rates in these latter diseases are below rather than in actual excess of the rates for the comparative period.

In the Union of South Africa (Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, 1918), out of a population of 6,115,212, there were 2,616,805 cases of influenza, and 139,471 deaths from it. In Italy there were 800,000 deaths.

According to Registrar of Records W. H. Guilfoy, D. D., of the N Y. City Dept. of Health, influenza raged there for seven or eight weeks, Dec , 1889-Jan., 1890. Another epidemic occurred in March, 1891, and since then there have been 100 to 500 deaths a year at that city. The age groups under 15 years suffered very little from the disease. About 67 per cent of all influenza deaths in N. Y. City were of persons from 15 to 45 years.

Deaths from influenza (Oct. 13, 1918, to April 5, 1919) in certain cities were: London, 15,095; Liverpool, 2,288; Dublin, 1,769.

Deaths from influenza (Sept. 7, 1918, to March 15, 1919) in other cities were: Paris, 8,143; Vienna, 4,037; Budapest, 3,972; Stockholm, 1,434; Copenhagen, 164; Amsterdam, 1,165; Christiania, 411; Calcutta, India, 4,419; Madras, India, 3,394.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA (LOBAR AND BRONCHO) N. Y. CITY

	Cases Reported 1918-19.			Deaths 1918-19			Deaths Corresponding Period of Year Previous		
	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Total of Both	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Total of Both.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Total of Both.
September, 1918.....	2,131	350	2,481	114	470	584	10	434	444
October, 1918.....	110,903	15,230	126,133	8,384	7,186	15,570	15	636	651
November, 1918.....	16,766	4,325	21,091	2,731	2,669	5,400	32	864	896
December, 1918.....	6,149	2,757	8,906	916	1,519	2,435	49	1,144	1,193
January, 1919.....	6,256	3,417	9,673	1,967	2,562	4,529	72	1,472	1,544
Feb. 1-15, 1919.....	3,771	1,309	5,080	761	1,065	1,826	29	782	811
Total, Sept. 1, 1918, to Feb. 15, 1919.....	145,976	27,388	173,364	14,873	15,471	30,344	207	5,332	5,539

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1885.

(Compiled for the Almanac by Monroe N. Work, head of the Research and Record division of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and editor of the Negro Year Book.)

The two tables that follow include both white and colored victims.

LYNCHINGS BY ASCRIBED CAUSES.

Year.	Homicide.	Felonious Assault.	Attacks on Women.	At'mptd At'ks on Women.	Theft.	"Insults" to Whites.	All Other Causes.	Totals.	Year.	Homicide.	Felonious Assault.	Attacks on Women.	At'mptd At'ks on Women.	Theft.	"Insults" to Whites.	All Other Causes.	Totals.
1889	41	..	34	4	19	.	29	127	1905	34	4	15	4	2	..	7	66
1890	25	2	26	2	5		16	76	1906	24	7	16	14	1	1	4	67
1891	52	2	38	2	28	..	45	122	1907	20	7	13	11	4	1	7	63
1892	88	4	37	12	38	2	27	208	1908	30	10	14	6	4	3	19	86
1893	56	2	34	4	10	2	31	139	1909	28	12	3	18	1	3	5	70
1894	73	2	42	10	16	6	43	192	1910	38	6	16	8	2	2	2	74
1895	71	1	29	13	20	1	41	176	1911	37	4	9	6	1	4	10	71
1896	42	9	29	6	14	.	22	122	1912	139		4	1	1	..	..	145
1897	68	5	25	23	2	2	30	155	1913	20	11	5	5	2	1	8	52
1898	74	5	11	7	8	2	12	119	1914	30	8	6	1	1	..	6	52
1899	56	..	5	6	6	..	27	100	1915	26	10	11	.	9	3	10	69
1900	43	10	18	13	7	.	23	114	1916	20	7	3	9	8	2	5	54
1901	48	9	21	8	21	1	27	135	1917	6	2	7	5	2	2	14	38
1902	43	7	19	11	1	.	15	96	1918	28	2	10	6	2	..	16	64
1903	53	8	16	7	..	1	17	102	1919	..	..	..	..	..	..		28
1904	36	4	14	6	1	2	24	87	(Figures for 1919 cover Jan. 1 to June 30.)								

NOTE.—In theft are included robberies of all kinds Insults include "back talk," and quarrelsome language with white persons, resulting in lynching. In "all other causes" are included fighting with whites over matters not concerning women alleged to have been attacked.

LYNCHINGS, BY STATES

Year.	Ala	Ark.	Fla.	Ga	Ky	La.	Miss	Mo	N. C	Okla	S. C.	Tenn	Tex	Va.	W.Va
1885	4	7	3	9	3	2	12	6	6	3	1	9	20	4	1
1886	4	3	4	6	5	6	12	4	2	3	4	6	14	2	3
1887	4	8	3	4	6	9	10	1	3	2	2	4	6	1	3
1888	9	2	2	12	6	7	10	1	6	3	2	6	10	3	2
1889	6	5	..	9	8	8	22	7	3	4	5	5	10	7	4
1890	8	6	3	17	5	8	11	1	2	.	4	8	22	3	..
1891	14	10	8	11	7	14	20	1	2	2	1	12	13	4	2
1892	14	20	7	13	9	18	11	5	5	1	5	20	8	5	5
1893	17	9	6	11	11	12	12	4	2	5	11	14	8	8	..
1894	12	6	7	16	16	11	14	5	1	6	5	12	10	5	2
1895	10	7	8	14	12	14	13	4	1	4	5	11	17	2	..
1896	13	4	7	8	6	21	6	5	1	4	4	12	4	.	1
1897	16	10	6	13	7	10	15	3	2	1	6	5	14	5	..
1898	8	10	1	12	5	8	12	5	2	3	5	7	3	4	1
1899	5	5	4	17	3	9	11	3	2	1	1	2	6	1	1
1900	8	6	7	14	1	9	15	2	3	.	2	6	2	5	2
1901	12	5	5	13	4	14	11	4	1	3	5	9	7	2	1
1902	4	6	3	9	8	10	9	4	3		2	4	5	4	2
1903	2	10	6	10	2	11	14	3	1	.	5	4	6	..	1
1904	5	17	3	17	4	2	18	.	1		5	2	4	4	..
1905	3	5	1	11	4	4	17	1	1	.	3	3	11	1	..
1906	6	5	6	5	1	8	12	3	5	2	5	2	6	..	..
1907	11	3	..	9	1	11	13		.	3	2	2	4	..	..
1908	4	1	7	14	6	8	20	.	1	.	1	8	14	.	..
1909	8	3	8	12	4	7	7	1	.	5	3	.	13	1	1
1910	8	9	17	12	1	3	5	2	1	2	2	2	7	1	..
1911	2	4	7	21	8	4	5	2	.	6	1	4	3	..	1
1912	8	3	5	11	.	8	6	..	1	1	7	5	3	1	1
1913	2	1	4	10	3	6	9	1	1	4	2	1	5	..	..
1914	2	1	4	2	.	12	12	1	1	3	4	1	6	..	..
1915	9	5	5	18	5	2	9	2	.	3	1	2	5	..	..
1916	1	4	8	14	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	9	..	..
1917	4	4	1	6	2	5	1	.	..	1	1	3	6	1	..
1918	3	2	2	18	1	9	6	.	2	1	1	4	9	1	..
Totals	246	206	168	398	166	282	396	86	66	81	119	198	290	75	34

Totals for other States, 1885-1918: Ariz., 12; Cal., 30; Col., 23; Conn., 1 (in 1886); Del., 1 (in 1903); Idaho, 8; Ill., 25; Ind., 31; Ia., 10; Kan., 34; Me., 0; Md., 23; Mass., 0; Mich., 5; Minn., 3; Mont., 21; Neb., 29; Nev., 6; N. Hamp., 0; N. J., 1 (in 1886); N. M., 14; New York, 2 (1892 and 1896); N. Dak., 3; Ohio, 19; Ore., 10; Penn., 6; R. I., 0; S. Dak., 15; Utah, 0; Vt., 0; Wash., 13; Wis., 5; Wyo., 17.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES, FIRST HALF OF 1919.

Lynchings in U. S., first half of 1919—Alabama 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1. Total—28.

Of those lynched in the first half of 1919, twenty-five were negroes, three were whites. Seven were charged with attacking women. One woman was reported to have been lynched.

JEWISH STATISTICS.

(From the American Jewish Year Book.)

ACCORDING to various authorities, who have made studies, the Jewish population of New York City, in past years was as follows—(1790) 385; (1812) 400; (1824) 6,000; (1840) 15,000; (1880) 60,000; (1892) 250,000; (1905) 672,000; (1910, U. S. Census), 861,980; (1912, New York Kehillah) 1,250,000; (1918) 1,500,000. "New York City," says S. D. Oppenheim, "contains the largest Jewish community that has ever existed within the confines of a single municipality. It has over 2,200 congregations and 181 religious schools with 41,403 pupils, exclusive of about 14,000, who attend private hedarim. It has over 100 recreational and cultural agencies, more than 1,000 mutual aid societies, 965 lodges, 193 economic agencies, and 164 philanthropic and correctional agencies. Over $17,000,000 was expended in 1917 by all these activities, of which amount the two great philanthropic federations, that of Manhattan and the Bronx, and that of Brooklyn, expended during the year $2,500,000. In these figures are not included the $6,000,000 raised in the year 1917-1918 for Jewish War Relief abroad. Within the confines of the metropolis are printed and published 57 Jewish journals—five dailies, 28 weeklies, 11 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly, 1 annual, 10 occasional publications. Of these, 23 are published in English, 3 in Hebrew, 2 in Judeo-Spanish, and 29 in Yiddish. The great majority of American Jews live in cities or towns, there being only about 20,000 Jewish farmers and other agriculturists in the United States; and even most of these 20,000 reside in little centers." Latest estimates of the Jewish population of the large cities follow:

PLACE	Popula'n	PLACE.	Popula'n	PLACE.	Popula'n	PLACE.	Popula'n
New York:		Cleveland	100,000	Rochester	20,000	Kansas City	12,000
Manhattan	695,000	Boston	77,500	Milwaukee	20,000	Syracuse	12,000
Bronx	210,000	Baltimore	60,000	New Haven	18,000	Denver	11,000
Brooklyn	567,000	St. Louis	60,000	Los Angeles	18,000	Washington	10,000
Queens	23,000	Pittsburgh	60,000	Hartford	16,000	Atlanta	10,000
Richmond	5,000	Newark	55,000	Minneapolis	15,000	Indianapolis	10,000
		Detroit	50,000	Paterson	15,000	Worcester	10,000
Total	1,500,000	San Francisco	30,000	Providence	15,000	St. Paul	10,000
Chicago	225,000	Cincinnati	25,000	Jersey City	12,500	Omaha	10,000
Philadelphia	200,000	Buffalo	20,000	Bridgeport	12,000		

JEWISH POPULATION OF UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1919.

STATE.	Popula'n	STATE.	Popula'n	STATE	Popula'n	STATE	Popula'n
Alabama	11,086	Kentucky	13,352	New York	1,603,923	Virginia	15,403
Arizona	1,013	Louisiana	12,723	North Carolina	4,915	Washington	9,117
Arkansas	5,012	Maine	7,387	North Dakota	1,492	West Virginia	5,129
California	63,652	Maryland	62,642	Ohio	166,361	Wisconsin	28,583
Colorado	14,565	Massachusetts	189,671	Oklahoma	5,186	Wyoming	498
Connecticut	66,862	Michigan	63,254	Oregon	9,767	Porto Rico	200
Delaware	3,806	Minnesota	31,462	Pennsylvania	322,406	Alaska	500
Dist. of Col.	10,000	Mississippi	3,881	Rhode Island	20,502	Canal Zone	200
Florida	6,451	Missouri	80,807	South Carolina	4,816	Philippine Isls.	500
Georgia	22,310	Montana	2,518	South Dakota	1,262	Virgin Islands	70
Idaho	1,078	Nebraska	13,547	Tennessee	14,034	Guam	1
Illinois	246,637	Nevada	503	Texas	30,839	Hawaii	150
Indiana	25,833	N. Hampshire	3,257	Utah	3,737		
Iowa	15,555	New Jersey	149,476	Vermont	2,221	Total	3,390,572
Kansas	9,450	New Mexico	858				

JEWS IN THE WORLD.

Europe	10,891,917	Africa	359,722	Australasia	19,415
Asia	357,070	America	3,496,225	Grand total	15,124,349

NUMBER OF JEWS, AND PER CENT. OF TOTAL POP., BY CHIEF COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Jewish Population.	⅓ of Total Pop.	COUNTRIES.	Year	Jewish Population	⅓ of Total Pop
EUROPE.				NORTH AMERICA.			
Austria-Hungary	1910	2,258,262	4 42	Canada	1911	75,681	1 0
Belgium	1910	15,000	2	Mexico	1912	500	003
Bulgaria	1913	67,650	1 42	United States	1918	3,300,000	3 2
France	1911	100,000	25	ASIA.			
Germany	1910	615,021	95	Afghanistan and Turkestan	1916	18,316	.31
Greece (including Crete)	1913	88,787	1 88	Dutch East Indies (Java, Maduro, etc.)	1912	10,842	02
Italy	1911	34,324	.99	India	1911	20,980	006
Netherlands	1910	106,309	1 79	Palestine	....	85,000	12 00
Roumania	1915	239,967	3 19	Persia	1916	40,000	4 02
Russian Empire (as it was)	1913	6,946,090	4.07	Turkey in Asia (other than Palestine)	.....	177,500	86
Serbia	1913	45,000	.98	AFRICA.			
Spain	....	4,000	.02	Abyssinia	....	25,000	...
Switzerland	1910	19,023	.51	Algeria	1914	70,271	1 2
Turkey (in Europe)	1914	75,000	4 0	Egypt	1907	38,635	34
United Kingdom	1915	263,648	.56	Morocco	....	103,712	2 11
AUSTRALASIA.				Tripoli	1911	18,860	3.6
Australia	1911	17,287	.39	Tunis	1914	54,664	2 9
SOUTH AMERICA.				Union of South Africa	1911	47,000	.78
Argentine Republic	1917	110,000	1.22				
Brazil	1917	4,000	.02				

The Jewish population of Canada is now estimated at 120,000.

POPULATION OF SIBERIAN PROVINCES.

(As of Jan. 1, 1913.—From the Russian Year Book.)

Western Siberia—Tobolsk, 1,857,200; Akmolinsk, 1,287,300; Semipalatinsk, 792,000; Tomsk, 3,596,500

Central Siberia—Yenisei, 839,900; Ikrutsk, 621,400

Eastern Siberia—Transbaikal, 780,100; Yakutsk, 312,900; Amur, 172,200; Maritime, 405,400; Sakhalin, 12,800; Kamchatka, 36,600.

Total for Siberia, 10,714,300.

Most of the population is situated on the fertile agricultural steppe districts of Western Siberia, which by railway are nearer to European Russia than to Russian ports on the Pacific.

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

(Official census of April 2, 1911.)

Divisions.	Area Sq. Miles.	Males.	Females.	Total Population.	Total Pop 1901	Total Pop. 1891.
England....	50,874	16,421,298	17,623,992	34,045,290	30,813,043	27.489.228
Wales.....	7,466	1,024,310	1,000,892	2,025,202	1,714,800	1 513,297
Scotland.....	30,405	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	4,472,103	4,025.647
Ireland.....	32,586	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	4,458,775	4.704.750
Isle of Man.....	227	23,937	28,079	52,016	54,752	55,608
Channel Isles...	75	46,229	50,670	96,899	95,618	92,234
Army and Navy abroad.....	.....	145,729	.....	145,729	367,736	224,211
Totals.....	121,633	22,162,390	23,353,869	45,516,259	41,976,827	38,104,975

England includes Monmouthshire. Estimated pop., June 30, 1918: England and Wales (civil pop.), 33,474,700; Scotland, 4,886,300; Ireland, 4,337,000.

POPULATION, BRITISH ISLES, 1821-1911, BY SEXES.

Census Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total for United Kingdom.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1801.....	8,892,536	1,608,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811.....	10,164,256	1,805,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	12,000,236	2,091,521	6,801,827	10,174,868	10,718,716	20,893,584
1831.....	13,896,797	2,364,386	7,767,401	11,680,532	12,348,052	24,028,584
1841	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,196,597	13,060,497	13,670,432	26,730,929
1851	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,574,278	13,369,227	14,021,402	27,390,629
1861	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,967	14,063,477	14,864,008	28,927,485
1871.....	22,712,266	3,360,018	5,412,377	15,301,830	16,182,831	31,484,661
1881	25,974,439	3,735,573	5,174,836	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,848
1891	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922
1901	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	20,102,408	21,356,313	41,458,721
1911.....	36,070,492	4,760,904	4,390,219	21,946,495	23,275,120	45,221,615

The Census of Ireland in 1821 is the first which was made on such a basis as to afford a comparison with those of subsequent decades

Since 1831 the total included Army, Navy and Merchant Service at home.

POPULATION OF IRELAND—CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT.

County.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Per Cent. R. C.	Non-R. Catholic Pop.	County.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Per Cent. R. C	Non-R. Catholic Pop.
LEINSTER.				ULSTER.			
Carlow.....	32,317	89 15	3,935	Antrim.....	39,751	20.50	154,113
Dublin	122,372	70.99	50,022	Armagh.....	54,526	45.33	65,765
Dublin Co. Bor.....	253,730	83 13	51,432	Belfast Co. Bor.....	93,243	24.10	293,704
Kildare.....	54,684	82.07	11,943	Cavan..	74,271	81 46	16,902
Kilkenny.....	71,193	94 97	3,769	Donegal	133,021	78.93	35,516
King's.....	51,178	90 05	5,654	Down.....	64,485	31.56	139,818
Longford.....	40,297	91.96	3,523	Fermanagh.....	34,740	56.18	27,096
Louth.....	58,303	91.58	5,362	Londonderry.....	41,478	41.54	58,367
Meath.....	60,660	93.19	4,431	Londonderry Co. Bor...	22,923	56 21	17,857
Queen's.....	48,480	88 74	6,149	Monaghan.....	53,363	74 68	18,092
Westmeath.....	54,779	91 32	5,207	Tyrone.....	79,015	51 39	63,650
Wexford.....	94,413	92 31	7,860				
Wicklow.....	47,999	79.06	12,712	Total.....	690,816	43.67	890,880
Total.....	990,045	85.20	171,999				
MUNSTER.				CONNAUGHT.			
Clare.....	102,300	98.14	1,932	Galway.....	177,920	97.64	4,304
Cork.....	288,455	91 45	26,976	Leitrim	58,159	91 47	5,423
Cork Co. Bor.....	67,814	88 44	8,859	Mayo.....	188,069	97 86	4,108
Kerry	155,322	97 26	4,362	Roscommon.....	91,731	97 63	2,225
Limerick.....	101,502	97 08	3,049	Sligo.....	72,125	91.24	6,920
Limerick Co. Bor.....	34,865	90 52	3,653				
Tipperary.....	144,156	94 57	8,277	Total.....	588,004	96 24	22,980
Waterford.....	54,060	95 68	2,442				
Waterford Co. Bor....	25,331	92 23	2,133	Total of Ireland	3,242,670	73 86	1,147,549
Total.....	973,805	94.04	61,690				

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, BRITISH ISLES.

Year.	Births.	R'te Per 1000 Pop	Deaths	R'te Per 1000 Pop.	Marriages	R'te Per 1000 Pop	Year.	Births.	R'te Per 1000 Pop.	Deaths	R'te Per 1000 Pop.	Marriages	R'te Per 1000 Pop.
1901.....	1,162,975	28 0	710,811	17.1	313,351	15 1	1910.....	1,122,984	25 0	630,409	14.0	320,735	14 3
1902.....	1,174,639	28 0	691,155	16.5	316,612	15 1	1911	1,104,746	24.4	672,017	14.8	330,260	14.6
1903.....	1,183,627	28 0	667,988	15.8	316,446	15 0	1912.....	1,096,562	24.1	631,436	13.9	339,623	14 9
1904.....	1,181,803	27.7	707,278	16 6	313,088	14 7	1913.....	1,102,500	24.1	652,738	14.3	342,540	15.0
1905.....	1,163,535	27 1	669,638	15 6	315,090	14 7	1914.....	1,101,836	23 9	661,644	14.4	353,145	15 3
1906.....	1,170,622	27 0	681,343	15 7	325,842	15 0	1915.....	1,024,378	22.2	720,035	15 6	421,311	18.3
1907.....	1,148,62*	26 3	678,851	15 5	332,228	15 2	1916.....	986,892	21.1	650,250	14.6	333,570	14.2
1908.....	1,173,78*	26.6	675,185	15.3	319,280	14 5	1917.. .	852,192	..	641,160	...	309,919	..
1909.....	1,145,900	25.7	667,608	15.0	313,302	14.1	1918.....	848,886	....	219,035	....	221,401	....

1918 figures on marriages do not include Ireland. Of the 1918 births, 662,773 were in England and Wales; 98,550 were in Scotland; and 87,563 were in Ireland.

SHORT DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.	Born	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1807	1873	Agassiz, L. J. R.	Scientist.	1757	1804	Hamilton, Alexander	Statesman.
1763	1848	Astor, John Jacob	Merchant.	1737	1793	Hancock, John	Signer.
1810	1891	Barnum, P. T.	Showman.	1838	1905	Hay, John	Statesman.
1813	1887	Beecher, Henry W.	Preacher.	1832	1881	Hayes, I. I.	Explorer.
1775	1863	Beecher, Lyman	Preacher.	1736	1799	Henry, Patrick	Statesman.
1800	1872	Bennett, James G.	Newspaper.	1812	1886	Hoe, R. M.	Inventor.
1841	1918	Bennett, J. G., 2d	Newspaper.	1819	1867	Howe, Elias	Inventor.
1830	1893	Blaine, James G.	Statesman.	1833	1899	Ingersoll, Robert G.	Agnostic.
1735	1820	Boone, Daniel	Hunter.	1747	1792	Jones, Paul	Naval.
1800	1859	Brown, John	Abolitionist.	1807	1870	Lee, Robert E.	Soldier.
1756	1836	Burr, Aaron	Statesman.	1663	1728	Mather, Cotton	Preacher.
1829	1894	Childs, Geo. W.	Newspaper.	1734	1806	Morris, Robert	Financier.
1808	1873	Chase, Salmon P.	Jurist.	1791	1872	Morse, S. F. B.	Inventor.
1799	1859	Choate, Rufus	Lawyer.	1795	1869	Peabody, George	Philanthropist
1832	1917	Choate, Joseph H.	Lawyer.	1644	1718	Penn, William	Founder.
1777	1852	Clay, Henry	Statesman.	1811	1884	Phillips, Wendell	Abolitionist.
1796	1856	Clayton, John M.	Statesman.	1718	1790	Putnam, Israel	Soldier.
1845	1917	Cody, William F.	Scout.	1733	1833	Randolph, John	Statesman.
1829	1888	Conkling, Roscoe	Lawyer.	1754	1832	Red Jacket (Indian)	Chief.
1791	1883	Cooper, Peter	Philanthropist	1735	1818	Revere, Paul	Patriot.
1786	1836	Crockett, David	Hunter.	1786	1866	Scott, Winfield	Soldier.
1839	1876	Custer, Geo. A.	Soldier.	1820	1891	Sherman, William T.	Soldier.
1819	1897	Dana, Chas. A.	Newspaper.	1823	1900	Sherman, John	Statesman.
1808	1889	Davis, Jefferson	Confederate.	1797	1874	Smith, Gerrit	Abolitionist.
1779	1820	Decatur, Stephen	Naval.	1580	1631	Smith, Capt. John	Adventurer.
1838	1917	Dewey, George	Admiral.	1816	1902	Stanton, Elizabeth C.	Suffrage.
1817	1895	Douglass, Fred. (colored)	Freedman.	1812	1883	Stephens, Alex.	Statesman.
1804	1897	Dow, Neal	Prohibitionist.	1803	1876	Stewart, Alexander T.	Merchant.
1820	1887	Eads, James B.	Bridge builder	1779	1845	Story, Joseph	Jurist.
1604	1690	Eliot, John	Missionary.	1859	1918	Sullivan, John L.	Pugilist.
1803	1889	Ericsson, John	Inventor.	1832	1902	Talmage, T. de Witt	Preacher.
1818	1901	Evarts, William M.	Statesman.	1768	1813	Tecumseh (Indian)	Chief.
1801	1870	Farragut, David G.	Admiral.	1814	1886	Tilden, Samuel J.	Statesman.
1819	1892	Field, Cyrus W.	Atlantic Cable	1740	1809	Trumbull, Jonathan	Soldier.
1813	1890	Fremont, John C.	Explorer.	1823	1878	Tweed, William M.	Politician.
1765	1815	Fulton, Robert	Inventor.	1794	1877	Vanderbilt, Cornelius	Railways.
1805	1879	Garrison, W. Lloyd	Abolitionist.	1782	1852	Webster, Daniel	Statesman.
1750	1831	Girard, Stephen	Merchant.	1765	1825	Whitney, Eli	Inventor.
1836	1892	Gould, Jay	Railways.	1839	1898	Willard, Frances E.	Prohibitionist.
1810	1888	Gray, Asa	Botanist.	1801	1877	Young, Brigham	Mormon.
1811	1872	Greeley, Horace	Newspaper.				

AUTHORS OF NOTE.

AMERICAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.	Born	Died.	Name.	Occupation.
1832	1888	Alcott, Louisa M.	Fiction.	1779	1843	Key, Francis Scott	Poet.
1836	1907	Aldrich, Thos B.	Fiction.	1826	1894	Larcom, Lucy	Poet.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash	Poet.	1833	1888	Locke, David R.	Humor.
1780	1851	Audubon, J. J.	Naturalist.	1807	1882	Longfellow, Henry W.	Poet.
1800	1891	Bancroft, George	History.	1813	1891	Lossing, Benjamin J.	History.
1755	1812	Barlow, Joel	Poet.	1819	1891	Lowell, Jas. Russell	Poet.
1771	1810	Brown, Chas. Br.	Fiction.	1841	1913	Miller, Joaquin	Poet.
1794	1878	Bryant, William C.	Poet.	1822	1908	Mitchell, Donald G.	Humor.
1845	1912	Carleton, Will	Poet	1779	1863	Moore, Clement C.	Poet.
1802	1880	Child, Lydia M.	Miscellaneous	1814	1877	Motley, J. L.	History.
1835	1910	Clemens, Samuel L.	Humor.	1850	1896	Nye, Edgar W.	Humor.
1789	1851	Cooper, J. Fenimore	Fiction.	1737	1809	Paine, Thomas	Politics.
1845	1909	Crawford, F. Marion	Fiction.	1823	1893	Parkman, Francis	History.
1812	1894	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor	History.	1791	1852	Payne, John H.	Poet.
1824	1892	Curtis, Geo. Wm.	Editorial.	1779	1860	Paulding, J. K.	Biography.
1787	1879	Dana, R. H.	Poet.	1785	1866	Pierpont, Rev. John	Hymns.
1815	1882	Dana, R. H. jr.	Biography.	1811	1849	Poe, Edgar Allen	Poet.
1795	1820	Drake, Jos. Rodman	Poet.	1790	1859	Prescott, William H.	History
1703	1758	Edwards, Jonathan	Religion.	1822	1872	Read, Thos. Buch	Poet.
1837	1902	Eggleston, Edw	Fiction.	1762	1824	Rowson, Susan	Fiction.
1803	1882	Emerson, Ralph W.	Essay.	1816	1887	Saxe, John Godfrey	Poet.
1850	1895	Field, Eugene	Poet.	1789	1867	Sedgwick, Cath M.	Fiction.
1817	1881	Fields, Jas. T.	Biography.	1791	1865	Sigourney, Lydia H.	Poet.
1842	1901	Fiske, John	History.	1806	1870	Simms, W. Gilmore	Fiction.
1706	1790	Franklin, Benjamin	Biography.	1833	1908	Stedman, Edw. Clar.	Poet.
1839	1897	George, Henry	Politics.	1825	1903	Stoddard, Rich. Henry	Poet.
1793	1863	Goodrich, Samuel G.	Geography.	1812	1896	Stowe, Harriet Beecher	Fiction.
1822	1909	Hale, Edw. Ev.	Essay.	1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard	Travel.
1790	1867	Halleck, Fitz-Green	Poet.	1836	1894	Thaxter, Celia	Poet.
1848	1908	Harris, Joel C.	Humor.	1817	1862	Thoreau, Henry D.	Philosopher.
1839	1902	Hart, Bret	Fiction.	1791	1871	Ticknor, George	History.
1804	1864	Hawthorne, Nathaniel	Fiction.	1827	1905	Wallace, Lew	Fiction.
1830	1886	Hayne, Paul	Poet.	1834	1867	Ward, Artemus	Humor.
1819	1881	Holland, J. G.	Poet.	1829	1900	Warner, Chas. Dudley	Essay.
1809	1894	Holmes, Oliver W.	Poet.	1758	1843	Webster, Noah	Dictionary.
1770	1842	Hopkinson, Jos.	Songs.	1753	1794	Wheatley, Phyllis (col'd)	Poet.
1819	1910	Howe, Julia Ward	Poet.	1819	1892	Whitman, Walt.	Poet.
1783	1859	Irving, Washington	Fiction.	1807	1892	Whittier, John G.	Poet.
1843	1916	James, Henry	Fiction.	1807	1867	Willis, Nathaniel P.	Essay.

ENGLISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject	Born	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1832	1904	Arnold, Edwin	Poet.	1806	1873	Mill, J. Stuart	Economics.
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	Philosophy.	1608	1674	Milton, John	Poet.
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	Fiction.	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas	Poet.
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	Essays.	1480	1535	More, Sir Thomas	Economics.
1615	1691	Baxter, Richard	Religion.	1200	1259	Paris (Matthew of)	History.
1586	1616	Beaumont, Francis	Drama.	1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel	Biography.
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	Political.	1688	1744	Pope, Alex	Poet.
1723	1780	Blackstone, William	Law.	1592	1644	Quarles, Francis	Poet.
1740	1795	Boswell, James	Biography	1552	1618	Raleigh, Sir Walter	History.
1820	1849	Brontë, Anne	Fiction.	1814	1884	Reade, Charles	Fiction.
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	Poet.	1689	1761	Richardson, Samuel	Fiction.
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	Religion.	1763	1855	Rogers, Samuel	Poet.
1730	1797	Burke, Edmund	Essays.	1828	1882	Rosetti, D. Gab.	Poet.
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	Poet.	1819	1900	Ruskin, John	Art.
1612	1680	Butler, Samuel	Poet.	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter	Fiction.
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	Poet.	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William	Drama.
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	Poet.	1723	1790	Smith, Adam	Economics.
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	History.	1771	1845	Smith, Sidney	Essays.
1328	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	Poet.	1721	1771	Smollett, Tobias	Fiction.
1772	1834	Coleridge, S. T	Poet.	1774	1843	Southey, Robert	Poet.
1670	1729	Congreve, William	Drama.	1552	1599	Spenser, Edm	Poet.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	Poet.	1820	1903	Spencer, Herbert	Science.
1800	1882	Darwin, Charles	Evolution.	1671	1729	Steele, Richard	Essays.
1661	1731	De Foe, Daniel	Fiction.	1713	1768	Sterne, Lawrence	Fiction
1785	1859	De Quincey, Thomas	Essays.	1850	1895	Stevenson, Robert L	Fiction.
1812	1872	Dickens, Charles	Fiction.	1796	1874	Strickland, Agnes	History.
1805	1881	D'Israeli, Benjamin	Fiction.	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan	Fiction.
1631	1700	Dryden, John	Poet	1837	1909	Swinburne, Alg. C	Poet.
1819	1880	Eliot, George	Fiction.	1613	1667	Taylor, Jere	Religion.
1707	1757	Fielding, Henry	Fiction.	1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred	Poet.
1688	1732	Gay, John	Fables.	1811	1863	Thackeray, W M	Fiction.
1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	History.	1700	1748	Thomson, James	Poet.
1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	Poet.	1740	1778	Toplady, A. M	Hymns.
1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	Poet.	1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony	Fiction.
1591	1674	Herrick, Robert	Poet.	1484	1536	Tyndale, William	Religion.
1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	Poet.	1820	1893	Tyndall, John	Scientific.
1711	1776	Hume, David	History.	1593	1683	Walton, Izaak	Angling.
1709	1784	Johnson, Samuel	Dictionary.	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac	Hymns.
1574	1637	Jonson, Ben	Drama.	1720	1793	White, Gilbert	Nat. History.
1796	1821	Keats, John	Poet.	1095	1142	William (of Malmesbury)	History.
1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	Essays.	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William	Poet.
1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	Religion.	1640	1715	Wycherly, William	Drama.
1632	1704	Locke, John	Philosophy.	1324	1384	Wyckliffe, John	Religion.
1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B	Essays.	1684	1765	Young, Edw	Poet.

FRENCH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject	Born	Died.	Name	Subject.
1079	1142	Abelard, Pierre	Philosophy.	1850	1893	Maupassant, Guy	Fiction.
1799	1850	Balzac, Honore	Fiction.	1803	1870	Merimee, Prosper	Fiction.
1732	1799	Beaumarchais, P	Drama.	1622	1673	Moliere, Jean B.	Drama.
1780	1857	Beranger, Pierre	Poet.	1533	1592	Montaigne, Mich	Essays.
1707	1778	Buffon, Geo. L	Nat. History.	1623	1662	Pascal, Blaise	Essays.
1768	1848	Chateaubriand, Fr	Philosophy.	1495	1553	Rabelais, Fr	Stories.
1445	1509	Comines, Phil	History.	1639	1699	Racine, Jean	Drama.
1798	1857	Comte, Auguste	Philosophy.	1823	1892	Renan, Ernest	Religion.
1606	1684	Corneille, Pierre	Drama.	1661	1741	Rollin, Chas	History.
1792	1867	Cousin, Victor	Metaphysics.	1712	1778	Rousseau, J. J	Essays.
1769	1832	Cuvier, Geo. L	Nat. History.	1737	1814	Saint Pierre, J. H	Fiction.
1840	1897	Daudet, Alph	Fiction.	1804	1876	Sand, Geo	Fiction.
1596	1650	Descartes, Rene	Philosophy.	1626	1696	Sevigne, Mme. de	Letters.
1713	1784	Diderot, Denis	Encyclopedia	1766	1817	Stael, Mme. de	Fiction.
1803	1870	Dumas, Alex	Fiction.	1804	1857	Sue, Eugene	Fiction.
1651	1715	Fenelon, Fran	Fiction	1828	1893	Taine, H Adol	History.
1821	1890	Feuillet, Oct	Fiction.	1797	1877	Thiers, Louis	History.
1621	1695	Fontaine, Jean	Fables.	1805	1859	Tocqueville, A C de	History.
1337	1410	Froissart, Jean	History.	1828	1905	Verne Jules	Fiction.
1787	1874	Guizot, Fran	History.	1757	1820	Volney, Const	Agnosticism.
1802	1885	Hugo, Victor	Fiction	1694	1778	Voltaire, Fr	Essays.
1661	1741	Le Sage, A. R	Fiction.	1840	1902	Zola, Emile	Fiction.

GERMAN.

Born	Died	Name.	Subject	Born	Died	Name.	Subject.
1812	1882	Auerbach, Berth	Fiction.	1814	1873	Muhlbach, Louise	Fiction.
1762	1814	Fichte, J. G	Philosophy.	1823	1900	Muller, Max	Philosophy.
1816	1896	Freytag, Gustav	Fiction.	1720	1797	Munchausen, Baron	Fiction.
1749	1832	Goethe, J. W	Poet.	1789	1850	Neander, J. A	History.
1785	1863	Grimm, J. L	Philosophy.	1776	1831	Niebuhr, B. G	History.
1786	1859	Grimm, W. K	Philosophy.	1795	1886	Ranke, Leop von	History.
1770	1831	Hegel, Geo. W	Philosophy.	1763	1825	Richter, J. P. F	Humor.
1797	1856	Heine, Heinrich	Poet.	1779	1859	Ritter, Carl	Geography.
1769	1859	Humboldt, Alex. von	Travel.	1494	1578	Sachs, Hans	Poet.
1724	1804	Kant, Immanuel	Philosophy.	1819	1893	Schaff, Philip	History.
1646	1716	Leibnitz, G. W	Philosophy.	1759	1805	Schiller, Friedrich	Poet.
1803	1873	Liebig, Baron von	Chemistry.	1767	1845	Schlegel, Wilhelm	Critic.
1483	1546	Luther	Religion.	1822	1892	Schliemann, Heinrich	Archaeology.
1817	1903	Mommsen, Th	History.	1788	1860	Schopenhauer, Arthur	Philosophy.

AUTHORS, GREEK (CLASSICAL).

B	D.	Name.	Subj.	B	D	Name.	Subj	B	D	Name.	Subj.
389	*314*	Aeschines.....	Orat.	...	30	Dionysius.....	Hist.	*429*	*347*	Plato.....	Philos.
515	*456*	Aeschylus.....	Dram.	...	118	Epictetus.....	Stoic.	49	120	Plutarch.....	
..	*572*	Aesop.....	Tales	*342*	*270*	Epicurus.....	Philos.	*207*	*122*	Polybius.....	Hist.
...	*559*	Anacreon.....	Poet.	*430*	*406*	Euripides.....	Dram.	*495*	*405*	Sophodes.....	Dram.
187	*212*	Archimedes.....	Physi.	...	*448*	Herodotus.....	Hist.	*54*	10	Strabo.....	Geog.
...	*427*	Aristophanes....	Dram.	...	*850*	Hesiod.....	Poet.	*352*	287	Theophrastus....	Philos.
334	*322*	Aristotle.....	Philos.	*962*	*927*	Homer.....	Poet	*470*	*404*	Thucydides.....	Hist
...	194	Athenaeus.....	Antiq.	*436*	*358*	Isocrates.....	Orat.	*448*	*359*	Xenophon.....	Hist.
382	*322*	Demosthenes....	Orat.	*342*	*292*	Menander.....	Dram				
50	13	Diodorus.....	Hist.	*522*	*439*	Pindar.....	Poet.				

AUTHORS, LATIN (Classical).

B.	D.	Name.	Subj	B	D.	Name.	Subj	B	D	Name.	Subj.
...	390	Ammianus, M..	Hist	*59*	*17*	Livy.....	Hist.	*86*	*34*	Sallust	Hist.
110	174	Apuleius.....	Satir.	38	65	Lucan.....	Poet.	*5*	65	Seneca.....	Moral.
100	169	Aulus Gellius....	Satir.	*149*	*103*	Lucilius	Satir.	25	100	Silius, Italicus..	Poet.
470	515	Boethius.....	Philos.	*96*	*52*	Lucretius.....	Philos	61	96	Stallus.....	Poet
100	*44*	Caesar, Julius....	S-Hist	...	415	Macrobius.....	Gram.	72	140	Suetonius.....	Biog.
232	*147*	Cato, the Elder.	Orat	40	104	Martial.....	Poet.	55	117	Tacitus.....	Hist.
82	*40*	Catullus.....	Poet.	*48*	18	Ovid.....	Poet.	*193*	*159*	Terence.....	Dram.
107	*43*	Cicero.....	Orat.	34	62	Persius.....	Satir.	...	*18*	Tibullus.....	Poet.
365	408	Claudian.....	Poet.	*254*	*184*	Plautus.....	Dram.	*70*	*19*	Virgil.....	Poet.
239	*169*	Ennius.....	Satir.	23	79	Pliny.....	Natur.	...	*27*	Vitruvius.....	Arch.
40	120	Juvenal.....	Satir.	61	115	Pliny the Youn'r.	Essays.				
65	*8*	Horace.....	Poet.	42	118	Quintilian.....	Critic.				

B. C. years are in Italics.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

AMERICAN.

B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name	B'N	D'd	Name
1779	1843	Allston, Wash.	1828	1901	Hart, Jas. M	1778	1860	Peale, Remb
1814	1893	Beard, Jas. H.	1824	1879	Hunt, Wm. M.	1805	1873	Powers, Hiram
1828	1902	Bierstadt, Albert	1816	1906	Huntington, Dan	1850	1914	Ream, Vinnie
1833	1905	Boughton, Geo. H.	1801	1846	Inman, Henry	1829	1904	Rogers, John
1827	1892	Bradford, Wm.	1825	1894	Inness, Geo.	1848	1907	Saint-Gaudens, Aug.
1814	1889	Brown, Geo. L.	1824	1906	Johnson, Eastman	1817	1881	Staigg, Rich. M.
1808	1889	Chapman, J. G.	1818	1872	Kensett, J F.	1819	1895	Story, Wm. W.
1826	1900	Church, F. E.	1816	1868	Leutze, E.	1756	1828	Stuart, Gilbert
1801	1848	Cole, Thos.	1777	1807	Malbone, Ed G.	1783	1872	Sully, Thos.
1737	1815	Copley, John	1813	1884	Matteson, T.	1756	1843	Trumbull, John
1814	1857	Crawford, Thos	1824	1887	May, Edn H.	1776	1852	Vanderlyn, John
1812	1868	Elliott, Chas. L.	1828	1891	M'Entee, J.	1830	1910	Ward, J. Q A.
1808	1884	Freeman, Jas E.	1815	1883	Mills, Clark	1803	1889	Weir, Rob. W.
1823	1850	Gifford, S. R.	1829	1901	Moran, Edw.	1738	1820	West, Benj.
1825	1857	Glass, Jas. W.	1811	1885	Page, Wm	1835	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1805	1852	Greenough, Horatio	1741	1826	Peale, Chas. W.	1825	1855	Woodville, R. C.

ENGLISH.

B'N	D'd	Name	B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Edw	1679	1764	Hogarth, Wm.	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Josh.
1776	1837	Constable, John	1802	1873	Landseer, Edwin	1734	1802	Romney, Geo.
1793	1865	Eastlake, Chas	1830	1896	Leighton, Fred.	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1755	1836	Flaxman, John	1811	1870	Maclise, Daniel	1775	1851	Turner, J. M. U.
1825	1899	Foster, Birket	1829	1896	Millais, J. E	1817	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1727	1788	Gainesborough, T.	1839	1894	Pettie, John	1775	1856	Westmacott, Sir R.
1791	1866	Gibson, John	1756	1823	Raeburn, Henry	1785	1841	Wilkie, David

FRENCH.

B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name	B'N	D'd	Name
1834	1904	Bartholdi, F A.	1797	1856	Delaroche, Paul	1815	1891	Meissonier, J L. E.
1795	1875	Barge, A. L.	1807	1876	Diaz, N. Virgil	1814	1875	Millet, J F.
1822	1899	Bonheur, Rosa	1833	1883	Dore, Gustave	1594	1665	Poussin, Nicolas
1825	1905	Bouguereau, A. U.	1811	1889	Dupre, Jules	1758	1823	Prudhon, Pierre
1845	1902	Constant, Benj.	1820	1876	Fromentin, Eugene	1840	1917	Rodin, Aug.
1796	1875	Corot, J. B. C.	1824	1904	Gerome, J. L.	1812	1867	Rousseau, P. E. T.
1819	1877	Courbet, Gustave	1628	1715	Girardon, Fr.	1795	1858	Scheffer, Ary
1817	1878	Daubigny, C. F.	1741	1828	Houdon, J. A.	1810	1865	Troyon, Constant
1748	1825	David, Louis J.	1798	1880	Lemaire, Ph H.	1789	1863	Vernet, Carlo
1789	1856	David, P. J.	1848	1884	Lepage, J B.	1714	1789	Vernet, Claude J.
1799	1863	Delacroix, Eugene	1600	1682	Lorraine, Claude	1684	1721	Watteau, Ant.

ITALIAN.

B'N	D'd	Name.	B'N	D'd	Name	B'N	D'd	Name.
1400	1474	Amadeo, G. A.	1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	1488	1537	Lombardi, Alf.
1487	1531	Adrea, del Sarto	1494	1534	Correggio, A. A.	1483	1520	Raphael (Sanzio)
1475	1564	Angelo, Michael	1616	1686	Dolci, Carlo	1575	1642	Reni, Guido
1475	1517	Bartolommeo, Fra.	1581	1641	Domenchino	1400	1481	Robbia, Luccadella
1481	1559	Benvenuto, Tisio G.	1449	1494	Domenico (Ghir)	1615	1673	Salvator, Rosa
1598	1680	Bernini, G. L.	1400	1486	Fiesole, Minoda	1512	1594	Tintoretto
1697	1768	Canale, Ant.	1477	1511	Georgione	1477	1576	Titian
1757	1822	Canova, Ant.	1276	1336	Giotto (di Bordone)	1528	1588	Verones, Paul
1560	1609	Carraci, Annibale	1240	1302	Giovanni (Cimabue)	1452	1519	Vinci, Leonard

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

B.	D.	Name	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.
1710	1778	Arne, Thos. A....	Eng.	1797	1848	Donizetti, Gatano	It.	1756	1791	Mozart, Wolfg.....	Ger.
1740	1802	Arnold, Sam'l....	Eng.	1812	1883	Flotow, Fried. von	Ger.	1819	1880	Offenbach, Jac.....	Ger.
1767	1838	Attwood, Thos	Eng.	1583	1625	Gibbons, Orlan....	Eng.	1825	1889	Ouseley, Sir F. A..	Eng.
1685	1750	Bach, Jo.... ...	Ger.	1714	1787	Gluck, Chris	Ger.	1514	1594	Palestrina, Giov....	It.
1770	1827	Beethoven, L. von.	Ger.	1818	1893	Gounod, Chas.....	Fr.	1561	1594	Peri, Jacopo.....	It.
1802	1835	Bellini, Vinc	It.	1701	1759	Graun, C. H. ...	Ger.	1728	1800	Piccinni, Nicola....	It.
1803	1869	Berlioz, Hector....	Fr.	1741	1813	Gretry, Andro.....	Fr.	1757	1831	Pleyel, I. J.....	Aus.
1804	1885	Benedict, Sir J...	Ger.	1685	1759	Handel, G. F ..	Sax	1658	1695	Purcell, Henry.....	Eng.
1808	1870	Balfe, M. W	Ir.	1699	1783	Hasse, Joh... ...	Ger	1822	1882	Raff, J. J.....	Swiss.
1816	1875	Bennett, Sir Wm.	Eng.	1799	1868	Halevy, J. E....	Fr.	1683	1764	Rameau, J. P.....	Fr.
1838	1897	Bendl, Karl.....	Boh.	1732	1809	Haydn, Joseph...	Aus.	1767	1821	Romberg, Andr....	Fr.
1839	1875	Bizet, Leo.....	Fr.	1791	1833	Herold, Louis .	Fr.	1868	1918	Rostand, Edm....	Fr.
1722	1795	Benda, Georg....	Boh.	1728	1804	Hiller, Joh. . ..	Prus.	1792	1868	Rossini, Gioac	It.
1842	1918	Boito, Arrigo....	It.	1673	1739	Keiser, Reinh...	Ger.	1829	1894	Rubenstein, A. G	Russ.
1710	1779	Boyce, Wm.....	Eng.	1832	1911	Lecocq, Chas.....	Fr.	1659	1725	Scarlatti, Aleso....	It.
1740	1806	Baccherini.....	It.	1694	1746	Leo, Leonardo....	It.	1797	1828	Schubert, Franz...	Aus.
1786	1855	Bishop, Sir H. R...	Eng.	1811	1886	Liszt, Franz.....	Hung	1810	1856	Schumann, Robert.	Sax.
1833	1897	Brahms, Joh.....	Ger.	1620	1677	Lock, Matt.....	Eng.	1585	1672	Schutz, Heinr.....	Ger.
1538	1623	Byrde, Wm.....	Eng.	1633	1687	Lully, J. B.....	It.	1778	1851	Spontini, Gasp....	It.
1604	1674	Carissimi, Giac...	It.	1813	1887	Macfarren, G. A..	Eng.	1784	1859	Spohr, Ludwig....	Ger.
1550	1600	Cavaliere, Emil..	It.	1792	1872	Mason, Lowell....	Amer.	1804	1849	Strauss, Joh..	Aus.
1844	1891	Cellier, Alfred.....	Eng.	1809	1847	Mendels'n-Bartth'y.	Ger.	1842	1900	Sullivan, Sir Arth..	Eng.
1760	1842	Cherubini, Maria..	It.	1797	1870	Mercadante, Sav..	It.	1523	1585	Tallis, Thos.....	Eng.
1809	1849	Chopin, Francis .	Pol.	1794	1864	Meyerbeer, Jac....	Ger.	1840	1893	Tschaikowsky, P. I.	Russ.
1752	1832	Clementi, Muzio..	It.	1566	1651	Monteverde, Claud	It.	1500	1560	Tye, Chris.....	Eng.
1810	1884	Costa, Sir Mich...	It.	1563	1604	Morley, Thos....	Eng	1813	1901	Verdi, Giusep.....	It.
1677	1727	Croft, Wm.....	Eng.	1794	1870	Moschelles, Ign...	Ger.	1813	1883	Wagner, Rich.....	Ger.

SINGERS.

B.	D.	Name	Nat	B.	D	Name.	Nat.	B.	D	Name.	Nat.
1823	1894	Albono, Marie.....	It.	1808	1836	Mailbran, M.....	Fr.	1818	1900	Reeves, Sims.....	Eng.
1788	1856	Bordogni, G.....	It.	1749	1833	Maria, Gertr.....	Ger.	1810	1890	Ronconi, G.....	It.
1846	1896	Campanini, I.....	It.	1810	1883	Mario, Cav.....	It.	1795	1854	Rubini, Giov.....	It.
1855	1917	De Reszke, Edw..	Pol.	1836	1889	Murska, Ilma de...	It.	1822	1882	Rudersdorf, H.....	Russ.
1816	1889	Formes, Karl.....	Ger.	1781	1861	Novello, Vinc.....	Eng.	1806	1854	Sontag, Hetty.....	Ger.
1811	1869	Grisi, G..	It.	1836	1874	Parepa, Rosa.....	Scot.	1800	1876	Tamburini, A.....	It.
1794	1858	La Blache, L.....	It.	1798	1865	Pasta, Guid.....	Eng.	1807	1886	Tichatscheck, J....	Ger.
1820	1887	Lind, Jenny.....	Swdn.	1833	1882	Phillips, Adel.....	Eng.	1753	1833	Todi, Luisa.....	Port.

VIOLINISTS.

B.	D.	Name.	Nat	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.	B.	D.	Name.	Nat.
1810	1880	Bull, Ole	Nor.	1884	1908	Sarasate, P M...	Span.	1819	1895	Halle, Sir Chas....	Ger.
1653	1713	Corelli, Arc.....	It.	1815	1894	Sivori, Ern.....	It.	1814	1889	Henselt, Adolf.....	Bav.
1824	1893	Eichberg, J.....	Ger.	1692	1770	Tartini, G.	It.	1806	1888	Herz, Henry.....	Aus.
1716	1796	Giardini, F.....	It.	1753	1824	Viotti, Jean.....	It.	1788	1837	Hummel, J.....	Ger.
1831	1907	Joachim, Jos	Ger.	1820	1881	Vieuxtemps, H....	Bel.	1832	1882	Joell, Alfred.....	It.
1832	1875	Laub, Ferd.....	Ger.	1845	1908	Wilhelmji, A. D ..	Ger.	1784	1849	Kalkbrenner, F....	Ger.
1697	1764	Le Clair, J. M.....	Fr.	1840	1884	Brassin, Louis...	Fr.	1713	1780	Krebs, Joh.....	Sax.
1819	1890	Leonhard, Hub....	Bel.	1809	1886	D'Albert, Chas.. .	Ger.	1799	1862	Mayer, Chas.....	Ger.
1790	1861	Lipinski, Karl.....	Pol.	1811	1850	Dulcken, Louise.	Ger.	1838	1898	Mills, S. B.....	Eng.
1784	1840	Paganini, Nio.....	It.	1761	1812	Dussek, L	Boh.	1784	1838	Ries, Ferd.....	Swis.
1831	1903	Rappoldi, Ed.....	Aus.	1829	1869	Gottschalk, L....	U. S.	1797	1843	Schoberlechner, F..	Aus.
1830	1898	Remenyi, Edw....	Hung.	1813	1869	Haberbier, E.....	Ger.	1830	1894	VonBulow, Hans..	Ger.

BYGONE STAGE STARS.

B.	D.	Name.	B.	D.	Name.	B	D.	Name.
1838	1891	Barrett, Lawr.	1806	1872	Forrest, Edwin	1837	1885	McCullough, John
1833	1893	Booth, Edwin	1716	1779	Garrick, David	1857	1907	Mansfield, Richard
1796	1852	Booth, Junius B.	1859	1919	Goodwin, Nat. C.	1832	1918	Maggie Mitchell.
1887	1918	Castle, Vernon	1873	1918	Held, Anna	1821	1858	Rachel, Mlle.
1850	1918	Claxton, Kate	1838	1905	Irving, Henry	1860	1916	Rehan, Ada
1838	1899	Daly, Augustin	1829	1905	Jefferson, Joseph	1836	1903	Robson, Stuart
1850	1898	Davenport, Fanny	1787	1833	Kean, Edmund	1755	1831	Siddons, Mrs. Sarah
1820	1897	Drew, Mrs John	1811	1868	Kean, Charles	1853	1917	Tree, Sir Beerbohm
1823	1918	Elisler, Effie (1st)	1843	1917	Kendall, Wm. H.	1819	1888	Wallack, Lester
1824	1879	Fechter, Charles	1793	1873	Macready, Wm. Chas.	1841	1919	Wyndham, Sir Chas.

CIPHER FREQUENCY TABLE.

(By Louis Janin, Jr.)

In such cryptograms as the one ascribed to Julius Caesar, where the third or the fifth letter, depending on the system, following the letter forming part of the word which is desired to be transmitted secretly in the order of the alphabet is used instead of the letter itself, the key is readily found by the frequency table:

Letter.	Occurrence in 200 Letters.	Occurrence in 10,000 Letters.	Letter.	Occurrence in 200 Letters.	Occurrence in 10,000 Letters.	Letter.	Occurrence in 200 Letters.	Occurrence in 10,000 Letters.
A.....	16	778	J.....	1	51	S.....	12	622
B.....	3	141	K.....	2	74	T.....	17	855
C.....	6	296	L.....	7	372	U.....	6	308
D.....	8	402	M.....	6	288	V.....	2	112
E.....	26	1,277	N.....	14	686	W.....	3	176
F.....	4	197	O.....	16	807	X.....	.....	27
G.....	3	174	P.....	4	223	Y.....	4	196
H.....	12	595	Q.....	.....	8	Z.....	.....	17
I.....	13	667	R.....	13	651			

Order of frequency is: E, T, O, A, N, I, R, S, H, D, L, U, C, M, P, F, Y, W, G, B, V, K, J, X, Z, Q.

A LIST OF THE POPES.

Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.
41	B. Petrus.	615	St. Deusdedit.	964	Benedictus V.	1362	Urbanus V.
67	St. Linus.	619	Bonifacius V.	965	Joannes XIII.	1370	Gregorius XI.
79	St. Cletus.	625	Honorius.	973	Benedictus VI.	1378	Urbanus-VI.
91	St. Clemens I.	640	Severinus.	974	Benedictus VII.	1378	Clemens VII.
100	St. Evaristus.	640	Joannes IV.	983	Joannes XIV.	1394	Benedict XIII.
109	St. Alexander.	642	Theodorus I.	984	Bonifacius VII.	1389	Bonifacius IX.
119	St. Sixtus.	649	St. Martinus.	985	Joannes XV.	1447	Innocentius VII.
128	St. Telesphorus.	654	St. Eugenius I.	996	Gregorius V.	1406	Gregorius XII.
138	St. Hyginus.	657	St. Vitalianus.	999	Sylvester II.	1409	Alexander V.
142	St. Pius.	672	Adeodatus.	1003	Joannes XVII.	1410	Joannes XXIII.
157	St. Anicetus.	676	Donus.	1003	Joannes XVIII.	1417	Martinus V.
168	St. Soter.	678	St. Agatho.	1009	Sergius IV.	1431	Eugenius IV.
177	St. Eleutherus.	682	St. Leo II.	1012	Benedictus VIII.	1447	Nicolaus V.
190	St. Victor I.	684	St. Benedictus II.	1024	Joannes XIX.	1455	Calixtus III.
202	St. Zephyrinus.	685	Joannes V.	1033	Benedictus IX.	1458	Pius II.
218	St. Calixtus I.	686	Canon.	1045	Gregorius VI.	1464	Paulus II.
222	St. Urbanus I.	687	St. Sergius I.	1046	Clemens II.	1471	Sixtus IV.
230	St. Pontianus.	701	Joannes VI.	1048	Damasus II.	1484	Innocentius VIII.
235	St. Anterus.	705	Joannes VII.	1049	St. Leo IX.	1492	Alexander VI.
236	St. Fabianus.	708	Sisinnius.	1055	Victor II.	1503	Pius III.
251	St. Cornelius.	708	Constantinus I.	1057	Stephanus X.	1503	Julius II.
253	St. Lucius.	715	St. Gregorius II.	1058	Benedictus X.	1513	Leo X.
254	St. Stephanus I.	731	St. Gregorius III.	1059	Nicolaus II.	1522	Hadrianus VI.
257	St. Sixtus II.	741	St. Zacharias.	1061	Alexander II.	1523	Clemens VII.
259	St. Dionysius.	752	Stephanus II.	1073	St Gregorius VII.	1534	Paulus III.
269	St. Felix I.	752	Stephanus III.	1086	Victor III.	1550	Julius III.
275	St. Eutychianus.	757	St. Paulus I.	1088	Urbanus II.	1555	Marcellus II.
283	St. Caius.	767	Constantinus.	1099	Paschalis II.	1555	Paulus IV.
296	St. Marcellinus	768	Stephanus IV.	1118	Gelasius II.	1559	Pius IV.
307	St. Marcellus.	772	Hadrianus I.	1119	Calixtus II.	1565	St. Pius V.
309	St. Eusebius.	795	St. Leo III.	1124	Honorius II.	1572	Gregorius XIII.
310	St. Melchiades.	816	Stephanus V.	1130	Innocentius II.	1585	Sixtus V.
314	St. Sylvester.	817	St. Paschalis I.	1143	Coelestinus II.	1590	Urbanus VII.
336	St. Marcus.	824	Eugenius II.	1144	Lucius II.	1590	Gregorius XIV.
337	St. Julius I.	827	Valentinus.	1145	Eugenius III.	1591	Innocentius IX.
352	St. Liberius.	827	Gregorius IV.	1153	Anastasius	1592	Clemens VIII.
366	St. Damasus.	844	Sergius II.	1154	Hadrianus IV.	1605	Leo XI.
384	St. Siricius.	847	St. Leo IV.	1159	Alexander III.	1605	Paulus V.
398	St. Anastasius I.	855	Benedictus III.	1181	Lucius III.	1621	Gregorius XV.
402	St. Innocentius I.	858	St. Nicholaus I.	1185	Urbanus III.	1623	Urbanus VIII.
417	St. Zosimus.	867	Hadrianus II.	1187	Gregorius VIII.	1644	Innocentius X.
418	St. Bonifacius I.	872	Joannes VIII.	1187	Clemens III.	1655	Alexander VII.
422	St. Codestinus I.	882	Marinus I.	1191	Coelestinus III.	1667	Clemens IX.
432	St. Sixtus III.	884	Hadrianus III.	1198	Innocentius III.	1670	Clemens X.
440	St. Leo I.	885	Stephanus VI.	1216	Honorius III.	1676	Innocentius XI.
461	St. Hilarus.	891	Formosus.	1227	Gregorius IX.	1689	Alexander VIII.
468	St. Simplicius.	896	Bonifacius.	1241	Coelestinus IV.	1691	Innocentius XII.
483	St. Felix III.	896	Stephanus VII.	1243	Innocentius IV.	1700	Clemens XI.
492	St. Gelasius.	897	Romanus.	1254	Alexander IV.	1721	Innocentius XIII.
496	St. Anastasius II.	897	Theodorus II.	1261	Urbanus IV.	1724	Benedictus XIII.
498	St. Symmachus.	898	Joannes IX.	1265	Clemens IV.	1730	Clemens XII.
514	St. Hormisdas.	900	Benedictus IV.	1271	Gregorius X.	1740	Benedictus XIV.
523	St. Joannes I.	903	Leo V.	1276	Innocentius V.	1758	Clemens XIII.
526	St. Felix IV.	903	Christophorus.	1276	Hadrianus V.	1769	Clemens XIV.
530	Bonifacius II.	904	Sergius III.	1276	Joannes XXI.	1775	Pius XI.
532	Joannes II.	911	St. Anastasius III	1277	Nicolaus III.	1800	Pius XII.
535	St. Agapetus I.	913	Lando.	1281	Martinus IV.	1823	Leo XII.
536	St. Silverius.	914	Joannes X.	1285	Honorius IV.	1829	Pius VIII.
537	Vigilius.	928	Leo VI.	1288	Nicolaus IV.	1831	Gregorius XVI
555	Pelagius.	929	Stephanus VIII.	1294	St. Coelestinus V.	1846	Pius IX.
560	Joannes III.	931	Joannes XI.	1294	Bonifacius VIII.	1877	Leo XIII.
574	Benedictus.	936	Leo VII.	1303	Benedictus XI.	1903	Pius X.
578	Pelagius II.	939	Stephanus IX.	1305	Clemens V.	1914	Benedict XV. (Born Nov. 21, 1854.)
590	St. Gregorius I.	942	Marinus II.	1316	Joannes XXII.		
604	Sabinianus.	946	Agapetus II.	1334	Benedictus XII.		
607	Bonifacius III.	955	Joannes XII.	1342	Clemens VI.		
608	St. Bonifacius IV.	963	Leo VIII.	1352	Innocentius VI.		

FORM OF ADDRESS FOR PERSONS OF RANK.

Queen or King.—"To the Queen's (King's) Most Excellent Majesty," or "To Her (His) Most Gracious Majesty." *Commencement:* "Madam" ("Sir"), or "May it please your Majesty," or "Most Gracious Sovereign."

Prince of Wales.—"To His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales." *Commencement:* "Sir," or "May it please your Royal Highness."

Princess of Wales. Similar to the Prince of Wales; but using "Princess" for "Prince" and "Madam" for "Sir."

Princesses or Royal Duchesses.—"To Her Royal Highness the Princess ——."

Archbishop.—Letters are addressed "To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——;" they commence "My Lord Archbishop." In formal documents the Archbishop of Canterbury is addressed: "To the Most Reverend Father in God, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

Dukes.—"To His Grace the Duke of ——." *Commencement:* "My Lord Duke." *Personal address:* "Your Grace."

A Duke's eldest son is addressed, by courtesy, by his father's second title; in all other respects as a Peer.

A Duke's younger son is addressed by his Christian name: "The Lord Charles ——," or, more formally "The Right Honorable Lord Charles ——."

ENGLISH RULERS.

Year Acces.	Name.	Year Acces.	Name.
A. D.		A. D.	
51	Caractacus (taken prisoner to Rome).	941	Edmund I., 5th son of Edward the Elder.
61	Boadicea (defeated the Romans).	948	Edred, his brother.
451	Hengist and Horsa (Saxons).	955	Edwy, eldest son of Edmund I.
470	Aella (Saxon), King of Sussex.	959	Edgar the Peaceable.
515	Arthur, King of the Britons.	976	Edward II. the Martyr.
686	Ceadwalla, King of Wessex.	978	Ethelred II., his half brother.
827	Egbert (unites Saxons in Heptarchy).	1016	Edmund (Ironsides).
838	Ethelwolf, son of Egbert.	1017	Canute, the Dane.
857	Ethelbold, his son.	1036	Harold (Harefoot), son of Canute.
866	Ethelred, his brother.	1039	Canute II. (Hardicanute).
872	Alfred the Great.	1041	Edward the Confessor.
901	Edward the Elder.	1066	Harold II., son of Earl Godwin.
925	Athelstan, eldest son of Edward.		

Name.		Acces	Died.	Age	Rgd
	THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.				
William I....	Obtained Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
William II...	Third son of William I	1087	1100	40	13
Henry I.....	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
Stephen.....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	60	19
	THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.				
Henry II....	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
John.....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III...	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I....	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
Edward II..	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III..	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II..	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III	1377	1399 (dep.)	34	22
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.				
Henry IV....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V. ...	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI....	Only son of Henry V, (deposed 1461)	1422	1471	49	39
	THE HOUSE OF YORK.				
Edward IV..	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III	1461	1483	41	22
Edward V...	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III..	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2
	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
Henry VII...	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII..	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI..	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I.....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Catherine of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
Elizabeth....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.				
James I.....	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV., and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I....	Only surviving son of James I	1625	1649	48	24
	COMMONWEALTH DECLARED MAY 19, 1649.				
Cromwells ..	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	..
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector	1658	1659	..	..
	THE HOUSE OF STUART (Restored).				
Charles II...	Eldest son of Charles I	1660	1685	55	25
James II....	Second son of Charles I. (Deposed 1688. Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	1701	68	4
William III.. and Mary II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II		1694	53	6
Anne.....	Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
	THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
George I.....	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
George II....	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
George III...	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	82	59
George IV...	Eldest son of George III	1820	1830	68	10
William IV..	Third son of George III	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria.....	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
	THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG.				
Edward VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.				
George V....	Surviving son of Edward VII	1910	....	..	..

THE FLIGHT OF THE GOLDEN PLOVER.

THIS species, says the National Geographic Society bulletin, nests along the Arctic coast of North America, and as soon as the young are old enough to care for themselves Fall migration is begun by a trip to the Labrador coast, where the plover fattens for several weeks on the abundant native fruits. A short trip across the Gulf of St. Lawrence brings it to Nova Scotia, the starting point for its extraordinary ocean flight, due south to the coast of South America. The golden plover takes a straight course across the ocean, and, if the weather is propitious, makes the whole 2,400 miles without pause or rest. But if tempests arise it may be blown out of its course to the New England coast and start anew on the advent of fair weather; or it may rest for a few days at the Bermudas, one-third of the way along its course, or at the nearest of the Lesser Antilles, still 600 miles from the mainland of South America. These, however, are emergency stop-overs, to be resorted to only in case of storms. Having accomplished its ocean voyage, it passes across eastern South America to its winter home in Argentina. The return is up the Mississippi Valley.

RULERS OF SCOTLAND.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
330	Fergus I.	684	Eugenius V.	893	Donald VI.	1165	William.
357	Eugenius I.	686	Eugenius VI.	904	Constantine III.	1214	Alexander II.
404	Fergus II.	698	Amberketetus.	944	Malcolm I.	1249	Alexander III.
420	Eugenius II.	699	Eugenius VII.	953	Indulfus.	1286	Margaret (Norway)
451	Dongardus.	715	Mordachus.	961	Duff.	1292	John Baliol.
457	Constantine I.	730	Etfinus.	965	Cullen.	1298	Sir W. Wallace, Reg.
479	Congallus I.	761	Eugenius VIII.	970	Kenneth III.	1306	Robert I (Bruce).
501	Goranus.	764	Fergus III.	994	Constantine IV.	1329	David II.
535	Eugenius III.	767	Solvathius.	995	Kenneth IV.	1370	Robert II.
558	Congallus II.	787	Achaius.	1003	Malcolm II.	1390	Robert III.
569	Kinnatellus.	819	Congallus III.	1033	Duncan I.	1406	James I.
570	Aidanus.	824	Dongal.	1040	Macbeth.	1437	James II.
605	Kenneth.	831	Alpine.	1057	Malcolm III.	1466	James III.
606	Eugenius IV.	834	Kenneth II.	1095	Duncan II.	1488	James IV.
621	Ferchard I.	854	Donald V.	1098	Edgar.	1513	James V.
632	Donald IV.	858	Constantine II.	1107	Alexander I.	1542	Mary.
646	Ferchard II.	874	Eth (Lightfoot).	1124	David I.	1567	James VI (succeeded to Eng. throne in 1603 at the union.)
664	Maldiunus.	876	Gregory.	1153	Malcolm IV.		

RULERS OF FRANCE.

A D	Name.	A D	Name.	A D	Name.
420	Pharamond (1st King Franks)	879	Louis III and Carloman II.	1559	Francis II.
449	Merovoeus.	880	Charles III (the Gross)	1560	Charles IX.
456	Childeric.	888	Eudes or Odo.	1574	Henry III.
481	Clovis.	898	Charles IV (the Simple).	1589	Henry IV (the Great) of Navarre.
511	Childebert, Thierry, Clotsire and Clodomir (four sons of Clovis).	923	Rodolph (Raoul).	1610	Louis XIII. (the Just).
		936	Louis IV.	1643	Louis XIV (the Great).
		954	Lotherius.	1715	Louis XV (the Well-beloved.)
559	Clotaire (Sole King of France)	986	Louis V.	1774	Louis XVI.
562	Caribert, Gontran, Sigebert and Childeric.	987	Hugh Capet.	1793	Louis XVII (never reigned)
		996	Robert (the Wise).		FIRST REPUBLIC.
584	Clotaire II (King of Soissons).	1031	Henry I.	1792	National Convention.
596	Thierry II and Theodobert II (Kings Paris and Austrasia)	1060	Philip I (the Fair).	1795	Directory.
		1108	Louis VI (le Gros).	1799	Consulate.
614	Clotaire III (Sole King France)	1137	Louis VII (le Jeune).		FIRST EMPIRE.
628	Dagobert and Charibert.	1180	Philip II (Augustus).	1804	Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.
638	Sigebert II and Clovis II.	1223	Louis VIII.	1814	Louis XVIII.
654	Childeris II (King Austrasia).	1226	Louis IX (Saint Louis).	1824	Charles X.
679	Thierry IV (King all France).	1270	Philip III. (the Bold).	1830	Louis Philippe.
692	Clovis III.	1285	Philip IV. (the Fair).		SECOND REPUBLIC
695	Childebert III.	1314	Louis X (Hutin).	1848	Louis Napoleon elected Pres.
711	Dagobert III.	1315	John I.		EMPIRE RESTORED.
716	Childeric II.	1316	Philip V. (the Long).	1852	Louis Napoleon elected Emp.
720	Rhierry IV.	1321	Charles IV (the Fair).		THIRD REPUBLIC.
742	Childeric III.	1328	Philip VI (of Valois).	1871	Thiers, Louis Adolphe.
		1351	John II (Jean).	1873	MacMahon, Marshal.
751	Pepin (Le Bref) founder of Carlovingian.	1364	Charles V (the Wise).	1879	Grevy, Paul J.
		1380	Charles VI.	1887	Carnot, M. Sadi.
768	Charles (the Great) and Carloman.	1422	Charles VII.	1894	Perier, Jean Casimir.
		1461	Louis XI.	1895	Faure, Francoise F.
772	Charlemagne (sole monarch)	1483	Charles VIII.	1899	Loubet, Emile.
814	Louis I (le Debonnaire).	1498	Louis XII.	1906	Fallieres, Armand.
840	Charles (the Bald).	1515	Francis I.	1913	Poincare, Raymond.
877	Louis II (the Stammerer).	1547	Henry II.		

RULERS OF GERMANY.

A. D.	Name.	A. D	Name.	A. D	Name
534	Theodobert (King of Metz).	1056	Henry IV.	1411	Sigismund.
548	Theodebald (King of Metz)	1106	Henry V.	1438	Albert II
840	Lotharius.	1125	Lotharius II.	1440	Frederick III.
842	Lewis (of Bavaria).	1138	Conrad III.	1493	Maximilian I.
855	Louis II.	1152	Frederick I (Barbarossa).	1519	Charles V
875	Charles (the Bald).	1190	Henry VI.	1556	Ferdinand I.
877	Louis (the Stammerer) also King of France.	1198	Philip.	1564	Maximilian II.
		1208	Otho IV.	1576	Rudolph II.
880	Charles (the Gross) also King of France	1212	Frederick II.	1612	Matthais.
		1251	Conrad IV.	1619	Ferdinand II.
887	Arnold.	1273	Rodolph (of Hapsburg) 1st of Austrian family.	1637	Ferdinand III.
900	Louis IV.			1653	Leopold I.
911	Conrad I.	1292	Adolphus (of Nassau)	1705	Joseph I.
918	Henry (the Fowler).	1298	Albert I (of Austria).	1711	Charles VI.
962	Otho (the Great).	1308	Henry VII.	1740	Maria Theresa.
973	Otho II.	1314	Louis V (of Bavaria).	1742	Charles VII.
983	Otho III.	1347	Charles IV.	1745	Francis I (of Lorraine).
1002	Henry II.	1378	Wenceslaus.	1765	Joseph II.
1024	Conrad II (the Salic).	1410	Josse (Marquis of Brandenburg).	1790	Leopold II.
1039	Henry III.			1792	Francis II.

RULERS OF PRUSSIA.

1134	Albert I (1st Elector of Brandenburg).	1688	Frederick.	1797	Frederick William III.
		1701	Frederick crowned King of Prussia.	1840	Frederick William IV.
1616	John, Sigismund (Elector, Duke of Prussia).			1860	William I.
		1713	Frederick William I.	1871	William I (made Emperor).
1619	George William.	1740	Frederick II ("the Great")	1888	Frederick.
1640	Frederick William ("The Great, Elector").	1786	Frederick William II.	1888	William II.

ROMAN RULERS.

B C	Name.	A D	Name.	A D.	Name.
752	Romulus.	68	Galba	278	Carinus and Numerianus.
715	Numa Pompilius.	69	Otho.	284	Diocletian.
672	Tullus Hostilius.	69	Vitellius.	304	Galerius and Constantius.
640	Ancus Martius.	70	Vespasian.	306	Constantine, the Great.
616	Tarquinius Priscus.	79	Titus.	321	Constantine removes seat of Empire to Constantinople.
578	Servius Tullius.	81	Domitian.	337	Constantine II, Constans and Constantius.
534	Tarquinius Superbus.	96	Nerva.	361	Julian, the Apostate.
509	Tarquins, expelled.	108	Trajan	363	Jovian.
498	Lartius, 1st Dict.	118	Adrian.	364	Valentinian (West), Valens (East).
488	Tribunes created.	138	Antoninus Pius.	367	Gratian (West).
483	Quaestors Instit.	161	Marcus A. Antoninus and Lucius Verus.	375	Valentinian II (West).
456	Cincinatus, Dict.	171	Marcus Aurelius.	379	Theodosius, the Great (East).
453	Tribunes incr., 5 to 10.	180	Commodus.	391	Theodosius (East and West).
445	Milit. Trib. created.	193	Pertinax.	395	Arcadius (East), Honorius (West).
437	Censorship instit.	193	Septimius Severus.	408	Theodosius II (East).
391	Marcus F. Camillus, Dict.	211	Caracalla and Geta.	424	Valentinian III (West).
325	Papirius Cursor, Dict.	217	Macrinus	450	Marcian (East).
301	Tabius Maximus and Valerius corvus.	218	Heliogabalus.	455	Petronius Maximus (West).
260	Provin. Quaestors inst.	222	Alexander Severus.	455	Avitus (West).
217	Tabius Maximus, Dict.	235	Maximinus	457	Leo, the Great (East).
183	Cato, the Elder, Censor.	238	Maximinus and Balbinus.	457	Majorianus (West).
82	Sylla, Dict.	238	Gordian.	461	Severus (West).
70	Crassus and Pompey, Cons'ls.	244	Philip, the Arabian.	467	Anthemius (West).
59	Pompey.	249	Decius.	472	Olibius (West).
49	Julius Ceasar.	251	Vibius Volusianus.	473	Glycerius (West).
43	Octavius Caesar, Mark Antony and Lepidus, 2nd Triumvirate.	251	Gallus.	474	Julius Nepas (West).
31	Octavius (Caesar) Emp.	254	Valeranus.	474	Zeno (East).
A. D.		260	Gallienus.	475	Augustulus Romulus (West).
14	Tiberius.	268	Claudius II.	476	Rome taken by Odoacer, King of Italy; extinction of Western Empire.
37	Caligula.	270	Aurelian.		
41	Claudius.	275	Tacitus.		
54	Nero.	276	Florianus.		
		277	Probus.		
		278	Carus.		

ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

A. D.	Ruler.	A. D.	Ruler.	A. D.	Ruler.
491	Anastasius.	793	Nicephorus.	1071	Michael Ducas.
518	Justin I.	811	Michael (Curopalatts).	1078	Nicephorus (Boton).
527	Justinian I.	813	Leo (the Armenian).	1081	Alexis I (Comuenus).
565	Justin II.	821	Michael (Balbous).	1118	John (Comnenus).
578	Tiberius II.	829	Theophilus.	1143	Manuel (Comnenus).
582	Maurice.	842	Michael III.	1180	Alexius II (Comnenus).
602	Phocas.	851	Basilius.	1183	Andronicus (Comnenus).
611	Heradius.	886	Leo (the Philosopher).	1185	Isaac Angelus.
641	Constantine.	911	Constantine IX	1195	Alexius Angelus (the Tyrant).
641	Heradionas and Tiberius III	915	Constantine and Romanus.	1203	Alexius and Murbzuphlus.
642	Constans.	959	Romanus II.	1216	Peter and John Ducas.
668	Constantius V (Pogonatus).	963	Nicephorus Phocus.	1219	Robert.
685	Justinian II.	969	John Zemisses.	1283	Andronicus I\ (Palaelogus).
695	Leontius.	975	Basilius and Constantine X	1295	Michael Andronicus.
697	Apsimar or Tiberius.	1028	Romanus Argyrus.	1320	Andronicus II (Palaelogus).
711	Philippicus Bardanes.	1034	Michael IV.	1341	John V (Palaelogus).
713	Anastasius II.	1041	Michael (Caliphales).	1391	Manuel II. (Palaelogus).
714	Theodosius.	1042	Constantine (Monomachus)	1421	John VI. (Palaelogus).
716	Leo (the Isurian).	1054	Theodora (Empress).	1445	Constantine (Palaelogus)
742	Constantine (Copronymus)	1057	Isaac (Commenus).	1453	Constantinople taken by the Turks, extinction of the Eastern Empire.
775	Leo IV.	1059	Constantine XII (Ducas).		
781	Constantine (Porphyrogenitus).	1068	Romanus Diogenes.		

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES AND DEGREES.

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
Bart —Baronet.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc —Bachelor of Science.
C. B —Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R G S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C —King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St George.
K. C. V O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
L. H. D —Doctor of Humanities.
LL. B —Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D —Doctor of Literature.
M. A —Master of Arts.
M. C —Member of Congress.
M D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M P —Member of Parliament.
M. V O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N A.—National Academician.
O M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councillor
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J —Society of Jesus.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE, (King of Westphalia) youngest brother of Napoleon, born Ajaccio, Corsica, November 15, 1784; died at Ville Genis, near Paris, June 24, 1860. Married, first, at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, Esq. She was born at Baltimore, February 6, 1785, and died in that city April 4, 1879. Jerome remained in the United States until 1805 and then was summoned to France by Napoleon, who issued a decree annulling the marriage with Miss Patterson, and made him King of Westphalia on July 8, 1807. Jerome on August 22, 1807, married the daughter of Frederick, King of Wurttemberg. By the second marriage he had two sons and a daughter. One son, Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, called Prince Napoleon, was born in 1822. The issue of the first marriage was:

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805; died at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1870. Married November 3, 1829, Susan May, daughter of Benjamin Williams, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., but spent his life in Baltimore, Md. She was born April 2, 1812, and died September 15, 1881. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1830; died at Beverly, Mass., September 3, 1893. He was educated at and graduated from West Point Military Academy, and served for two years in the American Army, entered the French Army in 1854, took part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns and resigned after seventeen years' service at the close of the Franco-Prussian war with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was married September 7, 1871, to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Samuel Appleton, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and widow of Newbold Edgar. She died November 19, 1911. The issue of the marriage was:

(A) Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, born February 7, 1873. Married December 29, 1896, Comte Adam de Moltke-Hultfeldt, of Denmark, and has issue: (1) Marie Louise Caroline, born November 7, 1897; (2) Leon Charles Joseph, born November 14, 1898; (3) Jerome Eugene Otto, born January 14, 1902; (4) Adam Nicolas, born May 17, 1908; (5) Eyler Helweg.

(B) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born Paris, France, February 26, 1878. Harvard B. A. and Georgetown University. Lives in Washington, D. C. Married April 8, 1914, to Blanche Pierce Strebelgh.

(2) Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851. Married September 1, 1875, Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Hartford, Ct. No issue. Mr Bonaparte is a Harvard B. A., 1871; LL. B., 1875; a lawyer. Was Secretary of the Navy from July 1, 1905, to December 17, 1906, and Attorney-General of the United States from December 17, 1906, to March 5, 1909; is now President of Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore and was for 12 years Overseer of Harvard; is now Trustee Catholic University.

THE ENGLISH CROMWELLS.

THE Cromwells of Hinchinbrook were of higher consideration previous to the Great Rebellion than after their great Oliver had protected the Commonwealth. They came originally from Wales, and bore the surname of Williams. The first who took that of Cromwell was Sir Richard Williams, and he did so as nephew of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the "malleus monachorum," or, as old Fuller renders it, "the mauler of monasteries." Sir Richard enjoyed the favor of Henry VIII., and deported himself at a tournament so much to the King's satisfaction, that the latter presented him with a diamond ring, exclaiming, "Formerly thou wast my *Dick*, but hereafter thou shalt be my *Diamond*;" and directed him henceforth to bear this ring in the fore gamb of his lion crest. Sir Richard was subsequently high sheriff, knight of the shire, one of the gentlemen of the King's privy chamber, general of the English infantry in France, and constable of Berkeley Castle.

Oliver's posterity was prolonged more conspicuously through Henry Cromwell, his second son; but this branch also came to pecuniary distress. "Our family," writes Henry, the Protector's grandson, to his aunt, Lady Fauconberg, "is low, and some are willing it should be kept so; yet I know we are a far ancienter family than many others; Sir Oliver Cromwell, my grandfather's uncle and godfather's estate that was, is now let for above £50,000 a year." Shortly after he petitioned the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to give him some employment, but prayed to be excused from going over with his Excellency, as he was in want of the necessaries of a gentleman to appear in the viceroy's suite. One of his sons, Thomas Cromwell, carried on the business of a grocer on Snow Hill, and died in 1748. Oliver, next in succession, was an attorney and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital, and with this attorney son of the grocer, who died in 1821, the male line of the Lord Protector's family expired. This last Cromwell had an only daughter, Elizabeth Oliveria Cromwell, who married a Mr. Russell in 1801.

IRISH SURNAMES.

(H. O'H. Molineux in the N. Y. Sun.)

MOST people fancy when they meet a person born in Ireland with an English surname that the surname has been derived from some English ancestor who settled in Ireland. This may sometimes be the case. Almost always it is not. There is a great deal of Saxon blood in Ireland. It was there, most of it, before surnames were adopted. Thus at the universities of Armagh, Bangor and Clonmacnois there were in the eighth and ensuing centuries thousands of Saxon students, many of whom became Irish. Till the twelfth century, moreover, the households of nobles and merchants in Ireland were crowded with Saxon slaves. The Synod of Armagh decreed the emancipation of all English slaves in 1203. The Danes too settled in Ireland before surnames were established. The Normans arrived during the process of the establishment of surnames, and taking surnames after the Irish fashion have left them easily recognizable. The origin of what look like English surnames in Ireland is easily traceable and their study will incidentally answer the query: What has become of the Irish here?

Thus Clinton is really MacClintain (Macgiolla-Fintain, son of the votary of St. Fintain); Gayner is MacFhionbhar; Pattison is MacFadden or MacPhaidin (Little Patrick); Bishop is MacAspog or MacAnasple; Somers is MacGauran; Clark is O'Clery; Claffin is MacLaughlin; Elliet is MacEligott; Hay and Hayes are O'Hea; Day is O'Day; Rogers is MacRory; Cunningham is O'Connaghain; Reynolds is often MacRannall; Key, Keyes and Hughes are MacAodha, anglicised MacHugh; King is MacConroi; Cane, Caine and Keene are O'Cahaine; Coleman is O'Columhain; Queen is O'Cuinn; Fox is O'Sionnach; Colquhoun is O'Callaghan; Irvine, Irwin and Irving are MacConaire. These names were changed sometimes by threat of law, sometimes to save estates, sometimes by mere unconscious usage. They show that the great-grandfathers who crossed to Ireland with Cromwell are, in the main, creatures of the genealogist's fancy.

What are regarded as typically Irish surnames are really not Irish at all, but attempted renderings into English are of the Irish pronunciation. Thus O'Caomhanaighe has become Cavaignac in France, a great military and political family, and Cavanagh in English. Murphy is MacMorrough, the family name of the Kings of Leinster, or O'Murchada, a branch of the great Leinster clan, Hy-Felimy. Sullivan in Irish is O'Suilleabhain, Kelly is O'Kellagh (here often Kellogg), Casey is O'Cathasaigh, Morgan is O'Muiregain, Flinn is O'Flainn, Connor is O'Concubhair, Kennedy is O'Cineadhaigh, and so on. Then again there are names that appear typically English, borne by distinguished "Englishmen," that are really Irish or at least Gaelic. Balfour, Gladstone, Malcolm, Machin, Macauley, Burke, Cowley, Ward, Sheridan, Hamilton, Maine, Ferguson, Cairns, Collins, Finlay, Buchanan, are all, with one exception, Milesian-Irish, Burke being Norman Irish, De Burg. Thus Malcolm resolves itself into Macgiolla-Colum, son of the servant or votary of St. Columba, the great Irish Apostle of Scotland.

(UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776, AT PHILADELPHIA.)

WHEN, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. (REVISED BY SIMON NEWTON, U. S. A.)

Name.	Delegate From.	Occupation.	Order of Birth.	Birthplace.	Date of Birth.	Order of Death.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	35	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 31, 1735	54	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay	Merchant	11	Boston, Mass	Sept. 27, 1722	38	Boston, Mass	Oct. 2, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	New Hamp.	Physician	20	Amesbury, Mass	Nov. 21, 1729	27	N. H.	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	36	Newington, Va	Sept. 10, 1736	30	Richmond, Va	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	38	Annapolis, Md	Sept. 20, 1737	56	Baltimore, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	45	Somerset County, Md	April 17, 1741	45		June 19, 1811	71
Clark Abraham	New Jersey	Lawyer	14	Elizabethtown, N. J	Feb. 15, 1726	26	Rahway, N. J	Sept. 15, 1794	69
Clymer, George	Pennsylvania	Merchant	41	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 24, 1739	47	Morrisville, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Ellery, William	Rhode Island	Lawyer	18	Newport, R. I	Dec. 22, 1727	52	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	34	Brookhaven, N. Y	Dec 17, 1734	53	Weston, N. Y	Aug. 4, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Printer	1	Boston, Mass	Jan. 17, 1706	17	Philadelphia, Pa	April 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay	Merchant	52	Marblehead, Mass	July 17, 1744	50	Washington, D. C	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	29	, England	(About) 1732	2	, Ga	May 27, 1777	45
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	13	Ct	1725	18	Burke County, Ga	Oct. 19, 1790	65
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay	Merchant	37	Quincy, Mass	Jan. 12, 1737	23	Quincy, Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Harrison, Benjamin	Virginia	Farmer	44	Berkeley, Va	(About) 1740	20		April 1791	51
Hart, John	New Jersey	Farmer	3	Hopewell, N. J	1708	7	Hopewell, N. J	1780	72
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	23	Kingston, N. J	1730	5	Philadelphia, Pa	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thomas	S. Carolina	Lawyer	54	St. Luke's Parish, S. C	1746	44	St. Luke's Parish, S. C	Mar. 6, 1809	63
Hooper, William	N. Carolina	Lawyer	47	Boston, Mass	June 17, 1742	19	Hillsborough, N. C	Oct. 1790	49
Hopkins, Stephen	Rhode Island	Farmer	2	Scituate, R. I	Mar. 7, 1707	11	Providence, R. I	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	New Jersey	Lawyer	39	Philadelphia, Pa	Sept. 21, 1737	21		May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Samuel	Connecticut	Lawyer	27	Windham, Ct	July 3, 1731	28	Norwich, Ct	Jan. 5, 1796	65
Jefferson, Thomas	Virginia	Lawyer	50	Shadwell, Va	April 2, 1743	55	Monticello, Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	28	Stratford, Va	Jan. 20, 1732	24	Chantilly, Va	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	33	Stratford, Va	Oct. 14, 1734	29	Richmond, Va	April 3, 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	New York	Merchant	4	Llandaff, Wales	Mar. 1713	39	New York, N. Y	Dec. 19, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	6	Albany, N. Y	Jan. 15, 1716	3	York, Pa	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thomas	S. Carolina	Lawyer	55	Prince George Parish, S. C	Aug. 5, 1749	6	At sea	1779	30
McKean, Thomas	Delaware	Lawyer	32	New London, Pa	Mar. 19, 1734	51	Philadelphia, Pa	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina	Lawyer	48	Middleton Place, S. C	June 26, 1742	13	Goose Creek, S. C	Jan. 1, 1787	44
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	16	Morrisania, N. Y	1726	32	Morrisania, N. Y	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Pennsylvania	Merchant	31	Liverpool, England	Jan. 20, 1734	41	Philadelphia, Pa	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John	Pennsylvania	Surveyor	12	Ridley, Pa	1724	1	Chester County, Pa	April 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thomas	Virginia	Statesman	40	Yorktown, Va	Dec. 26, 1738	16	Hanover County, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	42	Wyehall, Md	Oct. 31, 1740	35	Wyehall, Md	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass Bay	Lawyer	25	Boston, Mass	Mar. 11, 1731	49	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John	N. Carolina	Lawyer	46	Caroline County, Va	May 17, 1741	15	N. C	Sept. 1788	48
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	30	Cecil County, Md	Sept. 17, 1733	34	Newcastle, Del	Sept. 21, 1798	65
Rodney, Caesar	Delaware	General	19	Dover, Del	Oct. 7, 1728	10	Dover, Del	June 29, 1784	56
Ross, George	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	24	Newcastle, Del	1730	4	Lancaster, Pa	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Physician	53	Byberry Township, Pa	Dec. 24, 1745	48	Philadelphia, Pa	April 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina	Lawyer	56	Charleston, S. C	Nov. 23, 1749	36	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Connecticut	Shoemaker	9	Newton, Mass	April 19, 1721	22	New Haven, Ct	July 23, 1793	73
Smith, James	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	8	, Ireland	(About) 1720	43	York, Pa	July 11, 1806	86
Stockton, Richard	New Jersey	Lawyer	22	Near Princeton, N. J	Oct. 1, 1730	9	Near Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thomas	Maryland	Lawyer	51	Charles County, Md	1743	14	Alexandria, Va	Oct. 5, 1787	46
Taylor, George	Pennsylvania	Physician	7	, Ireland	1716	8	Easton, Pa	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	New Hamp.	Physician	5	, Ireland	(About) 1714	37	Newburyport, Mass	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	43	Frederick County, Va	1740	40	Augusta, Ga	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	N. Hampshire	Sailor	21	Kittery, Me	Jan. 14, 1730	12	Portsmouth, N. H	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	Connecticut	Statesman	26	Lebanon, Ct	April 18, 1731	46	Lebanon, Ct	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Wilson, James	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	49	Near St. Andrews, Scotland	Sept. 14, 1742	33	Edenton, N. C	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	New Jersey	Minister	10	Gifford, Had'ngtonshire, Scot.	Feb. 5, 1722	25	Near Princeton, N. J	Sept. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Connecticut	Physician	15	Windsor, Ct	Nov. 26, 1726	31	Litchfield, Ct	Dec. 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	17	Elizabeth City County, Va	1726	42	Richmond, Va	June 8, 1806	80

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.)

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Constitution of the United States.

THE Constitution originally consisted of a Preamble and seven Articles, and in that form was "Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth." The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. The signers of the original Constitution by virtue of their membership in Congress, were:

Go. WASHINGTON, *Presidt. and deputy from Virginia.* NEW HAMPSHIRE—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. CONNECTICUT—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. NEW YORK—Alexander Hamilton NEW JERSEY—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm Patterson, Jona. Dayton. PENNSYLVANIA—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv Morris. DELAWARE—Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford jun, Richard Bassett. MARYLAND—James McHenry. Danl. Carroll, Dan of St. Thos Jenifer. VIRGINIA—John Blair, James Madison, Jr. NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight. SOUTH CAROLINA—J. Rutledge Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. GEORGIA—William Few, Abr. Baldwin. Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers: in whom vested.)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature

2 No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3 Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue write of election to fill such vacancies

5 The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose,

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. One Session in each year)

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership Quorum. Adjournments Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges Disqualification in certain cases)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2 Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2 To borrow money on the credit of the United States

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9 To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles

square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President; his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—(Judicial powers Tenure Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of. Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution; how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1 All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following amendments to the Constitution, Articles I. to X. inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

"The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:"

THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS.

(They were declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE I.

Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, Etc.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment.—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use, Without Compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, Etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial

jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence

ARTICLE VII.

Right of Trial By Jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishments Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted

ARTICLE IX.

Rule of Construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Rights of States Under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated Jan 8, 1798

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial Powers Construed.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state

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The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804 It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire

ARTICLE XII

Manner of Choosing President and Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865 It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; and Texas took no action

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery Abolished.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2 Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following, popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th of June, 1866, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated July 28, 1868 , The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States; it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States California took no action. Subsequently it was ratified by the 10 Southern States

ARTICLE XIV.

Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any

law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities of United States Officials for Rebellion.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Public Debts Are Valid.

4 The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

ARTICLE XV.

Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, *and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated February* 25, 1913. *The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.*

ARTICLE XVI.

Income Taxes Authorized.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, *and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May* 31, 1913. *It got the vote of all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.*

ARTICLE XVII.

United States Senators to Be Elected By Direct Popular Vote.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Vacancies in Senatorships, When Governor May Fill by Appointment.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3 This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution

ARTICLE XVIII.

Liquor Prohibition Amendment.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

(The liquor prohibition amendment is in litigation in the courts Official announcement of its adoption by 36 States was made by Secretary of State Lansing on January 29, 1919.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THERE is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN CONGRESS AND IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Compiled by James Hodgson, Sub-Librarian Legislative Reference Section, N. Y. State Library)

No.	Short Title.	Date Passed by Congress	Vote in U. S. House.	Vote in U. S. Senate.	Date received in N. Y.	Date approv'd in N. Y.	Vote in N. Y. As'mbly.	Vote in N. Y. Senate.	Date promul. by Sec. of State of U. S.
1–10	Bill of rights.	25 Sept., 1789	Passed	Passed	12 Jan., 1790	27 Feb., 1790	Passed	Passed	30 Dec., 1791 and 18 Jan., 1792
—	N. of Reps. in Congress	Adopted	by New	York wit	h other t	en amen	dments.		
—	Compensation of Congressmen	.. ....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	Failed	Failed	
11	Restraining Federal judicial power.	12 Mar., 1794	81 to 9	23 to 2	27 Mar., 1794	27 Mar., 1794	49 to 2	Passed	8 Jan., 1798
12	Reform in taking electoral votes....	12 Dec., 1803	83 to 42	22 to 10	31 Jan., 1804	11 Feb., 1804	79 to 14	24 to 4	25 Sept., 1804
—	Forbidding taking titles of nobility.	1 May 1810	83 to 3	19 to 5	4 Mar., 1811	12 Mar., 1812	No vote	Rejected	..... .
—	Restricting power of Congress to interfere in local institutions such as slavery	2 Mar., 1861	133 to 65	24 to 12	21 Mar., 1861	Did not c	ome up	. . . . .	..... .
13	Slavery prohibited.....	1 Feb., 1865	112 to 57	38 to 6	1 Feb., 1865	28 April, 1865	90 to 22	18 to 3	18 Dec., 1865
14	Making negroes citizens and taking action against insurrection	16 June, 1866	120 to 32	33 to 11	1 Jan., 1867	10 Jan., 1867	See notes 71 to 36	See notes 23 to 3	28 July, 1868
15	Prohibiting color restrictions for voting.	27 Feb., 1869	145 to 44	39 to 13	10 Mar., 1869	14 April, 1869	72 to 47	17 to 15	30 Mar. 1870
16	Income tax..... .	31 July, 1909	318 to 14	77 to 0	5 Jan., 1910	12 July, 1911	See notes 81 to 42	See notes 35 to 16	25 Feb., 1913
17	Popular election of Senators.	15 May, 1912	238 to 39	64 to 24	1 Jan., 1913	15 Jan., 1913	128 to 4	43 to 4	31 May, 1913
—	Prohibition..... ..	18 Dec., 1917	282 to 128	47 to 8	. . .	....	.....	..... .	.. ..

Notes—Twelve amendments were proposed in 1789, of which New York ratified 11, but only 10 were adopted by three-fourths of the States. An attempt was made to have the amendments ratified by resolution, but the motion failed, 49 to 2.

On February 4, 1818, the President reported to Congress that 12 States had ratified the amendment, forbidding titles, while 3 had rejected it and 2 were undecided.

A resolution to ratify the amendment of 1865 passed the Senate on February 2, and the Assembly on February 3, 1865, in the Senate, 18 to 8, and in the Assembly, 72 to 40.

The fourteenth amendment was the first ratified in New York by resolution. Others were ratified by statute

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

The National Hall of Statuary, formerly a corridor of the United States House of Representatives, in the Capitol, at Washington, was established by Congress July 2, 1864. Each State was invited to contribute marble or bronze statues of her two most distinguished deceased citizens. The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

State.	Name	Date	State.	Name.	Date.
Alabama.....	J. L. M. Curry	1906	New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
Arkansas.....	Uriah M. Rose	1917	" . . .	Daniel Webster.....	1894
Connecticut....	Roger Sherman.....	1872	New Jersey....	Richard Stockton.....	1886
"	Jonathan Trumbull..... .	1872	"	Philip Kearny.....	1875
Florida.....	John W. Gorrie.....	1914	New York .	Robert R. Livingston.....	1874
Idaho.....	George L. Shoup.....	1909	"	George Clinton...	1873
Illinois.....	James Shields.....	1893	North Carolina.	Zebulon Baird Vance....	1916
"	Frances E. Willard.. .	1905	Ohio..	James A. Garfield.....	1885
Indiana.....	Oliver P. Morton..... .	1899	" . . .	William Allen	1887
"	Lew Wallace.....	1909	Oklahoma.....	Sequoyah..	1917
Iowa.....	James Harlan.....	1909	Pennsylvania .	J. P. G Muhlenberg.....	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood....	1913	" . . .	Robert Fulton.....	1881
Kansas.....	John J. Ingalls.....	1904	Rhode Island.	Nathanael Greene.	1869
"	George W. Glick..... ...	1914	"	Roger Williams.....	1870
Maine.....	William King..... .	1877	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun.....	1909
Maryland.....	Charles Carroll.....	1901	Texas...	Stephen F. Austin.....	1904
"	John Hanson..... .	1901	"	Samuel Houston.....	1904
Massachusetts...	Samuel Adams..... .	1873	Vermont.....	Ethan Allen.	1875
"	John Winthrop.....	1872	"	Jacob Collamer.....	1879
Michigan.....	Lewis Cass.....	1889	Virginia.....	Washington.....	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler.....	1913	"	R. E. Lee.	1908
Minnesota.....	Henry Mower Rice.... ..	1916	West Virginia .	John E. Kenna.	1901
Missouri.....	Francis P. Blair.....	1899	"	Francis H. Pierpont... ...	1903
"	Thomas H. Benton.....	1899	Wisconsin.....	James Marquette.....	1895

Works of art in the Capitol have been acquired by gift, from private individuals, and from States.

SLAVES IN THE U. S. CENSUS OF 1830.

R. I., 14; Ct., 23; N. Y., 46; N. J., 2,246; Penn., 386; Del., 3,305; Md., 102,878; Va., 469,724; N. C., 246,462; S. C., 315,665; Ga., 217,470; Ala., 117,294; Miss., 65,659; La., 109,631; Tenn., 142,382; Ky., 165,350; Ill., 746; Mo., 24,990; D. C., 6,050; Mich., 27; Ark., 4,578; Fla., 15,510. Total, 2,010,436.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

(Delivered at the Dedication of the National Cemetery, November 19, 1863.)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [An accurate version of the Gettysburg Address as revised by Mr. Lincoln and printed in "Autographs of Our Country's Authors," Balti., 1864.]

EVERETT AND LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

(From a speech by the late U S Sen. J. J. Ingalls of Kansas)

"Abraham Lincoln and Edward Everett spoke at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863. The place, the occasion, the audience, the associations were in the highest degree inspiring. Everett was an orator of deserved renown, with copious and glittering vocabulary, graceful rhetoric, strong, cultivated mind, elegant scholarship, a rich flexible voice, and noble presence. His address occupied two hours in delivery, and was worthy of the speaker and his theme. At its close Lincoln rose slowly on the platform of the pavilion. From an ancient case he drew a pair of steel-framed spectacles, with bows clasping upon the temples in front of the ears, and adjusted them with deliberation. He took from his breast pocket a few sheets of foolscap, which he unfolded and held in both hands. From this manuscript, in low tones, without modulation or emphasis, he read 266 words and sat down before his surprised, perplexed and disappointed auditors were aware that he had really begun. It left no impression, so it was said, except mild consternation and a mortified sense of failure.

"None supposed that one of the great orations of the world had been pronounced in the five minutes which Mr. Lincoln occupied in reading his remarks. But the studied, elaborate, and formal speech of Everett has been forgotten, while the few sonorous and solemn sentences of Lincoln will remain so long as constitutional liberty abides among men. Henceforth, whoever recalls the Battle of Gettysburg . . . will hear above the thunder of the reverberating guns, above the exulting shouts of the victors and the despairing, 'that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' "

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches. The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons. The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The southeast cornerstone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore. The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE site was selected by President Washington and Major Peter Charles L'Enfant when they laid out Washington, 1791; architect, James Hoban of Dublin; plans chosen by competition closed July 15, 1792. Cornerstone laid October 13, 1792. First occupation—President and Mrs. John Adams, November, 1800. Burned by British in 1814. Mr. Hoben superintended the restoration. First White House appropriation from U. S. Treasury, April 24, 1800, $15,000, for furniture The first appropriation for repairs, $15,000, March 3, 1807. Congress appropriated $8,137 for enlarging "the offices west of the President's House," 1819. South Portico finished 1823; cost $19,000 East Room finished and furnished by appropriation made in 1826. North Portico added; cost $24,769 25, 1829. Original plans always followed. First heated by gas, 1848; system of heating and ventilation installed, 1853.

A thorough overhauling and restoration was made under direction of New York architects, McKim, Mead & White, during incumbency of President Roosevelt, June 20, September 29, 1902. Congress appropriated in all $475,445; the architects returning an unexpended balance of $7,906.10

The principal apartments in the White House are officially designated: the Red Room, Blue Room, Green Room, State Dining Room, Family Dining Room, and Usher's Lobby. There are a Family Floor, a main stairway, and a private staircase and elevators.

The dimensions of the White House, in 1840, were: length or frontage, 170 feet; depth or width, 86 feet. The mansion was called "White House" because it was built of white free stone. Architect Hoban had modeled the structure after the palace of the Duke of Leinster. The original cost was defrayed out of the sale of lands donated by Maryland and Virginia.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1..	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2..	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3..	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4..	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5..	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6..	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7..	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8..	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9..	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10..	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11..	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12..	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13..	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14..	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15..	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16..	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17..	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18..	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19..	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20..	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21..	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24..	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23..	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25..	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26..	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.
27..	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.
28..	Woodrow Wilson	Scotch-Irish	Joseph R. Wilson	Clergyman	Jessie Woodrow.

	President.	(Time).	Birth.	(Place).	Vocation.			College.	Yr. Grad.‡
1..	Washington.	February 22, 1732.	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.		Surveyor..	In Early Life.	When Elected.	None	.....
2..	J. Adams...	October 30, 1735..	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.		Teacher...			Harvard	1755
3..	Jefferson...	April 13, 1743.....	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.		Lawyer....			William and Mary.	1762
4..	Madison....	March 16, 1751...	Port Conway, King George County, Va.		Lawyer....			Princeton	1771
5..	Monroe....	April 28, 1758.....	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.		Lawyer....			William and Mary.	1776
6..	J. Q. Adams	July 11, 1767.....	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.		Lawyer...			Harvard	1787
7..	Jackson....	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†		Lawyer..			None	.....
8..	Van Buren..	December 5, 1782..	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.		Lawyer..			None	.....
9..	Harrison...	February 9, 1773..	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va.		Soldier..			Hampden-Sidney..	1790
10..	Tyler.....	March 29, 1790.	Greenway, Charles City County, Va.		Lawyer..			William and Mary.	1807
11..	Polk.....	November 2, 1795.	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.		Lawyer..			Uni. of N. Carolina.	1818
12..	Taylor.....	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.		Soldier..			None	.....
13..	Fillmore....	January 7, 1800...	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y.		Tailor...			None	.....
14..	Pierce.....	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.		Lawyer..			Bowdoin	1824
15..	Buchanan..	April 23, 1791.....	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa.		Lawyer..			Dickinson	1809
16..	Lincoln....	February 12, 1809.	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky.		Farmhand.			None	.....
17..	Johnson....	December 29, 1808.	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.		Tailor.....			Statesman.	.....
18..	Grant.....	April 27, 1822....	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O.		Soldier....			West Point	1843
19..	Hayes.....	October 4, 1822..	Delaware, Delaware County, O.		Lawyer....			Kenyon	1842
20..	Garfield....	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O.		Teacher...			Williams	1856
21..	Arthur.....	October 5, 1830...	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.		Teacher...			Union	1848
22, 24..	Cleveland...	March 18, 1837...	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.		Teacher...			None	.....
23..	B. Harrison.	August 20, 1833...	North Bend, Hamilton County, O.		Lawyer....			Miami University..	1853
25..	McKinley..	January 29, 1843..	Niles, Trumbull County, O.		Lawyer....			None	.....
26..	Roosevelt...	October 27, 1858..	28 E. 20th St., New York City, N. Y.		Publicist..			Harvard	1880
27..	Taft.....	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, O.		Lawyer....			Yale	1878
28..	Wilson.....	December 28, 1856.	Staunton, Va.		Teacher...			Princeton	1879

No.	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1..	Washington.	1759 .	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§....	1732	1802	....	....	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams....	1764 .	Abigail Smith.....	1744	1818.	3	2	Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson...	1772 .	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§.....	1748.	1782.	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4..	Madison....	1794 .	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	1772	1849	....	....	Montpelier, Va.
5..	Monroe....	1786 .	Eliza Kortwright	1768	1830	....	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams	1797 .	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	1775	1852.	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson....	1791 .	Rachel (Donelson) Robards¶...	1767	1828	....	....	Hermitage, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren.	1807 .	Hannah Hoes.....	1783	1819	4	....	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison...	1795 .	Anna Symmes.....	1775	1864	6	4	North Bend, O.
10..	Tyler.....	1813 .	Letitia Christian.....	1790	1842	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844 .	Julia Gardiner.....	1820	1889	5	2	
11..	Polk.....	1824..	Sarah Childress.....	1803	1891	....	....	Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	1810..	Margaret Smith	1788	1852	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13..	Fillmore....	1826	Abigail Powers.....	1798	1853	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858..	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§	1813	1881	....		
14 .	Pierce.....	1834	Jane Means Appleton.....	1806	1863.	3	....	Concord, N H.
15..	Buchanan..	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	Wheatland, Pa.
16..	Lincoln....	1842	Mary Todd.....	1818	1882	4	....	Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson....	1827 .	Eliza McCardle.....	1810	1876	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	1848	Julia Dent.....	1826	1902.	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19..	Hayes.....	1852 .	Lucy Ware Webb.....	1831	1889.	7	1	Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield....	1858 .	Lucretia Rudolph.....	1833	1918.	4	1	Mentor, O.
21.	Arthur.....	1859 .	Ellen Lewis Herndon.....	1837.	1880	1	1	New York City.
22,24.	Cleveland...	1886 .	Frances Folsom	1864	....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.
23..	B. Harrison.	1853 .	Caroline Lavinia Scott.....	1832	1892	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind
		1896	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§ ..	1858	....	....	1	
25..	McKinley..	1871 .	Ida Saxton	1844.	1907	....	2	Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt...	1883 .	Alice Lee.....	....	1884	....	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
		1886 .	Edith Kermit Carow	1861	.	4	1	
27..	Taft.....	1886 .	Helen Herron.....	1861	....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.
28..	Wilson.....	1885	Ellen Louise Axson.....	1860	1914	....	3	Princeton, N. J.
		1915..	Edith (Bolling) Galt§.....	1872.	.....	....	....	Washington, D. C.

No.	President.	Politics.	Inaug	Age	Years Served	Religious Connection.	Time of Death.	Age.
1	Washington.	Federalist...	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d	Episcopalian....	December 14, 1799	67
2..	J. Adams...	Federalist...	1797	61	4	Unitarian.....	July 4, 1826.....	90
3..	Jefferson...	Republican (a)	1801	57	8	Liberal (c)	July 4, 1826.....	83
4..	Madison....	Republican...	1809	57	8	Episcopalian..	June 28, 1836 . ..	85
5..	Monroe....	Republican...	1817	58	8	Episcopalian .	July 4, 1831... .	73
6..	J. Q. Adams	Republican (b)	1825	57	4	Unitarian	February 23, 1848..	80
7..	Jackson....	Democrat....	1829	61	8	Presbyterian....	June 8, 1845... .	78
8..	Van Buren..	Democrat....	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch	July 24, 1862... .	79
9..	Harrison...	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian.. .	April 4, 1841	68
10..	Tyler.....	Democrat...	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian.. .	January 17, 1862	71
11..	Polk..... .	Democrat ..	1845	49	4	Presbyterian....	June 15, 1849.....	53
12..	Taylor. ...	Whig.... ...	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo 5 d	Episcopalian.. .	July 9, 1850....	65
13..	Fillmore....	Whig	1850	50	2 y 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian.	March 8, 1874...	74
14..	Pierce.....	Democrat ...	1853	48	4	Episcopalian....	October 8, 1869	64
15..	Buchanan .	Democrat....	1857	65	4	Presbyterian.. .	June 1, 1868.....	77
16..	Lincoln....	Republican. .	1861	52	4 y 1 mo. 11 d	Presbyterian. .	April 15, 1865... .	56
17..	Johnson....	Republican...	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d	Methodist (d) .	July 31, 1875....	66
18..	Grant.....	Republican...	1869	46	8	Methodist . . .	July 23, 1885.....	63
19..	Hayes.....	Republican	1877	54	4	Methodist . . .	January 17, 1893 .	70
20..	Garfield....	Republican. .	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples	September 19, 1881	49
21..	Arthur.....	Republican .	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian .	November 18, 1886	56
22..	Cleveland..	Democrat...	1885	47	4	Presbyterian . .	June 24, 1908....	71
23..	B. Harrison.	Republican .	1889	55	4	Presbyterian ...	March 13, 1901...	67
24..	Cleveland...	Democrat....	1893	55	4	Presbyterian.. .	June 24, 1908.....	71
25..	McKinley..	Republican. .	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo 10 d	Methodist.....	September 14, 1901	58
26..	Roosevelt...	Republican...	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d	Reformed Dutch	.....	...
27 .	Taft... ...	Republican. .	1909	51	4	Unitarian.	....	. .
28..	Wilson.....	Democrat....	1913	56	.....	Presbyterian....	.....	....

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death	Place of Burial.
1..	Washington	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va	Mount Vernon, Va
2..	J. Adams. .	Debility..... . .	Quincy, Mass. . .	First Cong Church, Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson...	Chronic Diarrhœa	Monticello, Va .	Monticello, Albemarle Co , Va.
4 .	Madison.. .	Debility.	Montpelier, Va	Montpelier, Orange Co., Va.
5..	Monroe....	Debility...	New York City .	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams	Paralysis..	Washington, D. C	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
7.	Jackson.. .	Consumption.... .	Hermitage, Tenn..	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren.	Asthmatic Catarrh . . .	Lindenwold, N Y..	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison...	Bilious Pleurisy. ...	Washington, D. C .	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10..	Tyler.....	Bilious Attack..... .	Richmond, Va..	Hollywood, Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11..	Polk.....	Chronic Diarrhœa . . .	Nashville, Tenn...	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	Bilious Fever..... .	Washington, D. C. .	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13..	Fillmore....	Debility.....	Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14.	Pierce.....	Inflammation of Stomach	Concord, N H.. . .	Minot Lot, Old Cem., Concord, N. H
15..	Buchanan..	Rheumatic Gout	Wheatland, Pa . . .	Woodward Hill Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
16..	Lincoln.....	Assassination..... .	Washington, D C..	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson....	Paralysis..	Carter's Depot, Tenn	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	Cancer....	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City.
19..	Hayes.....	Paralysis of the Heart...	Fremont, O..... . .	Private ground, Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield....	Assassination.....	Long Branch, N. J...	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial
21.	Arthur. ...	Bright's Disease.....	New York City...	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N Y.
22,24	Cleveland...	Debility...	Princeton, N. J . .	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.
23	B. Harrison	Pneumonia..... ..	Indianapolis, Ind..	Crown Hill Cem., Indianapolis, Ind.
25..	McKinley..	Assassination.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS,

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.: but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C , less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows Their maiden names are in parentheses. ¶ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic The opposition to his administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C , June 30, 1882 McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901 The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C , January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open Bible, his lips touching Psalm cxii., verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk war of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland, Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs Gouverneur), Tyler's daughter (Mrs Waller), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth) and Wilson's daughters, Jessie (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor (Mrs McAdoo) were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler, Benjamin Harrison, and Wilson died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B Harrison, McKinley, and Taft, were Ohioans by birth

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OCCURRED AS FOLLOWS

President.	Date	Year	Day	President	Date	Year	Day
George Washington..	April 30	1789	Thursday	Abraham Lincoln .	March 4	1861	Monday
John Adams..	March 4	1797	Saturday	Andrew Johnson	April 15	1865	Saturday
Thomas Jefferson....	March 4	1801	Wednesday	Ulysses S. Grant....	March 4	1869	Thursday
James Madison ...	March 4	1809	Saturday	Rutherford B. Hayes	March 5	1877	Monday
James Monroe . ..	March 4	1817	Tuesday	James A Garfield	March 4	1881	Friday
John Quincy Adams	March 4	1825	Friday	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20	1881	Tuesday
Andrew Jackson... .	March 4	1829	Wednesday	Grover Cleveland..	March 4	1885	Wednesday
Martin Van Buren..	March 4	1837	Saturday	Benjamin Harrison	March 4	1889	Monday
William H. Harrison.	March 4	1841	Thursday	Grover Cleveland..	March 4	1893	Saturday
John Tyler.	April 6	1841	Tuesday	William McKinley .	March 4	1897	Thursday
James Knox Polk...	March 4	1845	Tuesday	William McKinley .	March 4	1901	Monday
Zachary Taylor.....	March 5	1849	Monday	Theodore Roosevelt	March 4	1905	Saturday
Millard Fillmore....	July 9	1850	Tuesday	William H. Taft...	March 4	1909	Thursday
Franklin Pierce.....	March 4	1853	Friday	Woodrow Wilson .	March 4	1913	Tuesday
James Buchanan.. .	March 4	1857	Wednesday	Woodrow Wilson....	March 4	1917	Sunday

ORIGIN OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From an article by William Elliot Griffis, D. D., in the Independent.)

EUROPEANS knowing only the theory of the heraldic origin of the American flag have made merry over the absurdity (from their point of view) of the Stars and Stripes. If, however, the basis of our national standard is derived from the Dutch Republic, then much is clear. Paintings made after the Revolutionary War are untrustworthy as witnesses, especially those having six-pointed stars, for the reason that no proof yet exists to show that any regimental flag in the Continental Army had stars in its field, unless possibly toward the end of the war. Scores of British prints representing flags captured from or seen on Continental ships or regimental staves have only stripes.

Our fathers, of the thirteen colonies united as one, made "an appeal to Heaven" by uniting on their first flag, raised at Cambridge Mass., January 1, 1776, the "Unions" of the two countries, Netherlands and Great Britain, that had held sovereignty of the land they lived on. Of European national flags daily seen in our harbors, two are prominent above all One, the Dutch, was made in 1579, the other, the British, in 1707. From 1609 to 1664, a tri-colored republican flag of a federal union of states had floated over New Netherland, or the soil of the four middle colonies later called New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, as the flag of the homeland. The seven alternate red and white stripes recalled to our fathers, in 1776, the successful revolt against "taxation without representation," or, as the Dutch Parliament of 1477 put it, "no taxation without consent;" the union of seven states in a republic; a July declaration of independence, published in 1579, with the abjuring, in 1581 of an oppressive monarch.

In the Pennsylvania "State House" (the very name and use of the words are Dutch), the Declaration of Independence was signed under the British flag and the arms of King George, and not until July 9 were the British union jack and the royal arms taken down from the building now called Independence Hall. Not until September 9, 1776, did Congress order that their "commissions and instruments be made to read "United States" where heretofore the words "United Colonies" had been used. The stripes have never left the flag, because they represent a vital fundamental idea. They have been from first to last the one permanent element in our national standard. When unfurled, January 1, 1776, the first Union flag raised over the first American army mirrored true history. Flags many, of astonishing variety of color, inscription and emblem came into view and use. There were pine trees, rattlesnakes, beavers, threefold knotted cords, with their thirteen ends free, a chain or circle of thirteen rings linked together, and other objects notably American, with some borrowed from heraldry, or from British or Dutch history. In the latter case, the sheaf of arrows, the hat of liberty, and the Netherlands lion were ancestral. Meanwhile, officers of the seventeen Continental men-of-war and of scores of privateers kept clamoring for something significant to display in foreign ports especially while buying munitions of war. These calls for a "distinctive standard" increased in volume even to indignant remonstrance Still there was nothing, until June 14, 1777, except local or colonial symbols and "the Congress flag" of the thirteen stripes.

No evidence of any use of the British "Union" after October 4, 1776, is known. Abundance of exact documentary proof shows that the thirteen stripes were ever present, but there is no proof that the stars were. In the book of photographs of extant flags used, or alleged to be used in the American Revolution (made by Gherardi Davis, New York, 1903), the field of stars is rarely seen and in none with absolute surety, before 1780, but the stripes are always in evidence .The collection of British prints of our flag, now in Fraunces Tavern gives the same testimony—stripes always, stars never until 1780. In the journal of William Russell, American prisoner in the Forton prison near Plymouth, England, we read the entry made on July 4, 1780: "To-day being the anniversary of American independence the American prisoners wore the thirteen stars and stripes drawn on pieces of paper on their hats, with the motto, Independence, Liberty or Death " The record of the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777, reads as follows: "Resolved, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The entry in the journal of Captain Abraham Swarthout of Colonel Gansevoort's New York regiment, written August 3, 1777, in Fort Schuyler, shows beyond cavil, where the first flag of stars and stripes, of which we have record, was made and hoisted; but this was in a fort not in the field, or at the head of a regiment. The vote of Congress on the flag was not officially published until September 3, 1777. There is no record that the Stars and Stripes were carried at Brandywine, Pa., at Gooch's Bridge, Del., or that even the "Quiberon" French salute of November 1, 1777, to the U. S. S. "Ranger," commanded by Paul Jones was given to any but the striped flag without stars On land, the most prominent of all the many symbols on the regimental flags on the Continental Army throughout the war was the rattlesnake, which is oftenest referred to by both native and foreign witnesses In fact the resolution of Congress of June 14, 1777, was not heeded, even by Washington himself, or even by the Board of War. One Continental officer wrote with surprise on August 9, 1777: "It appears by the papers that Congress resolved on the 14th of June last," &c. As late as May 10, 1779, Washington, in correspondence with the Board of War, states that applications came to him repeatedly for drums and colors, but there were many varying flags for particular regiments, and "it is not yet settled what is the standard of the United States" The War Board replied, through Richard Peters, that if "General Washington would favor the Board with his opinion on the subject as to what was the one common flag of the United States," a recommendation to Congress would be made and they would get the materials and "order a number for the army."

Replying on September 3, 1779, Washington says nothing about stars, but recommended that the number belonging to the regiments from each State should be "inserted within the curve of the serpent."

In 1847 the Dutch Government politely made the inquiry, "What is the American flag?" In 1857, in the harbor of New York, nine different styles of arrangement of stars were noted in one day. On March 16, 1896, the Secretary of War, Daniel Lamont, ordered that the constellation should be in six rows.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

(By the Adjutant General of the United States Army.)

There is no Federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging or saluting the United States flag or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection therewith. In fact, there are but two Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one the act of Congress approved Feb. 20 1905 (33 Stat. L., p. 725), providing that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof," and the other the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (Public—No. 305 —64th Cong.), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia.

I may add that it is the practice in the army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day, and to display it at half staff on Memorial Day (May 30) from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, and also on other days specially designated for that purpose by the proper authority, the flag always being first hoisted to the top of the staff before being lowered to the half-staff position.

Days for Displaying Flag—It is becoming the practice throughout the country, among civilians, to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days: Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Mothers' Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner..

Existing regulations governing the army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not encased, they will render honors as follows: If in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, hold-

ing the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right hand salute. A flag unfurled and hung in a room in which officers or enlisted men of the army are present will be saluted by them the first time they may have occasion to pass it, but not thereafter. The hand salute is as follows: Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined to about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted; drop the arm smartly to the side.

No anthem, hymn or musical air has been recognized by any Federal law as the national anthem, hymn or air, but army and navy regulations provide that the musical composition familiarly known as "The Star-Spangled Banner" shall be designated as the national air of the United States of America. It should be stated, however, that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval service When-ever the national air is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, excepting when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in civilian dress and uncovered, they are required to stand and salute at the first note of the air, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the air is played.

HISTORY OF THE FLAG AND ITS CHANGES IN DESIGN.

According to the Smithsonian Institution there were many forms of early flags, especially Colonial types used by the individual colonies and militia regiments, before the flag of the United States was established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, now celebrated as Flag Day. The National Museum has an early naval 12-star type flag said to have been flown by John Paul Jones during the War of the Revolution. From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes in the flag have varied There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the War of 1812, 29 in the Mexican War, 33 to 35 in the Civil War, 45 in the Spanish War, and 48 to-day. The stripes were changed first from 13 to 15, and then back again to 13.

The American flag of the highest historic and sentimental value to the whole country is in the National Museum collections. It is the original "Star-Spangled Banner" which flew over Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key's immortal poem, now sung as our national anthem. It is of the 15 stars and stripe type adopted after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky by an act approved by President Washington, January 13, 1794. The "Star-Spangled Banner" measures about 30 feet square, though it was probably somewhat longer, and is much battered and torn, with one star missing, possibly shot away. From 1795 this form continued as the standard flag until President Monroe's Administration, when Congress enacted that it should thereafter be of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with the addition of a star for each new State, commencing July 4, 1818.

It seems that for many years the army did not carry the Stars and Stripes in battle, though it had been in general use as a garrison flag. The land forces during this period and before carried what was known as national colors or standards of blue, with the coat of arms of the United States, comprising an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, emblazoned thereon, with the designation of the body of troops. In 1834, War Department regulations gave the artillery the right to carry the Stars and Stripes. The infantry and cavalry still used the national standards, which remained the colors of the infantry until 1841 and of the cavalry until 1887, when that branch of the army was ordered to carry the Stars and Stripes. From its adoption in 1777, however, naval vessels universally displayed the National Flag. The history of the flag thus indicates that the Stars and Stripes was not officially carried by American troops in battle until the period of the Mexican War, 1846-47. In that war a flag of 13 stars and stripes was carried by the battalion of volunteers from Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the flag of Company I, Fourth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, of 13 stripes, with an eagle in the field. Ten flags of the National Museum collection pertain to the Civil War. Other flags include some of the Spanish-American War, a flag used by Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy; a miniature flag carried by Captain C F. Hall in the Arctic, 1864-1869; the American colors carried by Rear-Admiral Peary in his Arctic explorations in 1909; the flag carried by the Smithsonian African Expedition under the direction of Col Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909-10; and numerous examples of the National Ensign.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG.

The official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union The garrison flag of the army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches The "Union Jack" is blue, with a star for every State in white. The Coast Guard flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field " The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

When the National and State or other flags fly together the National flag should be on the right. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground. The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trade-marks, and the use of the flag for advertising purposes is illegal. The President's flag consists of a blue field with four white stars, one in each corner, similar to the Admiral's flag, and in the centre a white spread-eagle with red, white, and blue shield on the body, the design being very similar to the seal of the United States. This spread-eagle design is based upon the seal which has been used in the White House for many years as the personal seal of the President. The flag of Admiral of U. S Navy is blue, with four white stars—two horizontal and two perpendicular in centre. The flag of Vice-Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue, with three white stars—triangular. The flag of the Secretary of the Navy is blue, with two white stars (perpendicular) at either end and white anchor in centre The use of the 13-star boat flag has been discontinued, and in its place is a 48-star flag. The consular flag is blue, with large white C in centre, surrounded by thirteen white stars. The flag of the Panama Canal consists of a blue square bearing the letters "P C" in white

The flag of New York State is blue charged with the arms of the State. The flag of New York City consists of three perpendicular lines, blue, white, and orange (the blue nearest the flagstaff); on the white bar is the seal of the city, without the legend.

FLAG DESECRATION

New York forbids the use of the flag for advertising purposes and punishes public mutilation, trampling or casting contempt upon flag as a misdemeanor. The New York statute also provides for a forfeiture of a penalty of $50 for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action, which may be brought by or in name of any citizen and two or more penalties may be sued for and recovered in one action. Money so recovered less reasonable cost and expense, is paid into State Treasury. Provisions of New York statute are not to be construed as applying to a certificate, diploma, warrant or commission of appointment to office ornamental picture, article of jewelry, stationery for use in private correspondence, or newspaper or periodical; nor to advertising put out by U. S. in its governmental capacity, i. e., to obtain recruits or to advertise its governmental activities. These activities are in no way related to commerce.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

ALABAMA—Alibamu was the Indian name of a tribe in Southern Alabama—a Mushhogean tribe of the Creek Confederacy. Alibamu is from the Choctaw words alba aya mule, meaning "I open or clear the thicket."

ALASKA—From "Al-ay-es-ka," a native Eskimo or Innuit word, meaning Great Country.

ARIZONA—From Ariconac, "Few Springs." Papago name of a ranch in Sonora.

ARKANSAS—Algonkin name of the Quapaw Indians

CALIFORNIA—Spanish "Calida formax," a hot furnace.

COLORADO—Spanish, meaning red.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF—A poetical adoption of the name of Columbus; applied to the territory in 1791 by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out.

CONNECTICUT—Indian, "Quonecktacut," Long River or River of Pines.

DELAWARE—Named after Lord De La War, of England, Governor of Virginia, who entered the Bay in 1610.

FLORIDA—Spanish words, "Pascua Florida," Feast of Flowers (Palm Sunday), on which day it is said to have been named, in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon.

GEORGIA—Named after King George II of England.

HAWAII—English spelling of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives in 1779.

IDAHO—Indian words, "Edah hoe," Light on the Mountains.

ILLINOIS—Indian word, by some translated "The River of Men. A form of the word Iliniwek. "Ilini" meant "man," "iw" meant "is," and "ek," was a plural signification.

INDIANA—Named after Indians. State of Indians.

IOWA—The Ioways, or Aiaouez, or Aiaouas, were an Indian Sioux tribe. The word means "sleepy ones."

KANSAS—Name of a tribe of the Sioux.

KENTUCKY—From Choctaw Indian word Kantak, applied to the China brier or China root plant, known to science as *Smilax Pseudo-China.*

LOUISIANA—Named by the Mississippi River navigator Robert de la Salle, in 1682, after King Louis XIV of France.

MAINE—From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charles I.

MARYLAND—Named in honor of the foregoing. Queen Henrietta Marie.

MASSACHUSETTS—An Algonkin Indian name from Massadchu-es-et, meaning "great-hill-small place," indicating a place at or about the big little hills.

MICHIGAN—The Mishigamaw or Mishawiguma were Indians. The word means "big lake" and was applied to Lake Michigan "Michi" meant "great," and "gama" meant "water."

MINNESOTA—Sioux word for cloudy or smoky water.

MISSISSIPPI—Indian words, "Miche-sepe," Father of Waters.

MISSOURI—The Missouri were Indians of that name.

MONTANA—Spanish for mountainous; used now by Peruvians as a name for their Andean districts.

NEBRASKA—An Omaha Indian name for the "wide river," Platte.

NEVADA—A Spanish word, meaning "snow clad."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Named, in 1629, after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council.

NEW JERSEY—In 1664 the Duke of York, of England, granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a patent or deed to the present boundaries to be called Neva Caesaria, or New Jersey. Caesarea, or Caesaria, was the ancient name of the Island of Jersey of which Carteret had been administrator.

NEW MEXICO—Mexico is a word derived from the Aztec word "mexitli," title of their national war god.

NEW YORK—So called in honor of the Duke of York (1664), who got the patent from his brother, King Charles II of England, and sent an expedition and took possession of New Netherlands.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Carolinas were originally named, it is said, in honor of King Charles IX of France by Jean Ribault, whose expedition (1562) was financed by Admiral Coligny. "Carolus" is the Latin word for Charles. In 1663, King Charles II granted a patent to the land under the name of Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA—The Dakotas were a Sioux tribe.

OHIO—Iroquois name, denoting fine or good.

OKLAHOMA—Choctaw word for "red people."

OREGON—The Oregon State Librarian, Cornelia Marvin, says various origins of the name have been suggested as follows: *Origanum,* a wild sage found on the coast; *Orejon,* or Oregones, a Spanish name for big-eared (Indian) men; Orgon, a river in Chinese Tartary; *Oyer-un-gen,* a Shoshone Indian word for "place of plenty;" *Aura agua,* Spanish word meaning gently falling waters: *Ouragan,* a French word for hurricanes; *Wau-re-gan,* an Algonkin word for "beautiful water."

PENNSYLVANIA—Penn-sylvania, from Penn; and Sylva, Latin word for grove or woods. Groves of Penn; so called in honor of William Penn, who, in 1681, got a deed for the State from King Charles II of England, in settlement of a debt which the British Government owed Penn's father. William called the country Sylvania, and the King prefixed it with "Penn."

PHILIPPINES—Spanish, "Islas Filipinas," discovered in 1521 by Magellan, whom the natives killed in a skirmish; named in honor of King Philip II of Spain by a colonizing expedition from Mexico.

PORTO RICO—From the Spanish "Puerto Rico," Rich Port.

RHODE ISLAND—"Isles of Rhodes" was the name, chosen by the General Court of the colony, in 1644. The name of one of the islands had been Aquedneck. The name of Providence Plantations then gradually lapsed.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(See North Carolina).

SOUTH DAKOTA—(See North Dakota).

TENNESSEE—Called, from 1784 to 1788, the State of Franklin. "Tennessee" is an Angilcized Indian word—Ten-asse, said to mean "a curved spoon."

TEXAS—According to Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian at Austin, "Texas is an Indian word meaning Friends or Allies. So far as I know, it has not an Aztec origin. It applied, originally, in the Indian usage to the Indian tribes about the early Spanish missions around Eastern Texas; and later to tribes ranging as far west as the Rio Grande, to designate a large number of tribes who were ordinarily allied against the Apaches. The Spanish used it mostly to designate certain tribes in Eastern Texas—sometimes to designate a single tribe."

UTAH—Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.

VERMONT—From Verd and Mont, two French words meaning Green Mountains. The name is said to have been bestowed by Samuel de Champlain when he saw from the lake, later called after him, green hills to the East.

VIRGINIA—Named in honor of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII, sometimes called by her courtiers the "Virgin Queen" of England. The name was bestowed by one of the courtiers, Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of discovery in 1584.

WASHINGTON—Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, second session, the name was changed in the bill to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

WEST VIRGINIA—(See Virginia).

WISCONSIN—An Indian name which, according to Reuben Goldthwaites, was originally spelled "Oulscousin" by the French missionaries and in old French-American documents; also was spelled "Misconsing," "Oulsconching," "Ouiskensing." The Yankee settlers spelled it "Wiskonsan," then "Wiskonsin;" but Congress changed it to "Wisconsin."

WYOMING—(By the State Historian, Eunice G. Anderson)—What we would determine to be the most authentic publication upon the derivatives of the name of our State gives the following: "The word Wyoming was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, rendered famous from Campbell's beautiful poem, 'Gertrude of Wyoming.' The word means 'mountains and valleys alternating.' Or, as we construed it, 'Here God has bent down the backs of His mountains for man to make his habitations.'" This is given by Gen. Freeman

MOTTOES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

STATE.	When Adopted.	Motto
United States	20 June, 1782	E Pluribus Unum (Many in One)
Alabama.. . .	29 Dec , 1868	Here We Rest.
Alaska.....	. .....	None.
Arizona	1863	Ditat Deus (God Enriches)
Arkansas.....	3 May, 1864	Regnant Populi (The People Rule)
California.....	. . ..	Eureka (I Have Found It.)
Colorado.....	1861	Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God.)
Connecticut.. .	Oct., 1842	Sustinet qui Transtulit (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains.)
Delaware.....	.. . .	Liberty and Independence.
D of Columbia	. .....	Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All)
Florida..... .	1846	In God We Trust.
Georgia..... .	5 Dec., 1799	Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.
Idaho.....	5 March, 1866	Salve (Welcome, or Hail)
Illinois.....	26 Aug , 1818	State Sovereignty—National Union.
Indiana..... . .	.. . .	None.
Iowa..... .	25 Feb , 1847	Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Maintain.
Kansas..... .	29 Jan., 1861	Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties.)
Kentucky... .	20 Dec., 1792	United We Stand, Divided We Fall.
Louisiana... .	. .....	Union, Justice, and Confidence.
Maine.....	9 Jan., 1820	Dirigo (I Direct.)
Maryland.....	12 Aug., 1648	Fatti Maschi Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words.) Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-Will Thou Hast Covered Us.)
Massachusetts .	13 Dec , 1780	Ense Petit Placidam sub Libertate Quietem (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty.)
Michigan.....	1835	Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Behold It Here.)
Minnesota....	1858	Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North)
Mississippi.....	7 Feb., 1894	Virtute et Armis.
Missouri.....	11 Jan., 1822	Salus Populi Supreme Lex Esto (The Welfare of the People Is the Supreme Law.)
Montana.....	24 May, 1864	Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver.)
Nebraska.....	1 March, 1867	Equality Before the Law.
Nevada	24 Feb., 1866	All for Our Country.
New Hampshire	11 Feb , 1785	None.
New Jersey.	3 Oct., 1776	Liberty and Prosperity.
New Mexico	9 Sept., 1850	Crescit Eundo (It Increases by Going)
New York....	1809	Excelsior (Higher, More Elevated)
North Carolina	1893	Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem.)
North Dakota	.. . .	Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable Now and Forever.
Ohio..... .	6 April, 1866	Imperium in Imperio (A Government Within a Government)
Oregon..... .	1857	The Union
Pennsylvania	2 March, 1809	Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.
Rhode Island	1864	Hope
South Carolina	. . . . .	Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe I Hope)
South Dakota	. .... .	Under God the People Rule.
Tennessee .	1797	Agriculture, Commerce.
Texas.	..... .	None
Utah	....	None
Vermont .. .	Sept , 1866	Freedom and Unity.
Virginia... ..	Oct., 1779	Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants)
Washington...	1853	Al-ki (By and By.)
West Virginia	26, Sept., 1863	Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Freemen.)
Wisconsin.....	..... .	Forward.
Wyoming.....	1868	Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown)

STATE FLOWERS.

NAME OF STATE.	Name of Flower	By Whom Chosen	NAME OF STATE	Name of Flower	By Whom Chosen	NAME OF STATE	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.
Ala...	Goldenrod	Schools	Me .	Pine Cone & T'sl.	Schools	Ohio .	Scarlet Carnat'n	Legisl.
Ariz...	Sahuaro or G. C	Legisl.	Md	Blackeyed Susan	Legisl.	Okla . .	Mistletoe.....	Legisl.
Ark....	Apple Blossom .	Legisl.	Mass. .	May Flower..	Legisl.	Ore..	Oregon Grape..	Legisl.
Cal.....	Golden Poppy..	Legisl.	Mich ..	Apple Blossom .	Legisl.	Penn	No choice	.....
Col....	Columbine.....	Schools	Minn. . .	Moccasin Flower	Legisl.	R. I...	Violet.....	Schools.
Ct.....	Mountain Laurel	Legisl.	Miss .	Magnolia.....	Schools	S. C. .	No choice.....	.....
Del....	Peach Blossom..	Legisl.	Mo. . .	No choice.....	.....	S. Dak	Pasque Flower..	Legisl.
D of C	No choice.....	. ... .	Mont. . .	Bitter Root....	Legisl	Tenn.	No choice.....	.....
Fla .	Orange Blossom	Legisl.	Neb.. .	Goldenrod.....	Legisl.	Texas	Bluebonnet....	Legisl.
Ga....	Cherokee Rose	Legisl.	Nev.. . .	Sagebrush.....	People	Utah	Sego Lily.....	Legisl.
Idaho.	Syringa	People.	N. H. .	Purple Lilac...	Legisl	Vt...	Red Clover.....	Legisl.
Ill.....	Violet..	Legisl.	N. J.. .	Violet.....	Legisl.	Va..	Dogwood.....	Legisl.
Ind....	Carnation.....	Legisl.	N. Mex	Cactus	Schools	Wash.	Rhododendron	People.
Ia.....	Wild Rose.....	People.	N. Y ..	Rose.....	Schools	W. Va	Rhododendron .	Legisl.
Kan...	Sunflower.....	Legisl.	N. C..	Daisy.....	People.	Wis.	Violet.....	Schools.
Ky..	Trumpet Vine	People	N. Dak	Wild Prairie Rose	Legisl.	Wyo .	Indian Paintb'sh	Legisl.
La.....	Magnolia.....	Legisl.						

INDIA'S DEADLY SNAKES AND WILD BEASTS.

SNAKE bite caused the death of 23,918 persons in British India in 1917, an increase of nearly 300 over the figures for 1916. However, the number of snakes destroyed increased from 65,765 to 73,968, for the killing of which bounties to the value of $1,045 were paid. There were 2,176 persons killed by wild animals in 1917, 102 less than in 1916. Tigers were responsible for 1,009 deaths, leopards for 339, wolves and bears for 280, and elephants and hyenas for 89. Of the 459 deaths caused by "other animals," 89 are assigned to pigs and 199 to crocodiles or alligators. During the year 19,476 wild animals were destroyed, for which rewards amounting to $54,161 were paid by the Government. Among the 19,476 wild animals destroyed, 1,295 were tigers, 6,037 leopards, 2,784 bears, and 2,147 wolves.

U. S. ARBITRATION TREATIES.

With **France**—ratified and in force Feb. 27, 1908; renewed for five years in 1913; again renewed in 1918. It expires, by its terms, on Feb 27, 1923.

With **Great Britain**—put in effect by exchange of ratifications on June 4, 1908; renewed for five years on April 10, 1914 (it had lapsed, by its terms, on June 4, 1913, but was kept in force by mutual agreement); and again renewed Sept. 24, 1918 By its terms it ends on June 4, 1923, but is subject to renewal.

With **Norway**—in effect June 24, 1908, by exchange of ratifications; renewed for five years in 1913; and again renewed in 1918. Terminates June 24, 1923.

With **Japan**—in effect Aug. 24, 1908, by exchange of ratifications; renewed in 1914 and made retroactive to Aug. 24, 1913; again renewed in 1918. Terminates Aug 24, 1923.

With **Salvador**—in effect July 3, 1909; renewed for five years in 1914, and remains still in effect.

With **Costa Rica**—in effect July 20, 1909; renewed for five years in 1914, and remains still in effect.

With **Ecuador**—in effect June 22, 1910. The convention was concluded, like the others, for a period of five years, and since then has been automatically renewable year by year. It is terminable on a year's notice.

With **Brazil**—in effect July 26, 1911; was renewed automatically, by its terms, in 1916 and, if not denounced by either country six months prior to July 26, 1921, will automatically extend to 1926; and so on, by five-year periods.

With **Uruguay**—in effect Nov. 14, 1913; was automatically renewed in 1918 and remains in force until a year after its denunciation by either country.

The arbitration treaties with Italy, Spain and Holland were renewed in 1919 for another term of five years.

The arbitration treaties all follow the same form and spirit in text, the one with France serving as an example of the rest. It says:

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic, signatories of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899: Taking into consideration that by Article XIX. of that Convention the High Contracting Parties have reserved to themselves the right of concluding Agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have authorized the Undersigned to conclude the following arrangement:

ARTICLE I.

Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ARTICLE II.

In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that on the part of the United States such special agreements will be made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the part of France they will be subject to the procedure required by the constitutional laws of France.

UNITED STATES RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CUBA.

The United States Tariff Act of 1909 ended the various Reciprocity Treaties then in force between the United States and other countries, except the Commercial Convention with Cuba, signed at Havana, Dec. 11 1902; ratified by the two countries, March 30, 1903; proclaimed in the United States and Cuba, by their respective Presidents, Dec. 17, 1903; and in effect on Dec. 27, 1903. This Convention ran for five years, and since then has been renewed automatically, by its terms, from year to year, being terminable on a year's notice. Its terms are as follows:

ARTICLE I

During the terms of this Convention, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the United States which are now imported into the Republic of Cuba free of duty, and all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted by the respective countries free of duty.

ARTICLE II.

During the term of this Convention, all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I. and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the Tariff Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

ARTICLE III.

During the term of this Convention, all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I. and not hereinafter enumerated, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as States imported into Cuba, shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon as now provided or as may hereafter be provided in the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba:

ARTICLE IV.

During the term of this Convention, the following articles of merchandise as enumerated and described in the existing Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States imported into Cuba shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon as now provided or as may hereafter be provided in the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba:

Schedule A.

To be admitted at a reduction of twenty-five (25) per centum: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under Paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule B.

To be admitted at a reduction of thirty (30) per centum: Butter; flour of wheat; corn; flour of corn or corn meal; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; non-alcoholic beverages; cider; mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibres now classified under the paragraphs of Group 2, Class V., of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes and slippers, now classified under Paragraphs 197 and 198 of the Customs Tariff of

UNITED STATES ARBITRATION TREATIES—*Continued*

the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware; drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, oleographs, etc , printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material used as labels, flaps, bands and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof, now classified under Paragraphs 157 to 164 inclusive of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under Paragraph 105, letters "A" and "B", of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under Paragraph 279 (a) of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C.

To be admitted at a reduction of forty (40) per centum: Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under Paragraph 20 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under Paragraph 105 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice, cattle.

ARTICLE V.

It is understood and agreed that the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted, by the United States and by the Republic of Cuba, to protect their revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which this Convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively, shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, by either of the two countries for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or of any of its insular possessions, shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the Republic of Cuba.

ARTICLE VII

It is agreed that similar articles of both countries shall receive equal treatment on their importation into the ports of the United States and of the Republic of Cuba, respectively.

ARTICLE VIII

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this Convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and, in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the Republic of Cuba by the United States, it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the said Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue, during the term of this Convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries. Provided, That while this Convention is in force, no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the Tariff Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this Convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the Tariff Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

ARTICLE IX

In order to maintain the mutual advantages granted in the present Convention by the United States to the Republic of Cuba and by the Republic of Cuba to the United States, it is understood and agreed that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of either of the two countries upon the articles of merchandise embraced in the provisions of this Convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption in the respective countries, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon, on the actual rates of the tariffs now in force, the country so deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this Convention after six months' notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof

And it is further understood and agreed that if, at any time during the term of this Convention, after the expiration of the first year, the protection herein granted to the products and manufactures of the United States on the basis of the actual rates of the tariff of the Republic of Cuba now in force, should appear to the Government of the said Republic to be excessive in view of a new tariff law that may be adopted by it after this Convention becomes operative, then the said Republic of Cuba may reopen negotiations with a view to securing such modifications as may appear proper to both contracting parties

THE NEGRITOS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"THE Negritos of the Philippines," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, "are generally considered to be the true aborigines of the Philippines, and are racially sharply distinct from most other numerous tribes of the islands. They are of low, sometimes even dwarfish stature, with very dark brown or black skins. Their heads are covered with closely curling hair, and many of them have abundant woolly beards. They often have so-called 'pepper-corn' hairs distributed very abundantly over their bodies. Their noses are broad and flat, their lips thick, their arms disproportionately long. They do not tattoo their bodies, but ornament them with scar patterns, produced by cutting through the skin with sharp pieces of bamboo and rubbing dirt into the wounds thus formed in order to infect them and make good, big scars. The men wear small clouts, and the women short skirts reaching from the waist to the knee. They are very fond of brightly colored cloth, scarlet being preferred, but individuals who cannot get cloth, and there are many such, use instead the so-called 'bark cloth,' so widely employed by inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific. Men frequently shave the crowns of their heads 'in order to let the heat out,' according to Dean C. Worcester.

"Throughout the year they subsist chiefly on vegetable products, which they obtain from the virgin forest, and on fish and game. They are woodsmen, and display skill in taking fish and game and in still-hunting their enemies; but here their proficiency ends. They are good at nothing else, and their intelligence is of an exceptionally low order. Many of the Negritos point their front teeth, but not by filing them, as is commonly supposed. A chip of wood is held behind the tooth to be operated upon; the point of a bolo is placed in such a position as to slant across the corner of the tooth to be removed and a sharp blow on the bolo chips a piece from the tooth. The opposite corner is similarly operated upon and an artistic point is thus produced."

THE SHERMAN LAW.

THE following is the text concerning Trusts:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form or trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under sec. 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

CLAYTON ACT AMENDMENTS TO SHERMAN LAW.

Suits and proceedings against a corporation may be brought in any district wherein found or transacting business. Subpoenaes may run into any district, except that in civil cases permission of court must be had to bring witness more than 100 miles. Violations by corporations deemed also that of individual directors, officers or agents authorizing, or doing any of acts constituting violation in whole or in part. Injunctive relief against threatened loss provided for, and temporary injunctions without notice under stringent safeguards (giving security, prompt and early hearing, etc.). Special provisions enacted to cover disputes between employers and employees. In general so-called "strikes" and "striking" by laboring men and unions where peaceable means and methods alone are employed, cannot be enjoined. Persons or corporations wilfully disobeying orders, decrees, etc., issued under the Sherman law may, in certain cases, be proceeded against as for criminal contempt. In such cases defendant may demand jury trial. Punishment for contempt is not to exceed $1,000 fine, nor six months imprisonment. These provisions do not apply to contempts committed in presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that violations of Federal Anti-Trust Act could not be remedied by an injunction on suit of private person in proceeding brought by certain lumber companies against a carpenters' union and other labor organizations

HOW MANY FARMERS GO TO CANADA FROM THE U. S.?

(By the Dep't of Agriculture)

U. S. Farmer Immigration.

YEAR (Fiscal.)	To Canada (All Persons.)	To All Countries (Farmers Only)
1908	2,629	4,710
1909	30,478	2,970
1910	34,194	3,015
1911	49,373	11,560
1912	33,506	7,807
1913	46,981	6,120
1914	31,818	7,399
1915	23,225	3,435
1916	15,712	2,460
1917	18,994	2,801
1918	27,170	3,556

Canadian Migration to U. S.

1914-15	82,215
1915-16	101,551
1916-17	105,399
1917-18	32,452
1918 to Dec. 31, 1918	22,446

The Canadian Superintendent of Immigration said in 1908 that "about 10,000 farmers per year for the last five years have proceeded from Canada to the United States." That is above the average yearly number of farmers leaving the United States for all countries.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY REGULATIONS.

By proclamation of President Wilson (July 31, 1918), the following regulations were put in force under the Migratory Bird Treaty of 1916 between the United States and Canada.

Migratory birds included in the terms of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, concluded Aug 16, 1916, are as follows:

1. Migratory Game Birds—(a) Anatidae, or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese and swans. (b) Gruidae, or cranes, including little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes. (c) Rallidae, or rails, including coots, gallinules and sora and other rails. (d) Limicolae, or shorebirds, including avocets, curlews, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock and yellowlegs. (e) Columbidae, or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

2. Migratory Insectivorous Birds—Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull-bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whip-poor-wills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

3. Other Migratory Non-Game Birds—Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters and terns.

The migratory game birds specified in regulation 4, below, may be taken during the open season with a gun only, not larger than No. 10 gauge, fired from the shoulder, except as specifically permitted by regulations 7, 8, 9 and 10 hereof; they may be taken during the open season from the land and water, from a blind or floating device (other than an airplane, power boat, sailboat or any boat under sail), with the aid of a dog and the use of decoys.

OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF GAME BIRDS.

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof. Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks and swans) rails, coot, gallinules, black-bellied and golden plovers, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe and mourning and white-winged doves may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation by the means and in the numbers permitted by regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken, each species may be possessed any day during the respective open seasons herein prescribed therefor and for an additional period of ten days next succeeding said open season.

Waterfowl (except Wood Duck, Eider Ducks and Swans), Coot, Gallinules and Wilson snipe or Jacksnipe—The open seasons for waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks and swans), coot, gallinules and Wilson (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from Sept. 16 to Dec 31. In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Utah, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from Oct. 1 to Jan. 15. In that portion of New York known as Long Island and in New Jersey, Delaware, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California the open season shall be from Oct. 16 to Jan. 31. In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana the open season shall be from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, and in Alaska the open season shall be from Sept. 1 to Dec 15.

Rails (except Coot and Gallinules)—The open season for sora and other rails (except coot and gallinules) shall be from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, except as follows: In Louisiana the open season shall be from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31.

Black-Bellied and Golden Plovers and Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs—The open seasons for black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be as follows: In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia the open season shall be from Aug. 16 to Nov. 30; in the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Alaska the open season shall be from Sept 1 to Dec. 15; in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from Sept. 16 to Dec. 31; in Utah and in that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from Oct. 1 to Jan. 15; and in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana the open season shall be from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31.

Woodcock—The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows: In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nortk Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas the open season shall be from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30; and in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma the open season shall be from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

Doves—The open season for mourning and white-winged doves shall be as follows: In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho and Oregon the open season shall be from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15; and in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the open season shall be from Sept. 16 to Dec. 31.

BAG LIMITS ON GAME BIRDS.

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds:

Ducks (except Wood Duck and Eider Ducks)—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds. Geese—Eight in the aggregate of all kinds. Brant—Eight. Rails, Coot and Gallinules (except sora)—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds; sora, 50 Black-Bellied and Golden Plovers and Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs—Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds. Wilson Snipe, or Jacksnipe—Twenty-five. Woodcock—Six. Doves (Mourning and White-Winged)—Twenty-five in the aggreagte of both kinds.

SHIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION OF BIRDS.

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, black-bellied and golden plovers, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning and white-winged doves and parts thereof legally taken may be transported in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State, and may be imported from Canada during the open season in the Province where taken, in any manner, but not more than may be taken in two days by one person under the regulations shall be transported by one person in one calendar week out of the State where taken. Any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed five days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination; and any package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof;

but no such birds shall be transported from any State, Territory or District to or through another State, Territory or District, or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory or District or Province of the Dominion of Canada in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds be transported into any State, Territory or District from another State, Territory or District, or from any State, Territory or District into any Province of the Dominion of Canada at a time when such State, Territory or District or Province of the Dominion of Canada prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

In Alaska Eskimos and Indians may take for the use of themselves and their immediate families, in any manner and at any time, and possess and transport auks, auklets, guillemots, murres and puffins and their eggs for food and their skins for clothing.

PERMITS TO PROPAGATE AND SELL WATERFOWL.

1. A person may take in any manner and at any time migratory waterfowl and their eggs for propagating purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary. Waterfowl and their eggs so taken may be possessed by the permittee and may be sold and transported by him for propagating purposes to any person holding a permit issued by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

2. A person authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary may possess, buy, sell and transport migratory waterfowl and their increase and eggs in any manner and at any time for propagating purposes; and migratory waterfowl, except the birds taken under paragraph 1 of this regulation, so possessed may be killed by him at any time in any manner except that they may be killed by shooting only during the open season for waterfowl in the State where taken, and the unplucked carcasses and the plucked carcasses with heads and feet attached thereto of the birds so killed may be sold and transported by him in any manner and at any time to any person for actual consumption, or to the keeper of a hotel, restaurant or boarding house, retail dealer in meat or game, or a club, for sale or service to their patrons, who may possess such carcasses for actual consumption without a permit But after midnight of March 31, 1919, no migratory waterfowl killed by shooting shall be bought or sold unless each bird before attaining the age of four weeks shall have had removed from the web of one foot a portion thereof in the form of a "V" large enough to make a permanent well-defined mark which shall be sufficient to identify them as birds raised in domestication under a permit.

3. Any package in which such waterfowl or parts thereof or their eggs are transported shall have plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the permittee, the number of his permit, the name and address of the consignee and an accurate statement of the number and kinds of birds or eggs contained therein.

4. Applications for permits must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of applicant; place where the business is to be carried on; number of acres of land used in the business and whether owned or leased by the applicant; number of each species of waterfowl in possession of applicant; names of species and number of birds or eggs of each species if permission is asked to take waterfowl or their eggs, and the particular locality where it is desired to take such waterfowl or eggs.

5. A person granted a permit under this regulation shall keep books and records which shall correctly set forth the total number of each species of waterfowl and their eggs possessed on the date of application for the permit and on the first day of January next following; also for the calendar year for which permit was issued the total number of each species reared and killed, number of each species and their eggs sold and transported, manner in which such waterfowl and eggs were transported, name and address of each person from or to whom waterfowl and eggs were purchased or sold, together with number and species and whether sold alive or dead, and the date of each transaction. A written report correctly setting forth this information shall be furnished the Secretary during the month of January next following the issuance of the permit.

6. A permittee shall at all reasonable hours allow any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on under this regulation and to inspect the books and records of such permittee relating thereto.

7. Permits issued under this regulation shall be valid only during the calendar year of issue, shall not be transferable and may be revoked by the Secretary if the permittee violates any of the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or of the regulations thereunder.

8. A person engaged in the propagation of migratory waterfowl on the date on which these regulations become effective will be allowed until Sept. 30, 1918, to apply for the permit required by this regulation, but he shall not take any migratory waterfowl without a permit.

PERMITS TO COLLECT BIRDS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

A person may take in any manner and at any time migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, which permit shall be carried on his person when he is collecting specimens thereunder and shall be exhibited to any person requesting to see the same. Application for a permit must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of applicant and name of State, Territory or District in which specimens are proposed to be taken and the purpose for which they are intended. Each application shall be accompanied by certificates from two well-known ornithologists that the applicant is a fit person to be entrusted with a permit. The permit will authorize the holder thereof to possess, buy, sell and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds, parts thereof and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes. Public museums, zoological parks and societies and public scientific and educational institutions may possess, buy, sell and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes without a permit, but no specimens shall be taken without a permit. The plumage and skins of migratory game birds legally taken may be possessed and transported by a person without a permit.

A taxidermist when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary may possess, buy, sell and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof legally taken. Permits shall be valid only during the calendar year of issue, shall not be transferable and shall be revocable in the discretion of the Secretary. A person holding a permit shall report to the Secretary on or before Jan. 10 following its expiration the number of skins, nests or eggs of each species collected, bought, sold or transported. Every package in which migratory birds or their nests or eggs are transported shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the sender, the number of the permit in every case when a permit is required, the name and address of the consignee, a statement that it contains specimens of birds, their nests or eggs for scientific purposes, and whenever such a package is transported or offered for transportation from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, an accurate statement of the contents.

When information is furnished the Secretary that any species of migratory bird has become, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agriculture or other interests in any particular community an investigation will be made to determine the nature and extent of the injury, whether the birds alleged to be doing the damage should be killed, and, if so, during what times and by what means. Upon his determination an appropriate order will be made.

CHIEF CANADIAN REGULATIONS UNDER THE CONVENTION ACT.

In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

No person shall kill, capture, injure, take, molest, sell or offer for sale any migratory game birds during the following periods: In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

(northern district); Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, Dec. 15 to Aug. 31, both days inclusive. In Manitoba, Dec. 1 to Sept. 14, both days inclusive. In Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia (southeastern district), Jan. 1 to Sept. 14, both days inclusive. In British Columbia (southwestern district), Jan. 15 to Sept. 30, both days inclusive.

Shore Birds or Waders, including only the following: Woodcock, Wilson or jacksnipe, black-breasted and golden plover and the greater and lesser yellowlegs. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and in the counties of Saguenay, Rimouski, Gaspe and Bonaventure in Quebec, Dec. 1 to Aug. 14, both days inclusive, except that on woodcock and Wilson or jacksnipe the close season in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick shall be from Dec. 1 to Sept. 14, and in Nova Scotia from Dec. 15 to Aug. 31, both days inclusive. In Quebec, other than the aforementioned maritime counties, Ontario, Alberta British Columbia (northern district), Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, Dec. 15 to Aug 31, both days inclusive, except that on woodcock and Wilson or jacksnipe the close season in Ontario shall be from Nov. 15 to Oct. 14, both days inclusive. In Manitoba, Dec. 1 to Sept. 14, both days inclusive In Saskatchewan and British Columbia (southeastern district), Jan. 1 to Sept. 14, both days inclusive. In British Columbia (southwestern district), Jan. 15 to Sept. 30, both days inclusive.

Provided, however, that Indians and Eskimos may take scoters or "Siwash ducks" for food at any time of the year, but scoters so taken shall not be sold. In this or any other regulation the southern limit of the northern district of British Columbia shall be, west to east, a line running by way of the middle of Dean Channel, Dean River, Entiako River, Nechako River and the Fraser River from Fort George to Yellowhead Pass, and the line of division between the southeastern and the southwestern districts of British Columbia shall be the summit of the Cascade Range, as defined by the British Columbia Interpretation Act, Revised Statutes, 1911.

A close season shall continue until the 1st day of January, 1928, on the following migratory game birds: Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes, swans, curlew and all shore birds (except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, woodcock and the greater and lesser yellowlegs). In British Columbia during such period the close season on cranes, swans and curlew shall be made by the authorities within the general dates and limitations elsewhere prescribed in these regulations for the respective groups to which these birds belong or greater restrictions on the hunting of these birds shall be made should the aforementioned authorities deem such further restrictions desirable.

A close season shall continue until the 1st day of January, 1923, on the wood duck and elder duck, except in the Province of British Columbia the wood duck shall be protected by such special means or regulations as the proper authorities of that province may deem appropriate, as provided by the convention referred to in clause 5.

Note—The general provisions of the Canadian act, including the varieties of birds, are the same, practically, as those of the American proclamation.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED in 1889, "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," the society has now more than 650,000 members. In the promotion of its purpose to increase geographic knowledge, its expeditions have unearthed Machu Picchu, the holy city of the Incas, and the staircase farms of the ancients in America, which far eclipse the hanging gardens of Babylon; have studied the problems of vulcanism and earthquakes in the West Indies, Alaska, and the Mediterranean; have made the most exhaustive study of glacial action ever undertaken, and accomplished other important investigations and discoveries. In the work of diffusing geographic knowledge, it publishes a magazine which reaches more than 700,000 homes, conducts a bureau of information which furnishes daily statements without charge to the press of the United States concerning places and matters of geographic interest in the public eye, publishes books, maps, and monographs, and otherwise cultivates a national interest in the broader phases of non-technical as well as technical geography. The society recently contributed out of its reserve funds the money necessary to purchase—to preserve from destruction—the privately-owned big trees of the Sequoia National Park region of California, and deeded them to the Federal Government to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of posterity.

In 1916 its expedition under Prof. Robert F. Griggs climbed Mount Katmai, in whose crater Vesuvius could be buried, and discovered the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," the most remarkable volcanic region in the world. In 1917 a second expedition to this valley showed its area and the character of the phenomena observed to surpass anything hinted at in the reports of the previous expedition. Last year the society sent a fourth expedition to Alaska to prepare bases and make observations in preparation for a large expedition to be despatched this year. So important is "the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" considered from a scenic and scientific point of view that the President of the United States, by special proclamation of September 24, 1918, set the area aside as a National Monument. In 1919 the Society despatched a fifth expedition to make further geographic, geologic, and zoological studies of this most extraordinary natural phenomenon of recent times.

In 1917 and 1918 the principal undertaking of the society was centred on co-operating with the United States Government in the prosecution of the war. Its large mailing organization was in constant use by the War and Treasury Departments without charge; its map department, in addition to issuing maps of the theatres of war, prepared the maps used by the Red Cross in prison camp work and by the Committee on Public Information in keeping the country advised on the drift of the battle lines; its research staff co-operated with the War Savings and Liberty Loan Committees in the preparation of data for the school, and its membership at large supported several wards at American Hospital No. 1, at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris. The officers are: *President*—O. H. Tittmann. *Vice-President*—John E. Pillsbury. *Secretary*—O. P. Austin. *Director and Editor*—Gilbert H. Grosvenor. *Associated Editor*—John Oliver La Gorce. *Assistant Editors*—Wm. J. Showalter and Ralph A. Graves. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

President—Henry Smith Pritchett. *Treasurer*—Robert A. Franks. *Secretary*—Clyde Furst. *Trustees*—Arthur Twining Hadley, Chairman; Henry Churchill King, Vice-Chairman; Charles Franklin Thwing, Secretary of the Board, Hill McClelland Bell, William Lowe Bryan Marion Le Roy Burton, Nicholas Murray Butler, Thomas Morrison Carnegie William Henry Crawford, George Hutcheson Denny, Robert Falconer, Robert A Franks, Alexander Cromble Humphreys, James Hampton Kirkland, Thomas William Lamont, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Samuel Black McCormick, William Peterson Samuel Plantz, Henry Smith Pritchett, Jacob Gould Schurman Edgar Fahs Smith, Frank Arthur Vanderlip, Charles Richard Van Hise.

The permanent endowments of the Carnegie Foundation of sixteen and a quarter million dollars have been approximately doubled by the setting aside of one million dollars of accumulated surplus and the receipt of eleven million dollars in new funds to be used in terminating the old pension system of the Foundation, and two million dollars for the inauguration of a new plan. The Foundation had distributed six and a half million dollars for pensions for professors and their widows under the old plan, and has provided for the distribution of sixty million dollars for the retirement of the six thousand teachers who were in the associated institutions in 1915. Hereafter teachers will enter the new contributory plan, which is now in operation as the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America.

A List of Marine Disasters.

(Only the chief ones are mentioned, in the earlier years; for losses of American and other war ships in the recent conflict, see index)

1841—March 11. Steamer President, New York to Liverpool, with 136 persons on board; never heard from.
—Aug. 9. Steamboat Erie burned on Lake Erie; 175 lost
—Aug. 28. Transports Abercrombie, Robinson and Waterloo wrecked off Cape of Good Hope; 189 lost.
1847—April 28. Emigrant ship Exmouth, Londonderry to Quebec; over 200 lost.
—Nov. 19. Steamers Talisman and Tempest in collision on Ohio River; over 100 lost.
—Nov. 21. Steamer Phoenix burned on Lake Michigan; 240 lost.
—Dec. 20. British steam-frigate Avonga wrecked off coast of Africa; nearly 200 lost.
1848—Aug. 24. American emigrant ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool, burned off Carnarvonshire, North Wales; 200 lost.
1850—March 30. Steamer Royal Adelalde wrecked off Margate; over 400 lost.
—June 17. Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie; about 300 lost.
—Nov. 12. Emigrant ship Edmund, Limerick to New York, wrecked off coast of Ireland; 100 lives lost.
1852—Jan 24. Steamer Amazon burned off Scilly Islands; over 100 lost.
—Feb. 26. Troopship Birkenhead, Queenstown to Cape of Good Hope, wrecked; 454 lost
—Aug. 20. Steamer Atlantic sunk by collision on Lake Erie; 250 lost.
1853—Feb. 16. The Independence burned off coast Lower California; 140 lost.
—Sept. 29. Emigrant ship Annie Jane wrecked off coast of Scotland; 348 lost.
—Dec. 23-31. Steamer San Francisco, bound for California with 700 United States troops, foundered at sea and 240 of the soldiers were lost.
1854—Jan. 20. Emigrant ship Tayleur wrecked off Lambay; 380 lost.
—March. Steamer City of Glasgow, Liverpool to Philadelphia, with 450 passengers; never heard from.
—May 10. Troopship Lady Nugent, from Madras, foundered in a storm; 400 lost.
—Sept. 27. Steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, sunk in collision in fog, 40 miles off Cape Race, N. F ; about 350 lost.
—Nov. 13-16. Eleven transports with supplies for the army in the Crimea wrecked in storm on Black Sea; nearly 500 lost.
1855—May 1. Emigrant ship John wrecked off Falmouth; 200 lost.
1856—Jan 30 Chilian warship Cazador wrecked; 314 lost.
—Sept. 23. Steamer Pacific, Collins Line, 240 on board; never heard from.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Le Lyonnais sunk off Nantucket in collision; 260 lost.
1857—Feb. 26. Steamer Tempest, Anchor Line, 150 on board; never heard from.
—June 26. Steamer Montreal, Quebec to Montreal, burned; 250 lost.
—Aug. 20. Ship Dunbar wrecked near Sydney, Australia; 120 lost.
—Sept. 12. Steamer Central America, Havana to New York, sunk; over 400 lost.
1858—Sept. 13. Steamer Austria, Hamburg to New York, burned in midocean; 471 lost.
1859—April 27. American ship Pomona, Liverpool to New York, wrecked; about 400 lost.
—Oct. 25. Steamer Royal Charter wrecked on the Anglesea coast; 446 lost.
1860—Feb. 19. American ship Luna wrecked off Barfleur; about 100 lost
—Feb. 19. Steamer Hungaria wrecked near Cape Sable, N. S.; 205 lost.
—Sept. 8. Steamer Lady Elgin sunk by collision on Lake Michigan; 287 lost.
1863—Feb. 7. British steamer Orpheus wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 190 lost.
—April 27. Steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked in fog off Cape Race, N. F.; 237 lost.
1865—Aug. 24. Emigrant ship Eagle Speed foundered near Calcutta; 265 lost.
1866—Jan. 11. Steamer London foundered in Bay of Biscay; 220 lost
—Jan. 30. Steamer Missouri, boilers exploded on Ohio River; 100 lost.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Miami, boilers exploded on Mississippi River; 150 lost.
—Oct. 3. Steamer Evening Star, New York to New Orleans, foundered; about 250 lost.
1867—Oct. 29. Royal mail steamers Rhone and Wye and about fifty vessels driven ashore and wrecked at St. Thomas, West Indies, by a hurricane; about 1,000 lost
1868—April 9. Steamer Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; 100 lost
1869—Oct. 27. Steamer Stonewall burned below Cairo, Ill ; 200 lost.
1870—Jan. 24. American Oneida sunk in collision off Yokohama; 115 lost
—Jan. 28. Inman Line steamer City of Boston, New York to Liverpool, with 177 on board; never heard from.
—Sept. 7. British warship Captain foundered off Finisterre; 472 lost.
—Oct. 19. Steamer Cambria lost off Inishtrahull; about 170 lost.
1871—July 30. Staten Island ferryboat Westfield's boilers exploded in New York harbor; 100 lost, 200 injured.
1873—Jan. 22. British steamer Northfleet sunk in collision off Dungeness; 300 lost.
—April 1. White Star steamer Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotia; 547 lost.
—Nov. 23. French Line steamer Ville du Havre, New York to Havre, in collision with ship Loch Earn and sunk in sixteen minutes; 230 lost.
1874—Dec 6. Emigrant ship Cospatrick burned at sea; 470 lost.
1875—May 7. Hamburg mail steamer Schiller wrecked in fog on Scilly Islands; 200 lost
—Nov. 4. American steamer Pacific sunk by collision off Cape Flattery; 236 lost.
—Dec. 6. Steamer Deutschland, Bremen to New York, wrecked at mouth of the Thames; 157 lost.
1877—July 15. British steamer Eten wrecked off Valparaiso; 100 lost.
—Nov. 24. United States sloop-of-war Huron, wrecked off North Carolina coast; 100 lost.
—November. Steamer Atacama wrecked off Caldera, Chili; 104 lost.
1878—Jan 31. Steamer Metropolis, wrecked off North Carolina; 100 lost.
—March 24. British training ship Eurydice foundered near the Isle of Wight; 300 lost.
—Sept. 3. British steamer Princess Alice sunk in collision in the Thames; 700 lost.
—Dec. 13. French steamer Byzantin sunk in collision in the Dardanelles; 210 lost.
1879—Dec. 2. Steamer Borusia sank off the coast of Spain; 174 lost.
1880—Jan. 31. British training ship Atlanta left Bermuda with 290 men; never heard from.
—Nov. 24 French steamer Oncle Joseph sank by collision off Spezzia; 250 lost.
1881—May 24. Steamer Victoria capsized in Thames River, Canada; 200 lost
—Aug. 30. Steamer Teuton wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope; 200 lost.
1883—July 3. Steamer Daphne capsized in the Clyde; 124 lost.
1884—Jan. 18. American steamer City of Columbus wrecked off Gay Head Light, Mass.; 99 lost.
—April 3 Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked off Sambro Head, N. S.; 131 lost.
—April 18. Bark Pomena in collision with steamer State of Florida off coast of Ireland, both vessels sunk; about 150 lost.
—July 22. Spanish steamer Gijon and British steamer Laxham in collision off Cape Finisterre both sunk; over 150 lost.
1886—March 14. Steamer Oregon, Cunard Line Liverpool to New York, in collision with unknown schooner 18 miles east of Long Island; passengers and crew saved.
1887—Jan 20. Steamer Kapunda in collision with bark Ada Melmore off coast of Brazil; 300 lost.
—Nov. 15. British steamer Wah Yeung burned 400 lost.
—Nov. 19. Steamer W. A. Scholten sunk by collision in the English Channel; 134 lost.
1888—Aug. 14. Steamship Geiser sunk by collision with the Thingvalla; 105 lost.

—Sept 12. Italian steamship and steamship La France collide near Canary Islands; 89 lost.
1889—March 16. United States warships Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and German ships Adler and Eber wrecked on Samoan Islands; 147 lost.
1890—Jan. 2. Steamer Persia wrecked on Island of Corsica; 130 lost.
—Feb. 17. British steamer Duburg wrecked in China Sea; 400 lost.
—March 1. British steamship Quetta wrecked off Cape York; 124 lost.
—Sept. 19. Turkish frigate Ertogrul foundered off coast of Japan; 540 lost.
—Nov. 10. British cruiser Serpent wrecked in storm off coast of Spain; 167 lost.
—Dec. 27. British steamer Shanghai burned in China Sea; 100 lost.
1891—March 17. Steamer Utopia, Anchor Line, sunk by collision off Gibraltar; 574 lost.
—April 16. British ship St. Catharis wrecked off Carolina Island; 90 lost.
—April 22. Chilian warship Blanco Encalada blown up in Caldera Bay; over 200 lost.
—Dec. 18. Steamer Abyssinia, Gulon Line; burned at sea.
1892—Jan. 13. Steamer Namchow wrecked in China Sea; 414 lost.
—Oct. 28. Steamer Roumania, Anchor Line, wrecked off Portuguese coast; 113 lost.
1893—Feb. 8. Steamer Trinacria, Anchor Line, wrecked off coast of Spain; 115 lost.
—Feb. 11. White Star steamer Naronic, Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage; never heard from.
—June 22. British battleship Victoria sunk by collision with her sister ship Camperdown off Tripoli; over 350 lost.
1894—Feb. 2. United States corvette Kearsarge wrecked on Roncardo Reef.
—June 25. Steamship Norge wrecked on Rockall Reef, North Atlantic; nearly 600 lost.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Wairaro wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 134 lost
1895—Jan. 30 German steamer Elbe sunk in collision with British steamer Crathie in North Sea; 335 lost
—March 11. Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta foundered in the Atlantic at entrance to the Mediterranean; 400 lost.
—May 28. French steamer Dom Pedro wrecked off coast of Galicia; 100 lost.
1896—June 17. Steamer Drummond Castle wrecked off Brest, France; nearly 250 lost
1898—Feb. 15. United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 260 lost.
—July 4. French Line steamer La Bourgogne, in collision with British sailing ship Cromartyshire; 560 lost.
Cape Cod, Mass.; 157 lost.
—Oct. 14. Steamer Mohegan, Atlantic Transport Line, wrecked off the Lizard; 170 lost.
1901—Feb 22. Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro wrecked in San Francisco harbor, 128 lost.
April 1. Turkish transport Asian wrecked in Red Sea; over 180 lost.
1902—July 21. Steamer Primus sunk in collision with steamer Hansa, on the Elbe; 112 lost.
1903—June 7. French steamer Libau sunk in collision near Marseilles; 150 lost.
1904—June 15. Steamship General Slocum took fire going through Hell Gate, E. River; over 1,000 lost.
—June 28. Steamer Norge wrecked off Scottish coast; 646 lost.
1905—Sept. 13. Japanese warship Mikasa sunk by explosion; 599 lost.
1906—Jan. 21. Brazilian battleship Aquidaban sunk near Rio Janeiro by explosion of powder magazine; 212 lost.
—Jan. 22. American steamer Valencia lost off Vancouver Island; 129 lost
—Aug. 4. Italian emigrant ship Sirio wrecked off Cape Palos; 350 lost.
—Oct. 21. Russian steamer Varlag on leaving Vladivostok accidentally struck by a torpedo and sunk; 140 lost.
1907—January. British steamship Bengwern foundered in North Sea; 24 lost.
—Feb. 12. Steamer Larchmont sunk in Long Island Sound; 131 lost.
—Feb. 21. British steamer Berlin stranded off the Hook of Holland; over 100 lost.
—Feb. 24. Austrian steamer Imperatrix wrecked; 137 lost.
—March 12. Explosion on French battleship Jena killed 117 persons.
—July 20. American steamers Columbia and San Petro collided on the California coast; 100 lost.
—Nov. 26 Turkish steamer Kaptan, foundered in North Sea; 110 lost.
1908—Feb 3. Steamship St. Cuthbert burned off Nova Scotia; 15 lost.
—March 23. Japanese steamer Mutsu Maru sunk in collision near Hakodate; 300 lost.
—April 25. British cruiser Gladiator sunk in collision with American Liner St. Paul off Isle of Wight; 30 lost.
—April 30 Japanese training cruiser Matsu Shima sunk by explosion off the Pescadores; 200 lost.
—July 28. Steamer Ying King foundered off Hongkong; 300 lost
—Aug. 24. Steamship Folgenender wrecked; 70 lost.
—Nov. 6. Steamer Taish sunk in storm; 150 lost.
—Nov. 27. Steamer San Pablo sunk off the Philippines; 100 lost.
1909—Jan. 23. Collision between steamer Florida and White Star steamer Republic, latter sunk off Nantucket Lightship during a fog; 6 lost.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Waratah, from Sydney via Port Natal for London, left Port Natal July 26; never heard from; 300 lost.
—Nov. 14. Steamer Seyne sunk in collision with steamer Onda off Singapore; 100 lost.
1910—Feb 9. French Line steamer General Chanzy wrecked off Minorca; 200 lost.
1911—Feb. 2. Steamship Abenton wrecked; 70 lost.
—April 2. Steamship Koombuna wrecked; 150 lost.
—April 23 Steamship Asia ran aground; 40 lost.
—Sept 5. Steamship Tuscapel wrecked; 80 lost.
—Sept. 25. French battleship Liberte sunk by explosion at Toulon; 285 lost.
—Nov. 23. Destroyer Harusame sunk off coast of Japan; 45 lost.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Roumania sunk in Adriatic; 60 lost.
1912—Jan. 11. Russ, Russian steamer, foundered in Black Sea; 172 lost.
—Jan. 18. Hall Line steamship Wistow Hall wrecked off Nort Haven, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 53 Lascars drowned
—Feb. 13. Ryoha Maru and Mori Maru, Japanese steamers, sunk in collision off Nagasaki; 46 lost.
—March 5. Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias struck rock off San Sebastian Point and sunk; 500 drowned.
—March 16. British steamer Oceana sunk in collision in British Channel; 15 lost.
—March 21. Passenger steamship Cachepol sunk off coast of Peru; British officers, 25 passengers, crew of 45 Chilian sailors; 80 lost.
—March 28 British steamship Koombana lost in typhoon off Australian coast; 130 lost.
—April 8. Nile, excursion steamer, sunk in collision near Cairo, Egypt; 200 lost.
—April 15 White Star steamship Titanic sunk after collision with iceburg in North Atlantic; 1,517 lost.
—April 30 Steamer Texas blown up by mine at entrance to Gulf of Smyrna; 64 drowned.
—June 20. Steamer Hungarian burned on lower Danube; 23 lost.
1912—Sept. 23. Russian steamer Obnovka sunk in Dvina River; 115 lost.
—Sept. 28 Japanese steamer Kickermaru sunk off coast of Japan; 1,000 lost.
—Oct. 7. Steamer Fagundes Varella burned off Brazilian coast; 18 lost.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Cecilia sunk in Lake St. Louis, Quebec; 16 lost
1913—Jan 2. Steamer El Dorado lost in storm on Atlantic coast; 39 lost
—Jan. 4. Steamer Julia Luckenbach sunk in collision with British freighter Indrakuala in Chesapeake Bay; 15 lost.
—Jan. 7 Oil steamer Roscerans wrecked on Oregon coast; 33 lost.
—Jan. 9. Steamer James T. Staples sunk in Tombigbee River, Alabama; 18 killed, 10 injured.
—Jan. 16. British steamer Veronese wrecked near Oporto, Portugal; 16 lost.
—Jan. 28. Launch founders in River Rangoon, India; 70 lost.
—March 1. British steamer Calvadas lost in blizzard in Sea of Marmora; 200 lost
—March 5. German torpedo-boat destroyer S-178 sunk in collision with cruiser Yorck, near Heligoland; 66 lost.
—March 7. British steamer Alum Chive destroyed by dynamite explosion in Baltimore, Md., Harbor; 50 lost.

—April 6. German bark Mimi wrecked on Oregon coast; 18 drowned.
—May 2. Steamer Concordia sunk in Mississippi River at Clayton, La ; 13 lost.
—May 24. Steamer Nevada sunk by mine in Gulf of Smyrna; 40 lost.
—June 5. Ferryboat sunk in Teheptea River, Russia; 50 drowned.
—Aug. 18. Steamer State of California wrecked near Junea, Alaska; 40 lost.
—Oct. 9. Steamship Volturno wrecked by fire and explosion in mid-ocean; 135 lost.
—Oct. 22. Finnish steamer West Kuesten wrecked in Gulf of Bothnia; 44 lost.
—Nov. 9. Steamer collier Bridgeport wrecked in St. Lawrence River; 44 lost.
—Nov. 9. Steamer John A. McGean lost on Lake Erie; 29 lost.
—Dec. 5. Swedish steamer Malmverget foundered on Norway coast; 45 lost.
—Dec. 15. German bark Narvik found bottom up in North Sea; 31 lost.
—December. German steamer Acilia wrecked near Terra del Fuego; 98 lost.
1914—Jan. 5. Tank steamer Oklahoma sunk off Sandy Hook; 21 lost.
—Jan. 30. Old Dominion steamship Monroe sunk in collision off coast of Virginia, 41 lost.
—March 19. Steam launch run down by torpedo boat near Venice, Italy; 50 lost.
—March 24. Ferryboat sunk in collision with a tug near Koepenick, Germany; 15 lost.
—March 25 Steamer Mani blown up off Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; 30 lost
—March 31. Sealing steamer Southern Cross wrecked in Belle Isle Strait; 173 lost.
—April 27. Russian tank steamer Kometa destroyed by explosion off coast of Algeria; 15 lost.
—April 28. Steamer Benjamin Noble lost off Duluth; 20 lost.
—May 3. Leyland Liner Columbian burned on Grand Banks; 15 lost.
—May 13. Steam collier Turret Hill sunk in North Sea; 12 lost
—May 15-21. Steamship Luckenbach wrecked off coast of South Carolina; 29 lost
—May 22 Halifax No. 19 Lightship wrecked near Liscomb; 25 lost.
—May 29. Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of India sunk in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence; 1,024 lost.
—Sept. 18. Steam schooner Francis H Leggett wrecked near mouth of Columbia River, Oregon; 80 lost.
—Sept 18. Canadian steamer Montmagny sunk in St. Lawrence River, 26 miles from Quebec; 14 lost.
—Oct. 27. British steamer Manchester Commerce sunk by mine off coast of Ireland; 14 lost.
—Oct. 30. British hospital ship Robrilla wrecked on coast near Whitby, Eng ; 54 lost.
—Nov. 19. Steamer Curtis and 2 barges lost on Lake Superior; 26 lost.
—Nov. 23 Steamer Hanalei lost on coast of California; 18 lost.
1915—Jan. 18. British steamer Penarth wrecked off English coast; 21 lost.
—Jan. 25. Steam yacht Idler wrecked off Cape Hatteras; 15 lost.
—March 24 United States submarine F-4 sunk off Honolulu, H. I.; 26 lost.
—March 26. British steamship Trostburg wrecked off Moroccan coast; 18 lost
—April 3. Tug Edward Luckenbach sunk off coast of Virginia; 15 lost.
—April 3 Dutch steamer Prins Maurits lost off Cape Hatteras; 44 lost.
—July 24. Steamer Eastland overturned in Chicago River; 812 lost.
—Aug. 16. Dredge Sam Houston wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 56 lost
—Aug. 16. Dredge San Jacinto wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 50 lost.
—Sept. 28. Steamship Isabel foundered in Long Island Sound; 14 lost
—Nov. 2. Steamer Santa Clara wrecked on Oregon coast; 15 lost.
—Nov. 11. Steamer Charles A. Luck lost on Lake Superior; 18 lost.
1916—Jan. 22 Steamship Pollentia founded in mid-Atlantic.
—Feb. 2 Towboat Sam Brown sunk by explosion on Ohio River at Huntington, W. Va.; 14 lost.
—Feb. 3. Steamer Daijin Maru sunk in Pacific; 160 lost.
—Feb. 26. French auxiliary cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean. Of nearly 4,000 on board but 870 were saved.
—May 8. Steamer S. R. Kirby foundered off Eagle Harbor, Mich.; 20 lost.
—May 9. Steamship Roanoke wrecked off coast of California; 41 lost.
—June 5. River packet Eleanore capsized in Mississippi, north of Memphis, Tenn.; 30 lost.
—June 9. Japanese steamer Oyo Maru wrecked on coast of Corea; 20 lost.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Ecuador sunk by explosion off coast of Chile; 20 lost.
—Aug. 11. Greek steamer Eletheria burned in Aegean Sea; 40 lost
—Aug. 16. American steamer Admiral Clark wrecked in South Atlantic; 20 lost.
—Aug. 29. United States cruiser Memphis wrecked at Santa Domingo; 33 lost.
—Aug. 29. Chinese steamer Hsin Yu sunk off coast of China; 1,000 lost.
—Aug. 29. Japanese steamer Wakatsu Maru wrecked on coast of Japan; 105 drowned.
—Oct. 15 Steamer L. Edward Hines sunk in the Caribbean Sea; 16 lost.
—Oct. 20. Steamer James B. Colgate wrecked on Lake Erie; 21 lost.
—Oct. 20. Steamer Merida wrecked on Lake Erie; 20 lost.
—Nov. 3. London and N. W. Railway steamship Connemara and British steamship Retriever collided and sank in Irish Sea; estimated loss, 92.
1917—May 15. Ship Standard wrecked in Bering Sea; 25 lost.
—June 30. Steamer Christopher Columbus partly wrecked by fall of tank at Milwaukee, Wis.; 16 lost.
—July 1. French steamer Himalaya sunk by explosion in the Mediterranean; 28 drowned.
—July 9. The British warship Vanguard blown up at her dock in a British port; 800 lost.
—July 27. Japanese freight steamer Koto Hira Maru wrecked on island near Alaska; loss, $1,000,000.
—Aug. 20. Norwegian steamer Christian Bors burned at dock at South Brooklyn, N. Y.; loss, $1,000,000.
—Oct. 30 Picket boat of battleship Michigan foundered in Atlantic; 12 lost.
—Nov. 10 Steamer Castalia wrecked on Lake Superior; 22 lost.
1918—Feb. 24 Red Cross liner Florizel wrecked near Cape Race, N. F.; 92 lost.
—Feb. 26. United States naval tug Cherokee lost in storm off Delaware Capes; 29 lost.
—March 18 British steamer Batiscan lost off Nova Scotia; 41 lost.
—March 24. British steamer War Knight destroyed in collision off British coast; 37 lost.
—April 25. Chinese steamship Kiang-Kwan sunk in collision off Hankow; 500 lost
—May 1. American steamship City of Athens sunk in collision off Delaware coast; 66 lost.
—July 6. River steamer Columbia sunk in Illinois River at Wesley City; 87 lost.
—July 12. Japanese battleship Kawachi blown up in Tokayama Bay; 500 lost
—Oct. 3 American steamer Lake City sunk off Key West, Fla.; 30 lost.
—Oct 4. American steamer Herman Frasch sunk in collision off Nova Scotia; 50 lost.
—Oct. 24. Canadian steamship Princess Sophia sunk on coast of Alaska; 343 lost.
1919—Jan. 1. British steam yacht lost off Stornoway, Scotland; only 30 of 300 sailors saved.
—Jan. 2. Japanese steamer Nango Maru sunk off Hokkaido; crew lost.
—Jan. 9. British steamer Northumbria lost off Middlesbrough; most of crew drowned.
—Jan. 11. Steamer Yuma sunk en route Pedro d'Macoris to New York; 79 lost.
—Jan 17. French steamer Chaonia lost in Straits of Messina; 460 lost
—Feb 5. Swedish steamer Sphynx lost off English coast; 17 lost.
—Feb. 22. French bark Helene sunk in collision with Norwegian freighter off Virginia coast; 16 lost.
—March 24. Steamer Comet burned on Cumberland River near Canton, Ky ; loss, $20,000.
—April 4. Italian transport Umbria struck a mine and sank; several killed, 100 injured.
—June 17. Italian steamer Citta di Milano sunk in Italian waters; 23 lost.

PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Final .000 omitted.)

Country and Port.	Yr.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
		Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
EUROPE.				
Unit. King'm: London.	1917	1,643,434	818,045	2,461,479
Liverpool	1917	1,813,488	1,091,743	2,905,231
Hull	1917	277,983	29,152	407,135
Manchester	1917	280,951	150,250	431,201
Glasgow	1917	196,329	178,652	375,081
Southampton	1917	90,215	28,136	118,351
Grimsby	1917	59,185	15,863	75,048
Harwich	1917	13,241	1,744	14,985
Tyne ports	1917	61,573	70,595	132,168
Cardiff	1917	53,802	101,106	154,908
Leith	1917	64,054	27,817	91,901
Bristol	1917	155,669	10,520	166,189
Belfast	1917	52,817	276	53,093
Germany: Hamburg	1913	1,084,325	817,275	1,901,600
Bremen	1913	370,608	211,421	582,029
Belgium: Antwerp	1912	623,164	588,181	1,211,345
France: Marseilles	1915	518,756	304,290	823,046
Havre	1915	441,718	99,902	541,620
Dunkirk	1915	41,865	8,465	50,330
Bordeaux	1915	298,189	132,534	430,723
Italy: Genoa	1915	387,600	120,934	508,534
Naples	1915	90,945	31,768	122,713
Turkey: Constan'nople	1912	74,360	28,600	102,960
Aust.-Hungary: Trieste	1913	175,997	161,430	337,428
Fiume	1912	43,833	53,923	97,755
Russia: Petrograd	1915	14,575	16,841	31,416
Riga	1915	463	103	566
Odessa	1915	721	51	772
Windau	1914	4,061	27,852	31,913
Reval	1915	1,700	1,494	3,194
Libau	1914	15,703	10,590	26,293
Novorossisk	1914	9,573	35,858	45,431
Nikolaiev	1914	873	18,442	19,315
Rostov	1914	424	30,749	31,173
Kherson	1914	39	8,728	8,767
Batum	1914	4,469	14,593	19,062
Vladivostok	1914	26,481	1,752	28,233
Spain: Barcelona	1916	101,555	56,845	158,400
Valencia	1916	11,693	23,730	35,423
Bilbao	1916	21,070	10,788	31,858

Country and Port.	Yr	Imports	Exports	Total Commerce.
		Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
AMERICA.				
U. S (Cust Dists):				
New York	1918	1,251,386	2,613,049	3,864,435
Galveston	1918	15,577	194,578	210,155
New Orleans	1918	117,418	381,330	498,748
Massachusetts	1918	248,927	205,132	454,059
Philadelphia	1918	101,527	442,223	543,750
Maryland	1918	29,156	336,079	365,235
San Francisco	1918	269,107	211,671	480,778
Washington	1918	326,981	258,006	584,987
Virginia	1918	23,314	129,311	152,325
Buffalo	1918	108,870	187,137	296,007
Michigan	1918	56,948	263,561	320,509
St. Lawrence	1918	92,358	99,865	192,223
Canada: Montreal	1918	204,818	524,365	729,183
Mexico: Vera Cruz	1913	40,733	42,118	82,851
Tampico	1913	22,825	40,379	63,204
Cuba: Havana	1917	198,908	83,255	282,163
Argentina: Bu. Aires	1917	145,838	308,940	454,778
Brazil: Santos	1917	58,970	107,958	166,928
Rio de Janeiro	1917	94,324	68,965	163,289
Chile: Valparaiso	1917	67,683	26,855	94,538
Iquique	1917	9,425	45,317	54,742
Antofagasta	1917	19,602	48,653	68,255
Peru: Callao	1917	47,504	36,210	83,714
Uruguay: Montevideo.	1915	29,844	67,790	97,634
ASIA.				
China: Shanghai	1917	213,994	201,025	415,019
Canton	1917	23,393	50,924	79,317
Tientsin	1917	54,507	17,699	72,206
Japan: Yokohama	1917	143,059	332,198	475,257
Kobe	1917	264,403	238,926	503,329
Osaka	1917	46,634	127,148	173,782
Brit. Col's: Singapore.	1916	244,589	214,600	459,189
Calcutta	1917	181,953	299,355	481,308
Bombay	1917	179,452	219,211	398,663
AFRICA.				
Egypt: Alexandria	1916	106,109	178,086	284,195
OCEANIA.				
Australia: Sydney	1917	154,647	239,915	394,562
Melbourne	1917	123,390	86,800	210,190

VESSEL TONNAGE, PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Country and Port.	Yr.	Entered	Cleared
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom: London	1916	7,745	5,335
Liverpool	1916	7,159	6,658
Cardiff	1916	5,999	6,163
Tyne ports	1916	4,358	5,257
Newport	1916	2,048	1,888
Swansea	1916	1,631	1,825
Glasgow	1916	1,928	2,962
Malta-Valetta	1915	2,373	2,366
Gibraltar	1915	7,158	5,553
Oermany: Hamburg	1913	12,997	13,192
Bremen	1913	1,511	1,506
Bremerhaven	1913	2,038	1,945
Denmark: Copenhagen	1916	1,429	441
France: Dunkirk	1916	1,201	109
Havre	1916	2,642	1,112
Cherbourg	1916	220	57
Bordeaux	1916	2,824	1,014
Boulogne	1916	613	317
Marseille	1916	5,299	3,402
Austria-Hungary: Fiume	1912	2,125	2,144
Trieste	1913	3,466	3,460
Belgium: Antwerp	1912	13,757	13,722
Netherlands: Rotterdam	1916	3,192	5,331
Italy: Genoa	1914	5,336	5,119
Naples	1914	5,120	5,033
Greece: Piraeus	1914	4,067	4,055
Portugal: Lisbon	1914	9,337	9,206
Russia: Cronstadt-Petrograd.	1914	1,117	1,067
Odessa	1914	1,044	1,081
Riga	1914	772	823
Archangel	1915	939	861
Batum	1914	716	706
Vladivostok	1915	1,246	1,216
Spain: Barcelona	1916	1,760	1,422
Bilbao (Vizcaya)	1916	1,380	1,364
Valencia	1916	1,144	1,152
Turkey: Constantinople	1913	.....	14,319

Country and Port.	Yr	Entered	Cleared
AMERICA.			
United States: New York	1918	10,943	10,584
Massachusetts	1918	1,487	1,045
Philadelphia	1918	1,965	2,118
Maryland	1918	1,797	1,575
Galveston	1918	924	999
New Orleans	1918	3,153	3,068
Washington	1918	3,350	3,296
San Francisco	1918	1,173	1,364
Canada: Montreal	1917	1,898	1,961
Vancouver	1917	2,043	1,770
Victoria	1917	1,976	2,232
Mexico: Tampico	1912	1,521	1,516
Vera Cruz	1912	1,447	1,427
Argentina: Buenos Aires	1917	3,909	.....
Brazil: Rio de Janeiro	1917	3,067	3,031
Santos	1917	2,034	2,037
Uruguay: Montevideo	1915	6,459	6,473
Cuba: Havana	1917	3,698	3,692
ASIA.			
British India: Bombay	1917	1,698	1,451
Calcutta	1917	1,390	1,715
British Colonies, n. e. s.:			
Hongkong-Victoria	1915	9,777	9,798
Singapore	1916	6,602	6,612
Colombo	1916	4,215	4,199
Aden	1917	1,640	1,650
China: Shanghai	1917	7,810	7,906
Japan: Yokohama	1917	3,456	3,359
Nagasaki	1917	2,240	2,245
Kobe	1917	5,335	5,182
Moji	1917	4,001	4,060
AFRICA.			
Egypt: Alexandria	1916	967	1,344
Union of S. Africa: Cape Town	1917	2,606	2,997
Port Natal (Durban)	1917	2,242	1,839
OCEANIA.			
Australia: Melbourne	1916	716	375
Sydney	1916	1,079	1,102
Fremantle	1916	736	759
Adelaide	1916	423	156

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Director National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

	Superior.	Michigan	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	360	307	206	241	193
Greatest breadth in miles	160	118	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,012	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles	32,060	22,336	22,978	9,968	7,243
Drainage in square miles	44,074	43,463	49,300	24,605	25,737
Height above sea level in feet	602.3	581.2	581.2	572.5	246.2
Latitude, north	46° 30′	41° 37′	46° 00′	41° 23′	43° 10′
	49° 00′	46° 06′	43° 00′	42° 53′	44° 10′
Longitude, west	84° 30′	84° 45′	80° 00′	78° 50′	76° 10′
	92° 06′	88° 00′	84° 45′	83° 30′	79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	280	None	220	250	160
United States shore line in miles* (approx.)	735	1,200	470	350	230

* Shore line scaled in steps of 5 miles and excludes islands.

LAKES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The great northern lakes, viz: Ontario, Erie and Champlain, are partly in this State. Lake George, south of Lake Champlain, communicates with it by a short outlet. It is 37 miles long, and from one to seven broad, and embosoms more than 200 islets. Its waters are so clear and transparent that the bottom is visible at almost any depth; and on each side it is skirted with mountains, abounding in romantic scenery. There are numerous small lakes in the western part of the State which discharge their waters into Lake Ontario, either directly or indirectly through the Seneca and Oswego Rivers, and being connected by canals and railroads, afford facilities to transportation These, with their extent, &c, are as follows:

Lake.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles	Lake.	Length Miles	Breadth Miles	Lake	Length Miles	Breadth Miles.
Oneida	22	4 to 6	Skaneateles	15	½ to 1	Crooked	22	1½
Cazenovia	4	1	Owasco	12	1	Canandaigua	14	1 to 1½
Otsego	9	1 to 2	Cross	4	½	Hemlock	6	1
Canaderaga	5	1½	Cayuga	40	1½ to 3½	Conesus	9	1
Otisco	5	2	Seneca	40	2 to 4	Chautauqua	13	1 to 3

HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST SINCE 1901.

(Compiled by the Natural Ice Association of America, New York.)

Years.	Tons.	Years	Tons.	Years	Tons	Years.	Tons.	Years	Tons.
1918–19	82,283	1914–15	1,938,149	1910–11	2,206,984	1906–7	1,672,188	1903–4	2,595,110
1917–18	2,537,482	1913–14	1,202,166	1909–10	1,876,502	1905–6	3,572,371	1902–3	3,934,100
1916–17	2,001,150	1912–13	2,853,120	1908–9	2,539,941	1904–5	3,661,800	1901–2	4,606,800
1915–16	1,398,591	1911–12	2,262,593	1907–8	3,549,354				

According to the Natural Ice Bulletin, there were 608,070 tons carried over into 1919 from the 1917–18 harvest; of the 1918–19 crop, 44,518 tons were cut above Albany; 31,234 tons below Albany; and 6,531 tons on lakes and ponds

DAILY CAPACITY OF ARTIFICIAL ICE PLANTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Manhattan, 4,510 tons; Bronx, 1,950 tons; Brooklyn, 4,960 tons; Queens, 1,405 tons; Richmond, 275 tons; total for City, 13,100 tons.

According to H. W. Cole, Secretary-Treasurer of the Natural Ice Association of America: "No ice has been harvested on the rivers of Maine for other than local use during the past ten years. The cost of transportation from Maine to New York and Philadelphia forbids the use of the ice in those places."

AREA OF ISLANDS.

Islands.	Square Miles	Islands	Square Miles	Islands	Square Miles	Islands.	Square Miles
Amboyna	262	Formosa	14,000	Madura	2,000	Reunion	970
Australia	2,946,651	Gotland	1,150	Malay Archi. *b*		Sakhalin	29,100
Azores *a*	920	Governor's	‡½	Malta	100	Samoan *c*	1,100
Baffin Land	236,000	Greenland	827,300	Man	230	Sardinia	9,306
Bahamas *a*	5,400	Great Britain	88,600	Manhattan (N		Scilly *a*	†30
Balearic *a*	1,935	Guam	210	Y. City)	22	Shetland *a*	551
Banks	25,000	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Martha's Vine-		Sicily	9,800
Bermudas *a*	20	Hayti	28,800	yard	120	Skye	535
Block	*8	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Mauritius	710	South (N. Z.)	58,525
Borneo	284,000	Helgoland §		Melville Land	20,000	Southampton	17,800
Bornholm	210	Hainan	13,000	Mindanao	36,290	South Georgia	1,000
Canary *a*	2,850	Hokkaido	36,500	Nantucket	60	Sumatra	162,000
Cape Breton	3,120	Hongkong	30	Newfoundland	42,000	Tasmania	26,200
Cape Cod	380	Honshiu	87,500	New Guinea	330,000	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Iceland	39,800	New Hebrides	*a* 5,100	Teneriffe	900
Caroline *a*	560	Ireland	32,600	North (N. Z.)	44,468	Trinidad	1,750
Celebes	72,000	Jamaica	4,200	North Devon	24,000	Tutuila	55
Ceylon	24,700	Japan *a*	160,000	North Somerset	12,000	Vancouver	18,000
Corfu	300	Java	48,400	Nova Zembla	35,000	West Indies,	
Corsica	3,400	Jersey	45	Orkney *a*	375	British *a*	13,750
Crete	2,900	Ladrones *d*		Pemba	380	W. Spitzbergen	15,260
Cuba	44,164	Leeward *a*	701	Philippines *a*	115,026	Windward *a*	519
Cyprus	3,600	Long Is. N. Y	1,376	Pines	614	Zanzibar	640
East Indies *c*		Luzon	41,000	Prince Edward	2,134		
Ellesmere	40,000	Madagascar	227,000	Prince of Wales	15,000		
Falkland *a*	5,500	Madeira	510	Porto Rico	3,604		

* Miles in length † In circumference ‡ In diameter. § German naval base consisting of a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea, one mile long by about one-third mile wide *a* Area of entire group. *b* See Philippines, etc. *c* See Borneo, etc. *d* See Guam, etc.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO AND PORT TOWNSEND TO PRINCIPAL PORTS AND CITIES.

(Water routes in nautical miles; land routes in statute miles.)

FOREIGN CITIES.

Port and Route.	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port To'n-send
Aden—Suez Canal	6,532	7,870	...	..
Cape of Good Hope	10,985	11,408	..	..
Suez Canal and New York	..	..	9,723	9,731
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.	..	.	11,176	14,184
Suez and Tehuantepec	...		9,500	10,300
Suez and Panama	..	..	10,800	11,600
Suez and Magellan Strait	...	. .	15,900	16,700
Singapore	..	..	11,500	11,300
Singapore & P. Townsend	14,499	14,279	..	
Antwerp	3,325	4,853	..	
New York	..	..	6,516	6,521
Tehuantepec	...	..	7,554	8,329
Panama	..	. .	8,264	9,039
Magellan Strait	...	.	13,671	14,446
Batavia (Java)	..	.	7,830	7,600
Tehuantepec	12,323	11,075	.	
Panama	13,167	12,566	..	.
Suez Canal	10,182	11,598	..	.
Cape of Good Hope	11,855	12,278	..	..
Bombay—Suez Canal	8,120	9,536	.	
Cape of Good Hope	11,250	11,848	.	.
Suez and New York	.		11,311	11,319
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.		.	14,441	14,449
Suez and Tehuantepec			12,110	12,885
Suez and Panama	..	..	12,512	13,287
C. of G. Hope & Teh'n'pec	..	.	15,108	15,800
C. of G. Hope & Panama	....	.	14,500	15,270
Magellan Strait	.. .		15,064	15,839
Singapore	....	. . .	9,780	9,580
Singapore & P. Townsend	12,771	12,559	..	....
Singapore & San Francisco	12,971	12,262	..	....
Singapore & Tehuantepec	13,993	12,745	.	..
Singapore and Panama	14,837	14,236	.	.
Brest, France	2,954	4,458	.	.
New York	.		6,145	6,154
Tehuantepec	.	.	7,154	7,929
Panama		.	7,840	8,619
Magellan Strait	.	.	13,209	13,981
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318	.	.
Magellan Strait	.		7,511	8,286
New York	..	.	9,059	9,067
Bermuda	676	1,648	.	.
New York	.	..	3,867	3,875
Calcutta—Suez Canal	9,830	11,239	.	.
Cape of Good Hope	12,180	12,838	.	.
Suez and New York	..	..	13,021	13,029
C. of Good Hope & N. Y	..	..	15,371	15,379
Singapore	..	.	8,990	8,896
Singapore & San Francisco	12,181	11,462	..	..
Singapore & Tehuantepec	13,405	12,181	.	.
Singapore and Panama	14,230	13,694	..	..
Callao—Tehuantepec	4,246	2,991	...	.
Panama	3,779	3,264	..	..
Magellan Strait	9,603	10,142	.	.
Direct	..	....	4,012	4,769
Cape Town—Direct	6,815	7,374	..	.
New York		..	10,006	10,014
Tehuantepec		.	9,700	10,475
Panama	..	...	9,898	10,676
Magellan Strait	.	..	10,454	11,229
Colon (eastern end of Panama Canal)	1,981	1,380	.	....
Canal and Panama	.	..	3,324	4,090
Colombo—Suez Canal	8,610	10,116	.	.
Cape of Good Hope	11,130	11,684	..	..
Suez and New York	...	....	11,801	11,809
C. of Good Hope & N. Y	....	..	14,321	14,329
Singapore	..	..	8,900	8,700
Copenhagen—Direct	3,852	5,443	.	..
New York	....	..	7,043	7,051
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	..	.
New York	....		6,398	6,406
Tehuantepec	...		7,240	8,015
Panama	.....		7,642	8,417
Magellan Strait	....	..	12,734	13,509
Guam	....	....	5,054	4,908
San Francisco	8,245	7,536	...	..
Port Townsend	8,107	7,887	...	..
Hamburg	3,652	5,243	....	..
New York	.....	.....	6,843	6,851

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port To'n-send.
Habana	1,227	597	.	....
New Orleans	. .	...	3,079	4,005
Tehuantepec	.	..	3,219	3,992
Panama	. .	. .	4,337	5,112
Havre	3,169	4,760	.	..
New York	.		6,360	6,368
Hongkong	. . .	. .	6,086	5,886
Port Townsend	9,085	8,865		....
San Francisco	9,277	8,563	..	....
Tehuantepec	10,572	9,317	..	....
Panama	11,431	10,830	.	.....
Suez	11,610	12,892	..	....
Cape of Good Hope	13,590	13,863	..	.....
Magellan Strait	16,868	17,318	....	....
Honolulu	. . .	..	2,097	2,370
San Francisco	5,288	4,579	.	.....
Port Townsend	5,569	5,349		....
Panama	6,686	6,085	..	....
Tehuantepec	5,806	4,582		.....
Magellan Strait	13,269	13,719	..	....
Kingston, Jamaica	1,473	1,165	.	....
Congo River, mouth of	5,662	6,580	.	....
New Orleans	. .		9,062	9,559
New York	....		8,853	8,859
Liverpool	3,053	4,553	.	.
New York	. . .		6,244	6,250
Tehuantepec	. .	..	7,169	7,944
Panama		.	8,038	8,813
Magellan Strait	. . .	...	13,503	14,278
London	3,233	4,507	.	..
New York	.	.	6,424	6,432
Tehuantepec		..	7,349	8,124
Panama		.	8,218	8,993
Magellan Strait		..	13,683	14,458
Manila—Honolulu and San Bernardino Strait			6,943	7,213
Yokohama	. . .	. .	6,289	5,993
Yokohama & S Francisco	9,480	8,771		.
Yokohama & P Townsend	9,192	8,972		.
Tehuantepec	10,735	9,480		...
Panama	11,546	10,993		...
Suez	11,356	12,946		.
Cape of Good Hope	13,536	13,986		.
Suez and New York			14,747	14,755
C. of Good Hope & N Y			16,727	16,735
Magellan Strait	16,736	17,145		..
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	.	..
New York	.	..	7,067	7,073
Tehuantepec			7,930	8,705
Panama	..	.	8,332	9,107
Magellan Strait	..		13,324	14,099
Melbourne	. . .	. .	7,040	7,211
San Francisco	10,231	9,522		....
Panama	10,028	9,427	..	....
Tehuantepec	9,852	8,604	.	....
Magellan Strait	12,880	13,143	...	....
Suez Canal	12,981	14,303	..	....
Cape of Good Hope	12,670	12,933	.	..
Mexico City, land & water	2,399	1,172	2,142	2,917
" " land	2,898	1,526	2,512	3,349
Naples	4,172	5,562	.	..
New York	.	.	7,363	7,369
N Orleans, land and water	1,741	}	2,482	2,979
" land	1,372	}		
Tehuantepec			3,191	3,966
Panama			4,704	5,479
New York, land and water	.	1,741	} 3,191	3,199
" " land	..	1,372	}	
Tehuantepec	.....	.	4,415	5,190
Panama	....		5,305	6,080
Nome, Alaska	....		2,705	2,356
San Francisco	5,896	5,187		....
Port Townsend	5,555	5,335	. .	.....
Tehuantepec	7,130	5,902		....
Panama	8,010	7,410		.....
Magellan Strait	15,840	16,249	..	.....
Odessa, via Gibraltar	5,370	6,760		.....
Panama (western end of Panama Canal)	.....	.....	3,277	4,052
" Canal and Colon	2,028	1,427	.....	.....

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port To'nsend
Pernambuco, Brazil	3,696	3,969	....	....
New York	.	....	6,887	6,895
New Orleans		....	6,451	6,948
Tehuantepec	....	....	6,591	7,366
Panama	.	..	6,530	7,305
Magellan Strait	....	....	9,439	10,214
Port Said, Egypt	5,122	6,509	....	....
New York	.	....	8,321	8,327
Tehuantepec		..	9,160	9,935
Panama	....	....	9,562	10,337
Port Townsend	3,199	2,979	775	...
Tehuantepec	5,190	3,966	..	..
Panama	6,080	5,479	....	....
Punta Arenas (Magell'n S)	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,953
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	....	....
New York		...	7,969	7,977
New Orleans	..	...	7,700	8,197
Tehuantepec			7,730	8,505
Panama	..		7,678	8,453
Magellan Strait	..	....	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	3,191	2,482	...	775
Tehuantepec	4,415	3,191	. .	.
Panama	5,305	4,704	.	.
Petrograd—Direct	4,632	6,223	....	....
New York	.	.	7,823	7,829
San Juan, P. R	1,428	1,539	....	....
New York	..	.	4,619	4,627
New Orleans	..	.	4,021	4,518
Tehuantepec	....		4,182	4,957
Panama	..	.	4,345	5,120
Magellan Strait	..	...	12,199	12,974
Shanghai	....	....	5,550	5,290
San Francisco	8,741	8,032	..	. .
Port Townsend	8,489	8,269	....	...
Tehuantepec	9,965	8,741	. .	.
Panama	10,855	10,254	..	.
Suez	12,360	13,750	.	.
Cape of Good Hope	14,593	14,806	....	....
Singapore	....	....	7,502	7,206
San Francisco	10,693	9,984	.	
Port Townsend	10,405	10,185	.	. . .
Suez	10,170	11,560	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	12,355	12,914	....	.....

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port To'nsend.
Singapore—*Continued.*				
Yokohama and Panama	13,104	12,503	....	....
Yokohama & Tehuantepec	12,209	10,961	....	....
Sitka, Alaska	..	....	1,302	732
San Francisco	4,493	3,784	..	....
Port Townsend	3,931	3,711	...	....
Tehuantepec	5,748	4,493	..	....
Panama	6,607	6,006	...	....
Magellan Strait	14,391	14,841	....	...
Tehuantepec—western end of railroad	....	....	2,189	2,964
Eastern end of railroad	2,036	842	....	....
Tutuila	....	....	4,150	4,607
San Francisco	7,341	6,632	....	....
Valparaiso	....	....	5,140	5,902
San Francisco	8,331	7,622	...	.....
Tehuantepec	5,489	4,256	..	.....
Panama	4,637	4,035	...	....
Magellan Strait	8,460	8,723	....	....
Vladivostok	..	....	4,706	4,357
San Francisco	7,897	7,188	...	.....
Port Townsend	7,556	7,336	. ...	.....
S. Francisco & Teh'atepec	9,122	8,874	....	.....
San Francisco & Panama	10,001	9,410	.	.....
Magellan Strait	17,036	17,445	..	.....
Wellington, New Zealand	..	....	5,909	6,415
San Francisco	9,100	8,391	.	.....
Tehuantepec	8,344	7,096	..	....
Panama	8,540	7,939	...	....
Magellan Strait	11,500	11,773	....	.....
Suez	14,230	15,620	.	.....
Cape of Good Hope	13,710	14,058	..	....
Yokohama	.	.	4,536	4,240
Honolulu	....		5,500	5,770
San Francisco	7,727	7,018	..	.....
Port Townsend	7,439	7,219	..	.....
Honolulu & Tehuantepec	9,243	7,995	....	...
S. Francisco & Teh'ntepec	8,986	7,762	...	..
Honolulu and Panama	10,093	9,492	...	..
San Francisco & Panama	9,809	9,268	....	..
Magellan Strait	15,205	16,614	..	..
Singapore and Suez	13,040	14,471	.	.
Cape of Good Hope	15,020	15,443	.....	.....

Distances given are in a majority of cases by water. Distance by Panama Canal from Colon to Panama, 47 miles. Distance from Coatzacoalcos (Tehuantepec), (eastern end of railroad) to Salina Cruz (western end of railroad), 190 miles.

DISTANCES BETWEEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES BY LAND.

City.	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port Townsend.
Atlanta, Ga	876	496	2,810	2,991
Baltimore, Md	188	1,184	3,081	3,089
Bismarck, N. D	1,767	1,720	1,866	1,516
Boston, Mass	235	1,607	3,313	3,321
Buffalo, N. Y	442	1,275	2,804	2,812
Charleston, S C	739	776	3,119	3,300
Chattanooga, Tenn.	847	491	2,672	2,853
Chicago, Ill	912	912	2,279	2,287
Cincinnati, Ohio	757	829	2,377	2,585
Cleveland, Ohio	584	1,092	2,636	2,644
Columbus, Ohio	637	945	2,593	2,601
Dallas, Tex	1,769	515	1,932	2,464
Denver, Col	1,930	1,357	1,376	1,622
Detroit, Mich	693	1,100	2,551	2,559
Duluth, Minn	1,391	1,391	2,243	1,854
El Paso, Tex	2,310	1,195	1,287	2,172
Galveston, Tex	1,782	410	2,157	2,766
Helena, Mont	2,452	2,152	1,255	831
Indianapolis, Ind	825	888	2,462	2,470
Jacksonville Fla	983	616	3,098	3,355
Kansas City, Mo	1,342	880	1,986	2,103
Key West, Fla	1,454	1,087	3,569	3,826
Little Rock, Ark	1,290	487	2,291	2,586
Los Angeles, Cal	3,149	2,007	475	1,360
Louisville, Ky	871	778	2,473	2,591
Memphis, Tenn	1,157	396	2,439	2,587
Milwaukee, Wis	997	997	2,364	2,202

City.	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend.
Minneapolis, Minn	1,332	1,285	2,101	1,866
Mobile, Ala	1,231	141	2,623	3,027
New Orleans, La	1,372	....	2,482	2,979
New York, N. Y	....	1,372	3,191	3,199
Norfolk, Va.	347	1,093	3,247	3,253
Ogden, Utah	2,405	1,891	786	1,098
Oklahoma, Okla	1,608	752	1,994	2,372
Omaha, Neb	1,405	1,030	1,786	1,961
Philadelphia, Pa	91	1,281	3,100	3,108
Pittsburgh, Pa	444	1,142	2,747	2,755
Port Townsend, Wash	3,199	2,979	1,005	.....
Portland, Me	350	1,722	3,428	3,936
Portland, Ore.	3,204	2,746	722	233
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,442	1,928	823	1,135
San Antonio, Tex	1,943	571	1,911	2,745
San Diego, Cal	3,231	2,088	602	1,487
San Francisco, Cal	3,191	2,482	....	1,005
Sante Fé, N Mex.	2,211	1,351	1,286	1,899
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	1,036	1,399	2,581	2,367
Savannah, Ga	845	661	3,104	3,285
Seattle, Wash	3,151	2,931	957	48
Sioux City, Iowa	1,422	1,173	1,821	1,917
St. Paul, Minn	1,322	1,275	2,091	1,877
St. Louis, Mo	1,065	699	2,199	2,380
Tacoma, Wash	3,199	2,890	916	70
Toledo, Ohio	705	1,040	2,523	2,531
Washington, D. C	228	1,144	3,069	3,077

The distances given between cities of the United States are computed by the Government, and are measured by land In some instances the distances by water routes, or by land and water routes combined, are shorter than those which are entirely by land.

MAIL DISTANCES AND APPROXIMATE TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM NEW YORK

By Postal Route to—	Statute Miles.	Days	By Postal Route to—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	12	Havana	1,366	3
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Hongkong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	27
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Athens, " "	5,655	11	Liverpool	3,540	7
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	London	3,740	7
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Manila, *via* San Francisco	11,583	31
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	27
Berlin	4,385	8	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	22	Panama	2,355	6
Bremen	4,235	8	Paris	4,020	8
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Petrograd, *via* London	5,370	9
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	24	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Callao, *via* Panama	3,363	11	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	25	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Florence, *via* London	4,800	9	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Glasgow	3,370	8	Shanghai, *via* Berlin	14,745	22
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	10
Guayaquil, *via* Panama	2,810	11	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	4,623	18
Halifax, N. S. (rail)	967	1½	Vienna	4,740	9
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,345	20

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES.

These were the mail-train route distances before the outbreak of the war. Many of the direct routes were cut off during hostilities. The airline distances, used by aviators, are, on the average, from three-quarters to four-fifths the railroad distances.

															London
Liverpool															202
Paris														489	287
Madrid													908	1397	1195
Lisbon												415	1323	1812	1610
Antwerp											1530	1119	211	472	270
Hamburg										412	1804	1495	587	859	657
Berlin									178	497	1889	1582	674	948	746
Berne								611	678	460	1602	1183	359	848	646
Turin							297	837	839	719	1506	1073	500	989	787
Vienna						720	535	427	605	727	2157	1668	849	1182	980
Munich					266	470	295	401	579	522	1897	1477	582	970	768
Rome				647	840	414	639	1048	1180	1033	1746	1223	907	1397	1195
Trieste			510	487	370	391	533	888	1066	1009	1828	1416	863	1352	1150
Warsaw		806	1276	702	436	1156	1021	398	576	895	2593	1925	1067	1557	1135
Constantinople	1205	1725	2138	1564	1298	2018	1883	1699	1903	2025	3345	2718	1899	2232	2030
Odessa	363	842	1330	1300	1226	960	1680	1545	1240	1418	1737	3117	2625	1760	2119	1917
Moscow	950	1339	811	1617	2987	1513	1247	1967	1832	1209	1387	1706	3414	2904	1843	2117	1915
Petrograd	496	1356	1733	693	1769	2239	1395	399	2119	1714	1091	1269	1588	3286	2874	1699	1976	1774
Stockholm	430	836	1510	2408	1082	1171	1731	1084	1110	1337	1176	685	580	993	2384	1972	1219	1491	1239
Copenhagen	416	846	1252	1510	1510	668	1067	1313	671	697	1047	885	270	208	620	2012	1600	812	1181	979

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile	Seconds	Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile	Seconds	Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile	Seconds.
30°	1,030	0.1951	1	5 13	20°	1,080	0 2045	1	4 88	70°	1,130	0 2140	1	4 68
20°	1,040	0.1970	1	5 08	32°	1,092	0 2068	1	4 83	80°	1,140	0 2159	1	4 63
10°	1,050	0 1989	1	5 03	40°	1,100	0.2083	1	4 80	90°	1,150	0 2178	1	4 59
0	1,060	0 2008	1	4 98	50°	1,110	0 2102	1	4 78	100°	1,160	0 2197	1	4 55
10°	1,070	0.2027	1	4.93	60°	1,120	0.2121	1	4.73	110°	1,170	0.2216	1	4.51

Wind reduces the velocity of sound much more than fog or rain does. Explosions cannot be distinguished separately when but 1-16 second apart. Sound in water travels 4,708 feet a second; in wood it goes at least 10,000 feet a second; in metals, at least 4,000 feet a second.

DISTANCES BETWEEN SIBERIA AND EUROPE.

To—	From Vladivostok.	Fr. Petrograd *via* Tyumen & Vologda.	Fr. Archangel *via* Tyumen & Vologda	From Riga *via* Samara and Moscow.	Fr Libau *via* Samara and Moscow.	Fr. Odessa *via* Kharkof and Penza.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Irkutsk	2,020	3,414	3,436	3,720	3,842	4,068
Krasnoyarsk	2,698	2,736	2,758	3,042	3,164	3,390
Atchinsk (for Minusinsk)	2,814	2,620	2,642	2,926	3,048	3,274
Talga (for Tomsk)	3,032	2,402	2,424	2,704	2,826	3,056
Novonikolaievsk (for the Altai)	3,176	2,258	2,280	2,564	2,686	2,912
Tatarskaya (for Kolundin Raliw'y)	3,462	1,972	1,994	2,278	2,400	2,626
Omsk	3,566	1,868	1,890	2,174	2,296	2,522
Petropavlovsk	3,736	.....	.....	2,004	2,126	2,352
Kurgan	3,904	.....	.....	1,836	1,958	2,184
Ekaterinburg	4,127	1,308	1,330	.....	.....	.....

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS.

TOTAL number of navigable streams in United States, 295, trbutary as follows, the total navigable length in miles being in parenthesis—Atlantic, 148 (5,365); Gulf, not including the Mississippi, 53 (5,212); Mississippi and branches, 54 (13,912); Canada, 2 (315); Pacific, 38 (1,606). Total navigable length, 26,410 miles.

The Hudson was one of the earliest rivers of the country to be improved by the Government. Work began even before 1822 by the State of New York, at which time the Erie Canal was opened, and in 1823 the Erie and Champlain both emptied into the pool created by the State dam at Troy, finished about that year. In the beginning the river was shallow in places and not over four foot depth existed over some shoals. Work by the United States began in 1834.

NAMES.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa	Ohio River	350
Altamaha	Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	150
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me	Kennebec River	160
Apalachicola	Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2,000
Atchafalaya	Point Coupee Parish, La	Gulf of Mexico	200
Big Black	So. E. Missouri	White River, Ark	400
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	190
Black Warrior	Locust and Mulberry Rivers, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Cape Fear	Haw and Deep Rivers, N. Car	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Chickasaha	Kemper County, Miss	Pascagoula River	200
Chowan	Meheran and Nottaway Rivers, N. Car	Albemarle Sound	50
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Conecuh	Pike County, Ala	Escambia River, Fla	175
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	350
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	450
Dolores	San Juan Mountains, Col	Grand River	250
Edisto	North and South Edisto Rivers, S. Car	Atlantic Ocean	150
Escambia	Monroe County, Ala	Pensacola Bay	50
Flint	Near Atlanta, Ga	Apalachicola River	350
Fox	Green Lake County, Wis	Green Bay	250
Genesee	Near Raymond, Pa	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex	Colorado River	550
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grand	Grand Lake, Col	Green River	350
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. Car	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky	Ohio River	350
Greenbrier	Pocahontas County, W. Va	Great Kanawha River	175
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y	Newark Bay	50
Holston	North and South Forks Rivers, Tenn	Tennessee River	350
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
Indian	Eastern Florida	Atlantic Ocean	100
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kanawha	See "Great Kanawha."		
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan.	Missouri River	(a) 300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	250
Menominee	Brule and Michigamie Rivers, Mich	Green Bay	125
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak	Mississippi River	475
Missouri-Miss'pi	*Rocky Mountains, Mont., and †Itasca Lake, Minn	Gulf of Mexico	‡4,200
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va.	Alleghany River	300
Neches	Van Zandt County, Tex	Sabine Lake, Tex	350
Neosho	Morris County, Kan	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	300
Ocmulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Oconee	Altamaha River, Ga	Ocmulgee River	270
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Ouachita	(See Washita.)		
Pamlico	Lower part of Tar River (which see.)		
Passaic	Morris County, N. J	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss	Gulf of Mexico	350
Pecos	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex	Rio Grande River	800
Pedee (Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Winyaw Bay, S. C	300
Penobscot	Somerset County, Me	Penobscot Bay	350
Platte	Sweetwater River, Wyo	Missouri River	1,200

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS—*Continued.*

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo.	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va.	Chesapeake Bay	450
Rappahannock	Blue Ridge Mountains, Va.	Chesapeake Bay	155
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex.	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn.	Lake Winnipeg	700
Red Lake River	Red Lake, Minn.	Red River of the North	135
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col.	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va.	Albemarle Sound	240
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis.	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Goose Lake, Cal.	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis.	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo.	Mississippi River	460
St. John's	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla.	Atlantic Ocean	400
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County, Mich.	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal.	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean	450
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa.	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.	Columbia River	950
Sunflower (Big)	Coahoma County, Miss.	Yazoo River	200
Susquehanna	N. or E. Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y	Chesapeake Bay 256	
Susquehanna	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa.	Susquehanna River 250	
			506
Suwanee	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	200
Tallahatchee	Northern Mississippi	Yazoo River	240
Tallapoosa	Paulding County, Ga.	Coosa River	250
Tar	Granville County, N. C.	Pamlico Sound	220
Tennessee	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn.	Ohio River	1,200
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, Miss.	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Northern Texas	Galveston Bay	530
Wabash	Mercer County, Ohio	Ohio River	550
Waccamaw	Southern North Carolina	Great Pedee River	550
Washita	Western Arkansas (also called Ouachita)	Red River	550
White	Northwestern Arkansas	Mississippi River	800
Willamette	Cascade Range, Ore.	Columbia River	275
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin	Mississippi River	400
Yadkin	(See Pedee River.)		
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss	Mississippi River	300
Yellowstone	Rocky Mountains, Wyo.	Missouri River	1,100
Yukon	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada	Bering Sea	2,200

* Source of Missouri River. † Source of Mississippi River. ‡ Total length from source of Missouri River to Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi three miles below Alton, Ill. (a) Exclusive of affluents.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's	River	Outflow.	Lgth M's
Albany	Hudson Bay	610	Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Po	Adriatic Sea	420
Amazon	Atlantic Oc.	3,800	Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Red	Lake Winnipeg	545
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Kazan	Hudson Bay	445	Rhine	North Sea	700
Amur	Gulf Tartary	2,600	Koksoak	Hudson Bay	535	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500
Ashwanipi	(See Hamilton)		Kootenay	Hudson Bay	400	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv.	1,400
Assiniboine	Red Riv. of N	450	La Plata	Atlantic Oc.	2,300	Riv. of Doubt	Riv. Madeira	950
Athabaska	Arctic Ocean	765	Lena	Arctic Ocean	2,800	Saguenay	St Law. Riv.	405
Backs	Arctic Ocean	605	Liard	Arctic Ocean	550	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Brahm'putra	Bay of Bengal	1,630	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	St Lawrence	Gulf St. Law	2,150
Bug	Dnieper Riv.	500	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,525	St. Maurice	St. Law. Riv.	325
Churchill	Hudson Bay.	1,000	Madeira	Amazon Riv	2,000	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,150	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950	S. Francisco	Atlantic Oc.	1,200
Congo	Atlantic Ocean	3,000	Manikugan	St. Law. Riv	310	Sask'tch'wan	Lk. Winnipeg	1,205
Coppermine	Arctic Ocean	525	Maros,	Theiss River	500	Seine	English Chan	475
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Marne	Seine River	310	Severn	Hudson Bay	420
Darling	Murray River	1,160	Mekong	China Sea	2,500	Shannon	Atlantic Oc.	250
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Meuse (Ms)	North Sea	575	Souris	Hudson Bay	450
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Murray	Indian Ocean.	1,450	Tagus	Atlantic Oc	550
Drave	Danube Riv.	450	Nelson	Hudson Bay	1,660	Thames	North Sea	215
Dubawnt	Hudson Bay.	580	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Theiss	Danube Riv	800
Ebro	Mediterranean	400	Nile	Mediterranean	3,766	Tigris	Euphrates.	1,150
Elbe	North Sea	700	Nottaway	Hudson Bay.	400	Ural	Caspian Sea.	1,400
English	Hudson Bay	330	Ob	Gulf of Ob	2,300	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Euphrates	Persian Gulf.	1,700	Oder	Baltic Sea.	550	Volga	Caspian Sea.	2,300
Fraser	Pacific Ocean	695	Orange	Atlantic Oc	1,100	Weser	North Sea	300
Gambia	Atlantic Ocean	500	Orinoco	Atlantic Oc.	1,600	Winnipeg	Hudson Bay	475
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Ottawa	St Law. Riv	685	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,400
Garonne	Bay of Biscay.	385	Paraguay.	Parana River.	1,500	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean	3,360
Hamilton	Esquimau B'y	350	Parana	Atlantic Oc.	2,450	Zambezi	Indian Ocean.	1,600
Hoangho	Gulf Pechili	2,600	Peace	Arctic Oc	1,065			
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv.	1,000			

Canadian drainage basins, area, in square miles—Atlantic, 554,000; Hudson Bay, 1,486,000; Pacific, 387,300; Arctic, 1,290,000.

STEAMBOAT DISTANCES ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

BETWEEN FORT SNELLING AND BALIZE.

WEST BANK.

PLACE	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Fort Snell'g	PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Fort Snell'g	PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Fort Snell'g
Louisiana:			Arkansas:			Missouri:		
Fort Jackson....	27	2,151	Grand Lake Land'g	618	1,566	Little Prairie.....	1,040	1,138
Donaldsonville...	187	1,991	American Bend....	635	1,543	Riddle's Point.....	1,068	1,110
Plaquemine.....	222	1,956	Point Chicot.....	655	1,523	New Madrid.....	1,070	1,108
Iberville Bayou....	230	1,948	Columbia.....	660	1,518	Norfolk.....	1,140	1,038
Point Coupee.....	281	1,897	Napoleon.....	725	1,453	Cape Girardeau....	1,183	995
Red River, (mouth)	341	1,837	Arkansas River....	725	1,453	Perryville.....	1,249	929
Vidalia.....	404	1,774	White River.....	739	1,439	St. Mary's.....	1,264	914
St. Joseph.....	432	1,746	Old Town.....	791	1,387	St. Genevieve.....	1,278	900
Carthage.....	494	1,684	Helena.....	821	1,357	Herculaneum.....	1,292	886
Milligan's Bend....	545	1,633	Sterling.....	831	1,347	St. Louis.....	1,315	863
Tompkins' Bend.	571	1,607	St. Francis River...	831	1,347	Mouth of Mo. R ..	1,335	843
Providence.....	586	1,592	Greenock.....	937	1,341	Clarkesville.....	1,378	800
Louisiana Line, 33°N	616	1,562	Osceola.....	991	1,187	Louisiana.....	1,397	781
						Palmyra.....	1,444	738
						La Grange.....	1,462	716

EAST BANK.

Louisiana:			Big Black River .	458	1,720	Tennessee:		
Balize.....	6	2,178	Warrenton	503	1,675	Memphis.....	903	1,275
South East Pass..	10	2,168	Vicksburg..... .	513	1,665	Randolph..... .	970	1,208
Fort St. Philip....	32	2,146	Yazoo River.....	525	1,053	Hatchee River.....	971	1,207
Battle Ground.....	101	2,077	Princeton.....	615	1,563	Fulton.....	981	1,197
New Orleans.....	105	2,073	Egg Point.....	630	1,548	Ashport	1,003	1,175
Lafayette.....	107	2,071	Cypress Bend.....	703	1,475	Obin R., (mouth) .	1,011	1,167
Carrollton.....	111	2,067	Bolivar.....	713	1,465	Kentucky:		
Baton Rouge.....	245	1,933	Montgomery Point	744	1,434	Hickman.....	1,112	1,066
Port Hudson.....	270	1,908	Victoria.....	745	1,433	Columbus.....	1,127	1,051
St. Francisville....	281	1,897	Delta.	811	1,367	Mouth of Ohio R.	1,145	1,033
Fort Adams.....	352	1,826	Peyton.....	845	1,333	Illinois:		
Mississippi:			Walnut Bend.....	855	1,323	Breeseville.....	1,224	954
Homochitto River.	362	1,816	Commerce.....	876	1,302	Kaskaskia.....	1,257	931
Natchez.....	404	1,774	Norfolk	892	1,286	Harrison.... ..	1,287	891
Grand Gulf.....	457	1,721						

STEAMBOAT DISTANCES ON THE OHIO RIVER.

BETWEEN CAIRO AND PITTSBURGH.

NORTH BANK.

PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Pitts-burgh	PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Pitts-burgh	PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Pitts-burgh
Cairo..	0	1,019	Utica.....	404	615	Manchester.....	611	408
Caledonia.....	13	1,006	Bethlehem.....	425	594	Rome.....	625	394
Fort Massac.....	39	980	Madison..... . .	445	574	Rockville.....	633	386
Belgrade	42	978	Vevay	465	554	Scioto River.....	648	371
Golconda.....	84	935	Rising Sun.....	503	516	Portsmouth.....	649	370
Cave in Rock.....	112	907	Aurora.....	512	507	Hanging Rock.....	675	344
Shawneetown.....	136	883	Lawrenceburg.....	517	502	Burlington.....	694	325
Wabash River.....	141	878	Miami River.....	529	490	Gallipolis.....	738	281
Mount Vernon....	161	858	Cincinnati	535	484	Pomeroy.....	758	261
Evansville.....	198	821	Columbia.....	542	477	Troy.....	808	211
Rockport.....	243	776	New Richmond ..	557	462	Muskingum River.	834	185
Troy....	262	757	Mount Pleasant..	562	457	Marietta.....	835	184
Rome.....	293	726	Moscow.....	565	454	Newport.....	854	165
Fredonia.....	328	691	Neville.....	569	450	Bridgeport.....	922	97
Leavensworth.....	333	686	Chilo.....	578	441	Warren.....	931	88
Mauksport.....	351	668	Higginsport.....	584	435	Steubenville.....	945	74
New Albany.....	391	628	Ripley.....	590	429	Wellsville.....	965	54
Jeffersonville.....	395	626	Aberdeen.....	599	420	Liverpool.....	969	50

SOUTH BANK.

Paducah	49	970	Ghent.....	465	554	Point Pleasant ..	742	277
Tennessee River...	49	970	Warsaw.....	473	546	Letartsville.....	772	247
Smithland	61	958	Bellevue.....	509	513	Belleville.....	804	215
Cumberland River.	61	958	Petersburg.....	514	505	Blennerhassett's Isl.	820	199
Raleigh	141	878	Covington.....	535	484	Little Kanawha Riv	821	198
Carthage.....	147	872	Licking River.....	536	483	Parkersburg.....	822	197
Henderson.....	187	832	Newport.....	537	482	Vienna.....	829	190
Green River.....	206	813	Augusta.....	579	440	Sistersville.....	866	153
Owenboro.....	234	785	Dover.....	588	431	Lanesville.....	897	122
Hawesville.....	268	751	Charleston.....	592	427	Elizabeth.....	909	110
Flint Island.....	303	716	Maysville.....	599	420	Wheeling.....	922	97
Brandenburg.....	354	665	Concord.....	617	402	Martinsville.....	923	96
Salt River.....	372	647	Vanceburg.....	629	390	Wellsburg.....	938	81
Portland.....	391	628	Greenupburg.....	669	350	Georgetown.....	974	45
Louisville	394	625	Big Sandy.....	688	331	Beaver.....	987	32
Westport.....	419	600	Catlettsburg.....	688	331	Economy.....	999	20
Milton.....	445	574	Guyandot.....	702	317	Middletown.....	1,007	12
Kentucky River...	457	562	Kanawha River....	741	278	Pittsburgh.....	1,019	0

STEAMBOAT DISTANCES ON THE MISSOURI.

FROM THE MOUTH OF THAT RIVER TO COUNCIL BLUFFS.

North Bank.	Miles From Balize.	Miles From Mouth of Mo	Miles From Council Bluffs	South Bank.	Miles From Balize.	Miles From Mouth of Mo	Miles From Council Bluffs.
Fire Barrel Island	1,935	600	67	Council Bluffs	2,002	667	0
Upper Oven Island	1,923	588	79	Bellevue	1,962	627	40
Lower Oven Island	1,919	584	83	Platte River	1,950	615	52
Fair Sun Island	1,868	533	134	Little Nemaha River	1,880	545	122
Nishnabotna River	.....	.....	.....	Big Nemaha River	1,843	508	159
Wolf River	1,825	490	177	Weston	1,735	400	267
Nodaway River	1,809	474	193	Fort Leavenworth	1,728	393	274
Little Platte River	1,708	373	284	Kansas Landing	1,698	363	304
Liberty Landing	1,683	348	319	Independence	1,686	351	316
Richmond	1,630	295	372	Lexington	1,625	290	377
Grand River	1,575	240	427	Boonville	1,525	190	277
Charlton River	1,555	220	447	Marion	1,488	153	404
Franklin	1,525	180	487	Jefferson River	1,472	137	430
Griswold	1,411	76	591	Osage River	1,462	127	440
Newport	1,403	68	599	Pinckney	1,411	76	591
St. Charles	1,355	20	647	Mouth of Missouri	1,335	0	667

Extent of steam navigation on the Western waters, including the rivers, bayous, etc., connected with the Mississippi by channels navigable for steamers: 16,674 miles. By Col. Long, Top. Eng., U. S. A.

MISSISSIPPI AND BRANCHES, BAYOUS, ETC

	Miles.		Miles		Miles.		Miles.
Mississippi Proper	2,000	Illinois	245	Spring	50	Big Black	150
St. Croix	80	Maremec	60	Arkansas (nav.		Bayou de Glace	90
St. Peter's	120	Kaskaskia	150	high water, 850)	600	Do Care	140
Chippeway	70	Big Muddy	5	Canadian	60	Do Rouge	40
Black	60	Obion	60	Neosho	60	Do. La Fourche	60
Wisconsin	180	Forked Deer	195	Yazoo	300	Do Plaquemine	12
Rock	250	Big Hatchee	75	Tallahatchee	300	Do. Teche	96
Iowa	110	St. Francis	300	Yalabusha	130	Grand River	12
Cedar	60	White	500	Big Sunflower	80	Bayou Sorrele	12
Des Moines	250	Big Black	60	Little Sunflower	70	Do. Chien	5

MISSOURI AND BRANCHES.

	Miles		Miles.
Missouri Proper (during a part of the year)	1,800	Kansas	150
Yellow Stone	300	Osage	275
Platte or Nebraska	40	Grande	90

FAST ATLANTIC OCEAN PASSAGES.

New York Packet Ships, 2845: Liverpool to New York—Yorkshire, March 4 to March 25, 21d.; Ashburton, Sept. 22 to Oct. 16, 24d.; Queen of the West, March 7 to April 1, 25d.; Oxford, Aug. 2 to Aug. 29, 27d.; Rochester, Aug. 11 to Sept. 7, 27d.; Yorkshire, Nov. 2 to Dec. 1, 29d.; Queen of the West, Nov. 7 to Dec. 5, 28d.

Steamships: New York to Queenstown—Sept. 15-20, 1909, Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, 4d., 13h., 41m.; Queenstown to New York, Sept. 11-15, 1910, Mauretania, 4d., 10h., 41m.; New York to Southampton, Nov. 23-29, 1897, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, North German Lloyd Line, 5d , 17h , 8m.; New York to Havre, Aug. 22-28, France, of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, 5d , 17h.; New York to Cherbourg, Jan. 4-10, 1900, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 5d , 16h.; Cherbourg to New York, Aug. 19-25, 1908, Kronprinz Cecilie, North German Lloyd Line, 5d , 11h., 9m.; New York to Plymouth, Sept. 14-20, 1909, Kronprinz Cecilie, 5d., 7h., 25m.; New York to Naples, Jan. 20-28, 1904, Deutschland, Hamburg-American Line, 7d., 16h., 44m.

Old Ocean Steamships: Between New York and Queenstown, east or west—1856, Persia, 9d., 1h., 45m ; 1866, Scotia, 8d., 2h., 48m ; 1869, City of Brussels, 7d , 22h., 2m.; 1873, Baltic, 7d , 20h., 9m.; 1875, City of Berlin, 7d., 15h., 48m.; 1876, Germanic, 7d., 11h., 37m ; 1877, Britannic, 7d., 10h , 53m.; 1880, Arizona, 7d., 7h., 23m.; 1882, Alaska, 6d , 18h., 37m.; 1884, Oregon, 6d , 11h., 9m ; 1884, America, 6d., 10h.; 1887, Umbria, 6d., 4h., 42m.; 1888, Etruria, 6d., 1h., 55m ; 1891, Majestic, 5d., 18h., 8m.; 1891, Teutonic, 5d., 16h., 31m.; 1892, City of Paris, 5d , 14h., 24m.; 1893, Campania, 5d., 12h., 7m.; 1894, Lucania, 5d., 7h., 23m.

The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania of the Cunard Line, January, 1911—676 knots, or 27.04 knots per hour.

United States battleship speed record made by the Wyoming, July 19, 1912. On the twenty-first standardization run she made a speed of 22.045 knots. The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal broke all mile speed records for her type in standardization trials off Rockland, Me., in May, 1914. She ploughed the water at the rate of 32 07 knots an hour on her fastest mile. The average of her five full speed runs was 31.516 knots. 1905 record—Allan Line's turbine steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days. On March 19, 1914, the freighter Santa Cruz (oil burner) steamed into San Francisco from New York via the Straits of Magellan. The distance is approximately 13,000 miles and the time consumed was 47d., 4h.

Great Eastern.		Vaterland.	
Length	692 ft.	Length	950 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	100 ft.
Displacement	27,000 tons.	Displacement	65,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed	13 to 14 knots.	Quadruple Screws	24 knots.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

(By the Lighthouse Service, Department of Commerce.)

Illuminating apparatus consists of a source of light placed in an optical apparatus. Usually, for the purpose of concentrating the light and directing it toward the horizon or in horizontal beams to sweep the horizon, there is an arrangement of lenses, prisms and reflectors in various combinations. The lenses act as refractors of the light, and the prisms may act as refractors or reflectors, or both. The system of reflectors is named catoptric; of refractors, dioptric; and the combination of the two, catadioptric. To vary the characteristics of lights, there are flashing and occulting mechanisms by which lens panels or screens are revolved, or the light is periodically obscured by shutters, or, in the case of gas or electric lights, the supply of gas or current is cut off. Lights are also distinguished by the number of lights or by showing either a fixed color over a definite area or a colored flash, this being effected by the use of colored glass. The source of light for the greater number of lights is a special form of kerosene-oil wick lamp, but in recent years other more powerful lamps and illuminants have been introduced. The oil-vapor lamp, burning vaporized kerosene oil under an incandescent mantle, gives a much more powerful light. Oil or Pintsch gas is extensively used, particularly for lighted buoys Acetylene gas is used for lighted buoys and unattended lighted beacons. Electric arc lights, electric incandescent lights, and coal-gas lights are used in special instances.

Lights Which Do Not Change Color.	Characteristic Phases.	Lights Which Do Change Color (Showing Alternately White and Red in Various Combinations).
F. = Fixed	A continuous steady light..	Alt. = Alternating.
Fl. = Flashing .	(*a*) Showing a single flash at regular intervals (*b*) A steady light with total eclipses.	Alt. Fl. = Alternating flashing
F. Fl. = Fixed and flashing	A fixed light varied at regular intervals by one or more flashes, usually of greater brilliancy. A flash is preceded and followed by a diminution of light or an eclipse.	Alt. F. Fl. = Alternating fixed and flashing.
Gp. Fl. = Group flashing.	Showing at regular intervals groups of flashes	Alt. Gp. Fl. = Alternating group flashing.
Occ. = Occulting.....	A steady light suddenly and totally eclipsed at regular intervals.	Alt. Occ. = Alternating occulting.
Gp. Occ. = Group occulting	A steady light suddenly and totally eclipsed by a group of two or more eclipses.	

W = White; R = Red; G = Green.

A flash is always shorter than the duration of an eclipse An occultation is shorter than, or equal to, the duration of light. Lights are characterized as flashing or occulting solely according to the relative durations of light and darkness, and without reference to the type of illuminating apparatus employed or relative brilliancy. In approaching a light of varying intensity, such as fixed varied by flashes, or alternating white and red, due allowance must be made for the inferior brightness of the less powerful part of the light. The first-named light may, on account of distance or haze, show flashes only, and the true characteristic will not be observed until the observer comes within the range of the fixed light; similarly the second named may show as occulting white until the observer comes within the range of the red light. Also, where there are two fixed lights, one white and one red, the latter may be obscured, and the station may appear to show only a fixed white light. At short distances and in clear weather flashing lights may show a faint continuous light

DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE LAKE LEVEL.

Height, in Feet	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet	Distance, in Statute Miles	Height, in Feet	Distance, in Statute Miles	Height, in Feet	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles
5	2 96	45	8 87	85	12 20	150	16 20	550	31 02
10	4 18	50	9 35	90	12 55	200	18 71	600	32.40
15	5 12	55	9 81	95	12 89	250	20 92	650	33 73
20	5 92	60	10 25	100	13 23	300	22 91	700	35 00
25	6 61	65	10 67	110	13 87	350	24 75	800	37 42
30	7 25	70	11 07	120	14 49	400	26 46	900	39.69
35	7 83	75	11 46	130	15 08	450	28 06	1,000	41 83
40	8.37	80	11.83	140	15.65	500	29.58		

Example —Twin River Point Light seen just at the horizon, what, under ordinary conditions of the atmosphere, is its distance from the observer?

Height (according to Light List), 110 feet; distance visible (according to table), 13.87 statute miles; add distance corresponding to height of observer's eye above lake level, 15 feet = 5.12 statute miles; distance of light, 18.99 statute miles.

Distances corresponding to heights not included in the table may be found approximately by the formula D = ½ sq rt. of seven times the height, in feet, of the object above lake level, and D = the corresponding distance of visibility, in statute miles. The formula is based on the mean curvature of the earth and is corrected for ordinary atmospheric refraction, and should be used only for moderate distances and elevations.

Candlepowers of lights are stated approximately in English candles, but the intensity of the light as seen from a vessel may be greatly lessened or the light may be made invisible by unfavorable conditions due to fog, haze, rain, or smoke When the power of a light varies, as in the case of a white light with a red sector, or a fixed light varied by flashes, the candlepower of both white and red, or fixed light and flash, is given. The candlepowers now given in the list are in general estimated, and are subject to future revision. In many cases the candlepowers now stated are less than those formerly given, due to ratings based on actual measurements and not to any reduction in the intensities of the lights.

Light sectors—In some conditions of the atmosphere white lights may have a reddish hue; the mariner, therefore, should not trust solely to color where there are sectors, but should verify the position by taking a bearing of the light. On either side of the line of demarcation between white and red there is always a small sector of uncertain color; in flashing lights with revolving illuminating apparatus this sector increases with the width of the flash panels and is therefore usually greatest in the case of the more brilliant flashing lights. It should also be remembered that the edges of a sector of visibility cannot be cut off sharply, and that instead of suddenly disappearing the light fades gradually away after the line given as the limit of visibility has been crossed, and that the fading will be more gradual in the cases of flashing lights, as stated above. When a light is cut off by adjoining land, and the arc of visibility is given in the Light List or Chart, it must be remembered that the bearing on which the light disappears will, in many cases, vary with the

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE AMERICAN COAST—*Continued.*

distance of the ship observing it. When the light is cut off by a sloping point of land or hill the light will be seen over a wider arc by a ship far off than by one close to.

Fog signals—Mariners are cautioned that, while every endeavor will be made to start fog signals as soon as possible after signs of fog have been observed, they should not, when approaching the land in a fog, rely implicitly upon these fog signals, but should always use the lead, which in most cases will give sufficient warning. A fog often creeps imperceptibly toward the land and a vessel may have been in it some time before it is observed at a lighthouse. As sound is conveyed irregularly through the atmosphere, mariners are strongly cautioned that they must not place dependence on judging their distance from a fog signal by the power of the sound. Under certain conditions of the atmosphere the sound may be lost a short distance from the station, as there may be silent areas or zones, or the sound may carry much farther in one direction than in another, and these conditions may vary in the same locality within short intervals of time

FOG DURATION AVERAGES.

Station.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr	Years of Record.	Per Cent of Fog	Station.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr.	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.
Petit Manan, Me	1,691	31	19	Pollock Rip Slue Lht. Ves , Mass	1,175	14	13
Whitehead, Me	1,544	31	18	Bonita Point, Cal	1,143	31	13
Libby Islands, Me	1,536	31	17	Manana Island, Me	1,116	31	13
Matinicus Rock, Me	1,309	31	16	Point Arena, Cal.	1,076	31	12
Great Duck Island, Me	1,384	25	16	Blunts Reef Light Vessel, Cal	1,065	10	12
West Quoddy Head, Me	1,372	31	16	Gt. Round Shoal Lht. Ves., Mass	1,064	23	12
Moose Peak, Me	1,356	3	15	Nash Island, Me	1,063	10	12
Egg Rock, Me	1,341	11	15	Pollock Rip Light Vessel, Mass	1,061	31	12
Point Reyes, Cal	1,337	31	15	Point Cabrillo, Cal	1,045	7	12
Seguin, Me	1,331	31	15	Humboldt, Cal	1,037	7	12
Mount Desert, Me	1,304	24	15	San Luis Obispo, Cal	1,027	25	12
Little River, Me	1,219	10	14	Nantucket Shoals Lht. Ves , Mass	1,005	23	11
The Cuckolds, Me	1,208	23	14	San Francisco Light Vessel, Cal	1,004	18	11
Swiftsure Bnk. Light Ves., Wash	1,203	9	14	Gloucester Breakwater, Mass .	1,002	4	11
Calumet Harbor, Ill	1,196	9	14				

TYPICAL CASES OF FOG DURATION.

	Hours of Fog	Year		Hours of Fog.	Year.
Seguin	2,734	1907	Cubits Gap	819	1907
Great Round Shoal Light Vessel	1,727	1907	Cleveland Breakwater	1,224	1915
New London Harbor	1,809	1885	Thunder Bay Island	1,085	1909
Delaware Breakwater	912	1887	Calumet Harbor	2,269	1913
Cape Henry	902	1904	Scotch Cap	1,144	1915
Martins Industry Light Vessel	320	1898	Swiftsure Bank Light Vessel	1,770	1912
Egmont Key	128	1913	San Francisco Light Vessel	2,145	1915

A study of the number of hours of fog and thick weather that are to be observed in each month at selected typical stations in various general localities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts has been made by the United States Bureau of Lighthouses.

The figures indicate the following general facts: Fog is most prevalent along the New England coast in the Summer months, and on the South Atlantic coast during the Winter months. On the Middle Atlantic coast fog is more evenly distributed, the minimum amounts occurring during the late Summer and early Autumn. On the Pacific coast of the United States proper the distribution of fog is fairly uniform in all portions from north to south, the minimum amounts being observed in the Spring and the maximum in the late Summer and early Fall resembling, in general, the same seasonal distribution as obtains in New England.

LIGHT SHIPS.

THE light ships mostly mark shoals, and have small candlepower and low visibility, compared with the primary coast lights. There are several exceptions. The Ambrose Channel light vessel, in 13 fathoms, off entrance to New York Bay, has 60,000 candlepower; but usually the candlepower ranges 300-400. Following is a list of these craft, with their location, kind of light and depth of water in fathoms (indicated by final figures).

ATLANTIC COAST.

Maine—Portland, occ w 2 sec., f. r., 25.

Massachusetts—Boston, f w., 18; Pollock Rip Slue, f .w., f. r., 7¾; Pollock Rip, 2 f. w., 5¼; Stone House Shoal, fl. w., 4½; Handkerchief, fl. w , 3 sec., 8¼; Great Round Shoal, occ w , 2 sec , 12; Nantucket Shoals, occ. w., 15 sec , 30; Cross Rip, fl. w., 3 sec., 7; Hedge Fence, 2 f w., 9; Vineyard Sound (Sow and Pigs), 6 h. w., 3 sec.; Hen and Chickens, f w., 10

Rhode Island—Brenton Reef, 2 f w., 14.

Connecticut—Ram Island Reef, f. w., 10; Bartlett Reef, 10 occ w., 7 sec., 11; Cornfield Point, occ. w., 2 sec., f. r. 27.

New York—Fire Island, occ w., 30 sec , 16.

New Jersey—Ambrose Channel, occ. w., 15 sec , 13; Scotland Light, occ. w., 6 sec., f. r., 10½; Northeast End 5. Fathom Bank, occ. w., 2 sec., 14; —Fathom Bank, 2 f. w., 15½.

Delaware—Overfalls, entrance Delaware Bay, occ. w., 15 sec., 11; Fenwick Island Shoal, gp., f. w., 12 sec , 14.

Virginia—Winter-quarter Shoal, gp., fl. w., 20 sec., 12; Cape Charles, occ. w., 4 sec., 6½; Tail of Horse Shoe, 2 f. w., 6.

North Carolina—Diamond Shoal, 2 occ w , 30 sec., 30; Cape Lookout Shoals, gp., f. w., 12 sec., 15; Frying-Pan Shoals, gp., fl. w., 30 sec., 10.

South Carolina—Charleston, gp., fl. w., 6 sec., 6½; Martins Industry, f w., f r., 8¾.

Georgia—Brunswick, gp , fl. w., 20 sec , 8¼

GULF.

Louisiana—South Pass, Mississippi River, gp., fl. w., 15 sec., 17.

Texas—Heald Bank, 2 f. w., 7.

PACIFIC.

California—San Francisco, fl w., 15 sec., 18.

Oregon—Columbia River, 2 f. w., 35.

Washington—Umatilla Reef, 2 f. w , 25; Swiftsure Bank (Juan de Fuca Strait), f. w., f. r.. 26

British Columbia—Sand Heads, entrance Fraser River, 2 f. w , 16.

GREAT LAKES.

(Depth of water is in feet.)

Lake Erie—North side-Southeast Shoal, occ. w., 6 sec., 39.

Detroit River—Bar Point Shoal, Mich., f. w., 23.

Lake St. Clair—Lake St. Clair, f. w., 20.

Lake Huron—Lake Huron (south end of lake), f. w., 20; Poe Reef, Mackinac Straits, gp., fl. w., 10 sec., 30. Martin Reef, north end of lake, f. w., 60.

Lake Michigan—Gray's Reef, Mackinac Straits, f. w., 20; North Manitou Shoal, f. w., 21; Milwaukee, gp., occ. w., 15 sec., 50; Lansing Shoal, f. r., 33; Eleven-Foot Shoal, north end Green Bay, f. w., 60; Pishtigo Reef, Green Bay, f. w., 72.

CHIEF PRIMARY SEA COAST LIGHTS.

(F. = fixed. Fl. = flash. W. = white R. = red. Alt. = Alternating. Gp. = grouped.)

ATLANTIC COAST.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
MAINE.	*Feet.*		
Libby Islands, f. w.	91	15	2,900
Moose Peak, fl. w., 30 sec.	72	14	110,000
Petit Manan, f., fl. w., 120 sec.	123	17	f. 17,000 fl. 180,000
Mount Desert, fl. w., 15 sec.	75	14	24,000
Matinicus Rock, north, f. w.	85	15	12,000
Matinicus Rock, south, f. w.	90	15	12,000
Monhegan Island, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	178	20 15	fl. 150,000 f. 1,400
Seguin, f. w.	180	20	22,000
Half-way Rock, Casco Bay, f. w., alt. f., fl. r., 90 sec	76	14	W. 12,000 f. r. 1,400 fl.r. 14,000
Cape Elizabeth, east, f. w.	129	17	22,000
Cape Elizabeth, west, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	130	17	f. 17,000 fl. 110,000
Boon Island, f. w.	133	18	17,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Isle of Shoals, fl., alt., w and r.	82	15	w. 60,000 r. 18,000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Cape Ann, north, f. w.	162	19	22,000
Cape Ann, south, f. w.	166	19	22,000
The Graves, South Channel, Boston Harbor, gp., fl. w., 6 sec.	98	16	380,000
Minot's Ledge, Boston Bay, gp., fl. w., 30 sec.	85	15	75,000
Boston, Lighthouse Island, fl. w., 30 sec.	102	16	100,000
Cape Cod, fl. w., 5 sec.	183	20	580,000
Sankaty Head, Nantucket Island, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	166	19	f 7,000 fl. 99,000
Gay Head, Marthas Vineyard, gp., fl. w., alt. r., fl., 40 sec.	170	19	w. 80,000 r. 24,000
RHODE ISLAND.			
Block Island, s.e., f. w.	201	21	13,000
NEW YORK.			
Montauk Point, fl. w., f. r., 10 sec.	168 161	19 19	w 130,000 r. 3,500
Shinnecock Bay, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec.	160	19	350,000
Fire Island, fl. w., 60 sec.	167	19	170,000
NEW JERSEY.			
Navesink, southerly, fl. w., 5 sec.	246	22	710,000
Barnegat, fl. w., 10 sec.	163	19	80,000
Absecon, f. w.	165	19	13,000
Cape May, fl. w., 30 sec.	165	19	130,000
DELAWARE.			
Cape Henlopen, f. w. r.	126	17	w. 13,000 r. 4,000
VIRGINIA.			
Assateague, f. w. r.	154	19	w. 22,000 r. 6,600

ATLANTIC COAST.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
VIRGINIA—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Hog Island, fl. w., 45 sec.	180	20	280,000
Cape Charles, gp., fl. w., 60 sec.	180	20	130,000
Cape Henry, f. w. r.	157	19	w. 22,000 r. 6,600
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Currituck Beach, f. w., alt., fl. r., 90 sec.	158	19	w. 22,000 r. 84,000
Cape Hatteras, fl. w., 6 sec.	191	20	80,000
Cape Lookout, gp., occ., w., 10 sec.	156	19	77,000
Cape Fear, fl. w., 10 sec.	159	19	48,000
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Cape Romain, fl. w., 60 sec.	154	19	170,000
Charleston, Morris Island, f. w	155	19	13,000
Hunting Island, fl. w., 30 sec.	133	18	64,000
GEORGIA.			
Tybee, rear, f. w.	144	18	13,000
Sapelo, gp., fl. w., 30 sec.	100	16	66,000
St. Simon, rear, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	104	16	f. 12,000 fl. 45,000
FLORIDA.			
St. Augustine, f., fl. w., 180 sec.	161	19	13,000 fl. 110,000
Mosquito Inlet, f. w.	159	19	15,000
Cape Canaveral, fl. w., 60 sec.	137	18	170,000
Jupiter Inlet, f., fl. w., 90 sec.	146	18	f. 13,000 fl. 170,000
Hillsboro Inlet, fl. w., 10 sec.	136	18	370,000
GULF COAST. FLORIDA REEFS.			
Fowey Rocks, gp., fl. w., 10 sec., 2 fl.	110	16	w. 22,000 r. 6,600
Carrysfort Reef, gp., fl. w., 20 sec., 3 fl.	100	16	w. 130,000 r. 39,000
Alligator Reef, gp., fl. w., 15 sec., 4 fl.	136	18	w. 80,000 r. 24,000
Sombrero Key, gp., fl. w., 15 sec., 5 fl.	142	18	w. 22,000 r. 6,600
American Shoal, fl. w., 5 sec.	109	16	w. 80,000 r. 24,000
Sand Key, gp., fl. w., 10 sec., 2 fl.	109	16	w. 22,000 r. 6,600
Key West, occ. w., 12 sec.	91	15	w. 3,000 r. 900
Dry Tortugas, fl. w., 20 sec.	151	19	370,000
Sanibel Island, f., fl. w., 120 sec.	98	16	w. 7,300 fl. 41,000
Pensacola, fl. w., 60 sec.	191	20	280,000
ALABAMA.			
Sand Island, Mobile Bay, f. w.	131	18	17,000

CHIEF PRIMARY SEA COAST LIGHTS—*Continued.*

ATLANTIC COAST.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LOUISIANA.	*Feet.*		
South Pass, rear, Mississippi River, fl. w., 5 sec	108	16	48,000
Southwest Pass, rear, Mississippi River, f. w	124	16	22,000
Ship Shoal, fl. w., 30 sec	105	16	160,000
Sabine Bank, f. w	72	14	12,000
TEXAS.			
Bolivar Point, Galveston Bay, fl. w., 15 sec	117	17	51,000
Brazos River, fl. w., 10 sec	98	16	35,000
Matagorda, fl. w., 90 sec	85	15	120,000
WEST INDIES.			
PORTO RICO.			
Port San Juan, fl. w., 10 sec	181	20	43,000
Cape San Juan, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	260	22	22,000
Cape Rojo, fl. w., 10 sec	121	17	43,000
Mona Island, f., fl. w., 120 sec	231	21	f. 17,000 fl. 71,000
Point Borinquen, fl. w., 30 sec	65	9	120
Arecibo, f. w	120	17	7,300
VIRGIN ISLANDS.			
Buck Island, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	125	17	18,000
Ham Bluff, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	394	27	39,000
NAVASSA ISLAND.			
Navassa Island, gp., fl. w., 30 sec	395	27	47,000
PACIFIC COAST.			
CALIFORNIA.			
Point Loma, fl. w., 15 sec	88	15	32,000
Point Fermin, ent. Los Angeles, gp., occ. w., 20 sec	154	18	2,900
Los Angeles Harbor, fl. w., 15 sec	73	14	67,000
Point Hueneme, Santa Barbara, fl. w., 5 sec	52	13	24,000
Point Conception, Santa Barbara, fl. w., 30 sec	133	18	130,000
Point Orguello, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec	100	16	43,000
San Luis Obispo, fl. w., 20 sec	130	17	13,000
Piedras Blancas, gp., fl. w., 15 sec	158	19	78,000
Point Sur, alt., fl., r. and w., 30 sec	270	23	40,000
Point Pinos, occ. w., 30 sec	89	15	12,000
Pigeon Point, fl. w., 10 sec	148	18	48,000
Farallon, fl. w., 60 sec	358	26	280,000
Point Reyes, fl. w., 5 sec	294	24	80,000
Point Arena, gp., fl. w., 6 sec	155	19	390,000
Point Cabrillo, fl. w., 10 sec	84	15	110,000
Table Bluff, fl. w., 5 sec	176	20	17,000
Trinidad Head, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	196	20	18,000
St. George Reef, alt., fl., r. and w., 30 sec	146	18	80,000
OREGON.			
Cape Blanco, gp., occ. w., 20 sec	245	22	13,000
Cape Arago, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	100	16	18,000
Umpqua River, gp., fl. w., alt. r., 15 sec	165	19	29,000
Heceta Head, fl. w., 60 sec	205	21	170,000
Tillamook Rock, fl. w., 5 sec	133	18	48,000
WASHINGTON.			
North Head, gp., occ., w., 30 sec	195	20	13,000

PACIFIC COAST.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
WASHINGTON—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Grays Harbor, alt., fl. r. and w., 10 sec	123	17	220,000
Destruction Island, fl. w., 10 sec	147	18	48,000
Cape Flattery, gp., occ., w. r., 30 sec	165	19	w. 13,000 r. 4,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Carmanah, fl. w., 3 sec	173	19	
Pachena, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec	200	20	
Cape Beale, rev. w., 30 sec	178	19	
Lennard Island, fl. w., 11¼ sec	115	16	
Estevan Point, gp., fl. w., 10 sec	125	17	
Triangle Island, gp. fl. w., 10 sec	700	34	1,000,000
Cape St. James, fl. w., 5 sec	310	24	100,000
Langara, fl. w., 5 sec	160	19	
ALASKA.			
Cape Hinchinbrook, fl. w., 5 sec	235	22	110,000
Scotch Cap, f. w	90	15	2,300
Cape Sarichef, occ. w., 30 sec	126	17	2,300
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.			
Laupahoehoe Point, fl. w., 10 sec	46	10	170,000
Alia Point, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec	141	11	390
Kalae, f. w., 7½ sec	63	9	160
Napoopoo, f. w	42	9	160
Keahole Point, gp., fl. w., 6 sec	43	10	170
Mahukona, fl. w., 1½ sec	64	10	170
Kauhola Point, fl. w., 6 sec	66	14	67,000
Kukuihaele, fl. w., 4 sec	159	10	170,000
Kauiki Head, fl. w., 2 sec	85	10	170
Nakalele Head, f. w	173	9	160
Pauwela Point, f. w	144	9	160
Pauwalu Point, fl. w., 3 sec	120	10	170
Laau Point, gp., fl. w., 10 sec	151	11	350
Molokai, fl. w., 10 sec	213	21	620,000
Makapuu Point, occ. w., 9 sec	420	28	29,000
Diamond Head, gp., occ. w., 10 sec	147	18	w. 7,300 r. 2,200
Barbers Point; gp., fl. w., 5 sec	43	12	44,000
Makahuena Point, f. r	109	7	50
Hanapepe, occ., w., 2 sec	30	10	170
Kokole, fl. w., 3 sec	34	10	170
PACIFIC ISLANDS.			
Midway Island, f. w	73	9	160
Aunuu Island, f. r	250	9	150
Breaker Point, Pago Pago, f. w	188	12	490
GREAT LAKES.			
LAKE ONTARIO (EAST END).			
Galloo Island, f. w	58	15	2,900
Stony Point, fl. w., 5 sec	57	15	1,800
LAKE ONTARIO (SOUTH SIDE).			
Fair Haven, Front, f. w	31	12	490
Sodus, Outer, f., fl. w., 30 sec	47	14	f. 490 fl. 1,800

CHIEF PRIMARY SEA COAST LIGHTS—*Continued.*

GREAT LAKES	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LAKE ONTARIO (SOUTH SIDE)—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Charlotte, f. r	34	13	6,000
Braddock Point, f. w	92	18	4,300
Thirty Mile Point, fl. w., 10 sec	71	16	24,000
Fort Niagara, occ. w., 6 sec	91	14	490
Niagara-on-the-Lake, rear, f. r	43	8	140
Port Dalhousie, gp., occ. w	56	13	
LAKE ONTARIO (NORTH SIDE).			
Pigeon Island, gp., fl. w., 5 sec	65	13	
Main Duck Island, fl. w., 6 sec	74	14	
Point Peter, occ. w., 45 sec	62	13	
Scotch Bonnet, f. w	51	12	
Cobourg Town Light, f. w	41	8	
Peter Rock, occ. w. 15 sec	45	10	
Toronto Harbor, east entrance, occ., r. 10 sec	43	8	
Gibraltar Point, occ. w., 8 sec	66	14	
Burlington Bay, rear, f. w	75	15	
LAKE ERIE (EAST END).			
Buffalo, fl. w., 5 sec	65	16	180,000
LAKE ERIE (SOUTH SIDE).			
Dunkirk, f., fl. w., 45 sec	82	17	f. 12,000 fl. 68,000
Presque Isle, alt. fl. r. and w., 20 sec	73	12 16	r. 240 w. 800
Fairport, f. w	102	18	12,000
Cleveland, east pier head, gp., fl. w., 6 sec	39	13	750
Cleveland, west pier head, alt. fl. w. and r	63	16	w. 24,000 r. 7,200
Lorain, west breakwater pier head, occ. w., 10 sec	58	15	7,300
Huron, f. w	48	14	490
Sandusky Bay, front, f. w	34	13	2,000
LAKE ERIE (WEST END)			
Marblehead, fl. w., 10 sec	67	16	42,000
South Bass Island, f. r	60	10	150
Green Island, alt. fl. w. and r., 30 sec	57	15	w. 1,800 r. 540
West Sister Island, f. w	55	14	490
Toledo Harbor, gp., w. and r., 30 sec	72	16	r. 18,000 w. 13,000
Monroe, fl. w., 3 sec	34	12	230
LAKE ERIE (NORTH SIDE).			
Point Abino, gp., fl. w., 12 sec	87	15	60,000
Port Colburne, front, gp., occ. w., 30 sec	50	12	18,000
Mohawk Island, gp., fl. w., 24 sec	70	15	450,000
Long Point, fl. w., 8 sec	97	15	100,000
Pelee Passage, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec	75	14	
LAKE HURON (WEST SIDE).			
Fort Gratiot, f., fl. w., 60 sec	82	17	f. 12,000 fl. 68,000
Port Sanilac, f. r	69	10	150
Harbor Beach Refuge Harbor, e. entrance, alt. fl. w. and r., 10 sec	54	15	w. 13,000 r. 4,000

GREAT LAKES.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LAKE HURON (WEST SIDE)—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Pointe aux Barques, fl. w., 10 sec	93	18	38,000
Port Austin Reef, fl. r., 12 sec	76	17	4,000
Charity Island, fl. w., 10 sec	45	14	800
Tawas, occ. w., 30 sec	70	16	w. 2,900 r. 870
Sturgeon Point, fl. w., 3 sec	69	16	950
Thunder Bay Island, fl. w., 30 sec	63	16	24,000
Middle Island, f. r	78	17	3,700
Presque Isle, f. w	123	20	12,000
Forty-Mile Point, fl. w., 10 sec	66	16	24,000
Spectacle Reef, alt. fl. w. and r., 60 sec	86	17	w. 46,000 r. 34,000 f. 2,900
Cheboygan, f., fl. w., 30 sec	54	15	fl. 24,000
Round Island, fl. r., 10 sec	53	15	6,700
Bois Blanc, f. w	53	14	490
LAKE HURON (EAST SIDE).			
Goderich, main, gp., fl. w., 25 sec	150	18	25,000
Point Clark, fl. w., 30 sec	93	15	
Kincardine, rear, fl. w., 20 sec	80	14	
Chantry Island, f. w	94	15	
Southampton Harbor, rear, f. w	31	10	
Lyal Island, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	51	15	25,000
Cove Island, north point, fl. w., 15 sec	90	15	30,000
South Bay mouth, rear, f. w	46	12	
Great Duck Island, gp., fl. w., alt. r. fl., 120 sec	64	15	
Mississagi Strait, f. w	46	13	
GEORGIAN BAY.			
Flowerpot Island, f. w	88	15	
Owen Sound, rear, f. w	92	15	
Nottawasaga Island, fl. w., 5 sec	86	17	
Christian Island, f. w	61	15	
Hope Island, gp., fl. w., 24 sec	54	12	20,000
Giant's Tomb, gp., fl. w., 15 sec	40	11	25,000
Spruce Shoal, occ. w	37	7	
Gereaux Island, f. w	49	12	
Bustard Rocks, rear, f. w	48	12	
Lonely Island, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec	195	20	
Killarney, east, f. w	54	12	
NORTH CHANNEL.			
Strawberry Island, f. w	40	11	230
Narrow Island, f. w., r	36	11	
Clapperton Island, f. w	30	10	
Gore Bay, f. w	43	11	
Cape Robert, f. w	46	12	
Mississagi Island, s. end, fl. w	53	12	20,000
LAKE SUPERIOR (SOUTH SIDE)			
Whitefish Point, fl. w., 10 sec	76	17	270,000
Crisp Point, f. r	62	15	870
Au Sable, f. w	107	19	12,000
Grand Island, f., fl. w., 90 sec	205	20 24	f. 2,900 fl. 24,000

CHIEF PRIMARY SEA COAST LIGHTS—*Continued.*

GREAT LAKES.	Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LAKE SUPERIOR (SOUTH SIDE)—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Marquette, fl. w., 5 sec	77	17	22,000
Granite Island, f. w., alt., r., fl., 60 sec	89	18	w. 2,900 r.fl. 11,000 f. 12,000 fl. 70,000
Big Bay Point, f. fl. w., 20 sec	105	19	
Stannard Rock, fl. w., 30 sec	102	18	110,000
Huron Island, f. w	197	21	4,300
Portage River, f.w., alt., r., fl., 60 sec	74	13	f. 350 fl. 330
Mendota, f. w	44	14	490
Manitou, fl. w., 10 sec	81	17	100,000
Gull Rock, fl. r	50	10	170
Copper Harbor, f. w., 3 sec	65	14	750
Eagle Harbor, f., fl. w., 60 sec	60	15	f. 2,900 fl. 19,000
Sand Hills, fl. w., 10 sec	91	18	24,000
Portage Lake Ship Canals, f. w	66	16	43,000
Fourteen-Mile Point, f. w., alt., r., fl., 20 sec	60	15	f. w. 2,900 r. fl. 7,200
Ontonagon, f. w	44	13	350
Outer Island, n. pt., fl. w	112	18	4,300
Michigan Island, f. w	112	19	4,300
La Pointe, f. w	70	16	2,900
Devil's Island, alt., fl. w., r	100	18	w. 54,000 r. 35,000
Sand Island, f. w	56	14	490
LAKE SUPERIOR (WEST END)			
Superior Entry, s. breakwater, occ. w., 10 sec	70	16	2,900
Duluth, rear, fl. w., 4 sec	69	16	13,000
LAKE SUPERIOR (NORTHWEST SIDE)			
Two Harbors, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	78	17	22,000
Split Rock, fl. w., 10 sec	168	22	220,000
Grand Marais, f. w	33	13	350
Rock of Ages, gp., fl. w., 10 sec	117	19	200,000
Isle Royal, fl. w., 5 sec	72	15	800
Passage Island, fl. w., 10 sec	78	17	24,000
LAKE SUPERIOR (NORTH SIDE).			
Isle Parisienne. occ. w., 6 sec	54	12	
Gargantua, f. w	85	15	
Michipicoten Harbor, f. w	79	14	
Caribou Island, gp., fl. w., 10 sec	99	15	
Michipicoten Island. e. end., gp., fl. w., 6 2-3 sec	84	15	
Davieaux Island, f., gp., fl. w., 24 sec	129		30,000
Otter Island, fl. w., 8 sec	97	16	20,000
Peninsular Harbor, gp., fl. w., 25 sec	105	16	15,450
Slate Island, f., gp., fl. w., 15 sec	224	20	25,000
Battle Island, f. gp., fl. w., 24 sec	118	16	20,000
Lamb Island, f. w	90	15	
Porphyry Point, f. w	56	13	
LAKE MICHIGAN.			
Old Mackinac Point, fl. w., 10 sec	62	16	13,000
St. Helena, f. r	71	13	360
White Shoal, fl. w., 8 sec	125	20	360,000

GREAT LAKES.	Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LAKE MICHIGAN—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Ile Aux Galets, f. w	58	15	17,000
Beaver Island, f., fl. w., 20 sec	103	18 19	f. 1,700 fl. 14,000
Grand Traverse, f. w	47	14	1,700
Mission Point, f. w	43	13	350
So. Fox Island. I., fl., r., 120 sec	67	16	f. 870 fl. 7,200 r. 7,200
No. Manitou, alt., fl., r.w., 20 sec	70	16	w. 24,000
So. Manitou, f. w	104	19	7,300
Point Betsie, fl. w., 10 sec	52	15	14,000
Manistee, f. w., alt., r., fl., 45 sec	45	13	w. 350 r. 300
Big Sable, f. w	106	19	7,300
Ludington, s. pier head, f. r	65	8	50
Little Sable, f., fl. w., 30 sec	108	19	f. 3,700 fl. 24,000 w. 18,000
White River, alt., fl. w., r	57	15	r. 5,400
Muskegan, pier head, f.r	31	9	80
Grand Haven, rear, f., fl. w., 60 sec	52	14	f. 510 fl. 3,000
Holland (Black Lake, rear), f. r	45	10	150
Gary Breakwater, gp., fl. w., 15 2-3 sec	40	13	900
Calumet Harbor, f. w., alt. r. fl., 15 sec	40	13	w. 1,700 r. 6,700
Calumet pier head, So. Chicago, f. w	36	9	80
Chicago Harbor, alt. fl. r., w., 20 sec	67	16	r. 22,000 w. 31,000
Grosse Point, f. w., alt. r. fl., 180 sec	119	20	w. 10,000 r. 32,000
Waukegan Harbor, f. w., alt., gp., r. fl., 40 sec	36	13	w. 490 r. 390
Kenosha, fl. r., 15 sec	50	14	840
Racine Reef, fl. r., 5 sec	72	16	840
Wind Point (Racine Pt.), fl. w., 30 sec	111	19	32,000
North Point (Milwaukee), f., fl. w., 30 sec	154	18 20	f. 1,800 fl. 9,100
Sheboygan Breakwater, fl. r., 4 sec	55	10	160
Twin River Pt., f., fl. w., 30 sec	113	19	f. 2,900 fl. 19,000 r. 15,000
Sturgeon Bay Canal, alt. fl. r., w., 20 sec	107	19	w. 51,000
Cana Island, f. w	80	17	7,300
Pilot Island, f., fl. w., 15 sec	48	14	f. 1,700 fl. 18,000
Plum Island. rear, f. r	80	16	870
Pottawatomie, f. w	159	18	1,700
St. Martin's Island, alt. fl. r., w., 10 sec	84	17	24,000
Poverty Island, fl. r., 10 sec	80	17	1,900
Seul Choix Pointe, f. w	80	17	7,300
Squaw Island, I. fl., r., 15 sec	57	10	150
Point Peninsula, fl. w., 30 sec	40	13	540 1,000

CHIEF CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(For Panama Canal see Index. See also separate statistics on Sault Ste Marie Canals, and on Panama and Suez Canals, etc)

CANALS.	Cost	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake .	$1,641,363	11½	12	Norfolk, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	7	10	Savannah River, Ga , to Augusta, Ga.
Beaufort	502,078	20	10	Beaufort Inlet, N. C , to Pamlico Sound.
Black River	3,531,954	35	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Black Rock Channel	3,000,000	3¼	22	Connects Lake Erie and Niagara River at Buffalo.
Brazos River	255,000	32	5	Brazos River to Matagorda Bay, Tex.
Caloosahatchee	425,000	28	6	Fort Myers to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Cape Cod (ship canal)	12,000,000	8-13	25-30	Connects Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay
Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	25	12	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes
Champlain	4,044,000	81	12	Whitehall, N. Y , to Watervliet, N. Y.‡
Channel	450,000	32	5	Bet. Apalachicola River & St. Andrews Bay, Fla.
Chesapeake and Delaware .	4,000,000	14	9	Connects Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,290,327	185	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Colbert Shoals	2,350,000	8	7	Colbert Shoals, Tennessee River, Ala.
Company	90,000	23	4½	Miss. Riv. at New Orleans, La., to Bayou Black.
Dalles-Celilo	4,800,000	8½	7	Columbia River, Big Eddy to Celilo Falls, Oreg.
Delaware and Raritan	4,888,749	66	7	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,433,350	60	6	Easton, Pa , to Bristol, Pa
Erie	52,540,800	387	12	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Estherville-Minim Creek.	174,619	5	6	Winyaw Bay, S. C., to Santee River.
Fairfield	50,000	4½	5	Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.
Florida Coast Line	3,500,000	370	5	Mayport, Fla., to Miami, Fla.
Galveston and Brazos	340,000	38	5	Oyster Bay, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Harlem River (ship canal) .	2,700,000	8	15	Connects Hudson River and Long Island Sound
Hillsboro	1,302,000	50	6-8	Deerfield to Lake Okeechobee, Fla
Illinois and Michigan	6,339,098	96	5	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois & Mississippi (Hennepin)	7,320,000	75	7	Illinois River to Miss. River, near Rock I., Ill
Inland Waterway (Lewes Canal)	356,000	12	6	Rehoboth Bay to Delaware Bay, Del.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	22	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lake Landing	25,000	4	5	Lake Mattamuskeet to Wysocking Bay, N. C
Lake Washington-Puget Sound	5,000,000	6½	36	Connects Lake Washington and Puget Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	108	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,716,686	2½	9	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
Mattamuskeet Out Fall.	600,000	7	6	Hyde County, N. C.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	274	5½	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Toledo, Ohio.
Miami	1,765,000	79	6-8	Lake Okeechobee to Miami, Fla.
Morris	5,100,000	103	5	Jersey City, N. J., to Phillipsburg, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals	3,156,919	16	5	Big Muscle Shoals, to Elk River Shoals, Tenn
North New River	581,504	59	5-8	Lake Okeechobee to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
N. J. Coastal Inland Waterway	450,000	114	6	Cape May to Bay Head, N. J.
Ohio	4,695,294	70	4	Cleveland, Ohio, to Dresden, Ohio.
Oswego	5,239,526	38	12	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	193	6	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Superior	1,725,000	25	20	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur (ship canal) .	.. ..	7	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Sabine-Neches	1,081,000	16	26	Port Arthur Canal to mouth Sabine River, Tex.
Salem	....	12	5-8	Salem River to Delaware River.
Santa Fé	70,000	10	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste. Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1⅓	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	12,461,600	108	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa , to Philadelphia, Pa.
South New River	792,400	25	6-8	Ft. Lauderdale to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n	287,000	1¼	20	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Clair Flats	1,180,000	3	20	Canal through delta at mouth of St. Clair River.
St. Lucie	2,075,000	25	8-12	Stuart to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
St. Marys Falls	18,875,000	1⅓	18½-24½	At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in the St. Marys River, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron.
West Palm Beach	474,988	42½	5-8	Lake Okeechobee, Lake Worth, West Palm Beach.

CANALS IN CANADA.

(See United States list above for Sault Ste. Marie Canals.)

Chambly	$728,999	12	6½	This canal overcomes the rapids between Chambly and St. Johns.
Cornwall	7,242,804	11	14	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing
Lachine	13,404,970	8½	14-18	Montreal to Lachine.
Rideau	5,531,332	133¼	5	Connects River Ottawa with Lake Ontario.
Soulanges	8,000,000	14	15	Cascade Point to Coteau Landing.
Trent	13,611,000	236	6-8½	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Huron via Trent River.
Welland (ship canal)	29,250,951	26¾	14-25	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.
Williamsburg	10,499,184	12¼	9-14	Along St. Lawrence River.

SOME FOREIGN CANALS.

	Length. Miles	Depth. Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	$127,000,000
Cronstadt—Petrograd	16	20½	...	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32-39	12,500,000
Marseilles—River Rhone	60	...	82	20,000,000
Odense—Denmark	5	20	...	1,321,000

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES TO AMERICAN VESSELS AT SEA AND ON THE COASTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year (Fiscal).	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Cas'ties Involv'g Partial & Unkno'n Damage.	Vessels Totally Lost	Vessels Damaged	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	
1898	212	96	116	45,039	113,338	6,932,325	858,830	911	3,515	529
1899	220	110	110	59,074	133,597	3,267,745	911,645	1,642	4,456	281
1900	191	68	123	38,497	117,546	1,889,280	552,890	2,218	3,125	125
1901	202	60	142	24,866	230,823	1,587,100	498,450	2,857	4,383	172
1902	182	75	107	40,421	117,955	1,925,710	752,650	1,681	2,743	191
1903	154	56	98	29,119	117,145	1,604,960	486,240	772	2,468	160
1904	166	60	106	26,127	203,135	1,411,230	357,170	2,332	3,128	176
1905	161	58	103	23,840	191,441	1,488,410	505,515	2,045	3,636	148
1906	153	48	105	32,317	185,014	1,598,440	548,185	1,237	3,537	259
1907	222	84	138	71,344	227,238	5,093,760	1,125,740	1,738	4,286	174
1908	142	48	94	32,743	215,555	1,851,980	467,380	3,635	4,119	135
1909	177	48	129	23,966	249,221	1,513,495	963,380	1,787	4,279	115
1910	126	47	79	19,329	158,471	1,322,980	406,745	972	2,617	124
1911	151	38	113	24,273	233,243	2,405,915	512,435	2,635	4,700	66
1912	177	52	125	22,275	213,235	1,274,855	381,420	1,113	3,566	75
1913	134	47	87	27,184	236,136	1,584,810	439,665	4,839	4,793	75
1914	157	56	101	39,224	210,097	2,014,350	406,305	2,086	4,559	87
1915	161	55	106	73,549	263,970	3,281,115	2,224,590	1,879	4,660	123
1916	184	63	121	52,707	279,608	4,902,335	1,858,065	1,686	4,894	273
1917	235	105	130	133,814	235,107	24,899,700	10,682,660	580	6,417	350
1918	171	107	64	157,174	135,706	43,374,110	18,268,545	1,916	4,387	176

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage.

RECAPITULATION, COVERING DISASTERS ON AND NEAR THE UNITED STATES COASTS, AND ON THE RIVERS AND LAKES, AS WELL AS AT SEA AND ON COASTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year (Fiscal).	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss	Cas'ties Involv'g Partial & Unkno'n Damage	Vessels Totally Lost	Vessels Damaged	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	
1898	1,257	405	851	130,087	646,978	11,091,260	1,771,860	13,503	15,754	765
1899	1,632	559	1,073	186,823	784,147	9,830,070	2,782,535	13,183	19,331	755
1900	1,274	360	914	112,781	818,693	8,182,985	3,417,900	11,436	16,638	418
1901	1,313	371	942	104,570	939,106	7,094,345	2,147,675	15,710	17,635	452
1902	1,359	405	954	144,118	877,687	8,823,920	2,309,335	14,477	16,463	531
1903	1,204	332	872	110,311	801,390	7,011,775	1,722,210	13,216	15,790	376
1904	1,182	357	825	126,132	879,870	7,628,855	1,634,615	14,966	15,607	1,457
1905	1,209	323	886	118,936	1,028,740	8,187,500	2,263,795	14,513	17,377	267
1906	1,326	350	976	153,080	1,255,825	10,089,610	2,245,305	13,053	19,097	499
1907	1,670	447	1,223	185,642	1,786,933	13,709,915	3,062,110	16,027	23,147	624
1908	1,341	344	997	127,684	1,584,206	9,555,825	2,152,155	17,502	21,289	374
1909	1,415	282	1,133	122,150	1,699,940	9,491,635	3,330,825	23,143	23,596	403
1910	1,493	365	1,128	135,305	2,000,997	11,058,840	2,555,580	15,454	22,640	403
1911	1,227	294	933	101,365	1,475,688	9,565,995	1,694,630	22,484	21,668	262
1912	1,417	328	1,119	113,920	1,546,391	8,213,375	1,941,010	15,972	24,310	195
1913	1,265	274	991	91,188	1,663,623	8,338,935	1,549,285	21,101	23,077	283
1914	1,210	293	917	173,069	1,518,930	11,437,330	2,509,405	14,533	22,199	421
1915	1,088	289	799	151,968	1,276,125	10,199,560	4,013,083	12,857	20,220	277
1916	1,140	317	823	135,233	1,714,434	12,671,040	3,668,995	14,080	20,653	1,364
1917	1,072	324	748	197,119	1,523,307	33,703,710	12,479,600	8,233	21,418	490
1918	976	380	596	248,520	1,090,956	57,728,110	22,557,940	6,911	16,207	398

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage

TONNAGE EXPLAINED.

(By the U. S. Shipping Board.)

DEADWEIGHT TONNAGE expresses the number of tons of 2,240 pounds that a vessel can transport of cargo, stores, and bunker fuel. It is the difference between the number of tons of water a vessel displaces "light" and the number of tons it displaces when submerged to the "load water line." Deadweight tonnage is used interchangeably with deadweight carrying capacity. A vessel's capacity for weight cargo is less than its total deadweight tonnage.

CARGO TONNAGE is either "weight" or "measurement." The weight ton in the United States and in British countries is the English long or gross ton of 2,240 pounds. In France and other countries having the metric system a weight ton is 2,204.6 pounds. A "measurement" ton is usually 40 cubic feet, but in some instances a larger number of cubic feet is taken for a ton. Most ocean package freight is taken at weight or measurement (W|M), ship's option.

GROSS TONNAGE applies to vessels, not to cargo. It is determined by dividing by 100 the contents, in cubic feet, of the vessel's closed-in spaces A vessel ton is 100 cubic feet. The register of a vessel states both gross and net tonnage.

NET TONNAGE is a vessel's gross tonnage minus deductions of space occupied by accommodations for crew, by machinery for navigation, by the engine room and fuel. A vessel's net tonnage expresses the space available for the accommodation of passengers and the stowage of cargo. A ton of cargo, in most instances, occupies less than 100 cubic feet; hence the vessel's cargo tonnage may exceed its net tonnage, and, indeed, the tonnage of cargo carried is usually greater than the gross tonnage.

DISPLACEMENT of a vessel is the weight, in tons of 2,240 pounds, of the vessel and its contents. Displacement "light" is the weight of the vessel without stores, bunker fuel, or cargo. Displacement "loaded" is the weight of the vessel, plus cargo, fuel, and stores.

For a modern freight steamer the following relative tonnage figures would ordinarily be approximately correct: net tonnage, 4,000; gross tonnage, 6,000; deadweight carrying capacity, 10,000; displacement loaded, about 13,350.

TONNAGE MOVED TOWARD TIDEWATER ON N. Y. STATE CANALS.

YEAR.	Forest Products		Agriculture.		Manufactures		Merchandise		All Other and Totals.		
	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain	Erie	Champlain.	Erie	Champlain	Erie	Champlain.	Both Canals.
1879....	682,670	361,300	1,692,385	18,154	29,336	17,592	12,586	2,713	2,546,002	740,174	3,286,176
1880....	836,105	366,102	2,084,096	6,187	35,667	3,730	16,571	13,993	3,226,358	841,044	4,067,402
1881....	903,080	464,858	1,137,197	28,240	47,722	5,291	9,508	5,948	2,193,302	872,537	3,065,839
1882....	936,525	461,291	985,535	38,789	50,232	11,644	18,730	5,424	2,102,440	965,712	3,068,152
1883.. .	670,556	507,577	1,189,963	27,615	42,702	5,208	20,677	7,141	2,006,886	884,390	2,892,176
1884....	667,596	429,854	1,038,679	15,365	46,711	10,188	32,815	12,723	1,914,192	716,998	2,631,190
1885	624,200	491,119	874,692	22,138	49,553	12,153	31,101	17,178	1,701,834	791,541	2,715,219
1886.. .	764,322	436,986	1,365,554	34,758	42,374	8,331	45,393	20,599	2,348,083	867,099	3,215,177
1887	743,496	462,783	1,387,018	25,148	43,749	8,817	10,313	10,397	2,292,312	866,611	3,158,923
1888....	694,972	379,307	956,999	15,747	61,377	11,650	16,025	4,339	1,850,621	734,400	2,584,661
1889 .	608,891	406,956	968,671	7,889	61,570	13,680	11,105	5,323	1,845,100	778,736	2,623,836
1890 ..	621,273	316,729	865,054	9,582	50,814	13,284	17,259	503,577	1,693,128	1,182,364	3,024,765
1891	497,384	319,844	967,267	13,345	44,874	6,668	45,708	8,216	1,689,069	597,786	2,286,855
1892 ..	503,562	388,058	843,515	13,326	64,522	7,211	46,675	17,332	1,619,437	672,131	2,291,568
1893 ..	404,251	404,251	1,362,676	1,362,676	34,510	34,510	23,978	23,978	1,940,783	1,940,783	2,565,845
1894 ..	418,948	257,207	1,177,658	12,277	57,767	879	79,158	21,272	1,891,454	365,411	2,256,895
1895 . .	249,760	230,043	420,192	17,345	89,542	2,650	14,829	25,483	970,892	437,571	1,603,745
1896 ..	347,754	217,299	928,423	23,360	76,378	3,648	22,057	12,245	1,539,034	477,052	2,073,078
1897...	353,429	240,204	604,929	9,471	99,925	1,064	8,729	18,846	1,270,775	455,590	1,878,218
1898...	336,536	191,294	540,272	11,782	93,621	844	9,586	17,653	1,210,956	333,617	1,544,573
1899 ...	318,866	231,831	433,916	5,729	104,037	22,242	5,653	12,118	1,099,872	514,632	1,665,217
1900 ..	252,629	165,113	324,089	36,399	103,755	168	2,292	12,896	889,285	403,384	1,292,669
1901 .	259,762	123,060	388,854	40,492	74,789	1,014	783	10,474	931,352	323,051	1,254,403
1902..	236,331	99,911	354,368	52,913	88,804	.....	298	9,403	868,513	334,571	1,203,084
1903...	194,503	101,922	369,770	47,648	110,964	168	222	7,395	836,773	321,766	1,158,539
1904....	159,019	94,506	272,340	20,416	119,837	.....	906	3,344	691,602	247,089	938,691
1905 ..	177,740	150,777	284,953	17,220	115,878	179	2,538	3,908	763,345	306,998	1,070,343
1906 .	173,307	146,870	349,880	24,542	108,880	.....	1,227	5,326	765,140	305,932	1,071,072
1907....	125,944	106,681	316,075	13,632	65,680	.....	715	4,642	679,330	190,291	869,621
1908....	73,032	82,475	250,083	5,842	80,984	.....	720	4,160	673,000	182,920	855,920
1909 ..	75,540	122,127	254,479	14,552	113,010	240	1,436	9,064	559,368	234,639	794,007
1910....	71,374	129,433	230,780	20,866	103,448	.....	640	8,576	540,609	220,651	761,260
1911....	65,986	125,663	194,586	32,582	99,528	336	68	4,039	453,315	204,941	658,256
1912...	56,314	165,854	96,961	14,095	89,069	.....	1,934	2,999	300,683	217,933	518,616
1913....	51,914	114,891	125,774	7,008	64,557	152	2,571	5,007	274,793	224,566	499,359
1914...	23,097	88,458	120,827	1,337	67,490	.....	927	3,398	235,389	150,307	385,696
1915...	16,948	122,432	81,646	1,249	90,319	280	4,016	5,200	220,589	182,971	403,560
1916...	6,429	155,944	46,500	1,525	60,482	.....	155	3,245	154,181	243,326	397,507
1917...	17,020	164,744	18,351	8,480	27,501	73	4,643	6,578	96,350	215,963	312,313
1918....	12,677	177,257	81,621	8,651	60,781	.....	15,175	1,211	190,850	243,769	434,619

COMMERCE BOTH WAYS ON N. Y. STATE CANALS.

YEAR	Forest Products		Agriculture		Manufactures		Merchandise		All Other & Totals	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1879...	1,368,849	12,053,499	1,850,347	56,826,653	255,303	37,173,222	237,071	144,653,500	5,362,372	285,280,726
1880...	1,566,764	14,351,622	2,408,358	68,994,218	278,114	14,236,227	355,165	109,870,264	6,457,656	247,844,790
1881...	1,652,543	18,399,932	1,171,400	43,440,343	250,961	11,863,021	325,775	75,331,308	5,179,192	162,153,565
1882...	1,771,743	20,285,512	1,173,257	42,766,687	187,535	4,673,440	283,174	61,769,417	5,467,423	147,918,907
1883...	1,828,643	18,038,056	1,394,581	39,727,973	242,649	3,426,474	310,814	68,281,320	5,664,056	147,861,223
1884...	1,671,706	27,588,279	1,261,237	37,335,779	205,013	3,125,433	300,480	78,864,806	5,009,488	162,097,069
1885...	1,595,632	17,302,705	1,108,711	31,404,325	194,714	2,827,280	220,237	58,215,252	4,731,784	119,536,189
1886...	1,523,496	16,471,496	1,537,331	41,191,562	165,760	2,310,422	397,249	03,749,354	5,293,982	180,061,846
1887...	1,529,809	15,568,667	1,590,509	47,729,684	213,216	4,808,178	378,731	82,161,364	5,553,805	159,245,977
1888...	1,389,728	14,899,543	1,177,587	33,546,141	153,905	3,207,881	206,437	56,913,813	4,942,948	122,524,735
1889...	1,567,311	17,012,190	1,330,231	30,014,906	161,074	5,908,500	262,818	80,590,288	5,370,369	154,584,222
1890...	1,397,862	21,887,680	1,201,916	31,928,371	139,310	1,879,276	769,672	73,958,275	5,246,102	145,761,086
1891...	1,206,986	17,923,469	1,173,192	38,566,171	109,387	1,147,639	250,083	47,008,795	4,563,472	116,269,343
1892...	1,249,381	18,571,608	1,038,851	35,127,543	125,781	1,491,611	292,468	00 701,774	4,281,995	167,596,948
1893...	1,030,604	14,421,877	1,514,146	50,433,054	66,892	853,407	216,013	75,474,765	4,331,963	154,831,094
1894...	872,601	12,006,519	1,412,142	35,849,109	87,241	933,886	352,741	78,405,074	3,882,560	141,179,560
1895	974,870	14,504,441	644,009	17,185,539	133,911	2,489,514	251,537	38,648,131	3,500,314	97,453,021
1896..	852,467	11,838,186	1,136,665	27,268,642	152,322	2,494,727	270,603	37,512,054	3,714,894	30,089,578
1897	896,971	11,780,232	89,783	16,722,091	152,388	1,932,216	250,872	42,299,589	3,617,804	96,063,338
1898	820,668	11,489,502	707,855	15,005,458	175,632	1,369,262	220,107	36,386,337	3,360,063	88,122,354
1899	838,449	14,312,288	620,908	13,428,551	159,413	1,555,810	260,063	40,752,834	3,686,051	92,786,712
1900..... . .	726,984	9,161,366	511,518	11,051,632	142,784	2,073,468	250,436	42,819,110	3,345,941	84,123,772
1901..... . .	839,191	10,697,001	558,135	15,036,822	129,857	1,773,193	230,615	37,467,681	3,426,613	83,478,880
1902..... . .	805,067	9,546,375	572,676	15,546,609	131,755	1,687,462	207,972	34,857,640	3,274,610	81,708,453
1903..... . .	690,161	9,726,311	597,047	15,812,570	130,406	1,835,315	241,564	34,613,801	3,615,385	77,713,325
1904..... . .	738,793	9,255,116	427,969	13,791,790	129,665	1,515,628	200,472	27,205,160	3,138,547	66,381,817
1905..... . .	851,098	11,640,382	436,979	13,875,973	132,438	1,589,118	172,665	19,292,625	3,226,896	57,918,586
1906..... . .	854,610	12,639,416	648,715	17,743,782	170,384	1,903,347	202,285	23,531,901	3,540,907	66,501,417
1907..... . .	747,736	11,032,348	606,159	22,069,011	96,916	1,146,417	169,258	19,957,084	3,407,914	63,903,970
1908..... . .	665,443	7,905,428	449,846	15,641,072	106,371	1,403,612	166,061	19,415,235	3,051,877	54,511,509
1909..... . .	647,739	9,027,781	447,217	13,902,062	163,871	2,665,622	194,273	22,405,574	3,116,536	59,081,572
1910..... . .	654,094	9,373,099	492,536	15,068,375	145,419	2,161,199	215,446	25,132,370	3,073,412	59,042,178
1911..... . .	656,500	9,471,169	355,301	12,874,402	137,463	1,806,938	166,419	17,044,496	3,097,068	49,577,629
1912..... . .	584,964	8,917,887	196,014	6,491,416	119,512	1,599,552	152,982	15,007,394	2,606,116	38,444,617
1913..... . .	517,761	8,528,883	256 652	8,436,134	90,799	1,640,298	135,080	12,867,860	2,602,035	36,865,451
1914..... . .	377,127	5,931,884	217,397	7,352,586	83,504	1,056,509	93,095	9,463,737	2,080,850	28,277,991
1915..... . .	366,618	5,366,707	218,300	7,618,495	107,058	1,372,542	138,549	12,516,580	1,858,114	30,610,670
1916..... . .	350,047	5,694,704	142,315	6,702,741	65,949	1,551,673	101,543	10,418,301	1,625,050	27,513,525
1917..... . .	378,781	8,096,613	45,519	2,742,683	27,658	541,350	84,687	10,145,197	1,297,225	24,757,077
1918..... . .	292,720	7,521,659	109,784	8,457,531	76,386	7,130,917	47,582	9,442,523	1,159,270	35,212,459

The canals were made free in 1882.

DATE OF OPENING OF LAKE ERIE, AT BUFFALO, SINCE 1827.

April 21,	1827	April 14,	1841	April 29,	1854	April 21,	1867	Mar. 19,	1880	April 15,	1893
April 1,	1828	Mar. 7,	1842	April 21,	1855	April 19,	1868	May 1,	1881	April 28,	1894
May 10,	1829	May 6,	1843	May 2,	1856	May 1,	1869	Mar. 26,	1882	April 4,	1895
May 5,	1830	Mar. 14,	1844	April 27,	1857	April 16,	1870	May 4,	1883	April 19,	1896
May 8,	1831	April 3,	1845	April 15,	1858	April 1,	1871	April 25,	1884	April 6,	1897
April 27,	1832	April 11,	1846	April 7,	1859	May 6,	1872	May 2,	1885	Mar. 25,	1898
April 23,	1833	April 23,	1847	April 17,	1860	April 29,	1873	April 26,	1886	April 27,	1899
April 6,	1834	April 9,	1848	April 13,	1861	April 18,	1874	April 17,	1887	April 22,	1900
May 3,	1835	Mar. 25,	1849	April 15,	1862	May 12,	1875	April 10,	1888	April 20,	1901
April 27,	1836	Mar. 25,	1850	April 3,	1863	May 4,	1876	April 10,	1889	April 9,	1902
May 16,	1837	April 2,	1851	April 13,	1864	April 17,	1877	Mar. 31,	1890	April 6,	1903
Mar. 31,	1838	April 20,	1852	April 26,	1865	Mar. 24,	1878	April 13,	1891	May 10,	1904
April 11,	1839	April 14,	1853	April 28,	1866	April 24,	1879	April 14,	1892	April 22,	1905
April 27,	1840										

April 15,	1906		
April 6,	1907		
April 25,	1908		
April 22,	1909		
April 15,	1910		
April 15,	1911		
April 28,	1912		
April 13,	1913		
April 14,	1914		
April 15,	1915		
April 16,	1916		
April 12,	1917		
April 16,	1918		
Mar. 20,	1919		

DATE OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF HUDSON RIVER SINCE 1824.

River Open.	River Closed	Days Open.	River Open	River Closed.	Days Open.	River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.
Mar. 3, 1824	Jan. 5, 1825	309	Apr. 11, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	248	Apr. 8, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	251
Mar. 6, 1825	Dec. 13, 1825	283	Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	303	Mar. 19, 1889	Not closed...	286
Feb. 25, 1826	Dec. 13, 1826	302	Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	Not closed...	Dec. 3, 1890	537
Mar. 20, 1827	Nov. 25, 1827	251	Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	273	Mar. 22, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891	277
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1828	220	Mar. 6, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	283	Apr. 1, 1892	Dec. 22, 1892	266
Apr. 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830	286	Mar. 5, 1861	Dec. 23, 1861	294	Apr. 1, 1893	Dec. 6, 1893	250
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1830	283	Apr. 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	259	Mar. 18, 1894	Dec. 24, 1894	282
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 6, 1831	262	Apr. 3, 1863	Dec. 11, 1863	252	Apr. 2, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895	252
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	289	Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	Apr. 17, 1896	Dec. 10, 1896	246
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	Mar. 22, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	Apr. 29, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	223
Feb. 25, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	Mar. 14, 1898	Dec. 12, 1898	274
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 20, 1835	268	Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	Mar. 29, 1899	Dec. 28, 1999	275
Apr. 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	Apr. 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246
Mar. 27, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	Apr. 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	257	Mar. 31, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	286	Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 29, 1871	263	Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263
Feb. 25, 1840	Nov. 5, 1840	285	Apr. 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	Apr. 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	286	Apr. 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	Apr. 3, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	308	Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260
Apr. 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	242	Apr. 13, 1875	Nov. 29, 1875	229	Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253
Mar. 18, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	Apr. 1, 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	Mar. 23, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	283	Mar. 30, 1877	Dec. 31, 1877	277	Mar. 15, 1909	Dec. 22, 1909	283
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 20, 1878	282	Mar. 17, 1910	Dec. 9, 1910	278
Apr. 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	Apr. 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	Mar. 22, 1911	Jan. 3, 1912	288
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 25, 1880	265	Mar 26, 1912	Feb. 6, 1913	318
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 26, 1849	286	Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	287	Mar. 17, 1913	Dec. 29, 1913	287
Mar. 10, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	282	Mar. 8, 1882	Dec. 4, 1882	272	Mar. 31, 1914	Dec. 22, 1914	267
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	293	Mar. 29, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	Mar. 18, 1915	Dec. 20, 1915	278
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	Apr. 3, 1916	Dec. 17, 1916	259
Mar. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	Apr. 7, 1885	Dec. 13, 1885	250	Mar. 28, 1917	Dec. 9, 1917	276
Mar. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	Apr. 1, 1918	Dec. 19, 1918	262
Mar. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	Apr. 9, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	256	Apr. 1, 1919	.....	.....

DATE OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF ERIE CANAL SINCE 1824.

Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Days Open	Canal Open	Canal Closed	Days Open	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Days Open.
Apr. 30, 1824	Dec. 4, 1824	219	May 5, 1856	Dec. 4, 1856	214	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3, 1888	207
Apr. 12, 1825	Dec. 5, 1825	238	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15, 1857	223	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889	214
Apr. 20, 1826	Dec. 18, 1826	243	Apr. 28, 1858	Dec 8, 1858	225	Apr. 28, 1890	Nov. 30, 1890	216
Apr. 22, 1827	Dec. 18, 1827	241	Apr. 15, 1859	Dec. 12, 1859	242	May 5, 1891	Dec. 5, 1891	215
Mar. 27, 1828	Dec. 20, 1828	269	Apr. 25, 1860	Dec. 12, 1860	232	May 1, 1892	Dec. 6, 1892	219
May 2, 1829	Dec 17, 1829	230	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10, 1861	224	May 3, 1893	Nov. 30, 1893	212
Apr. 20, 1830	Dec. 17, 1830	242	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10, 1862	224	May 1, 1894	Nov. 30, 1894	214
Apr. 16, 1831	Dec. 1, 1831	230	May 1, 1863	Dec. 9, 1863	223	May 3, 1895	Dec. 5, 1895	216
Apr 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	241	Apr. 30, 1864	Dec. 8, 1864	223	May 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1896	214
Apr. 19, 1833	Dec. 12, 1833	238	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12, 1865	226	May 8, 1897	Dec. 1, 1897	208
Apr. 17, 1834	Dec. 12, 1834	240	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12, 1866	226	May 7, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898	218
Apr. 15, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	230	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20, 1867	229	Apr. 26, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	219
Apr. 25, 1836	Nov. 26, 1836	216	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7, 1868	217	Apr. 25, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	220
Apr. 20, 1837	Dec. 9, 1837	234	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10, 1869	218	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30, 1901	207
Apr. 12, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	228	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8, 1870	213	Apr. 24, 1902	Dec. 4, 1902	224
Apr. 20, 1839	Dec. 16, 1839	241	Apr. 24, 1871	Dec. 1, 1871	220	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28, 1903	210
Apr. 20, 1840	Dec. 9, 1840	228	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1, 1872	202	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26 1904	205
Apr. 24, 1841	Nov. 30, 1841	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 5, 1873	295	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28, 1905	209
Apr. 20, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	222	May 5, 1874	Dec. 5, 1874	215	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28, 1906	211
May 1, 1843	Nov. 30, 1843	214	May 18, 1875	Nov 30, 1875	197	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10, 1907	224
Apr. 18, 1844	Nov. 26, 1844	222	May 4, 1876	Dec. 1, 1876	211	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30, 1908	210
Apr. 15, 1845	Nov. 29, 1845	228	May 8, 1877	Dec. 7, 1877	214	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15, 1909	185
Apr. 16, 1846	Nov. 25, 1846	224	Apr. 15, 1878	Dec. 7, 1878	237	May 15, 1910	Nov. 15, 1910	185
May 1, 1847	Nov. 30, 1847	214	May 8, 1879	Dec. 6, 1879	212	May 15, 1911	Nov. 15, 1911	185
May 1, 1848	Dec. 9, 1848	223	Apr. 16, 1880	Nov. 21, 1880	220	May 15, 1912	Nov. 15, 1912	185
May 1, 1849	Dec. 5, 1849	219	May 12, 1881	Dec. 8, 1881	211	June 13, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	172
Apr. 22, 1850	Dec. 11, 1850	234	Apr. 11, 1882	Dec. 7, 1882	241	May*15, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	201
Apr. 15, 1851	Dec. 5, 1851	235	May 7, 1883	Dec. 1, 1883	208	May 15, 1915	Nov. 30, 1915	200
Apr. 20, 1852	Dec. 16, 1852	239	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1, 1884	209	May 15, 1916	Nov. 30, 1916	200
Apr. 20, 1853	Dec. 20, 1853	245	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1, 1885	205	May*15, 1917	Nov. 15, 1917	184
May 1, 1854	Dec. 3, 1854	217	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886	214	May 15, 1918	Dec. 12, 1918	212
May 1, 1855	Dec. 10, 1855	224	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1, 1887	208	May 15, 1919	.....	.....

*Western Division of the canal opened May 25, 1914.

THE NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM.

(Communicated by Edward S. Walsh, New York State Superintendent of Public Works.)

THE route of the improved Erie Canal, commonly known as the Erie Barge Canal, was placed in commission for the entire distance between Troy and Buffalo on May 15, 1918. The Champlain Barge Canal, from Troy to Whitehall, was completed May 15, 1916. The Oswego Barge Canal, connecting with Lake Ontario at Oswego, and the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca branches connecting those lakes, also have been completed

In May, 1918, the movement of freight on the Erie Canal was put under the control of the National Government, through the United States Railroad Administration.

The moneys expended up to July 1, 1918, for canal improvement under recent bond issues are as follows: Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, under bond issue of 1903 and 1915, $126,183,996. Cayuga and Seneca Canal improvement, under bond issue of 1909, $7,000,000. For construction of terminal docks with warehouses, and freight-handling machinery on all canals, under bond issue of 1911, $13,587,736. The above figures include land damages and adjusted claims of all kinds. The new Champlain Canal, from Troy to Whitehall, has been fully completed. The new Erie-Oswego route, from the Hudson River, at Troy, to Lake Ontario, at Oswego, also has been completed.

The improved Erie Canal is the main waterway and extends across the State from Troy to Buffalo. Officially, the route commences at Congress Street, Troy, and follows the line of the Hudson River to Waterford, where the westward turn is made. From Waterford the line of the Mohawk River, canalized, is generally followed to a point beyond Little Falls. Westerly from this point the new channel follows the route of the old canal in part, but passes the northerly outskirts of the City of Utica on a new line, thence to the south of Rome and then into and across Oneida Lake. Passing out of Oneida Lake, the Oneida River is used to its junction with the Seneca River at Three River Point; thence through the Seneca River to and through the Clyde River to a point east of Lyons; thence following the old canal, deepened and enlarged, to a point beyond Pittsford. Here the channel leaves the old route, crossing the Genesee River about a mile south of Rochester on a pool created by the construction of a dam, joining the line of the old canal a few miles westerly, and continuing thence in the former channel, deepened and widened, to and through Tonawanda Creek, canalized, to Tonawanda, where the Niagara River is entered and followed to Lake Erie, at Buffalo. The length of the Erie Canal is approximately 340 miles.

A section of the old Erie Canal has been retained for use, without enlargement, between its junction with the improved Erie Canal at Waterford and Albany. Boats may enter this section of the canal at its northern end at Waterford, from the Hudson River by means of the upper or lower side cut locks at Watervliet, or at its southern end from the Hudson River, at Albany. This canal passes through the City of Watervliet.

The section of the old canal between Mohawk and Rome also has been retained without enlargement. This passes through the City of Utica. It may be entered either at Mohawk or Rome by means of junction locks. The old Erie Canal, through the cities of Syracuse and Rochester, has also been continued in use together with the section between Tonawanda and Buffalo.

The dimensions of boats using the above sections of the old canal will be limited to the following: Length, 98 feet; width, 17 feet 5 inches; draught, 6 feet, and height above water line, 11 feet 6 inches; excepting, however, that the draught of boats using the unimproved Champlain Canal between Waterford and Watervliet is limited to 4 feet 6 inches.

The improved Champlain Canal commences in the Hudson River at Waterford, where the improved Erie Canal starts westward, and follows generally the channel of the Hudson River, canalized, as far northward as Fort Edward, where a new route has been established to Whitehall on the inlet of Lake Champlain.

The improved Cayuga and Seneca Canal branches off in a southerly direction from the improved Erie Canal at a point near Montezuma. The Cayuga branch follows the valley of the Seneca River to Cayuga Lake; thence through Cayuga Lake to the Cayuga Lake inlet at Ithaca. The Seneca branch follows the Seneca River in a westerly direction from the Cayuga branch near the foot of Cayuga Lake, and connects with Seneca Lake near Geneva; thence through Seneca Lake to Watkins, with an extension to Montour Falls.

The improved Oswego Canal branches northerly from the improved Erie Canal at Three River Point and follows generally the line of the Oswego River, canalized, to Lake Ontario at Oswego.

The Black River Canal has been retained without enlargement and extends from its junction with the Erie Canal at Rome northerly to Carthage, although it is not navigable further north than Lyons Falls.

The width of the new canal channel varies according to the section traversed. Through canalized rivers and lakes the channel is at least two hundred feet wide. Through rock cuts in land lines a minimum bottom width of ninety-four feet has been provided, and through earth sections the minimum width at the bottom of the channel is seventy-five feet.

ERIE CANAL DISTANCE TABLE—NEW YORK TO BUFFALO.

PLACES.	Place to Place	From New York	From Buffalo
N. Y. City, Pier 5 and 6, E. R.	.....	00	506 72
Dobbs Ferry	23.80	23 80	482 92
Erie Railroad docks	2.20	26 0	480 72
Tarrytown	2.30	28 3	478 42
Nyack	.9	29 2	477 52
Ossining	4 6	33 8	472 92
Haverstraw	4 0	37 8	468.92
Peekskill	7.1	44 9	461 82
West Point	7 4	52 3	454.42
Cold Spring	2 6	54 9	451.82
Cornwall Landing	2 6	57 5	449 22
Newburgh	3.6	61 1	445 62
Fishkill	.3	61 4	445 32
New Hamburg	6 4	67 8	438 92
Poughkeepsie	7.9	75 7	431 02
Kingston, on side line 1.2 miles long	16 4	92 1	417.02
Rhinecliff	15 3	91 0	415 72
Saugerties	10 5	101 5	405 22
Catskill	10.6	112 1	394 62
Athens	4.1	116 2	390 52
Hudson	.2	116 4	390 32
Coxsackie	6 9	123 3	383 42
New Baltimore	6 4	129.7	377 02
Coeymans	2 0	131 7	375 02
Castleton	4 0	135.7	371 02
Rensselaer, Ferry St.	7.7	143.4	363.32
Albany, Madison Ave.	0.4	143.8	362.92
Albany terminal	1.0	144.8	361.92
Rensselaer, Forbes Ave.	1.0	144.8	361.92
Troy, Washington St. terminal	5.1	149.9	356.82
Watervliet, at ferry	.2	150.1	356.62
Troy, upper terminal	.4	150.5	356.22
Troy, Federal lock	1.43	151.93	354.79
Cohoes terminal, Ontario St.	1.67	153.60	353.12
Mohawk R. below Union bridge	.78	154.38	352.34
Waterford—junction Erie and Champlain Canals	.78	154.38	352 34
Waterford, Third St. terminal	.12	154.5	352 22
Lock No. 2, Erie Canal	.7	155.2	351.52
Lock No. 3, Erie Canal	.28	155.48	351.24
Lock No. 4, Erie Canal	.62	156.1	350.62
Lock No. 5, Erie Canal	.16	156.26	350.46
Lock No. 6, Erie Canal	.28	156.54	350.18
Guard gate No. 2	.63	157.17	349.55
Crescent terminal	1.33	158.50	348.22
Dunsback Ferry	2.39	160 89	345.83
Fort's Ferry	2.28	163.17	343.55
Vischer's Ferry	2.80	165.9	340.82
Lock No. 7	1.47	167.37	339.35
Rexford (aqueduct)	3.83	171.2	335.52
Schenectady terminal	4.6	175.8	330.92
Lock No. 8, Scotia	2.4	178 2	328.52
Rotterdam Junction (west)	4.40	182.60	324.12

ERIE CANAL DISTANCE TABLES—NEW YORK TO BUFFALO—*Continued.*

	Place to Place	From New York.	From Buffalo.
Lock No. 9	.42	183.02	323 70
Hoffman's Ferry (north shore)	1 38	184 40	322 32
Pattersonville (south shore)	1 38	184.40	322 32
Cranesville	4 40	188.80	317 92
Lock No. 10, Cranesville	.38	189.18	317.54
Amsterdam terminal	2.72	191 90	314.82
Lock No. 11, Guy Park	1.33	193.23	313.49
Akin	1 77	195 00	311.72
Fort Hunter, bridge	2.75	197 75	308 97
Lock No. 12, Tribes Hill	.05	197.80	308.92
Fultonville (south shore)	5 10	202 90	303 82
Fonda (north shore)	5 10	202 90	303 82
Lock No. 13, Yosts	4 58	207 48	299 24
Randall P. O. (south shore)	62	208 10	298 62
Yosts (north shore)	.18	208 28	298 44
Sprakers Ferry	3 42	211 7	295.02
Canajoharie terminal	3 10	214.8	291 92
Palatine Bridge (north shore)	3 10	214 8	291.92
Lock No. 14	.58	215 38	291.34
Fort Plain terminal	2 92	218 3	288 42
Nelliston (north shore)	2.92	218 3	288.42
Lock No. 15	43	218 73	287 99
St. Johnsville terminal	5 25	223.98	282 74
Lock No. 16	1.46	225 44	281 28
Mindenville bridge	.26	225.70	281.02
Guard gate No. 3, Erie, Indian Castle	3.1	228.8	277 92
Lock No. 17, Little Falls	4.41	233.21	273 51
Lift bridge, Little Falls	.71	233 92	272 80
Guard gate No. 4, Little Falls	.18	234 10	272 62
Terminal, Little Falls	30	234 4	272 32
Lock No. 18, Jacksonburg	3 00	237 4	269.32
Bridge No. 139, Jacksonburg	30	237.7	269.02
Mohawk guard gate No. 5	3 83	241.53	265.19
Mohawk Junc. lock, Utica line	3.83	241.53	265 19
Herkimer terminal	.17	241 7	265 02
Ilion terminal	1 80	243.5	263 22
Frankfort terminal	2 90	246 4	260 32
Lock No. 19	3 00	249 4	257 32
Utica terminal lock	7 20	256.6	250 12
Utica terminal (side line)	70	257 30	250.8
Whitesboro bridge	2.20	258.80	247.92
Lock No. 20	88	259 68	247 04
Oriskany bridge	2.42	262 1	244.62
Guard gate No. 6, Erie Canal	4 20	266 3	240.42
Rome terminal	3.00	269 3	237.42
Guard gate No. 7, Erie Canal	.15	269 45	237.27
Junction lock to Utica line	.15	269 45	237 27
Junction lock to Black R Canal	.10	269.55	237.17
New London junction lock, Syracuse line	6 31	275 86	230 86
Lock No. 21	2 04	277 90	228 82
Lock No. 22	1 35	279 25	227 47
Sylvan Beach (north side)	4 35	283 60	223 12
Cleveland	8 5	292 7	216 02
Constantia	6 6	299 3	209 42
Fort Brewerton (north shore)	7 5	306 2	201 92
Fort Brewerton (north shore)	21 2	304 8	201 92
Brewerton terminal	.2	305 0	201 72
Lock No. 23	2 9	307 9	198 82
Oak Orchard bridge	2 9	310 8	195 92
Oswego canal junction, east (Three River Point)	3 81	314 61	192 11
Three River Point dock	.09	314 7	192 02
West Junction	.2	314 9	191 82
Belgium bridge	1 8	316 7	190 02
Cold Spring bridge, east junction, Syracuse branch	4 70	321 4	185.32
Long Branch dock	.95	322 35	185.77
Lake entrance, side line	.45	322.8	186.22
Liverpool	2 00	324.8	188.22
Syracuse terminal	3 40	328.20	191.62
West Junc., Syracuse branch	.50	321 9	184.82
Lock No. 24, Baldwinsville	4 55	326.65	180.07
State ditch, bridge	8.80	335.45	171.27

	Place to Place	From New York.	From Buffalo.
Jones Point, Cross Lake entrance	1.73	337 18	169.54
Iron bridge, Jordan	2.12	339.3	167.42
Bontas bridge	.87	341.17	165.55
Weedsport terminal	2.03	343.2	163.52
Port Byron (free bridge)	4.10	347.3	159 42
Fox Ridge (Campbell's bridge)	3.50	350 8	155.92
Montezuma (aqueduct)	4.58	355.38	151.34
Cayuga and Seneca Canal, east junction	.52	355.9	150.82
Cayuga and Seneca Canal, west junction	.30	356.2	150.52
Lock No. 25, May's Point.	1.20	357.4	149.32
Lock No. 26	5 84	363 24	143.48
Clyde, viaduct	2.36	365.6	141.12
Lyons terminal	9.60	375.2	131.52
Lock No. 27	.10	375 3	131.42
Lock No. 28-A	1.27	376.57	130.15
Poor House	1.08	377.65	129.07
Lock No. 28-B	2.85	380.5	126.22
Newark terminal	40	380.9	125.82
Port Gibson	3.40	384.3	122.42
Guard gate No. 8	1 68	385.98	120.74
Palmyra, lock No. 29	4 22	390.2	116.52
Macedon, lock No. 30	3 00	393.2	113.52
Wayneport	3.00	396.2	110 52
Fairport dock	4 63	400 83	105.89
Lift bridge No 2	4.63	400.83	105.89
Guard gate No. 9	3 27	404.1	102.62
Bushnell's Basin, bridge	.64	404 74	101.98
Cartersville, bridge	1.66	406.4	100.32
Guard gate No. 10	.10	406.50	100.22
Pittsford, dock wall	1.20	407.7	99.02
Lock No. 32	2.10	409.8	96.92
Lock No 33	80	410 6	96 12
Guard lock, east	3.60	414.2	92 52
Centre of river	.50	414 7	92 02
Rochester terminal (side line)	3 20	417 9	95.22
Guard lock, west	50	415.2	91.52
South Greece	6.60	421 8	84 92
Guard gate No 11	2 30	424 1	82 62
Spencerport terminal	1.30	425.4	81.32
Lift bridge No. 3	1.30	425.4	81 32
Adams Basin, dock	2.9	428.3	78.42
Adams Basin, lift bridge No. 4	2.9	428 3	78.42
Brockport, lift bridge No. 5	4.61	432 94	73 81
Brockport, lift bridge No. 6	.19	433.1	73 62
Guard gate No. 12, Erie Canal	.96	434.0	72 72
Holley terminal	3.7	437.7	69.02
Holley, lift bridge No. 7	3.7	437.7	69.02
Guard gate No 13, Erie Canal	.63	438.33	68 39
Hulberton, lift bridge No 8.	2 37	440 7	66.02
Albion, lift bridge No 9	6 40	447.1	59.62
Albion, lift bridge No. 10	.20	447.3	59.42
Guard gate No. 14, Erie Canal	1.1	448 4	58.32
Eagle Harbor, lift bridge No. 11	2 2	450 6	56 12
Knowlesville, lift bridge No 12	3 0	453 6	53.12
Guard gate No. 15	3 2	456 8	49.92
Medina terminal	1 0	457.8	48.92
Medina, lift bridge No 13	.4	458 2	48.52
Guard gate No. 16, Erie Canal	3.21	461 41	45 31
Middleport, lift bridge No. 14	1.49	462 9	43 82
Guard gate No. 17	4.9	467.8	38 92
Gasport, lift bridge No. 15	.4	468.2	38.52
Lockport, lift bridge No. 16	5 77	473 97	32.75
Lockport, lift bridge No. 17	.23	474 2	32.52
Lockport, lower terminal	.10	474 3	32.42
Locks No 34 and 35	.50	474 8	31.92
Upper terminal, Lockport	.50	475 3	31.42
Guard gate No. 18, Erie Canal	4 0	479 3	27.42
Pendleton, bridge	2.2	481 5	25 22
Martinsville	6 4	487.9	18.82
Tonawanda terminal	4 4	492.3	14.42
North Tonawanda terminal	4.4	492 3	14.42
Buffalo, Erie Basin	12.43	504 73	1.99
Buffalo, Ohio Basin	1.99	506.72	0.00

The improved Champlain Canal is connected with Lake Champlain by means of the Lake Champlain inlet at Whitehall. A boat of the proper dimensions may proceed to the St. Lawrence River from New York Bay via the Hudson River, the improved Champlain Canal, Lake Champlain inlet, Lake Champlain, Richelieu River, Chambly Canal and Richelieu River through St. Ours lock. Lake Champlain and its inlet are under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and the Richelieu River and Chambly Canal are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada. There is no water connection between the Champlain Canal and Lake George.

DISTANCES ON CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

	Distances Bet'n Points	From New York	From Canadian Line		Distances Bet'n Points	From New York	From Canadian Line.
Federal lock at Troy	.....	151 93	169 57	Fort Edward term., side line.	1 00	192.24	131.26
Cohoes terminal, Ontario St.	1.67	153 60	167 90				
Waterford, junction in river	.78	154 38	167 12	Lock No. 8	2 06	193.30	128 20
Waterford, Union bridge	.54	154 92	166 58	Dunham's Basin, bridge	1.70	195.00	126.50
Lock No. 1	2 88	157 80	163.70	Lock No. 9	4 10	199.10	122.40
Lock No. 2	3 90	161 7	159.80	Smith's Basin, bridge	.44	199.54	121.96
Mechanicsville, terminal	1 90	163 6	157 90	Fort Ann, bridge	3.76	203.30	118.2.
Lock No. 3	63	164 23	157 27	Comstock, bridge	3 94	207.24	114 26
Lock No. 4	1.83	166 96	155 44	Lock No. 11	.96	208.2	113 30
Stillwater, bridge	42	166 48	155 02	Whitehall terminal	6.30	214 5	107 00
Bemis Heights	2.82	169 30	152.20	Whitehall lock No. 12	29	214.79	106 71
Lock 5, Junction lock	11 06	180 36	141 14	Ticonderoga	22.31	237.1	84 40
				Crown Point	8.30	245 4	76.10
J'ct'n lock to Sch'y'rv'e Basin	1 2	181 56	142.34	Port Henry	8 10	253 5	68 00
				Essex	21.00	274.5	47 00
Thomson terminal	1.04	181 4	140 10	Burlington	11.00	285 5	36 00
Northumberland, bridge	10	181 5	140 00	Port Kent	3 00	288.5	33.00
Lock No 6, Fort Miller.	2.50	184 0	137.50	Plattsburg	12.00	300.5	21.00
Guard Gate (Crocker's Reef)	2.07	186.07	135 43	Rouses Point	19.30	319 8	1.70
Lock No. 7, Fort Edward	5.17	191.24	130.26	Canadian line	1.70	321.5	00.00

DISTANCES ON OSWEGO CANAL.

	Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Oswego		Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Oswego
Oswego Canal, junction east (Three River Point)	3 81	314 61	23.79	Battle Island cut	3 50	330 55	7 85
Lift Bridge No. 1, Oswego	2 29	316 9	21.50	Minetto lock No. 5	2 95	333.5	4 90
Phoenix, lock No. 1.	10	317 0	21 40	Oswego lock No. 6, high dam	3.3	336.8	1 60
Hinmansville, bridge	3 2	320 2	18 20	Oswego lock No. 7	.36	337.16	1 24
Fulton lock No. 2	6 3	326 5	11 90	Oswego lock No. 8	.54	337.70	.70
Fulton terminal	2	326 7	11 70	Oswego east terminal	30	338 00	.40
Fulton lock No. 3	.35	327.05	11.35	Oswego Lake terminal	.40	338.40	.00

DISTANCES ON BLACK RIVER CANAL.

	Distance From—				Distance From—		
	Place to Place	Rome	Boonville.		Place to Place	Rome	Boonville.
Rome	.....	.....	25	Boonville	2	25	.....
Ridge Mills	2	2	23	Sugar River	3	28	3
Lock No. 7	3	5	20	Little Falls, Black River	1	29	4
Walworth's Storehouse	1	6	19	Port Leyden	3	32	7
Westernville	3	9	16	Lock No. 91	1	33	8
Wells Brook Aqueduct	2	11	14	Lyon Falls	2	35	10
Stringers' Creek	2	13	12	Hawkinsville, on feeder (three miles from Boonville)	.....	28	3
Lansing Kill	1	14	11	A. Lee's, on feeder	2	30	5
Lock No. 31	2	16	9	R. B. Miller's, on feeder	1	31	6
Lansing Kill dam or feeder	1	17	8	State dam on feeder	4	35	10
Lower Falls, Lansing Kill	2	19	6	Head of reservoir	2	37	12
Upper Falls, Lansing Kill	2	21	4				
Lock No. 70	2	23	2				

DISTANCES ON CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

	Place to Place	From N. Y. City.	From Buffalo.		Place to Place	From N. Y. City.	From Buffalo.
Albany terminal	.....	144 80	361 92	Lock 1 (Mud lock)	4 07	359.97	154.59
Lock 2, Erie Canal	10.40	155 20	351 52	Ithaca, terminal	37.83	397.80	192.42
East junction, Erie and Cayuga and Seneca Canal.	200 88	355.90	150 82	Lock 1, (Mud lock)	.....	359.97	154.59
				Seneca Falls	4.38	364.35	158.97
				Waterloo	3.71	368.06	162 68
				Geneva	6.94	375.00	169.62
West junction, Erie and Cayuga and Seneca Canal	0.32	356.20	150.52	Watkins	32.80	407.80	202.42
				Montour Falls, Ayer St.	2.50	410.30	204.92

DISTANCES, ALBANY TO MONTREAL BY WAY OF HUDSON RIVER, LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND RICHELIEU AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVERS (APPROXIMATE DISTANCES).

	Place to Place.	Total Distances.		Place to Place.	Total Distances.
Albany	.....	.....	Chambly Basin	12	212
Whitehall	70	70	St. Ours Lock	32	244
Rouses Point	105	175	Sorel	14	258
St. John's (canal entrance)	25	200	Montreal	46	304

THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Opened for Navigation August 15, 1914.)

NOTE—The following material was prepared for THE ALMANAC under the supervision of Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal.

The Panama Canal was built between latitudes 8° and 9° N. across the Isthmus of Panama at its narrowest part but one. The saddle through which it crosses the Continental Divide was originally about 335 feet above sea level. Gold Hill, the highest point immediately alongside the channel of the Canal, rises 540 feet above sea level. The Canal has a length of 43.8 nautical miles from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific The Canal extends at sea level from its starting point in Limon Bay to Gatun, 5.77 miles. At Gatun the sea level section ends in a flight of three pairs of locks, forming the steps to Gatun Lake, with its normal elevation 85 feet above the sea.

Gatun Lake was formed by damming the Chagres Valley, and excess water, wasted through the spillway, finds its way to sea through the old course of the Lower Chagres. The Canal proceeds up the valley of the Chagres 20 55 miles to Gamboa, and in this section relatively little excavation was required. At Gamboa begins the real drive through the divide, the famous Culebra Cut. It is 6.97 nautical miles long, 300 feet wide at bottom, and extends to Pedro Miguel Lock and dam, on the Pacific slope of the divide. Here one lock lowers the ship to Miraflores Lake, a small body about a mile long, with its surface 55 feet above the sea At the south end of this lake are Miraflores Locks, which, in two steps, lower the ship to the Pacific A sea level channel 7 miles long carries past Balboa and out into the Pacific.

The minimum depth of the channel is 41 feet, and in parts of Gatun Lake it is about 80 feet deep. The lock chambers have a clear width of 110 feet and length of 1,000 feet, giving ample handling room for the largest ships yet built Gatun Dam, by which Gatun Lake was formed, is a big, gently sloping mound, built by pumping sand and clay into the space between two ridges of rock and earth. It is 1½ miles long and ½ mile wide at its base Its crest is 105 feet above sea level, and the width of the dam at the top is 100 feet

The Panama Railroad extends between Colon and Panama on the eastern side of the Canal. A branch-line extends from Pedro Miguel to Las Cascadas, crossing the Canal on a swinging pontoon bridge at Paraiso. The railroad formerly followed the course of the Chagres, from Gatun to Gamboa, and was for the most part on the west side of the route of the Canal With the building of the Canal it was necessary to relocate the railroad throughout practically its whole length. The railroad was first built by an American company in the years 1850 to 1855 was later owned by the French, and finally acquired by the United States Government

The Canal Zone is the strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Canal, but not including the cities of Panama and Colon, which remain within the Republic of Panama. It has an area of 441½ square miles including land and water. It was granted to the United States by the treaty made with Panama February 26, 1904. The United States paid $10,000,000 for the Zone, and makes an annual payment in addition of $250,000.

Christopher Columbus visited the Isthmus on his fourth voyage, in 1502, seeking what the Indians called "the narrow place between the seas," which he believed to be straits Balboa crossed the Isthmus and discovered the Pacific in 1513, and it was one of his companions, Alvara de Saavedra, who first broached the idea of cutting a canal. The first survey for a route was made in 1534. Reports and projects, surveys and concessions followed through the years and the first actual work on the Canal was begun by the French on January 20, 1882 This was under the direction of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal The French company went into the hands of a receiver on February 4, 1889. De Lesseps and other officials were convicted of fraud. De Lesseps died on December 7, 1894. The receiver organization, operating as the New Panama Canal Company, resumed work in 1894, and continued work until the Americans took possession on May 4. 1904. The American drive took over ten years and three months, the Canal being opened to navigation on August 15, 1914. Slides caused interruptions of the traffic, the most serious occasion being for six months, from the middle of October, 1915, to the middle of April, 1916. After the Canal was reopened in April 1916, it remained open, and rendered valuable service during the time of the war. In July 1919, it was transited by the Pacific Fleet of the United States Navy, returning from the war zone, and containing two of the largest battleships ever built—the 624-foot, 32,000-ton dreadnaughts Mississippi and New Mexico.

The French completed 78 146,960 cubic yards of excavation, of which 27,708,000 cubic yards were useful in the American Canal, of the latter quantity approximately 17,000,000 cubic yards were from the Cut through the Continental Divide. The United States acquired the rights of the French for $40,000,000. This included the valuation of the useful excavation at $25,389,240, and 68,888 of the 70,000 shares of the Panama Railroad for $9,644,320 (at $140 a share), and miscellaneous items of material, equipment, lands, etc. the total value of the French acquisition being appraised at $42,799,826.

The cost of construction of the Canal to the United States, exclusive of fortifications costing about $30,000,000, was approximately $373,000,000 to June 1, 1919. This includes the $40,000,000 paid for French rights and $10,000,000 paid to Panama, but not the yearly payments of $250,000 which began in 1913. Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, fortifications, and construction and operation of the Canal and its adjuncts in all their ramifications, the total appropriations by Congress to June 1, 1919, were $459,443,105.99. Receipts from tolls, from the opening of the Canal to June 1, 1919, amounted to $24,980,618.23 During the past two years they have averaged approximately $6,295,000 a year, or about $525,000 a month

The administrative organization for the Canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of The Panama Canal at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have supervision over the Canal for him. The present Governor is Col. Chester Harding, U. S A., and heads of departments are: C. A. McIlvaine, Executive Secretary, Executive Department; Lieut. Col. J. J. Morrow, U. S. A., Engineer of Maintenance, Department of Operation and Maintenance; R. K. Morris, Chief Quartermaster, Supply Department; H. A. A. Smith, Auditor, Accounting Department; Col. H. C. Fisher, U. S. A., Chief Health Officer, Health Department; Samuel W. Heald, Superintendent, Panama Railroad John W Hanan is Judge of the District Court; Albert C. Hindman, District Attorney; and Miguel A. Otero, Marshal An office of The Panama Canal is maintained in Washington, D .C., with A L. Flint as Chief of Office. The Panama Railroad Company and Panama Railroad Steamship Line have offices at 24 State Street, New York, N. Y., in charge of E. A. Drake, First Vice-President. The Governor of The Panama Canal is President of the Panama Railroad.

In connection with the construction and operation of the Canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances. These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000-foot steel and concrete piers, and a number of wharves, slaughter-houses and cold storage plants, ice plants, laundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants, water works, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships' chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. The business is conducted by the United States Government. A few private firms are developing the business of supplying ships. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the Canal, between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the Canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balboa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the navy.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS.

During the construction of the Canal it was visited by thousands of travellers every year. This interest, distracted by the war, has begun to reappear with the development of closer relations between the United States and the South American countries. The United States Government operates the Hotel Washington at Colon and the Tivoli Hotel at Ancon, Canal Zone, overlooking the city of Panama.

WEATHER—Panama is a country of continuous summer. In the rainy season the days are much like those in June in the State of New York. In the dry season they are much like those of early September in the same section. The dry season begins about Christmas and lasts until about the middle of April, corresponding with the severest part of winter in the United States; the rest of the year is called the rainy season. It does not rain all the time, in fact, usually not more than one or two hours during any one day, or roughly about one-twentieth of the time. In each month about 20 days have one one-hundredth of an inch or more of rainfall. The lowest recorded temperature is 59° F., and the highest, 97.2° F. The daily range in temperature is about eight degrees on the Atlantic and 16 degrees on the Pacific coast. Wind movements are moderate, the frequent breezes seldom running above 25 miles an hour, though as high as 59 miles an hour has been recorded during a storm. The climate is pleasant, but enervating to those who live there continuously. Summer clothes are always in order.

TIDES—On the Atlantic side the tidal variation is not over two feet. On the Pacific side the difference between high and low tide is sometimes as great as 21 feet. The mean sea level on the Pacific side is about eight inches higher than the mean sea level on the Atlantic side.

AMUSEMENTS—Sightseeing, motoring, boating, fishing, horseracing, bullfighting, prizefighting, golf, tennis, duck, deer and tiger hunting, swimming, dancing, tennis, baseball, and the theatres are the most usual of social diversions. The tarpon fishing at the spillway of Gatun Dam is among the best in the world. The ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications are to be seen on both sides of the Isthmus. The presence of army and navy forces on the Isthmus adds to the social liveliness of the place.

GENERAL—Health conditions are excellent, and are maintained by the constant efforts of American sanitary forces. The outdoor life of the people, especially the Americans on the Canal Zone, has much to do with keeping up the good health and spirits of the community. The scenery is varied and very attractive. Mountains running up to 3,000 feet in height extend in broken ranges all over the Isthmus, and are covered with tropical verdure. Gatun Lake, rimmed about with these mountains, is studded with islands, as is also the Bay of Panama on the Pacific side. The Pacific end of the Canal is east of the Atlantic, as the Canal runs from northwest to southeast in crossing the Isthmus. The sun may be seen rising from the Pacific and setting in the Atlantic. It is a favorite performance of tourists and others who delight in oddities to swim in both oceans in the same day.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC.

YEAR	ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.				PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC.				TOTAL.			
(Fiscal)	Vessels	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	Cargo Tons	Vessels.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons	Cargo Tons.	Vessels	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	Cargo Tons
1915....	530	2,657,865	1,884,728	2,125,735	558	2,758,922	1,958,307	2,844,057	1,088	5,416,787	3,843,035	4,969,792
1916....	411	1,912,846	1,308,231	1,434,236	376	1,683,683	1,171,531	1,705,810	787	3,596,529	2,479,762	3,140,046
1917....	905	4,170,733	2,925,414	3,076,843	971	4,360,088	3,083,944	4,152,412	1,876	8,530,821	6,009,358	7,229,255
1918....	921	3,938,042	2,750,378	2,639,466	1,209	5,433,297	3,908,480	4,922,647	2,130	9,371,339	6,658,858	7,562,113
1919....	921	3,460,417	2,678,579	2,778,065	1,186	4,418,186	3,443,006	4,029,742	2,107	7,876,703	6,131,575	6,807,807
Total	3,688	16,139,903	11,551,330	12,054,345	4,300	18,654,176	13,565,268	17,654,668	7,988	34,794,079	25,116,598	29,709,013

DISTANCES FROM PANAMA CANAL TO CHIEF PORTS OF THE WORLD.

Distance to nearest Canal terminal by usual routes, in nautical miles, from following ports (length of Canal, 43 nautical miles):

Montreal, Can	3,160	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	5,450	San Diego, Cal	2,843
Halifax, N. S	2,317	Ascension Island	4,212	Magdalena Bay, Mexico	2,265
Portland, Me	2,198	St. Helena Island	4,878	Mazatlan, Mexico	2,006
Boston, Mass	2,157	Cape Town, Africa	6,574	Acapulco, Mexico	1,426
New York, N. Y	1,974	Monrovia, Liberia	4,148	Salina Cruz, Mexico	1,170
Philadelphia, Pa	1,946	Freetown, Sierra Leone	3,983	San Jose, Guatemala	886
Baltimore, Md	1,901	St. Vincent, C. V. I	3,278	La Union, Salvador	748
Norfolk, Va	1,779	Funchal, Madeira	3,859	Amapala, Honduras	745
Wilmington, N. C	1,730	Fayal, Azores	3,288	Corinto, Nicaragua	683
Charleston, S. C	1,564	Gibraltar (Strait)	4,343	Puntarenas, Costa Rica	471
Savannah, Ga	1,607	Marseilles, France	5,036	Pedregal, Panama	243
Jacksonville, Fla	1,535	Genoa, Italy	5,203	Buenaventura, Colombia	356
Key West, Fla	1,065	Naples, Italy	5,325	Guayaquil, Ecuador	793
Mobile, Ala	1,393	Constantinople, Turkey	6,166	Callao, Peru	1,346
New Orleans, La	1,403	Odessa, Russia	6,509	Iquique, Chile	1,778
Galveston, Tex	1,493	Port Said, Egypt	6,268	Antofagasta, Chile	2,140
Tampico, Mexico	1,485	Lisbon, Portugal	4,205	Valparaiso, Chile	2,616
Tuxpam, Mexico	1,455	Bordeaux, France	4,598	Coronel, Chile	2,822
Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,420	Havre, France	4,610	Punta Arenas, Chile	3,943
Belize, British Honduras	816	Bishops Rock, Scilly Island	4,356	Cape Horn, Chile	4,260
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala	780	Liverpool, England	4,548	Galapagos Islands	864
Truxillo, Honduras	622	Glasgow, Scotland	4,492	Marquesas Islands	3,826
Bluefields, Nicaragua	276	Plymouth, England	4,455	Christmas Island	4,752
Port Limon, Costa Rica	192	London, England	4,763	Honolulu, Hawaii	4,685
Bocas del Toro, Panama	144	Antwerp, Belgium	4,808	Midway Islands	5,707
Havana, Cuba	1,003	Amsterdam, Holland	4,832	Yokohama, Japan	7,682
Bermuda Islands	1,643	Hamburg, Germany	5,070	Vladivostok, Siberia	7,833
Kingston, Jamaica	551	Copenhagen, Denmark	5,350	Shanghai, China	8,556
Port au Prince, Haiti	774	Christiania, Norway	5,237	Hongkong, China	9,195
San Juan, Porto Rico	993	Stockholm, Sweden	5,897	Manila, P. I	9,347
St. Thomas, Virgin Island	1,029	Petrograd, Russia	6,282	Singapore, S. S	10,505
Barbados, West Indies	1,237	Bergen, Norway	5,295	Batavia, Java	10,610
Port of Spain, Trinidad	1,159	Archangel, Russia	6,900	Port Apra, Guam	7,988
Curacao	699	Sitka, Alaska	4,547	Caroline Islands (Ponape)	7,321
Cartagena, Colombia	281	Vancouver, B. C	4,032	Marshall Islands	7,041
La Guayra, Venezuela	841	Seattle, Wash	4,021	Fiji Islands (Levuka)	6,288
Georgetown, British Guiana	1,535	Port Townsend, Wash	3,985	Samoa (Apia)	5,710
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	1,648	Astoria, Ore	3,775	Tahiti, Society Islands	4,486
Para, Brazil	2,374	Portland, Ore	3,869	Sydney, Australia	7,674
Pernambuco, Brazil	3,458	San Francisco, Cal	3,245	Melbourne, Australia	8,255
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4,349	Los Angeles, Cal	2,913	Wellington, New Zealand	6,505

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

YEAR	Total Freight Tons.	Valuation of Freight.	Freight Charges.	Average Haul.	Freight Charges, Mile-Ton	Value of American Craft.	Value of Canadian Craft.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Mills.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1887	5,494,649	79,031,757	10,075,153	811 4	2.3	17,684,550	2,089,400
1888	6,411,423	82,156,019	7,883,077	806 4	1.5	20,381,100	1,514,300
1889	7,516,022	83,732,527	8,634,246	790 4	1.5	25,328,600	1,597,600
1890	9,041,213	102,214,948	9,472,214	797 2	1.3	27,857,700	1,777,800
1891	8,888,759	128,178,208	9,849,022	820.4	1.35	31,947,300	2,119,500
1892	11,214,333	135,117,267	12,072,850	822 4	1 31	36,220,100	2,108,700
1893	10,796,572	145,436,957	9,957,483	831 9	1 1	39,017,400	2,115,700
1894	13,195,860	143,114,502	10,798,310	821.1	.99	41,124,200	1,959,800
1895	15,062,580	159,575,129	14,238,758	830 0	1.14	40,858,800	2,037,000
1896	16,239,061	195,146,842	13,511,615	836 4	.99	43,006,200	2,135,300
1897	18,982,755	218,235,927	13,220,099	841 3	.83	42,375,700	2,001,400
1898	21,234,664	233,069,740	14,125,896	842 6	.79	45,199,800	2,491,900
1899	25,255,810	281,364,750	21,959,707	827 2	1.05	65,000,520	3,369,600
1900	25,643,073	267,041,959	24,953,314	825.9	1.18	66,116,583	3,618,576
1901	28,403,065	239,906,865	23,217,974	823 3	.99	57,244,200	3,311,900
1902	35,961,146	358,306,300	26,566,189	827 4	.89	67,205,000	3,792,400
1903	34,674,437	349,405,014	26,727,735	835 6	.92	68,252,800	6,384,500
1904	31,546,106	334,502,686	21,552,894	843 5	.81	63,789,300	5,377,100
1905	44,270,680	416,965,484	31,420,585	833 3	.85	73,211,300	5,429,000
1906	51,751,080	537,463,454	36,666,889	842 4	.84	88,392,000	6,140,500
1907	58,217,214	569,830,188	38,457,345	828 3	.80	102,525,500	7,918,000
1908	41,390,557	470,141,318	23,903,244	842 0	.69	101,643,000	10,054,000
1909	57,895,149	626,104,173	36,291,948	809 0	.78	116,192,000	10,707,000
1910	62,363,218	654,010,844	38,710,904	840 0	.74	123,061,500	11,675,000
1911	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196	826 0	.67	109,336,000	12,211,500
1912	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225	831 0	.67	125,618,800	12,927,500
1913	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,864	820 0	.68	127,125,500	15,295,700
1914	55,369,934	634,800,268	27,597,099	832 8	.60	117,211,000	17,420,700
1915	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031	832 0	.71	123,472,700	15,936,700
1916	91,888,219	974,161,156	60,845,023	824 0	.80	129,170,500	15,757,700
1917	89,813,818	1,196,922,183	89,277,226	820 0	1 21	229,538,875	18,247,475
1918	85,680,327	987,005,347	83,507,638	818.2	1.19	223,757,625	17,583,550

Steamers carry over 95 per cent of the freight through the Canals of Sault Ste. Marie. In 1918 the values of the goods carried through were: Wheat, $279,797,000; coal, $94,964,000; flour, $89,283,000; other grains, $48,048,000; copper, $42,178,000; iron ore, $302,756,000; general merchandise, $98,887,000.

The movement of freight to and from Lake Superior previous to the opening of the State Canal in 1855 was by boat to Sault Ste. Marie, where the cargoes were unloaded, taken across the portage one mile long, and reloaded aboard boats. In 1851 about 12,600 tons passed over the tramway portage; the transshipments to Lake Superior ports comprised the articles hay, oats, dry goods, groceries, and mining machinery to the value of $1,000,000, and those to lower lake ports included copper, iron blooms and fish valued at $675,000.

DETROIT RIVER COMMERCE.

The commerce passing through the Detroit River has now been determined with accuracy and is as follows:

YEAR.	Net Registered Tons.	Freight Tons.	Value	YEAR.	Net Registered Tons	Freight Tons.	Value.
1902	39,328,689	44,260,506	$440,834,640	1911	52,142,703	66,951,231	$745,167,201
1903	37,453,796	46,817,245	471,917,830	1912	61,606,271	78,671,208	859,089,591
1904	33,049,984	42,792,326	453,598,656	1913	62,092,149	85,376,705	927,191,016
1905	45,912,622	55,508,360	522,588,751	1914	52,027,106	69,810,853	800,032,375
1906	50,673,897	63,808,571	662,971,053	1915	65,280,425	82,514,457	1,021,528,978
1907	53,959,769	71,226,895	697,311,302	1916	76,677,264	100,907,279	1,069,617,157
1908	40,628,850	54,086,750	614,425,480	1917	69,267,723	95,243,119	1,269,590,776
1909	54,668,846	67,789,369	732,803,079	1918	63,468,229	88,855,520	1,023,615,590
1910	58,821,282	73,526,602	771,294,055				

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

Number of vessels (net tons in parenthesis) passing through the Suez Canal, both ways: 1913—5,085 (20,033,884); 1914—4,802 (19,409,495); 1915—3,708 (15,266,155); 1916—3,110 (12,325,347); 1917—2,353 (8,368,918); 1918—2,522 (9,251,601)

During 1918 the number of Government ships using the canal rose to 1,565, with a total tonnage of 5,313,288. In 1913, 25,775,000 tons of cargo passed through the canal; in 1917, only 6,775,000 tons; in 1918 the total was 7,833,000 tons. In 1918, 28 per cent of the traffic was in ballast; and the suppression of the reduction of 2 50 francs per ton on ships in ballast brought an extra income to the canal of 6,456,765 francs.

The average time for passing through the canal was 16 hours 19 minutes in 1913, and 18 hours 10 minutes in 1917. It rose to 23 hours 6 minutes in 1918, due to delays by military requirements.

The shipping in Port Said, not included in the canal traffic, continues to increase. In 1918 it was 1,476 ships, against 1,226 ships in 1917. The traffic receipts in 1918 were 83,404,235 francs, against 64,075,639 francs in 1917. The part directly due to increased charges amounts to 27,274,000 since 1916. The deficit on the last normal year's receipts for traffic, 1913, was still 44,000,000 francs early in 1919.

The total receipts for 1918 were 92,969,910 francs, an increase of 20,950,883 over 1917. The total expenses were 36,615,776 francs, a decrease of 2,533,039.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, SHIP CANAL TRAFFIC.

YEAR.	Seaborne Traffic.	Barge Traffic.	Tolls, Ship Dues, Etc.	YEAR.	Seaborne Traffic.	Barge Traffic.	Tolls, Ship Dues, Etc.
	Tons.	*Tons*	*Dollars.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1894	686,158	239,501	476,434	1914	5,109,285	315,447	3,193,577
1904	3,618,004	299,574	2,034,406	1918	3,229,293	268,702	4,822,326

The total receipts in 1918 were $4,822,326, a gain of $627,423 over 1917.

WORLD'S TONNAGE ESTIMATE.

Lloyd's Register estimates the world's total merchant tonnage as of August 1, 1919, at 50,919,000 gross tons, compared with 49,090,000 tons in July, 1914. Germany gave up 2,550,000 tons to the Allies by the treaty, and kept 700,000 tons. Lloyd's chief 1919 figures, in gross tons, are: United Kingdom; 16,345,000; United States, 11,933,000; Japan, 2,325,000; France, 1,962,000; Holland, 1,574,000; British dominions, 1,863,000; Norway, 1,597,000; Sweden, 917,000; Austria-Hungary, 713,000; Spain, 709,000; Italy, 1,238,000; Denmark, 631,000.

The Repertoire General de la Marine Merchande of the French Bureau Veritas for the year 1917-18 gives the figures below concerning the world's estimated tonnage in 1917. In tables steam vessels of 100 tons and upward are included and all sailing vessels in excess of 50 tons gross.

COUNTRIES.	Steamers	Sailing Vessels.	COUNTRIES	Steamers	Sailing Vessels.	COUNTRIES.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*		*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*		*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
Great Britain	11,651,522	699,177	Aust.-Hung.	453,961	7,124	Turkey.....	48,727	198,698
United States	2,842,904	920,122	Spain.....	459,999	32,399	Roumania...	46,337	202
Germany....	1,679,919	336,039	Denmark....	444,032	118,796	Mexico.....	19,877	2,483
Norway.....	1,187,599	362,054	Greece.....	324,245	109,233	Cuba.....	18,577	15,180
Japan.....	1,155,864	200,002	Brazil.....	280,213	14,812	Peru.....	15,145	19,623
France.....	993,874	321,020	Portugal....	178,309	41,455	Uruguay	12,470	24,413
Italy.....	964,360	183,237	Belgium....	148,216	3,239	Bulgaria.....	6,522	393
Holland.....	940,622	45,938	Argentina....	87,198	21,206	Others... .	44,354	29,611
Russia.....	630,548	565,074	China.....	73,271	865			
Sweden.....	614,822	126,265	Chili.....	56,928	26,254	Total.....	25,380,445	4,424,541

Gross tonnage—Steamers, 42,215,249; sailing, 4,861,106.

The approximate steam tonnage figures as of October, 1918, were:

	Gross tons.		*Gross tons*		*Gross tons.*		*Gross tons.*
United Kingd..	15,031,375	Brazil.....	508,245	Greece.....	259,174	Norway.....	1,414,927
British Col.....	1,828,561	Denmark.....	612,940	Italy.....	989,575	Spain.....	671,425
United States..	11,700,000	Holland.....	1,030,137	Japan	2,039,794	Sweden.....	810,489
Belgium.....	189,963	France.....	1,536,730				

Japan's merchant marine (official figures) as of Jan. 1, 1919—2,641 steamers, of 2,310,959 tons (of which 616, of 1,850,349 tons, were over 1,000 tons each); and 12,431 sailing vessels, of 857,556 tons.

Norway's merchant marine (official figures) as of Jan. 1, 1919—1,583 ships, totaling 1,819,352 tons gross. The war losses were 829 ships, of 1,240,055 gross tons.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE WORLD SINCE 1911

The following tabulation, made by Lloyd's Register, gives ship construction since 1911:

YEAR.	United Kingdom.		Dominions		Austria-Hungary		Denmark		France		Germany.		Holland	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No	Tons.	No.	Tons	No	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons
1911...	772	1,803,844	62	19,662	16	37,836	18	18,689	79	125,472	154	255,532	113	93,050
1912...	712	1,738,514	84	34,790	12	38,821	22	26,103	80	110,734	165	375,317	112	99,439
1913...	688	1,932,153	91	48,339	17	61,757	31	40,932	89	176,095	162	465,226	95	104,296
1914...	656	1,083,553	80	47,534	11	34,335	25	32,815	33	114,052	89	337,192	130	118,153
Total.	2,828	7,158,064	317	150,325	56	172,749	96	118,539	281	526,353	570	1,483,267	450	414,938
1915...	327	650,919	31	22,014	....	.....	23	45,198	6	22,402	....	.....	120	113,075
1916...	306	608,235	40	31,571	....	.....	28	35,277	9	42,752	....	.....	201	180,197
1917...	286	1,162,896	105	94,471	....	.....	23	20,445	6	18,828	....	.....	146	148,779
1918...	301	1,348,120	206	279,904	....	.....	13	26,150	3	13,715	....	.....	74	74,026
Total.	1,220	3,770,170	382	427,960	....	.....	87	127,070	24	100,697	....	.....	541	516,077

YEAR.	Italy.		Japan.		Norway.		Sweden.		United States		Other, incl Germany		World total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons	No	Tons.
1911...	14	17,401	109	44,359	71	35,435	11	9,427	142	171,569	38	17,864	1,599	2,650,140
1912...	27	25,196	168	57,755	89	50,255	22	13,968	174	284,223	52	46,654	1,719	2,901,769
1913...	38	50,356	152	64,664	74	50,637	25	18,524	205	276,448	83	43,455	1,750	3,332,882
1914...	47	42,981	32	85,861	61	54,204	26	15,163	94	200,762	35	36,148	1,319	2,852,753
Total.	126	135,934	461	252,639	295	190,531	84	57,082	615	933,002	208	144,121	6,387	11,737,544
1915...	30	22,132	26	49,408	59	62,070	27	20,319	84	177,460	10	13,641	743	1,201,638
1916...	10	56,654	55	145,624	52	42,458	34	26,769	211	504,247	18	14,296	964	1,688,080
1917...	11	38,906	104	350,141	44	46,103	34	26,760	326	997,919	27	32,538	1,112	2,937,786
1918...	15	60,791	198	489,924	51	47,723	36	39,583	929	3,033,030	40	34,478	1,866	5,447,444
Total.	66	178,483	383	1,035,097	206	198,554	131	113,431	1,550	4,712,656	95	94,953	4,685	11,274,948

Returns not complete as to Germany in 1914.

The entire output of the United Kingdom for the year 1918, with the exception of four vessels built for French owners, was for registration in the United Kingdom. Five of the 301 vessels launched by the United Kingdom were of more than 10,000 tons. Japan, Canada, and the United States combined launched 92 per cent. of the world's output for 1918, exclusive of the United Kingdom; and the United States alone launched over 55 per cent. of the entire world.

Germany's ship construction in the war, according to the London Syren and Shipping, totalled 212 steamships, of 630,175 tons, from Jan. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1917. The production by years, was, tons in parentheses: 1914—132 (407,365); 1915—48 (143,037); 1916—27 (55,700); 1917—5 (24,076).

VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S. 1917-1918.

CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

KIND.	Atlantic and Gulf.		Pacific.		Great Lakes.		West'n Rivers		Total.	
	No.	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons*	*No*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*G's tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
WOOD.										
Sailing	86	49,075	16	17,582	1	19	....	.....	103	66,676
Steam	35	11,309	27	23,487	10	471	9	345	81	35,612
Gas	276	18,575	338	51,229	77	1,081	76	1,182	767	72,067
Unrigged	334	108,771	137	13,723	35	4,874	25	873	531	128,241
Total	731	187,730	518	106,021	123	6,445	110	2,400	1,482	302,596
STEEL.										
Sailing	3	3,383	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3	3,383
Steam	60	299,998	18	119,381	47	153,614	6	1,937	131	574,930
Gas	10	7,636	10	3,526	1	2,124	5	121	26	13,407
Unrigged	4	1,744	2	1,814	9	1,970	2	1,399	17	6,927
Total	77	312,761	30	124,721	57	157,708	13	3,457	177	598,647
TOTALS.										
Sailing	89	52,458	16	17,582	1	19	....	.....	106	70,059
Steam	95	311,307	45	142,868	57	154,085	15	2,282	212	610,542
Gas	286	26,211	348	54,755	78	3,205	81	1,303	793	85,474
Unrigged	338	110,515	139	15,537	44	6,844	27	2,272	548	135,168
Grand total	808	500,491	548	230,742	180	164,153	123	5,857	1,659	901,243

CALENDAR YEAR 1918.

WOOD.										
Sailing	77	59,428	19	14,325	....	.....	....	.....	96	73,753
Steam	108	183,550	128	324,351	13	3,540	15	1,523	264	512,964
Gas	242	24,425	309	50,048	43	660	66	1,223	660	76,356
Unrigged	209	78,303	67	7,596	25	2,550	31	707	332	89,156
Total	636	345,706	523	396,320	81	6,750	112	3,453	1,352	752,229
STEEL.										
Sailing	4	4,092	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	4	4,092
Steam	132	601,698	155	871,561	177	389,853	2	335	466	1,863,477
Gas	3	550	....	.....	....	.....	4	52	7	602
Unrigged	2	1,340	1	325	2	553	....	.....	5	2,218
Total	141	607,680	156	871,886	179	390,406	6	387	482	1,870,359
TOTALS.										
Sailing	81	63,520	19	14,325	....	.....	....	.....	100	77,845
Steam	240	785,248	283	1,195,912	190	393,393	17	1,858	730	2,376,411
Gas	245	24,975	309	50,048	43	660	70	1,275	667	76,958
Unrigged	211	79,643	68	7,921	27	3,103	31	707	337	91,374
Grand total	777	953,386	679	1,268,206	260	397,156	118	3,840	1,834	2,622,588

Figures for 1917 do not include 44 vessels of 133,155 gross tons built for foreigners. Figures for 1918 do not include 48 wooden vessels of 98,693 gross tons built for foreigners. Included in 1918 steel-built ships are 3 of concrete.

CONSTRUCTION FIRST HALF OF CALENDAR YEAR 1919.

MONTHS.	Seagoing,-Steel.		Seagoing, Wood		Seagoing, Total.		Nonseagoing.		Grand Total.	
	No.	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*G's tons.*
January	42	174,799	37	80,957	79	255,756	53	8,590	132	264,346
February	47	206,106	26	58,095	73	264,201	62	7,229	135	271,430
March	47	199,743	44	86,398	91	286,141	95	11,864	186	298,005
April	75	316,177	30	52,097	105	368,274	96	7,331	201	375,605
May	84	351,368	20	34,979	104	386,347	146	9 061	250	395,408
June	72	329,981	39	82,362	111	412,313	161	10,546	272	422,889

Figures include 6 of concrete (4,183 gross tons).

KIND.	Atlantic and Gulf.		Pacific		Great Lakes.		West'n Rivers		Total.	
	No.	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*G's tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
WOOD.										
Sailing	41	39,491	1	1,393	....	.....	....	.....	42	40,884
Steam	82	145,890	64	167,436	6	242	5	568	157	314,136
Gas	154	14,594	181	8,098	30	555	36	612	401	23,859
Unrigged	55	19,209	44	3,584	5	570	20	193	124	23,556
Total	332	219,184	290	180,511	41	1,367	61	1,373	724	402,435
METAL.										
Sailing	2	2,470	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	2,470
Steam	172	792,414	90	535,444	106	249,540	2	480	370	1,577,878
Gas	5	1,641	....	.....	5	54	1	9	11	1,704
Unrigged	22	6,452	1	348	31	8,836	1	320	55	15,956
Total	201	802,977	91	535,792	142	258,430	4	809	438	1,598,008
TOTALS.										
Sailing	43	41,961	1	1,393	....	.....	....	.....	44	43,354
Steam	254	938,304	154	702,880	112	249,782	7	1,048	527	1,892,014
Gas	159	16,235	181	8,098	35	609	37	621	412	25,563
Unrigged	77	25,661	45	3,932	36	9,406	21	513	179	39,512
Grand total	533	1,022,161	381	716,303	183	259,797	65	2,182	1,162	2,000,443

In addition to the foregoing there were built for foreigners in six months ended June 30, 1919, 13 wooden vessels of 27,092 gross tons and 1 steel vessel of 148 gross tons; total, 14 vessels of 27,240 gross tons.

Official returns of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, show that on that date the American merchant marine comprised approximately 27,300 vessels of 12,800,000 gross tons. Ships lost and abandoned during the year totalled about 300,000 tons.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S., BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.

Year. (Fiscal).	On New England Coast.		On Entire Seaboard.		On Miss. River and Tributaries.		On Great Lakes.		Total.	
	No.	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
1898	127	23,944	742	112,879	123	13,495	87	54,084	952	180,458
1899	144	68,761	937	196,120	214	23,552	122	80,366	1,273	300,038
1900	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790
1901	201	82,971	1,094	291,516	311	22,888	175	169,085	1,580	483,489
1902	225	75,851	1,197	290,122	161	9,836	133	168,873	1,491	468,831
1903	203	66,973	1,038	288,196	150	11,112	123	136,844	1,311	436,152
1904	170	51,417	878	208,288	187	10,821	119	159,433	1,184	378,542
1905	192	119,377	823	230,716	178	6,477	101	93,123	1,102	330,316
1906	146	32,311	850	146,883	167	6,591	204	265,271	1,221	418,745
1907	106	44,428	815	219,753	165	7,288	177	244,291	1,157	471,332
1908	151	70,903	1,034	266,937	207	6,114	216	341,165	1,457	614,216
1909	130	27,237	866	131,748	207	5,940	174	100,402	1,247	238,090
1910	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068
1911	94	23,653	1,004	190,612	202	6,393	216	94,157	1,422	291,162
1912	95	23,052	1,076	136,485	205	5,286	224	90,898	1,505	232,669
1913	95	27,131	1,022	247,318	234	7,930	219	90,907	1,475	346,155
1914	79	21,934	887	251,683	133	8,018	131	56,549	1,151	316,250
1915	89	18,551	777	184,605	144	5,499	147	16,467	1,157	225,122
1916	62	37,568	609	238,181	140	4,973	126	44,691	937	325,413
1917	84	52,526	993	518,958	157	6,185	147	139,336	1,297	664,479
1918	105	88,302	1,225	1,080,437	135	5,409	168	215,022	1,528	1,300,868

VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S., BY KINDS (FISCAL YEARS).

(Includes wood, iron and steel).

Year.	Sailing Ves		Steam Vessels		Gas Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total.	
	No.	*G Tons.*	*No.*	*G. Tons.*	*No*	*G. Tons*	*No*	*G. Tons.*	*No.*	*G Tons.*	*No.*	*G. Tons.*
1894	477	37,827	293	83,720	...	.....	14	1,522	54	8,126	838	131,195
1895	397	34,900	248	69,754	...	.....	11	1,225	38	5,723	694	111,602
1896	369	65,236	286	138,028	...	.....	13	1,495	55	22,337	723	227,096
1897	338	64,308	288	106,153	...	.....	70	10,216	195	51,555	891	232,232
1898	359	34,416	394	105,838	...	.....	20	12,386	179	37,818	952	180,458
1899	420	98,073	439	151,058	...	.....	13	11,411	401	49,496	1,273	300,038
1900	504	116,460	422	202,528	...	.....	38	4,492	483	40,310	1,447	393,790
1901	526	126,165	506	273,501	...	.....	79	9,078	469	74,655	1,580	483,489
1902	581	97,698	579	308,178	...	.....	44	4,539	287	58,416	1,491	468,831
1903	470	89,979	551	271,781	...	.....	19	2,215	271	72,177	1,311	436,152
1904	330	64,908	613	255,744	...	.....	25	2,753	216	55,137	1,184	378,542
1905	310	79,418	560	197,702	...	.....	30	3,248	202	49,948	1,102	330,316
1906	229	35,209	650	315,707	...	.....	83	8,832	259	58,997	1,221	418,745
1907	147	24,907	674	365,495	...	.....	62	6,577	274	74,443	1,157	471,332
1908	134	31,981	923	481,624	...	.....	46	4,970	354	95,641	1,457	614,216
1909	141	23,950	821	148,208	...	.....	21	2,292	264	58,640	1,247	238,090
1910	127	19,358	936	257,993	...	.....	50	5,720	248	58,997	1,361	342,068
1911	82	10,092	969	227,231	...	.....	51	5,862	320	47,977	1,422	291,162
1912	95	21,221	1,051	153,493	...	.....	27	2,978	332	54,977	1,505	232,669
1913	72	28,610	1,004	243,408	...	.....	39	4,641	360	69,496	1,475	346,155
1914	51	13,749	778	224,225	...	.....	25	2,558	297	75,718	1,151	316,250
1915	51	8,021	140	141,864	611	13,126	40	4,457	315	57,654	1,157	225,122
1916	34	14,765	129	237,836	495	12,289	21	2,551	258	57,972	937	325,413
1917	64	43,185	192	461,320	609	51,923	26	3,423	406	104,628	1,297	664,479
1918	115	83,629	309	1,000,318	620	90,678	32	4,101	452	122,142	1,528	1,300,868

Steam data included gas, before 1915

In 1919, up to October 1, there were built: (Seagoing) steel, 600, of 2,640,730 tons; wood, 285, of 519,023 tons; (non-seagoing) 976, of 3,259,507 tons.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE U. S. (IRON AND STEEL ONLY), FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Gas Vessels		Barges.		Total.	
	No.	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*Gross tons*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*	*No.*	*Gross tons.*
1896	6	15,800	47	82,311	....	.....	7	3,487	60	101,598
1897	10	31,424	48	83,140	....	.....	13	11,521	71	126,085
1898	2	6,724	52	48,560	....	.....	10	7,041	64	62,325
1899	5	16,152	83	112,781	....	.....	4	2,823	92	131,756
1900	11	29,168	81	167,957	....	.....	..	.....	92	197,125
1901	12	21,746	102	236,159	....	.....	7	4,825	121	262,730
1902	3	8,406	102	270,932	....	.....	2	1,024	107	280,362
1903	4	12,184	100	240,107	....	.....	4	5,928	108	258,219
1904	4	15,290	88	222,307	....	.....	6	3,483	98	241,080
1905	5	3,225	68	170,804	....	.....	16	9,111	89	182,640
1906	4	3,077	100	289,094	....	.....	11	5,199	115	297,370
1907	4	5,655	108	333,516	....	.....	17	9,384	129	348,555
1908	....	.....	132	442,625	....	.....	17	7,392	149	450,017
1909	9	7,985	67	123,142	....	.....	13	5,796	89	136,923
1910	6	3,699	94	234,988	....	.....	19	11,937	119	250,624
1911	1	1,290	112	195,964	....	.....	13	4,719	126	201,973
1912	5	6,097	80	129,181	....	.....	18	10,603	103	145,881
1913	6	15,000	104	205,685	....	.....	21	12,987	131	233,672
1914	....	.....	101	195,611	....	.....	21	9,820	122	205,131
1915	....	.....	54	127,597	9	1,427	8	1,858	71	130,882
1916	....	.....	69	232 524	9	2,473	17	3,775	95	238,772
1917	4	4,884	114	431,304	21	25,388	14	5,939	153	467,515
1918	3	4,735	229	962,547	8	4,746	15	8,173	255	980,201

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE, BY KINDS.

(Data by the Commissioner of Navigation.)

The term "gross ton" expresses in units of 100 cubic feet the entire cubical capacity of the vessel, including spaces occupied by the crew, engines, boilers, and coal bunkers.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Gas Vessels		Total.	
	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number	Gross Tons	Number.	Gross Tons.
1890	17,502	2,565,409	5,965	1,859,088	.....	.....	23,467	4,424,497
1891	17,683	2,668,495	6,216	2,016,264	.....	.....	23,899	4,684,759
1892	17,991	2,690,504	6,392	2,074,417	.....	.....	24,383	4,764,921
1893	17,951	2,641,799	6,561	2,183,272	.....	.....	24,512	4,825,071
1894	17,060	2,494,599	6,526	2,189,430	.....	.....	23,586	4,684,029
1895	16,686	2,423,159	6,554	2,212,801	.....	.....	23,240	4,635,960
1896	16,313	2,396,672	6,595	2,307,208	.....	.....	22 908	4,703,880
1897	16,034	2,410,462	6,599	2,358,558	.....	.....	22,633	4,769,020
1898	15,993	2,377,815	6,712	2,371,923	.....	.....	22,705	4,749,738
1899	15,891	2,388,227	6 837	2,476,011	.....	.....	22,728	4,864,238
1900	16,280	2,507,042	7,053	2,657,797	.....	.....	23,333	5,164,839
1901	16,643	2,603,265	7,414	2,920,953	.....	.....	24,057	5,524,218
1902	16,546	2,621,028	7,727	3,176,874	.....	.....	24,273	5,797,902
1903	16,371	2,679,257	8,054	3,408,088	.....	.....	24,425	6,087,345
1904	16,095	2,696,117	8,463	3,595,418	.....	.....	24,558	6,291,535
1905	15,784	2,715,049	8,897	3,741,494	.....	.....	24,681	6,450,543
1906	15,506	2,699,682	9,500	3,975,287	.....	.....	25,006	6,674,969
1907	14,861	2,659,426	10,050	4,279,368	.....	.....	24,911	6,938,794
1908	14,499	2,654,271	10,926	4,711,174	.....	.....	25,425	7,365,445
1909	14,047	2,639,531	11,641	4,749,224	.....	.....	25,688	7,388,755
1910	13,288	2,607,721	12,452	4,900,361	.....	.....	25,740	7,508,082
1911	12,684	2,564,721	13,307	5,074,069	.....	.....	25,991	7,638,790
1912	12,263	2,534,325	14,265	5,179,858	.....	.....	26,528	7,714,183
1913	11,998	2,550,977	15,084	5,335,574	.....	.....	27,072	7,886,551
1914	11,452	2,501,162	15,491	5,427,526	.....	.....	26,943	7,928,688
1915	10,753	2,445,619	6,952	5,781,416	8,996	162,394	26,701	8,389,429
1916	10,383	2,399,586	6,824	5,895,095	9,237	174,968	26,444	8,469,649
1917	10,155	2,437,676	6,736	6,196,535	9,506	236,826	26,397	8,871,037
1918	10,053	2,453,204	6,767	7,137,513	9,891	333,801	26,711	9,924,518
1919	4,260	1,199,561	7,397	10,057,400	10,254	358,227	21,911	11,615,288

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS.

YEAR. (Fisc'l)	Atlantic & Gulf	Pacific.	North. Lakes	West. Rivers.	Total.	YEAR (Fisc'l)	Atlantic & Gulf	Pacific.	North. Lakes	West. Lakes.	Total.
	G. Tons.	G. Tons.	G. Tons.	G. Tons.	G. Tons.		G. Tons.	G. Tons.	G. Tons.	G Tons.	G. Tons.
1900	2,727,892	612,904	1,565,587	258,456	5,164,839	1910	3,522,673	936 591	2 895,102	153,716	7,508,082
1901	2,854,639	713,831	1,706,294	249,454	5,524,218	1911	3,570,138	973,605	2 943 523	151,524	7,638,790
1902	2,985,056	774,211	1,816,511	222,124	5,797,902	1912	3,633,466	984 813	2,949 924	145,980	7 714,183
1903	3,157,373	812,179	1,902,698	215,095	6,087,345	1913	3,751,128	1,049,296	2,939,786	146,551	7,886,551
1904	3,252,366	806,577	2,019,208	213,384	6,291,535	1914	3,803,354	1,100,976	2 882,922	141,436	7,928,688
1905	3 398,367	821,710	2,062,147	174,319	6,456,543	1915	4,309,996	1,122,620	2 818,009	138,804	8,389,429
1906	3,432,545	840,035	2,234,432	167,957	6,674,969	1916	4,443,024	1 131,058	2 760 815	134,752	8,469,649
1907	3,440,597	886,840	2,439,741	171,516	6,938 794	1917	4,749 739	1,209 533	2 779 087	132,678	8,871,037
1908	3,506,551	962,214	2,729,169	167,411	7,365,445	1918	5,356,976	1,646,697	2,797,503	123,342	9 924,518
1909	3,509,134	934,477	2,782,481	162,663	7,388,755	1919	6,945,260	2,816,481	3,023,762	121,797	12,907,300

Atlantic and Gulf Coast figures include Porto Rico, since 1901; Pacific figures include Hawaii since 1900.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE TONNAGE—HOW EMPLOYED.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Foreign Trade.		Coastwise Trade.		Whale Fisheries		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.		Total.
	Steam.	Total	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total	
	Gr. Tons.	Gr Tons.	Gr. Tons.	Gr. Tons.	Gr. Tons.	Gr Tons.	Gr Tons.	Gr Tons	Gr. Tons.
1894	261,755	899,698	1,923,339	3,696,276	4,336	16,482	.....	71,573	4,684,029
1895	247,387	822,347	1,960,756	3 728,714	4,658	15,839	.....	69,060	4,635,960
1896	260,224	829,833	2,042,326	3,790,296	4,658	15,121	.....	68,630	4,703,880
1897	253,816	792,870	2,100,084	3 896,826	4,658	12,714	.....	66,610	4,769,020
1898	290,241	726,213	2,077,859	3,959,702	3,823	11,496	.....	52,327	4,749,738
1899	355,913	837,229	2,115,981	3,965,313	4,117	11,017	.....	50,679	4,864,238
1900	337,356	816 795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,889	.....	51,629	5,164,839
1901	426,259	879,595	2,491,231	4,582,645	3,463	9,534	.....	52,444	5,524,218
1902	455,017	873,235	2,718,049	4,858,714	3,808	9,320	.....	56,633	5,797,902
1903	523,602	879,264	2,880,678	5,141,037	3,808	9,512	.....	57,532	6,087,345
1904	549,938	888,628	3,041,262	5,335,164	4,218	10,140	.....	57,603	6,291,535
1905	596,644	943,750	3,140,314	5,441,688	4,536	10,763	.....	60,342	6,456,543
1906	586,749	928,466	3,384,002	5,674,044	4,536	11,020	.....	61,439	6,674,969
1907	598,155	861,466	3,664,210	6,010,601	3,970	9,680	13,033	57,047	6,938,794
1908	595,147	930,413	4,099,045	6,371,862	3,590	9,655	13,392	53,515	7,365,445
1909	575,226	878,523	4,157,557	6,451,042	3 300	8,982	13,141	50,208	7,388,755
1910	553,468	782,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	12,488	47,291	7,508,082
1911	582,186	863,495	4,505,567	6,720,313	3,544	9,176	13 369	45,806	7,638,790
1912	616,053	923,225	4,543,276	6,737,046	3,653	8,876	16,876	45,036	7,714,183
1913	667,896	1,019,155	4,646,741	6,817,013	3,252	8,611	17,573	41,762	7,886,551
1914	720,609	1,066,288	4,688,240	6,818,363	4,265	9,864	8,260	26,700	7,928,688
1915	1,346,164	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,486,384	3,682	8,829	15,397	31,502	8,389,429
1916	1,573,705	2,185,008	4,315,579	6,244,550	1,789	6,707	10,731	33,384	8,469,649
1917	1,855,484	2,440,776	4,559,008	6,392,583	2,250	5 623	16,619	32,055	8,871,037
1918	3,013,603	3,599,213	4,433,337	6,282,474	2,178	4,493	22.196	38,338	9,924,518
1919	.....	5,814,489	.....	4,233,939	.....	1,136	.....	7,836	10,057,400

Figures for steam include gas since 1897. Cod and mackerel figures did not express steam separately before 1907.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE.

The United States Shipping Board maintains free navigation schools at the following ports: Mobile, Ala.; San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.; New London, Ct.; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; Rockland, Me.; Baltimore, Md.; Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Jersey City, N. J.; New York and Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Galveston, Tex.; Norfolk, Va.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

The Board also has eleven free engineering schools at the following places: Cambridge, Mass., Massachusetts Intitute of Technology; New York City, The Seamen's Church Institute; Brooklyn, Pratt Institute; Jersey City, N. J., Dickinson High School Building; Philadelphia, The Bourse; Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University; Cleveland, Ohio, Case School of Applied Science; Chicago, Armour Institute of Technology; New Orleans, Tulane University; Berkeley, Cal., University of California; Seattle, Wash., University of Washington.

The following qualifications are necessary for admission to a Shipping Board school:

To study for deck officer's license—(1) Must be a graduate of a regularly established high school or college, upon recommendation of the master or masters under whom he has served, after not less than twelve months' service in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steamers of 2,000 gross tons or over; (2) must be a graduate of the intensive training course prescribed by the United States Navy, and who has been commissioned as Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force, upon the recommendation of the master or masters, or the naval officer or officers under whom he has served, after not less than four months' actual service at sea as officer of the watch or as extra watch officer in company with the officer in charge of the bridge; (3) or, two years' deck service on an ocean or coastwise steam vessel; (4) or, Three years on a sailing vessel; (5) or, three years on a sailing fishing vessel, ocean or coastwise; (6) or, one year, mate of steam fishing vessel; (7) or, one year, master or pilot, lake, bay, or sound steam vessel; (8) or, graduation from seamanship class of a nautical schoolship. (The term "nautical schoolship" does not apply to the training ships for apprentices operated by the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service.)

To study for engineer's license—(1) Must be a graduate of the intensive training course prescribed by the United States Navy, and who has been commissioned as ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force, upon the recommendation of the engineer officer or officers under whom he has served, after not less than four months' actual service at sea as junior engineer officer; (2) or, three years as fireman on ocean or coastwise steam vessel; (3) or, two years as oiler or watertender (or combined service of two years in these positions); (4) or, six months as chief or assistant engineer on lake, bay, or sound steamer; (5) or, one year, chief or assistant, river steamer; (6) or, one year as locomotive or stationary engineer (with specified sea service, which may be obtained after finishing school course).

The monthly wages are regulated by contract between the men and the shipping service, and are as follows, according to the rating and size of the ship: Master, $330 to $412.50; officers, $158.75 to $241.25; carpenter, $100; boatswain, $95; able seaman, $85; ordinary seaman, $65; engineers, $135 to $387.50; firemen, $90; coal passer, $75; engineer apprentice, $40; stewards, $95 to $160; cooks, $75 to $135; mess boys, $65.

Sailors, cooks, and mess men must be 18 to 35 years, inclusive.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR INTERLAKE TRAFFIC.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Valuation of Receipts.	Shipments.	Valuation of Shipments.	Total Receipts and Shipments.	Tot. Valuat'n Receipts and Shipments.
	Short tons.	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Dollars.*
1907	7,840,023	95,702,839	26,946,682	191,826,855	34,786,705	287,529,694
1908	6,594,915	66,664,997	17,202,247	156,449,323	23,797,162	223,114,320
1909	6,815,410	75,504,761	25,713,891	186,004,398	32,529,301	261,509,159
1910	9,520,990	99,079,192	27,163,588	184,969,880	36,684,578	284,049,072
1911	9,424,962	83,087,646	21,247,884	152,968,727	30,672,846	236,056,373
1912	9,705,999	89,661,073	31,768,777	231,260,859	41,474,776	320,921,932
1913	12,165,608	113,918,404	34,709,808	238,677,173	46,875,416	352,595,577
1914	10,616,492	99,186,531	22,919,212	187,816,429	33,535,704	287,002,960
1915	9,713,245	117,415,770	30,781,427	251,386,384	40,494,672	368,802,154
1916	11,045,855	110,207,992	41,131,478	277,011,633	52,177,333	387,219,625
1917	12,242,814	141,912,526	40,169,010	329,397,210	52,411,824	471,309,736
1918	12,489,867	128,681,152	41,256,491	408,833,754	53,746,358	537,514,906

KEEWEENAW WATERWAY TRAFFIC.

YEAR.	Vessels, Number.	Vessels, Net Tonnage	Cargoes, West Bound Tons	Cargoes, East Bound Tons.	Total Tons.	Valuation, Exclusive of Logs.	Logs, M. Ft. B. M.	Valuation of Logs.	Largest Single Cargoes Tons.
1907	3,647	2,477,687	1,715,068	732,973	2,448,041	$101,774,806	9,659	$144,834	11,115
1908	3,085	2,265,304	1,627,924	635,990	2,263,914	77,323,898	7,242	107,544	11,500
1909	2,984	2,389,204	1,720,295	823,778	2,544,073	85,266,001	9,619	134,666	10,560
1910	3,426	2,479,170	1,609,593	775,083	2,384,676	77,262,115	13,832	193,648	10,116
1911	2,839	2,293,133	1,525,046	621,571	2,146,617	78,861,611	10,757	150,598	10,000
1912	2,280	2,393,856	1,619,872	786,746	2,406,618	86,582,812	4,118	57,652	11,767
1913	2,446	2,248,262	1,496,901	763,659	2,260,560	72,550,334	16,318	179,498	10,680
1914	2,162	1,998,203	1,397,618	502,970	1,900,588	70,010,151	8,530	93,830	10,318
1915	2,208	2,383,081	1,724,945	737,984	2,462,929	110,414,125	9,431	84,879	10,881
1916	2,233	2,145,628	1,679,311	547,743	2,227,054	105,181,229	8,314	99,768	10,850
1917	1,336	1,661,725	1,778,048	405,226	2,183,274	106,397,872	5,025	72,863	12,079
1918	1,044	1,528,024	1,671,917	279,873	1,951,790	72,492,503	7,311	140,737	11,900

JAPANESE SHIPPING STATISTICS.

According to an announcement made by the Department of Communications the steamers of over twenty tons each registered in Japan proper, excluding Korea and Kwantung, where some Japanese steamers are also registered, numbered 2,770, totalling 2,539,848 tons gross, at the end of May, 1919. They included 677 steamers of over 1,000 tons each, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,070,432. The number of vessels in Japan of over 1,000 tons gross each at the end of July, 1919, numbered 724, totalling 2,262,315 tons, or an increase over the previous month of 15 vessels and 54,744 tons. Of the 724 steamers, 380, totalling 713,415 tons, were employed in the coasting and the near-sea trade, and 331 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,509,-824, on ocean routes, while 13 ships, totalling 39,076 tons, were under repairs.

SHIPPING LOST IN THE WAR OF 1914-18.

(For American losses in detail see Index.)

According to the Statistics Branch, Chief of Staff, United States War Department, the merchant shipping losses, in gross tons, were:

Great Britain	7,757,000	Greece	346,000	Russia	183,000	Brazil	25,000
Norway	1,177,000	Denmark	241,000	Spain	168,000	Austria	15,000
France	889,000	Holland	203,000	Japan	120,000	Others	16,000
Italy	846,000	Sweden	201,000	Portugal	93,000		
United States	395,000	Germany	187,000	Belgium	84,000	Total of all	12,946,000

The above figures closely agree with those made public early in 1919 by Chairman E. N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, his total being 13,000,000 gross tons, and including Uruguay (6,889), Roumania (3,688), Argentina (4,275), and Peru (1,419).

HOW THE WAR AFFECTED SHIP TONNAGE.

Mr. Hurley gave out the following tabulation:

	Gross Tons.
Steam sea-going merchant tonnage of the world, July, 1914	41,225,000
Steam sea-going tonnage of world, Jan. 1, 1919, excluding 1,000,000 tons for abandonment, etc	37,010,000
Net loss	4,245,000
Loss through failure of normal increase by new construction	12,000,000
World shortage	16,245,000

ALLIES AND NEUTRALS

Losses.	Gross Tons
By enemy action	12,815,000
Marine risk	2,192,000
Capture or seizure by enemy	211,000
Total	15,218,000
GAINS.	
New construction	11,856,000
Capture or seizure from enemy	2,393,000
Total	14,249,000
Net loss	969,000

CENTRAL POWERS.

Losses	Gross Tons.
By enemy action	199,000
Marine risk	424,000
Capture or seizure by enemy	2,393,000
Total	3,016,000
GAIN.	
New construction	740,000
Net loss	2,276,000

NET GAINS	Gross Tons.	%, G's Tons
United States (500 gross tons and over)	3,370,868	125
Japan (steam, 500 gross tons and over)	384,538	25
NET LOSSES.		
Great Britain (100 gross tons and over)	3,443,000	18

The British Ministry of Shipping in May, 1919, stated the merchant ship losses in the war as follows, the first figure being the number of ships lost, with tonnage in parenthesis: Great Britain, 2,197 (7,638,000); France, 238 (697,000); Italy, 230 (742,000); Japan, 29 (120,000); United States, 80 (341,000). These figures did not include 20 British vessels, (95,000 tons), lost on Admiralty service.

According to the British Mercantile Marine Service Association, Britain lost 2,475 merchant vessels (7,900,694 tons), and 570 fishing boats, not counting 99 vessels (174,525 tons), "lost without trace." The total loss of life was estimated at 14,700.

Spain lost 57 vessels, of which 51 (123,176 tons), were torpedoed, and 6 (16,731 tons), were sunk by mines.

U-BOATS CAUSED EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS SHIPPING LOSS.

(Data compiled by The Rudder.)

	United States	United Kingdom.	Other Allies and Neutrals	World's Total.
In tonnage (gross tons)	911,854	9,043,744	5,112,263	15,067,861
IN VALUES—SHIPS LOST.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Ship values ($200 a ton)	182,370,800	1,808,748,800	1,022,452,600	3,013,572,200
Cargo values ($100 a ton)	91,185,400	904,374,400	511,226,300	1,506,786,100
Property, money and lives insured ($10 a ton)	9,118,540	90,437,440	51,122,630	150,678,610
Earning power ($7.65 a ton per month)	134,033,122	1,340,331,217	759,521,023	2,233,885,362
Total for ships sunk	416,707,862	4,143,891,857	2,344,322,553	6,904,922,272
SHIPS DAMAGED.				
Repairs	45,592,700	452,187,200	255,613,150	753,393,050
Earnings	6,975,683	69,184,641	39,108,812	115,269,136
Total for ships damaged	52,568,383	521,371,841	294,721,962	868,662,186
Total of sea losses during war	469,276,245	4,665,263,698	2,639,044,515	7,773,584,458

Of the 203 German submarines lost during the war about 120 were sunk with their crews, averaging 30 to 60 men per boat.

The British Navy lost 59 submarines, 39 of which were destroyed by the enemy, 4 were interned by neutrals, 7 were blown up in the Baltic, 4 were sunk by accident on trial cruises, and 5 were wrecked in collisions.

The French naval losses included the battleships Bouvet, Suffren, Gaulois, and Danton; the armed cruisers Leon Gambetta, Admiral Charner, Cleber, and Dupetit Thouars; the fast cruiser Chateau-Renault, 14 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, 14 submarines, 5 auxiliary cruisers, 4 gunboats, 72 submarine chasers, 1 sloop, and 7 small craft—a total of 110,000 tons, as against 550,000 tons for England, [illegible] tons for Italy, and 17,500 tons for the United States.

The Italian Navy lost 1 dreadnought, 2 battleships, 5 auxiliary battle cruisers, 8 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, 7 submarines, 9 submarine chasers, and 17 miscellaneous ships, including mine sweepers, tug boats, and supply ships.

The Austrian Navy lost 1 dreadnought, 2 battleships, 2 torpedo boats, 7 destroyers, 20 submarines, and 13 miscellaneous boats.

LOSSES OF AMERICAN VESSELS DURING THE WAR.

THE following is a list, according to the most authentic information on file in the Office of Naval Intelligence, of all naval losses from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918:

NAME.	Class.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Date.	Remarks.
BY SUBMARINES.					
Antilles	Transport	6,878 gross	70	Oct. 17, 1917	Torpedoed.
Alcedo	Armed yacht	981 gross	20	Nov. 5, 1917	Torpedoed.
Jacob Jones	Destroyer	1,265 gross	62	Dec. 6, 1917	Torpedoed.
Lake Moor	Cargo steamer	1,955 gross	45	April 11, 1918	Torpedoed.
Rockefeller, Wm.	Tanker	7,157 gross	3	May 18, 1918	Torpedoed.
President Lincoln	Transport	18,167 gross	26	May 31, 1918	Torpedoed.
Covington	Transport	16,339 gross	6	July 1, 1918	Torpedoed.
Westover	Army supply	8,300 gross	8	July 11, 1918	Torpedoed
Westbridge	N. O. T. S.	5,660 gross	4	Aug. 15, 1918	Torpedoed.§
Montanan	Army account	6,659 gross	5	Aug. 16, 1918	Torpedoed.
Mt. Vernon*	Transport	18,372 gross	36	Sept. 5, 1918	Torpedoed.
Buena Ventura	Army cargo	4,831 gross	64	Sept. 16, 1918	Torpedoed.
Tampa	C. G. C.	1,181 displacement	112	Sept. 26, 1918	Torpedoed.
Ticonderoga	Animal cargo	5,130 gross	‡216	Sept. 30, 1918	Shelled and torpedoed
BY MINES.					
Pratt, Herbert L †.	Tanker	7,145 gross	None	June 2, 1918	
Californian	Cargo	5,658 gross	None	June 23, 1918	
San Diego	Cruiser	13,680 displacement	50	July 19, 1918	
Minnesota†	Battleship	16,000 displacement	None	Sept 29, 1918	
Saetia	N O T. S.	2,873 gross	....	Nov. 9, 1918	
BY COLLISION.					
Mohawk	Revenue cutter	1,148 displacement	None	Oct. 1, 1917	
Chauncey	Destroyer	592 displacement	18	Nov. 19, 1917	
S C No. 141	Submarine chaser.	75 gross	None	Dec. 13, 1917	
F. 1.	Submarine	.....	19	Dec. 17, 1917	
Zaanland	Cargo	5,417 gross	None.	May 13, 1918	
Wakiva II	Yacht	853 gross	2	May 22, 1918	
Schurz	Cruiser	1,630 displacement	1	June 21, 1918	
Oosterdijk	Cargo	8,251 gross	None	July 11, 1918	
S C No. 187	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None	Aug. 4, 1918	
S. C. No. 60	Submarine chaser	75 gross	2	Oct. 1, 1918	
Herman Frasch	Transport (Army)	3,803 gross	16	Oct. 4, 1918	
S. C. No. 397	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None	Oct. 5, 1918	With 0-13.
Westgate	Cargo (Army)	8,800 dead-weight	7	Oct. 7, 1918	
Shaw	Destroyer	1,100 displacement	12	Oct. 9, 1918	
Tarantula	Special patrol	.....	None	Oct. 28, 1918	
MISCEL. SINKINGS.					
Rehoboth	Armed trawler	254 gross	None	Oct. 8, 1917	
S. C. No. 117	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None	Dec 22, 1917	Burned; Norfolk Navy Yard.
Bauman	Trawler	304 gross	None	Jan. 12, 1918	
Guinevere	Yacht	499 gross	None	Jan 25, 1918	Struck rock.
Elfreda	Yacht	164 displacement	None	Feb 21, 1918	
Mariner	Tug	220 gross	None	Feb. 26, 1918	Foundered.
Cherokee	Tug	272 gross	23	Feb. 26, 1918	Foundered.
Cyclops	Collier	19,360 displacement	293	April 21, 1918	Mysteriously disap'rd
No 3429	Motor patrol	.....	2	July 10. 1918	German shore battery.
Montauk	Patrol boat	641 gross	7	Aug. 21, 1918	Driven ashore.
S C No. 209	Submarine chaser	75 gross	17	Aug 27, 1918	Shelled by mistake
S C. No. 219	Submarine chaser	75 gross	4	Oct. 9, 1918	Internal explosion
Lake Borgne	Army account	2,109 gross	None	Oct. 22, 1918	Struck rock.
Ophir	N. O. T. S.	7,089	None.	Nov. 11, 1918	Internal explosion.

* Torpedoed; made port. † Mined; made port. ‡ 216 lost, 2 captured. § Salvaged.

WAR LOSSES OF AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING.

THESE returns do not include the losses of vessels of the American Navy or of the American Army and lives thus sacrified recorded by the Navy and War Departments. The table covers August 3, 1914, to April 5, 1917, inclusive:

SHIP.	Torpedoed.		Mined.		Gunfire, Etc		Total		Lives Lost
	No	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No*	*Gross*	*No*	*Gross*	
Steam	6	25,988	4	9,675	6	24,649	16	60,312	67
Sail	....	.....	1	1,904	2	4,927	3	6,831	.....
Total	6	25,988	5	11,579	8	29,576	19	67,143	67

The following table covers the period from April 6, 1917, the entry of the United States into the war, up to the armistice of November 11, 1918, inclusive:

SHIP.	Torpedoed		Mined.		Gunfire, Etc.		Total.		Lives Lost
	No.	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross*	
Steam	45	190,357	2	8,116	22	38,272	69	236,745	707
Sail	..	. . .	.....	.. ..	57	50,561	57	50,561	1
Total	45	190,357	2	8,116	79	88,833	126	287,306	708

The totals for the entire period August 3, 1914, to November 11, 1918, inclusive, are given below:

SHIP.	Torpedoed.		Mined.		Gunfire, Etc.		Total.		Lives Lost
	No.	*Gross.*	*No*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	
Total steam	51	216,345	6	17,791	28	62,921	85	297,057	774
Total sail	.. ..	.... .	1	1,904	59	55,488	60	57,392	1
Grand total	51	216,345	7	19,695	87	118,409	145	354,449	775

Of the entire losses of life, 703 were due to submarine torpedoes, 38 to gunfire, and 34 to drifting enemy mines.

SHIPBUILDING TERMS.

(From a Bulletin of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.)

Aft—at, near, or toward the stern.
After Perpendicular—a vertical straight line at the after edge of the rudder post.
Anchor—a heavy steel device attached to the end of a chain or hawser for holding the ship in position when not alongside dock.
Athwartships—across the ship, at right angles to the keel.
Ballast—any weight or weights (usually sea water) used to keep the ship from becoming "top heavy."
Beam—an athwartship member supporting a portion of a deck. Also the width of the ship.
Below—below a deck or decks (corresponding to "down stairs").
Berth—a place for a ship.
Bilge—the rounded portion of the hull between the side and bottom.
Bilges—the lowest portion of the ship inside of the hull.
Bilge Keel—a fore and aft member fitted to the outside of the shell plating running along the bilge, used to prevent excessive rolling of the ship.
Bitts—heavy steel castings fitted to the weather deck for securing mooring lines or hawsers
Boom—a long, round, heavy spar, pivoted at one end, usually used for hoisting cargo, &c.
Boss—the curved swelling portion of the ship's hull around the propeller shaft
Bow—the forward end of a ship.
Bridge—the athwartship platform above the weather deck from which the ship is navigated.
Bulkhead—a vertical partition extending either athwartships or fore and aft.
Bulwark—the ship's side above the weather deck.
Bunker—a compartment used for the stowage of coal or other fuel
Buoyancy—ability to float.
Camber—the athwartship curvature of a deck. Sometimes called *round up.*
Calk—to make a joint water tight.
Capstan—a revolving device, with axis vertical, used for heaving in lines.
Centre Line—the middle line of the ship, from stem to stern.
Chock—a heavy fitting through which ropes or hawsers may be led.
Cleat—a fitting attached to the deck, having two fore and aft arms around which a rope may be secured.
Coaming—the vertical boundary of a hatch or skylight.
Cofferdam—the space between two bulkheads located very close together.
Davit—heavy vertical pillar of which the upper end is bent to a curve, used to support the end of a boat when hoisting or lowering
Deadweight—the total weight of cargo, &c.
Deck—the part of a ship that corresponds to the floor of a building
Displacement—the total weight of the ship when afloat, including everything on board.
Dog—a small bent metal fitting used to close doors, hatch covers, manhole covers, &c.
Double Bottom—Compartments at bottom of ship between inner and outer bottoms, used for ballast tanks, water, fuel, oil, &c.
Drag—the amount that one end of the keel is below the other when the ship is afloat but not on an even keel
Draft—the vertical distance of the lowest part of the ship below the surface of the water afloat.
Even Keel—a ship is said to be on even keel when the keel is level, or parallel to the water.
Fairlead—a small fitting through which a rope may be led so as to change its direction without excessive friction.
Fender—a device to prevent damage to a ship's hull at or near the waterline by other vessels, &c
Fidley Hatch—hatch around smokestack and uptake.
Fore and Aft—in line with the length of the ship, longitudinally.
Forcastle—the forward upper portion of the hull, usually the crew's quarters.
Fore Peak—a large compartment or tank just aft of the bow in the lower part of the ship.
Forward—near or toward the bow.
Framing—the support and stiffening of the shell plating, deck plating, &c.
Freeboard—vertical distance from the upper watertight deck or top of bulwarks to waterline, when ship is loaded.
Galley—the "kitchen" of a ship.
Gangway—a passageway or other means of boarding a ship.
Garboard Strake—the strake of shell plating next to the keel.
Gross Tonnage—a figure obtained by dividing the total volume of the ship, in cubic feet, by 100.
Gudgeon—fitting on which rudder swings The gudgeons fit around the *pintles*, and form a part of the rudder post.
Gunwale—the side of a ship at the edge of the weather deck.
Hatch—an opening in a deck.
Hawse Pipe—a large fitting attached to the bow through which the anchor chain passes.
Hawser—a large rope.
Helm—the direction to which the tiller is put, or opposite to which the rudder is put. (When the rudder is to port the ship is said to carry starboard helm.)
Hogging—straining of the ship that tends to make the bow and stern lower than the middle.
Hull—the body of a ship, including shell plating, framing, decks, bulkheads, &c.
Inboard—inside the ship, toward the centre line.
Jackstaff—flag pole at bow of ship.
Keel—the fore and aft member, usually in the form of flat plates end to end, extending from stem to stern along the bottom of a ship on the centre line.
Keelson—an auxiliary keel or stringer, extending along and over, or parallel to the keel. The centre vertical keel.
Length Between Perpendiculars—the length of a ship measured from the stem to the after perpendicular.
Length Over All—the length of a ship measured from the stem to the aftermost point of the stern.
Lines—the plans of a ship that show its form. From the lines, drawn full size on the mould loft floor, are made templates of the various parts of the hull.
Longitudinal—a fore and aft vertical member running parallel, or nearly parallel, to the centre vertical keel through the double bottom.
Magazine—a compartment or room in which ammunition is stored.
Main Deck—the principal deck of the main hull, being the highest, and giving strength to the main hull.
Mast—a large long spar, placed nearly vertical on the centre line of a ship.
Midship—at the middle of the ship's length.
Mould—a light pattern of a part of a ship. Usually made of thin wood or paper Also called a *template.*
Mooring—securing a ship in position by lines so she cannot move or swing.
Net Tonnage—a figure obtained by making deduction from the gross tonnage to allow for space not available for carrying cargo.
Orlop Deck—the lowest deck.
Outboard—away from the centre line, toward the side of a ship.
Overhang—portion of the hull over and unsupported by the water
Panting—in and out movement of shell plating.
Pillar—vertical member or column giving support to a deck Also called *stanchion.*
Pintle—fitting or pin on the rudder which turns in a gudgeon.
Platform—a partial deck.
Poop—the after, upper portion of the hull, usually containing the steering gear.
Port—the left hand side of the ship when looking from aft forward. Also an opening.
Porthole—a circular opening in the ship's side.
Propeller—a revolving device that drives the ship through the water, consisting of three or four blades, resembling in shape those of an electric fan.
Quadrant—a fitting on the rudder head to which the steering chains are attached.
Quarter—a side of the stern.
Quarter Deck—that portion of the weather deck nearest the stern.

SHIPBUILDING TERMS—*Continued.*

Rigging—ropes, wire ropes, lashings, &c., used to support masts, spars, booms, &c.
Rudder—a large, heavy fitting hinged to the rudder post. Used for steering the ship
Rudder Stop—fitting to limit the swing of the rudder.
Samson Post—a heavy vertical post that supports cargo booms.
Scantlings—the dimensions of various parts of the ship.
Scupper—a drain from the edge of a deck discharging overboard.
Seam—fore and aft joint of shell plating.
Shaft—long, round, heavy forging connecting engine and propeller
Sheer—fore and aft curvature of a deck.
Shell Plating—the plates forming the outer skin of the hull.
Shore—a large round wooden brace
Spar Deck—upper deck.
Stability—tendency of a ship to remain upright.
Stanchion—a pillar or upright post, a pillar.
Starboard—the right-hand side of the ship when looking from aft forward Opposite to port.
Stem—forging or casting forming extreme bow of ship, extending from keel to forecastle deck
Stern Frame—large casting attached to after end of keel to form ship's stern. Includes rudder post, propeller post, and aperture for propeller.
Strake—a fore and aft course or row of shell or other plating.
Stringer—a fore and aft continuous member used to give longitudinal strength.
Tank Top—the inner bottom
Tiller—arm attached to rudder head for operating rudder.
Transom—the aftermost transverse frame
Transverse—athwartships, at right angles to the keel.
Transverse Frames—vertical athwartship members forming the ship's "ribs"
Trim—amount ship is off from an even keel
Tumble Home—an inboard sloping of the ship's side above the level of greatest beam
Upper Deck—the highest complete deck
Vertical Keel—row of plating extending vertically along centre of flat plate keel. Sometimes called *centre keelson.*
Weather Deck—a deck with no overhead protection
Winch—a small hoisting engine.
Yard—a horizontal, thwartship, spar fitted to a mast

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Registe'd Tonnage.	L'gth, Feet.	Br'th, Feet.
Leviathan	54,282	920	100
Imperator	52,000	898	97
Europa	50,000	911	96
Aquitania	47,000	901	92
Olympic	45,000	890	92
Columbus	35,000	696	76
Mauretania	32,000	790	83
George Washington	25,570	722	78
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	24,581	677	77
Adriatic	24,541	726	75
Rotterdam	24,170	668	77
Baltic	23,876	726	75
France	23,666	720	75
America	22,622	687	74
Cedric	21,035	680	75
Celtic	20,904	680	75
Minnesota	20,718	622	73
Caronia	19,594	650	72
Carmania	19,524	650	72
Mount Vernon	19,503	706	72
Aeneas	19,500	500	60
Agamemnon	19,361	684	72
Lapland	18,694	620	70
President Lincoln	18,168	616	68
President Grant	18,072	616	68
Berlin	17,324	612	70
Prince Frederick Wilhelm	17,084	613	68
Cleveland	17,000	608	65
New Amsterdam	16,697	600	69
Deutschland	16,502	661	67
Megantic	15,877	565	67
Republic	15,378	570	68
Von Steuben	14,908	637	66
La Provence	14,744	602	65
Nestor	14,500	500	66
Saxonia	14,281	580	64
Empress of Britain	14,189	549	65
Ivernia	14,058	582	65
Canada	14,000	500	60
Aeona	14,000	485	60
Verona	14,000	485	60
Taormina	14,000	485	60
Sant Anna	14,000	500	60
Mongolia	13,639	600	65
Carpathia	13,603	540	63
Cretic	13,507	582	60
Patricia	13,424	560	62
Minnewaska	13,401	600	66
Minnetonka	13,398	600	66
Pennsylvania	13,333	559	62
Andania	13,300	540	64
Alaunia	13,300	540	64
Pretoria	13,234	561	62
Graf Waldersee	13,193	561	62
Cymric	13,096	585	64
Oceania	13,000	477	56
Kenilworth Castle	12,975	570	65
Campania	12,950	650	72
Aeolus	13,102	560	62

Name	Registe'd Tonnage.	L'gth, Feet.	Br'th, Feet.
Finland	12,760	578	60
Kroonland	12,760	560	60
Walmer Castle	12,546	570	64
Noordam	12,534	550	62
Ryndam	12,527	550	62
Potsdam	12,522	550	63
Suevic	12,500	550	63
Runic	12,482	550	63
Saxon	12,385	570	64
Moltke	12,335	525	62
Bluecher	12,334	525	62
Ionic	12,232	500	63
Corinthic	12,231	500	63
Canopic	12,097	594	59
Vaderland	12,018	560	60
America	12,000	506	56
Duca degli Abruzzi	12,000	476	54
Duca d' Aosta	12,000	476	54
Duca di Genova	12,000	476	54
Cameronian	12,000	540	60
Frederick VIII	12,000	540	62
Bergensfjord	12,000	530	61
Medic	11,985	550	63
Persic	11,973	550	63
Zeeland	11,905	561	60
Haverford	11,635	531	59
St Louis	11,629	535	63
St. Paul	11,629	535	63
Merion	11,621	530	59
Bremen	11,570	550	60
Batavia	11,490	501	62
Corsican	11,436	500	61
Romanic	11,394	550	59
La Savoie	11,168	563	60
La Lorraine	11,146	563	60
Chicago	11,103	526	57
Mercury	10,794	526	60
New York	10,798	517	63
Philadelphia	10,786	527	63
Virginian	10,754	520	60
Scotian	10,750	540	60
Koenigin Luise	10,711	523	60
Huron	10,695	523	60
Koenig Albert	10,643	499	60
Victorian	10,269	520	60
Slavonia	10,606	510	59
Tunisian	10,576	500	59
Hamburg	10,531	499	60
Marmora	10,509	530	60
Statendam	10,491	515	60
Devonian	10,418	552	59
Winifredian	10,405	552	59
Ultonia	10,405	500	57
Bavarian	10,387	501	59
Majestic	10,147	565	58
Amazon	10,100	513	60
United States	10,091	515	58
Helig Olav	10,085	500	58

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Len. of Railways.		Telegraphs.		COUNTRY.	Len. of Railways.		Telegraphs.	
	Date.	Miles.	Date.	Miles of Line.		Date.	Miles.	Date.	Miles of Line.
Argentina.....	1918	21,880	1916	53,711	Hayti.....	1915	140	1910	124
Australasia:					India, British..	1917	36,286	1916	86,067
Australia ...	1917	24,709	1916	63,044	Italy.....	1917	11,891	1916	35,415
New Zealand	1918	2,983	1917	13,896	Japan.....	1917	7,690	1917	25,821
Aus.-Hungary:					Formosa.....	1917	319	1917	637
Aus.inc.Bosnia					Chosen.....	1918	1,092	1918	4,871
and Herzeg...	1914	15,739	1916	32,513	Luxemburg....	1914	326	1917	440
Hungary	1914	13,589	1913	16,396	Mexico	1914	15,840	1913	22,452
Belgium.....	1914	5,451	1914	5,206	Montenegro....	1914	11	1914	528
Congo, Belg..	1916	1,020	1917	1,257	Netherlands...	1917	2,113	1917	5,175
Bolivia	1917	1,354	1912	3,811	Dutch E. Ind.	1917	1,730	1917	13,109
Brazil.....	1917	17,477	1912	36,199	Dutch posses.				
Bulgaria.....	1916	1,824	1915	3,701	in America	1915	117	....	...
Canada.....	1916	37,434	1916	43,473	Norway. ..	1916	1,979	1917	7,468
Central Amer:					Paraguay.. .	1915	255	1913	2,485
Costa Rica . .	1915	438	1914	1,521	Persia	1913	34	1912	6,312
Guatemala...	1015	613	1914	4,045	Peru.....	1916	1,724	1914	9,321
Honduras. .	1917	360	1915	4,281	Portugal.	1913	1,854	1916	4,671
Nicaragua ..	1913	200	1913	3,637	Portugal col...	1913	1,069	1917	11,382
Panama.....	1916	301	1915	1,004	Roumania . .	1914	2,382	1915	5,944
Salvador.....	1915	267	1915	2,412	Russia.... .	1916	48,955	1916	153,168
Chile	1916	5,105	1915	18,181	Serbia ...	1914	977	1913	2,729
China.....	1916	6,467	1915	42,097	Siam .. .	1916	1,210	1916	4,381
Colombia.....	1915	708	1914	11,721	Spain.....	1917	9,354	1916	29,286
Cuba	1916	2,359	1912	5,065	Sweden	1917	9,303	1917	20,200
Denmark... .	1917	2,556	1917	2,301	Switzerland.	1917	3,660	1916	3,693
DominicanRep	1916	408	1915	1,071	Turkey. ...	1916	3,842	1915	23,677
Ecuador. ...	1917	365	1915	4,370	Un. of S.Africa	1918	10,021	1916	16,036
Egypt.	1916	4,416	1917	9,297	Uni. Kingdom.	1916	23,709	1916	81,000
Finland.....	1916	2,527	...	...	Brtsh col.n.e.s	1914	8,128	1914	32,214
France.....	1914	31,958	1914	120,738	United States	1916	266,381	1916	237,664
Algeria..... .	1914	2,793	1914	9,665	Phil'pine Is	1916	757	1916	4,867
Tunis.....	1918	1,232	1917	3,118	Porto Rico..	1916	340	1917	323
FrenchIn-Chi	1918	1,282	1917	10,231	Uruguay.... .	1915	1,601	1913	2,666
Fren. col.n.e.s	1918	2,485	1915	19,922	Venezuela....	1917	533	1915	5,443
Germany.... .	1914	39,600	1914	148,192					
German Col...	1914	2,866	1914	6,527	Total.....	...	729,845	....	1,567,920
Greece.....	1913	1,396	1914	5,748					

Railways—Egyptian railways include 1,500 miles in the Sudan. Italian data covers 67 miles in Libia, and 75 miles in Eritrea. U. S. is exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, and switching and terminal roads.

Telegraph—Siam's figures are for 1915. Canada data does not include 11,843 miles owned by government. Egyptian data do not include 4,687 miles in Sudan. Finland is included with Russia. Italian figures include 1,779 miles in Eritrea and Libia. U. S. data does not incl de Postal Company's wires.

Miles of wire total 5,816,219, of which 1,627,842 are in U. S.; 537,208 in Russia; 327,720 in India; 206,575 in Canada; 452,198 in France; 475,561 in Germany; 218,521 in Italy; 116,339 in Japan; 264,480 in United Kingdom.

TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS IN UNITED STATES, 1917.

Commercial land telegraph systems—Miles of pole line, 241,012; miles of wire, 1,888,793; messages sent, 151,725,228; number of employés, 47,227; salaries and wages, $36,392,140; number of telegraph offices, 28,865; income from traffic, $91,312,567; income from other sources, $1,641,803; total expenses, including depreciation and sinking fund allowances, $80,828,970; net income, $12,125,400; par value of outstanding capital stock, $106,360,237.

Wireless telegraph systems—Number of systems, 3; tower stations, 63; messages handled, 453,000; total income, $1,385,060; net income, $609,526; employés, 586; salaries and wages, $461,402.

SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

(By the Canadian Dept. of Trade and Commerce.)

Railways.	Headquarters.	Lines in Operation.	Mileage.
Omsk Railway	Omsk	Ekaterinburg to Omsk; Ekaterinburg to Tchelyabinsk; Tchelyabiusk to Novonikolaievsk via Omsk.	1,602
Kolundin Railway (private) .	.....do	Tatarskava to Slavgorod.....	197
Altai Railway	Barnaul.....	Novonikolaievsk to Semipalatinsk via Barnaul; branch Altaiskaya to Biisk.	501
Tomsk Railway.....	Tomsk..... .	Novonikolaievsk to Innokentevskaya (near Irkutsk); branch Taiga to Tomsk.	1,206
Koltchugin Railway (private)	.....do.....	Urga (98 miles from Novonikolaievsk to Koltchugin); branches to Koltchugin mines and Topki to Kemerovo; other extensions under construction.	150
Transbaikal Railway.....	Irkutsk..... ..	Innokentevskaya (near Irkutsk) to Manchurian frontier; branch Karimskaya to Srevtvensk.	1,132
Amur Railway.....	Tchita (to be transferred to Alexsievsk).	Knenga to Khabarovsk; branches Tiptugari to Tchasovinskaya; Rukhlovo to Reynovo, Ushumum to Tchernvaevo, Alexsievsk to Zeya Ferry, Botchkarevo to Blagovyeshchensk, Buryeya to Buryeya Ferry, Arkhara to Innekentevsk, and Pokrovka to Vladiminovka.	1,408
Chinese Eastern Railway (semi-private.)	Harbin	Manchuria Station to Vladivostok; branch Harbin to Chanchung.	1,218
Ussuri Railway.....	Managed by Chinese East. Rail'wy	Nikolsk-Ussurisk to Khabarovsk; branch Ugolnaya to Kangauz.	414
		Total	7,828

SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

Companies	No. of Cables.	Length Naut'l Miles.
Commercial Cable Co.	15	17,274
Transatlantic System — Waterville (Ireland) to St. John's (Newfoundland).		
Waterville to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Waterville to Azores Islands.		
Azores Islands to Canso.		
Communication in Europe—Waterville to Havre (France).		
Waterville to Weston-Super-Mare (England).		
Communication on the American Coast—St. John's (Newfoundland) to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,010
San Francisco to Honolulu, to Midway Island, to Guam, to Manila, to Shanghai, and Guam to Bonin Island (Japan)		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	1	1,285
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Western Union Telegraph Co	35	23,210
Transatlantic Systems as follows:		
Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and thence via No Sydney, N. S., to Rockaway Beach, N. Y.		
Anglo-Amer. Tele. Co.—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N F., thence to No. Sydney, N. S.		
Penzance, Eng., to Bay Roberts, N F., thence to Rockaway Beach, N Y.		
Direct U. S. Cable Co.—Ballinskelligs Bay (Ireland) to Harbor Grace, N. F., thence via Halifax to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	25	11,657
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass		
Brest to St. Pierre-Miq.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Cape Cod, Mass., to N. Y.		
San Domingo to Mayaguez, P. R.		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	9	3,056
Amozon Telegraph Co	20	1,388
Western Telegraph Co	40	23,874
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands).		
Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.		

Companies.	No. of Cables	Length Naut'l Miles
Canadian Pacific Railroad Co.	11	103
Compagnie des Cables Sud-Americans	7	3,779
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	25	18,000
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	11	1,334
Deutsch-Atlantische Telegraphenges.	5	9,661
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	711
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,263
Bermuda - Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	16	10,536
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co	33	26,475
Eastern Telegraph Co.	140	46,615
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese; Italo-Greek; Austro-Greek; Greek; Turko-Greek; Turkish; Black Sea; Egypto-European; Egyptian; Egypto-Indian; Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St Vincent; Natal-Australia.		
System West of Malta.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,060
Compagnie Allemande des Cables Transatlantiques.	5	9,556
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y.		
Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord.	29	9,321
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Great Northern Telegraph Co.	30	8,411
Deutsch - Niederlandische Telegraphengesellschaft.	3	3,416
Menado (Célèbes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes); Shanghai.		
Deutsch - Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft.	5	7,386
Osteuropaische Telegraphenges.	1	185
Kilios (Constantinople)—Constantsa (Roumania).		
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co.	1	847
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	3	21
Mexican Telegraph Co.	3	2,069
River Plate Telegraph Co.	4	220
Societe Anonyme Belge des Cables Telegraphiques.	2	61
United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Co.	1	1,39.
West African Telegraph Co	8	1,470
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,973
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355
Grand total	532	262,015

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Argentine Republic	22	84	New South Wales	140	34
Austria	87	713	New Zealand	36	370
Bahamas	1	211	Norway	1,166	1,727
Belgium	4	100	*Pacific Cable Board* (cables in Pacific bet. Brit. America and Australia).	6	9,288
Brazil	33	10	Portugal	4	139
British Guiana	8	23	Queensland	22	53
British India	13	2,325	Roumania	1	177
Bulgaria	1	.....	Russia in Europe and the Caucasus	30	930
Canada	76	376	Russia in Asia	1	21
Ceylon and India (Joint)	2	66	South Australia	3	54
China	3	1,003	Spain	25	3,158
Denmark (Telegraphs and Telepho's)	153	451	Sweden	57	197
France and Algeria	59	3,300	Switzerland	2	10
France	18	9,002	Tasmania	7	9
(French) Dahomey and dependencies.	..	1	Tunis	.....	4
Germany	97	2,954	Turkey in Europe and Asia	24	365
Great Britain and Ireland	222	3,037	United States of America (Alaska).	14	2,601
Greece	13	59	Uruguay	5	8
Holland	52	279	Victoria	4	375
Italy	63	2,149	Western Australia	3	13
Japan	144	4,264			
Mexico	6	357			
Netherlands (Indies)	27	5,130	Grand total	2,628	55,496

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from latest records)

City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area)	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.
Amsterdam	21,727	3 5	Dresden	25,721	4.6	Newcastle	12,276	1 9
Baltimore	74,704	10 2	Glasgow	37,131	3 2	New Orleans	28,037	6 7
Bangkok	944	0 1	Hamburg-Altona	77,322	5.9	New York	761,940	11 7
Barcelona	6,015	1 0	Jersey City	33,409	5.7	Odessa	8,078	1 3
Berlin	154,800	6.6	Kansas City	45,270	9 8	Osaka	25,385	1 8
Birmingham	22,346	2.0	Kieff	6,143	1.0	Paris	95,033	3 2
Bombay	3,984	0 4	Leeds	11,504	2.0	Peking	14,808	2 1
Boston	246,594	15.3	Lelpzig	31,176	5.0	Petrograd	62,929	3.0
Breslau	20,573	3.8	Liverpool	33,941	3 0	Philadelphia	180,133	10.0
Brussels	21,470	2.6	London	277,484	3 9	Pittsburgh	98,149	11.1
Budapest	27,944	3.2	Lyons	7,039	1 3	Rio de Janeiro	15,522	1.4
Buenos Ayres	46,910	2.9	Madras	764	0 1	Rome	12,701	2.1
Buffalo	59,422	11 5	Madrid	6,155	1 0	St. Louis	83,880	8.7
Cairo	3,700	0 6	Manchester	33,883	2 7	San Francisco	134,043	22 5
Calcutta	4,297	0 3	Marseilles	7,735	1 4	Shanghai	5,737	0 6
Canton	1,609	0.2	Melbourne	27,490	4 2	Sheffield	12,126	1.7
Chicago	504,428	18 5	Milan	14,147	2.1	Sydney	34,566	4 8
Cincinnati	80,746	12 9	Milwaukee	66,512	12 3	Tientsin	2,200	0.3
Cleveland	97,223	10 6	Minneapolis	92,581	23 6	Tokio	49,900	2 0
Cologne	26,422	4 8	Montreal	58,718	8 0	Vienna	64,438	3 2
Constantinople	4,297	0 4	Moscow	57,358	3 2	Warsaw	32,304	4 2
Copenhagen	58,387	9 4	Munich	34,323	5 5	Washington, D. C	85,454	19 9
Detroit	118,533	12.7	Naples	5,161	0.7			

The greatest number of telephones in United States cities in proportion to population is in Dallas, Texas—36,234 phones; rate per 100 population, 24.8.

The 142 cities in the United States with a population of 50,000 and over had 4,642,245 telephones in operation on January 1, 1919, with an estimated total population of 37,386,300, or 12 4 telephones per 100 population. In 1918 the average increase in number of telephones was 4 6 per cent.

The number of telephones in use in the United States at the close of the calendar year 1917 was 11,713,228—one to every nine persons, or every two families; and the number of calls made during the year is estimated at 21,842,000,000, an average of more than 200 for every man, woman, and child in the county, according to a report by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The statistics for 1917 cover the Bell Telephone System—comprising all lines operated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its associated companies; independent telephone systems reporting annual incomes of more than $5,000; and independent telephone systems, including rural lines, reporting incomes of less than $5,000. They do not include data for telephone lines maintained by steam and electric railways for use in connection with the operation of their roads; private lines in hotels, factories, etc.; or lines operated by Federal, State, or municipal offices. The wire mileage increased, from 1912, from 20,248,326 to 28,827,091, or by 42.4 per cent., as against 55.8 per cent. for the preceding five-year period. The number of telephones increased from 8,729,592 to 11,713,228, or at the rate of 34.2 per cent., as compared with 42.7 per cent. for the five years 1907-1912. The estimated number of messages or talks increased from 13,736,000,000 to 21,842,000,000, or by 59 per cent., as compared with 20 8 per cent. for the five years preceding The total number of employés in 1917 was 262,622, an increase of 43.2 per cent. as compared with 1912; and their salaries and wages aggregated $175,668,299, an increase of 82 9 per cent over the 1912 figure. The income from all sources in 1917 amounted to $391,476,926, an increase of 53.5 per cent. over 1912; and the expenses and fixed charges were $319,116,293, or 56 6 per cent. more than in 1912. The total value of plant and equipment in 1917 amounted to $1,492,230,081, an increase of 32 8 per cent. as compared with 1912.

The airplane radio telephone was one of the marvels of the late war. Following the development of the wireless telegraph came the production of the wireless telephone, and the invention had been so perfected in 1915 and 1916 that in the United States Navy's official test at the Arlington Station, across the Potomac River from Washington, human speech sent out by the transmitters there was heard simultaneously at the Eiffel Tower in Paris and at the Government's own wireless station in Hawaii.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(From latest available records before the war. Compiled by the Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.)

Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.	Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.
	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.			Total Yearly.	Per Capita	
Austria	13,903,261	.48	$3,835,809	Italy	20,019,939	.57	$5,136,600
Belgium	6,171,819	.82	1,242,500	Luxemburg	140,221	.53	22 000
Bosnia	687,353	.34	256,500	Netherlands	4,599,894	.75	1,004,600
Bulgaria	1,758,202	.40	524,100	Norway	3,085,157	1.27	842,600
Canada *	11,980,869	1.56	5,271,900	Portugal	1,376,108	.23	722,400
Denmark	1,704,393	.60	511,200	Roumania	2,912,841	.39	749,100
France	40,112,502	1.01	8,589,900	Russia	37,733,804	.21	17,983,200
German Empire	48,248,620	.72	9,724,100	Serbia	577,258	.20	165,800
Great Britain	83,163,000	1.81	15,185,700	Spain	4,918,464	.25	1,321,200
Greece	1,048,412	.38	416,000	Sweden	2,866,232	.51	742,800
Hungary	10,169,710	.48	1,954,600	Switzerland	3,144,688	.82	886,434

* Cable service excluded.

GOOD ROADS MILEAGE AND EXPENDITURE IN U. S.

(Data Compiled by Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.)

STATE.	Year First State-Aid Law.	Miles of Rural Pub. Roads			Total Cash Expenditure, All Sources			State Funds Available, 1919.
		Total Surfaced Roads.	Tot. Pub. Rural Roads.	⅔ of Surf'c'd Roads.	1916.	1917.	1918.	
					Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	1911	6,125	55,446	11 0	4,186,384	2,669,022	2,371,213	350,878
Arizona	1909	475	12,075	3 9	1,988,221	1,569,422	2,017,749	1,500,000
Arkansas	1913	2,000	50,743	4 0	3,443,887	3,335,262	1,963,610	700,000
California	1895	13,000	61,039	21 2	20,392,434	18,245,200	21,646,638	6,500,000
Colorado	1909	2,550	39,780	6 4	2,313,208	2,570,000	3,300,000	1,000,000
Connecticut	1895	3,200	14,061	22 6	3,200,948	4,004,225	5,018,820	4,000,000
Delaware	1903	310	3,674	8.5	512,000	321,600	943,377	1,500,000
Florida	1915	3,900	17,995	21 6	4,010,484	6,384,797	5,764,205	732,430
Georgia	1908	13,200	80,669	16 4	3,750,000	4,318,350	5,792,056	15,000
Idaho	1905	850	24,396	3.5	1,948,118	2,092,723	3,519,920	1,000,000
Illinois	1905	12,800	95,647	13.4	10,356,669	10,083,728	10,183,353	10,000,000
Indiana	1917	31,000	73,347	42 5	13,500,000	14,014,000	13,000,000	4,000,000
Iowa	1904	1,500	104,074	1.4	14,427,877	15,625,406	14,549,622	4,000,000
Kansas	1911	1,550	111,052	1.4	5,610,000	6,010,000	5,017,117	25,000
Kentucky	1912	13,900	57,916	24 0	4,448,533	4,923,651	3,380,000	1,500,000
Louisiana	1910	2,700	24,563	11.0	3,458,643	3,540,976	3,540,976	200,000
Maine	1901	3,525	23,537	14 9	3,167,215	3,244,982	3,859,415	2,010,000
Maryland	1898	3,100	16,459	18 8	5,560,000	6,083,682	5,750,135	3,800,000
Massachusetts	1892	9,100	18,681	48 8	6,499,141	9,494,802	9,124,303	4,597,500
Michigan	1905	10,600	74,190	14 3	10,082,939	11,190,153	10,673,153	2,000,000
Minnesota	1905	7,000	93,517	7 5	8,742,278	8,024,760	10,567,711	2,529,040
Mississippi	1915	2,700	45,779	5 9	3,256,500	3,256,500	760,000	10,000
Missouri	1907	7,550	96,041	7 8	7,982,860	7,374,933	7,154,400	3,000,000
Montana	1913	900	39,204	2 3	3,475,569	3,356,869	3,924,950	200,000
Nebraska	1911	1,450	80,272	1 8	4,500,000	4,603,400	3,855,828	3,708,000
Nevada	1911	340	12,182	2.8	275,000	336,796	474,770	650,248
New Hampshire	1903	2,000	14,020	14 5	2,045,410	2,238,705	2,004,685	900,000
New Jersey	1891	6,050	14,817	41.0	5,784,354	6,280,897	6,708,922	5,500,000
New Mexico	1909	620	43,091	1 4	828,952	845,867	1,314,192	1,205,000
New York	1898	21,200	80,000	25 0	19,901,391	21,685,131	21,152,057	14,000,000
North Carolina	1901	6,850	50,758	13 5	5,510,000	5,520,000	4,020,000	300,000
North Dakota	1909	1,160	68,796	1.8	2,711,295	2,867,979	3,208,000	3,000,000
Ohio	1904	31,800	86,354	36.8	12,992,625	12,017,104	14,499,834	4,000,000
Oklahoma	1911	700	107,916	.7	3,625,000	3,722,355	3,131,532	1,212,000
Oregon	1913	5,000	36,819	14.1	5,955,662	5,711,000	6,830,276	5,000,000
Pennsylvania	1903	10,600	91,556	11.6	10,985,392	11,463,333	14,753,876	16,000,000
Rhode Island	1902	750	2,170	34.5	943,152	861,725	1,135,671	800,000
South Carolina	1917	3,800	42,226	9 0	1,250,000	1,277,161	1,676,239	275,000
South Dakota	1911	800	96,306	8	2,708,000	2,755,000	3,031,710	2,000,000
Tennessee	1915	8,880	46,050	19 2	4,600,000	2,481,500	2,978,000	1,800,000
Texas	1917	12,300	128,960	9 6	10,500,000	10,010,000	11,325,727	1,900,000
Utah	1909	1 650	8,810	18 6	1,855,160	1,893,129	2,770,491	3,000,000
Vermont	1898	2,300	14,249	16 3	1,607,800	1,680,489	1,606,075	800,000
Virginia	1906	6,150	53,388	11.7	3,691,249	4,136,779	3,708,352	1,660,000
Washington	1905	6,300	42,428	14.9	7,518,343	7,115,691	7,256,306	5,000,000
West Virginia	1909	1,600	32,024	5 0	5,510,967	8,200,000	5,056,454	1,290,000
Wisconsin	1911	15,500	77,280	20.1	10,570,764	9,886,554	9,284,175	2,500,000
Wyoming	1911	600	14,797	4.1	450,000	589,691	929,215	2,000,000
Total	.....	299,135	2,478,552	12.0	272,634,424	279,915,332	286,098,113	133,670,105

Figures of mileage and expenditure as to Kentucky, Michigan, and North Carolina are for 1917.

In 1918 in New York State $8,856,178 was expended on State highways, included in total.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE American Forestry Association, with headquarters at 1410 H Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882 and incorporated in January, 1897. It is devoted to the conservation of private, State and National forests and to public education in the knowledge of trees, their care and development. It is a voluntary organization for the inculcation and spread of a forest policy on a scale adequate for economic needs, and any person is eligible for membership. It is independent, has no official connection with any Federal or State Department or policy, and is devoted to a public service conducive to National prosperity. It asserts that forestry means the propagation and care of forests for the production of timber as a crop; protection of watersheds; utilization of non-agricultural soil; use of forests for public recreation. It declares that forestry is of immense importance to the people; that the latest available figures show that the forests annually supply over $1,500,000,000 worth of products; employ 830,000 people; pay $440,000,000 in wages, and that they cover 550,000,000 acres of land unsuited for agriculture; regulate the distribution of water; prevent erosion of lands, and are essential to the beauty of the country and the health of the Nation. It recognizes that forestry is an industry limited by economic conditions; that private owners should be aided and encouraged by investigations, demonstrations, and educational work, since they cannot be expected to practise forestry at a financial loss; that Federal and State Governments should undertake scientific forestry upon National and State forest reserves for the benefit of the public. It devotes its influence and educational facilities to the development of public thought and knowledge along these practical lines.

The membership of the association is 16,500 in every State in the Union, in Canada and all over the world. The subscribing membership is $3 a year; contributing membership $10 a year; sustaining membership $25 a year, and life membership $100. Members receive each month the *American Forestry Magazine*, which contains articles pertaining to trees, forests, and birds.

President—Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J. *Treasurer*—John E. Jenks, Washington, D. C.
Executive Secretary and Editor-in-Chief—Percival S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.

THE ALASKA RAILROAD.

(Data furnished by the Alaska Engineering Commission).

On April 10, 1915, President Wilson announced the selection of the route for the Alaska Railroad to be built by the Government. The route adopted is known as the Susitna route and extends from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of 471 miles. This route includes the existing Alaska Northern Railway, which runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula for a distance of seventy-one miles to Turnagain Arm, and has been purchased from its owners by the Government for $1,150,000.

From Turnagain Arm the route extends through the Susitna Valley and across Broad Pass to the Tanana River, and from there to Happy Station at Mile 463, where it connects with the Tanana Valley Railroad, and from there on to Fairbanks. A side line extends from Matanuska Junction into the Matanuska coal fields, a distance of thirty-eight miles. A spur three miles in length extends from this branch up Eska Creek to the Eska coal mine, and a short spur up Moose Creek to the Doherty mine.

The Tanana Valley Railroad has been purchased by the Government for $300,000. It is a narrow-gauge line extending from Fairbanks to Chatanika, a distance of 39 miles, with a five-mile branch from Chena Junction to Chena. This road will be connected with the main line, and will be used as a feeder, and permits of the delivery of coal to mines that are being developed northeast of Fairbanks.

While the complete rehabilitation of the Alaska Northern Railway—the portion of the line extending from Seward to Kern Creek, a distance of 71 miles—has not yet been accomplished, great progress has been made in that direction It is not yet ready for heavy traffic, but light trains now operate in safety, many of the decaying trestles and bridges having been eliminated. The uncompleted gap along Turnagain Arm, between Seward and Anchorage, was closed by the connecting of steel on the afternoon of September 10, 1918, and train schedule established between the two points. On the main line north of Anchorage the track has been extended to Talkeetna, which is Mile 227 from Seward As stated, the branch line to the Matanuska coal fields, which with its spurs totals 41 miles, is in operation. On the coastal section it is, therefore, possible now to travel or ship freight via the Government railroad from Seward to Talkeetna, a distance of 227 miles, and to Chickaloon and Eska in the coal fields. Between Talkeetna and the crossing of the Susitna River (Mile 265), 27 miles have been graded and are ready for track The remainder of the distance between these two points has been cleared and is ready for grading.

Material has been gathered for the erection of snow-sheds in the vicinity of Mile 54, on the Alaska Northern, which work will be pushed during the present season. It is hoped this will obviate the closing of the line by snow slides, which occurred very early the past winter, due to the unusually heavy fall of snow. Work on the wharf facilities at Anchorage to permit ships of deepest draught now in the Alaska trade to dock, was continued last season, some 200,000 cubic yards of material being dredged, and 2,600 feet of dock approach being constructed. On the interior, or Fairbanks division, of the system a line change of some miles was necessitated by the rampage of Lost Slough, which broke from its old-established channel and damaged a stretch of the grade. This line change has been accomplished and the track extended southward from Nenana, a distance of 48 miles to Mile 365, at which point coal is being taken out in considerable quantities. Between Nenana and Fairbanks the narrow gauge line to be operated temporarily in connection with the Tanana Valley Railroad and then converted into standard gauge has been extended to a point 9¾ miles south of Happy Station, making available a considerably increased supply of wood for use as fuel in Fairbanks and vicinity. Just north of Nenana, across the Tanana River, 2¼ miles of track has been laid (all figures as of June 30, 1919). The clearing on the remaining distance between Nenana and Fairbanks is done, most of the crossings are driven, and the grading is now under way. It is confidently expected that this gap will be closed by December 1, 1919 Considerable reconstruction work has been done on the Tanana Valley Railroad.

Mileage in operation: Main line Seward to Talkeetna, 227; branch line to Matanuska coal fields, with spurs, 41; main line Mile 365 to Nenana, 48; main line between Nenana and Fairbanks (narrow gauge), 20; Tanana Valley R. R. branches to Chatanika and Chena (narrow gauge), 36. Total, 372 miles.

Development and prospecting work has been continued by the Government in the Matanuska coal fields on a small scale, the output from the two mines at Eska and Chickaloon approximating 5,300 tons of coal per month.

AVER. MONTHLY EARNINGS EMPLOYEES AMER. RAILROADS—CALENDAR YEARS.

Occupat. & Sal'y per Year	1916.	1917.	1918
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
General officers, $3,000 and up	.....	.....	.....
General officers below $3,000.	151 91	152 63	165.25
Divis'n officers, $3,000 and up	.....	.....	.....
Division officers below $3,000	147 64	155.27	184 92
Clerks, $900 and up.....	99 16	102 08	120 67
Clerks below $900.....	56 86	56 77	57 33
Messengers and attendants...	39 26	42.84	63 67
Assist't engnrs. and draftsmen	93.76	95.22	122.50
M. W. & S. foremen..	94 36	100.00	139 58
Section foremen	67 98	73 89	104 75
General foremen, M E dept.	131 13	137.73	221 83
Gang and other foremen, M. E. department.....	102 68	112 76	191 92
Machinists.....	100 42	116 35	196 33
Boilermakers	102 46	118 85	199 50
Blacksmiths.....	90 22	104 94	175 00
Masons and bricklayers..	77.47	77 15	108 33
Structural iron workers....	85 88	84 38	118 42
Carpenters.....	71 51	78 45	124 50
Painters and upholsterers...	71 44	79 10	130 67
Electricians	79 74	86 03	144.25
Airbrake men.....	78.49	90.41	152.00
Car inspectors.....	81 11	95 24	183 25
Car repairers.....	68 80	82.78	143 17
Other skilled laborers	77 99	88 90	144.42
Mechanics' help's and appren's	58 01	68.58	117.17
Section men.....	42 41	50 31	72.08
Other unskilled laborers....	50 71	58.25	86.43
Foremen gangs, work trains..	77 54	85 78	120 17
Oth. men in gangs, work trains	46 35	52.44	76 33
Traveling agents and solicitors	130.54	136 73	130 83
Employes in outside agencies.	86.81	88 10	124 33
Other traffic employes.....	99 56	110 68	129 75
Train dispatch's and directors	143 45	149 76	199 33
Telegraph's, teleph's, operat's	71 55	76 29	102.08

Occupat. & Sal'y per Year	1916.	1917	1918.
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Telegraphers and telephoners operating interlockers....	72 50	79.60	109 42
Levermen (non-telegraphers).	64 73	71.09	101 17
Telegrapher clerks	69 24	74.31	103 25
Agent telegraphers..	71 69	79 04	110 17
Station agents.	79 37	86.61	111 00
Station masters and assistants	84 08	106.96	133 42
Station service employés. .	54 73	58 57	82 42
Yardmasters	135 35	151 12	204 50
Yardmasters' assistants	129 29	143 45	192.25
Yard engineers and motormen	134 39	149 78	170 67
Yard firemen and helpers. ...	82 30	91.66	113 92
Yard conductors (or foremen)	118.61	132.52	159 00
Yard brake. (switch. or hlprs)	99 81	111.18	139 25
Yard switch tenders....	62 99	70 48	95 83
Other yard employés.....	46 71	56.01	82 17
Hostlers...	87.93	103.68	153.00
Enginehouse men.....	60.18	69.70	104 83
Road frt. engin'rs, motormen	154 32	175.64	207.50
Road freight firmn. and hlprs	93 82	106.11	140 08
Road freight conductors	134 77	154.56	188 75
Road frt. brakmn. and flagmen	87.70	100.17	136.92
Road pass. engin'rs, motormen	177 04	185 93	211 42
Road pass firemen and helpers	108.11	112.83	144 83
Road passenger conductors.	156 41	163.75	190 50
Road passenger baggagemen...	91.49	98.01	131.33
Road pass. brakemen, flagmen	85.94	91.10	125 83
Other road train employés....	65.75	68.11	90.00
Crossing flagmen and gatemen	40 89	44.65	74.33
Drawbridge operators.....	58 62	63.50	92 92
Floating equipment employés	74 36	79.94	107.50
Express service employés. ..	67.25	7 15	23.08
Policemen and watchmen...	67 23	74 84	94 42
Other transportat'n employés.	56.35	70 31	94.08
All other employés.....	51.84	55.48	72.67

FREIGHT TRAIN OPERATION OF U. S. R. R.'S—JAN. 1-JUNE 30, 1919.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

(Compiled by Operating Statistics Section, Division of Operation, Washington, July 25, 1919.)

Item.	United States.			Eastern District.		
	1919.	1918.	Incre'se or Decrease, Amount.	1919.	1918.	Incre'se or Decrease, Amount
Average miles of road operated	230,612	231,219	d 607	59,507	59,504	3
Net ton mls, rev. and non-rev., thousands	178,083,192	208,227,588	d 30,144,396	79,723,022	94,173,104	d 14,450,082
Net ton miles per mile of road per day	4,266	4,975	d 709	7,402	8,744	d 1,342
Train miles, thousands	266,395	319,488	d 53,093	102,495	125,486	d 22,991
Net ton miles per train mile	669	652	17	778	750	28
Freight car miles, thousands: Loaded	6,405,928	7,308,269	d 902,341	2,675,697	3,093,944	d 418,247
Empty	3,082,559	3,310,605	d 228,046	1,384,271	1,475,942	d 91,671
Total	9,488,487	10,618,874	d 1,130,387	4,059,968	4,569,886	d 509,918
Ave. number of freight cars on line daily:						
Serviceable	2,279,554	2,326,341	d 46,787	1,208,290	1,373,677	d 165,387
Total	2,438,498	2,458,738	d 20,240	1,312,016	1,467,754	d 155,738
Per cent. unserviceable	6 5	5 4	0 9	7 9	6 4	1.5
Net ton miles per loaded car mile	27 8	28 5	d 0 7	29 8	30.4	d 0 6
Per cent. loaded to total car miles	67 5	68 8	d 1 3	65 9	67 7	d 1 8
Car miles per car day	21.5	23.9	d 2.4	17.1	17.2	d 0.1
Net ton miles per car day	403	468	d 65	336	354	d 18

Item.	Southern District			Western District.		
	1919.	1918.	Incre'se or Decrease Amount	1919.	1918.	Incre'se or Decrease, Amount
Average miles of road operated	42,878	42,945	d 67	128,227	128,770	d 543
Net ton mls, rev. and non-rev., thousands	32,394,101	38,433,778	d 6,039,677	65,966,069	75,620,706	d 9,654,637
Net ton miles per mile of road per day	4,174	4,944	d 770	2,842	3,244	d 402
Train miles (thousands)	50,396	63,663	d 13,267	113,504	130,339	d 16,835
Net ton miles per train mile	643	604	39	581	580	1
Freight car miles (thousands): Loaded	1,134,811	1,345,193	d 210,382	2,595,420	2,869,132	d 273,712
Empty	553,062	662,867	d 109,805	1,145,226	1,171,796	d 26,570
Total	1,687,873	2,008,060	d 320,187	3,740,646	4,040,928	d 300,282
Ave. number of freight cars on line daily:						
Serviceable	379,776	367,042	12,734	691,488	585,622	105,866
Total	403,721	384,563	19,158	722,761	606,421	116,340
Per cent. unserviceable	5 9	4 6	1 3	4.3	3.4	0 9
Net ton miles per loaded car mile	28 5	28 6	d 0.1	25 4	26.4	d 1 0
Per cent. loaded to total car miles	67 2	67 0	0 2	69 4	71 0	d 1 6
Car miles per car day	23.1	28.8	d 5.7	28.6	36.8	d 8.2
Net ton miles per car day	443	552	d 109	504	689	d 185

d Indicates decrease.

AMERICAN RAILWAY INCOME AND RATE OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT.

(A table published by the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Year.	Miles Operated.	Property Investment.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses.	Taxes and Other Expenses.	Net Operating Income.	Rate of Return on Investment
FISCAL.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
1907	227,455	13,030,344,328	2,589,105,578	1,748,515,814	73,743,473	766,846,291	5 89
1908	230,494	13,213,766,540	2,394,780,410	1,670,396,803	89,510,344	634,873,263	4.80
1909	235,402	13,609,183,515	2,419,299,638	1,599,903,524	108,824,791	710,571,323	5 22
1910	240,831	14,560,543,744	2,752,634,153	1,824,201,156	123,171,164	805,261,833	5 53
1911	246,238	15,612,378,845	2,789,761,669	1,915,054,005	130,038,562	744,669,102	4.77
1912	249,852	16,004,749,966	2,842,695,382	1,972,415,776	142,821,570	727,458,036	4.55
1913	253,470	16,567,776,148	3,125,135,798	2,169,968,924	149,900,757	805,266,117	4.86
1914	256,547	17,131,535,884	3,047,019,908	2,200,313,159	173,095,551	673,611,198	3.93
1915	257,569	17,421,409,990	2,956,193,202	2,088,682,956	170,324,937	697,185,309	4.00
1916	259,211	17,689,350,438	3,472,641,941	2,277,202,278	189,064,905	1,006,374,758	5.69
CALENDAR.							
1916	259,705	17,842,776,668	3,691,065,217	2,426,250,521	201,748,403	1,063,066,293	5.96
1917	232,699	17,783,000,000	4,012,968,828	2,828,179,885	241,054,657	943,734,286	5.31
1918	233,023	18,356,000,000	4,913,319,604	4,006,894,762	216,006,064	690,418,778	3.76

Property investment figures are estimates. Returns for 1917 and 1918 do not cover roads with operating revenues below $1,000,000.

CANADIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS, 1917, 1918.

Item	1917.	1918.	Item.	1917.	1918	Item.	1917.	1918.
RAIL LINES.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	RAIL LINES.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	RAIL LINES.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Freight	215,245,256	228,244,416	Other passenger trains	72,110	64,025	Other freight train	27,653	36,920
Passenger	61,290,290	67,089,363	Milk	538,487	550,416	Water transfer	41,518	1,530
Excess baggage	569,566	595,790	Switching	2,380,706	2,917,752	Total	295,550,030	316,145,544
Sleeping cars	2,832,751	3,179,761	Special service train	113,832	89,678			
Parlor cars	268,875	262,576						
Mail	3,169,911	3,288,734						
Express	8,999,074	9,824,583						

The water lines of the Canadian railways earned $4,397,311 in 1917 and $2,608,027 in 1918. Other earnings (restaurants, etc.) were $10,407,099 in 1917 and $11,117,078 in 1918. Gross earnings, all sources, were $310,771,479 in 1917 and $330,220,149 in 1918.

FINANCES OF RAILROADS IN U. S., FIRST HALF 1919-1918.

Item.	United State Amount. 1919.	United State Amount. 1918.	United State Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd 1919.	United State Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd 1918.	Eastern District. Amount. 1919.	Eastern District. Amount. 1918.	Eastern District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd 1919.	Eastern District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd 1918.
Average number miles operated	233,558.05	234,210.98	....	....	60,159.77	60,169.37	....	....
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Revenues: Freight	1,613,365,465	1,439,048,083	6,908	6,144	709,693,859	643,197,991	11,797	10,690
Passenger	542,899,826	448,613,479	2,324	1,915	236,245,700	187,353,104	3,926	3,114
Mail	25,790,449	27,157,506	110	116	10,063,585	10,456,420	167	174
Express	52,815,186	56,823,141	226	243	25,500,390	27,164,298	424	451
All other transportation	57,998,562	57,094,895	248	244	34,879,332	32,171,008	580	534
Incidental	61,631,485	57,604,190	264	246	33,900,476	32,152,874	564	534
Joint facility—Cr	3,267,367	2,757,041	14	12	1,660,482	1,449,161	28	24
Joint facility—Dr	993,010	833,294	4	4	518,424	441,354	9	7
Railway operating revenues	2,356,685,330	2,088,265,041	10,090	8,916	1,051,425,400	933,494,502	17,477	15,514
Expenses: Maint. of way and struct's	370,823,325	288,500,683	1,587	1,232	149,548,467	124,136,723	2,486	2,063
Maintenance of equipment	572,951,370	462,869 824	2,453	1,976	274,492,675	228,266,807	4,562	3,794
Traffic	22,447,290	27,788,477	96	119	9,677,287	11,490,795	161	191
Transportation	1,043,210,690	970,803,480	4,467	4,145	492,110,498	475,188,205	8,180	7,896
Miscellaneous operations	22,712,035	18,732,146	98	80	11,048,091	8,931,462	184	149
General	61,427,854	55,842,879	263	238	27,648,793	24,907,339	460	414
Transportation for investm't —Cr	3,026,290	2,845,959	13	12	384,234	386,459	7	6
Railway operating expenses	2,090,546,274	1,821,691,630	8,951	7,778	964,141,577	872,534,872	16,026	14,501
Net revenue from railway operat'ns	266,139,056	266,573,411	1,139	1,138	87,283,823	60,959,630	1,451	1,013
Ry. tax accruals (excl war taxes)	91,663,514	92,439,375	392	395	36,206,451	37,797,069	602	628
Uncollectible railway revenues	369,021	312,303	2	1	97,573	89,692	1	1
Railway operating income	174,106,521	173,821,733	745	742	50,979,799	23,072,869	848	381
Equipment rents (dr. bal.)	9,590,353	13,754,841	41	59	7,093,023	21,640,307	118	360
Joint facility rents (dr. bal.)	7,157,499	6,598,998	30	28	3,716,090	3,573,300	62	59
Net of last three above items	157,448,669	153,467,904	674	655	40,170,686	d 2,143,738	668	d 35
Ratio operat. exp. to operat. rev's	88.71%	87.23%	....	....	91.70%	93.47%	....	....

Item.	Southern District. Amount. 1919.	Southern District. Amount. 1918	Southern District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd 1919.	Southern District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd 1918.	Western District. Amount. 1919.	Western District. Amount. 1918.	Western District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd 1919.	Western District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd 1918.
Average number miles operated	43,306.19	43,394.43	....	....	130,092.09	130,647.13	....	....
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Revenues: Freight	261,444,393	235,210,610	6,037	5,420	642,227,213	560,639,482	4,937	4,291
Passenger	94,294,987	81,202,176	2,177	1,871	212,269,139	180,058,199	1,632	1,378
Mail	4,167,338	4,300,082	96	99	11,559,526	12,401,004	89	95
Express	7,674,866	7,517,464	177	173	19,639,930	22,141,379	151	169
All other transportation	4,607,419	4,554,793	107	105	18,511,811	20,369,094	142	156
Incidental	8,402,108	7,497,863	194	173	19,328,901	17,953,453	148	138
Joint facility—Cr	847,503	658,776	20	15	759,382	658,104	6	5
Joint facility—Dr	155,128	125,058	4	2	319,458	266,882	3	2
Railway operating revenues	381,283,436	340,816,706	8,804	7,854	923,976,444	813,953,833	7,102	6,230
Expenses: Maint of way and struct's	62,152,287	43,361,491	1,435	999	159,122,571	121,002,469	1,223	926
Maintenance of equipment	93,569,940	73,758,962	2,161	1,700	204,889,655	160,844,055	1,575	1,231
Traffic	4,425,496	5,205,741	102	120	8,344,507	11,091,941	64	85
Transportation	164,566,738	143,202,957	3,800	3,300	386,533,454	352,412,318	2,971	2,698
Miscellaneous operations	2,481,631	1,793,650	57	41	9,182,313	8,007,034	71	61
General	9,472,940	8,453,662	219	195	24,306,121	22,481,878	187	172
Transportat'n for investment—Cr	767,167	373,512	18	9	1,874,889	2,085,888	15	16
Railway operating expenses	335,900,965	275,402,951	7,756	6,346	790,503,732	673,753,807	6,076	5,157
Net revenue from railway operat'ns	45,383,521	65,413,755	1,048	1,508	133,472,712	140,200,026	1,026	1,073
Ry. tax accruals (excl war taxes)	13,917,906	13,517,531	322	312	41,539,157	41,124,775	319	315
Uncollectible railway revenues	94,843	75,095	2	2	176,605	147,516	2	1
Railway operating income	31,369,772	51,821,129	724	1,194	91,756,950	98,927,735	705	757
Equipment rents (dr. bal.)	614,430	c 1,770,798	14	c 41	1,792,900	c 6,114,668	14	c 47
Joint facility rents (dr. bal.)	1,013,922	1,102,361	23	25	2,427,487	1,923,327	18	15
Net of last three above items	29,741,420	52,489,566	687	1,210	87,536,563	103,119,076	673	789
Ratio operat. exp. to operat. rev's	88.10%	80.81%	....	....	85.55%	82.78%	....	....

BRITISH RAILWAY EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Receipts and Expenditures.	Year 1913.	Period of Government Control. Aug 5-Dec. 31, 1914.	Year 1915	Year 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1918.
Receipts:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Passenger-train traffic	263,258,184	92,906,351	255,865,971	267,433,641	290,578,715	339,774,164
Goods-train traffic	333,603,442	130,719,057	348,190,841	364,057,999	361,634,482	352,315,143
Total traffic revenue earned	572,081,408	231,163,616	629,082,722	704,187,416	793,954,876	857,900,686
Total revenue earned	577,658,417	233,192,947	634,387,207	709,881,222	799,463,754	864,212,536
Total expenditures	365,605,546	54,671,970	413,788,762	466,001,441	529,854,787	639,097,979
Balance of revenue	212,052,871	78,520,977	220,598,445	243,879,781	269,608,967	225,114,557

Government compensation to the roads for the use of them was: August 5, 1914, to December 31, 1915, $77,605,292; 1916, $68,324,074; 1917, $117,164,725; 1918, $200,749,578. These totals include provisional allowances for deferred maintenance of permanent way, rolling stock, and plant, but do not include any provision for "extra wear and tear," estimated at $200,000,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF STEAM ROADS—CALENDAR YEAR 1918.

Account.	United States. Amount, 1918.	United States. Per Mile, Line. 1918.	United States. Per Mile, Line. 1917.	Eastern District. Amount, 1918.	Eastern District. Per Mile, Line 1918.	Eastern District. Per Mile, Line 1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Total operating revenues	4,913,319,604	21,085	17,407	2,230,743,575	37,284	30,276
Freight	3,450,084,040	14,806	12,180	1,557,165,189	26,026	20,956
Passenger	1,031,229,266	4,425	3,555	446,707,382	7,466	6,014
Mail	53,502,591	230	253	20,614,163	345	390
Express	126,059,306	541	459	61,809,941	1,033	842
All other	252,444,401	1,083	960	144,446,900	2,414	2,074
Total operating expenses	4,006,894,762	17,195	12,283	1,914,510,593	31,998	22,722
Maintenance of way and structure	653,868,469	2,806	1,916	287,272,715	4,801	3,127
Maintenance of equipment	1,108,030,396	4,755	2,969	539,258,598	9,013	5,565
Traffic	48,702,051	209	280	20,935,746	350	423
Transportation	2,051,193,850	8,802	6,593	998,787,364	16,693	12,642
General	112,048,965	481	416	50,158,446	838	714
All other	33,051,031	142	109	18,097,724	303	251
Net operating revenue	906,424,842	3,890	5,124	316,232,982	5,286	7,554
Taxes	186,652,095	801	786	73,576,977	1,230	1,202
Uncollectable revenues	613,206	3	3	174,808	3	4
Operating income	719,159,540	3,086	4,335	242,481,197	4,053	6,348
Equipment rents	Dr. 15,080,404	Dr. 64	Dr. 87	Dr. 25,932,682	Dr. 434	Dr. 644
Joint facility rents	Dr. 13,660,358	Dr. 59	Dr. 59	Dr. 6,957,610	Dr. 116	Dr. 131
Net operating income	690,418,778	2,963	4,189	209,590,905	3,503	5,573
Operating ratio—per cent. 1918	81.55			85 82		
Operating ratio—per cent. 1917	70.57			75.05		
Average mileage represented 1918	233,023			59,831		
Average mileage represented 1917	232,695			59,659		

Account.	Southern District. Amount, 1918.	Southern District. Per Mile, Line. 1918.	Southern District. Per Mile, Line. 1917.	Western District. Amount, 1918.	Western District. Per Mile, Line 1918.	Western District. Per Mile, Line 1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Total operating revenues	783,124,431	18,278	14,202	1,899,451,598	14,572	12,565
Freight	543,828,688	12,693	10,177	1,349,090,163	10,350	8,818
Passenger	187,934,167	4,386	2,969	396,587,717	3,043	2,621
Mail	8,559,779	200	211	24,328,649	187	203
Express	16,579,001	387	345	47,670,364	365	322
All other	26,222,796	612	500	81,774,705	627	601
Total operating expenses	608,193,222	14,195	9,668	1,484,190,947	11,386	8,360
Maintenance of way and structure	98,825,789	2,307	1,605	267,769,965	2,054	1,463
Maintenance of equipment	175,237,996	4,090	2,571	393,533,802	3,019	1,919
Traffic	9,111,812	213	284	18,654,493	143	212
Transportation	305,240,809	7,124	4,825	747,165,677	5,732	4,403
General	16,846,372	393	339	45,044,147	346	305
All other	2,930,444	68	44	12,022,863	92	65
Net operating revenue	174,931,209	4,083	4,534	415,260,651	3,186	4,205
Taxes	27,659,531	646	637	85,415,588	655	644
Uncollectable revenues	126,747	3	3	311,651	3	3
Operating income	147,144,931	3,434	3,894	329,533,412	2,528	3,558
Equipment rents	1,686,533	39	348	9,165,745	70	24
Joint facility rents	Dr. 2,381,914	Dr. 55	Dr. 49	Dr. 4,320,834	Dr. 33	Dr. 29
Net operating income	146,449,550	3,418	4,193	334,378,323	2,565	3,554
Operating ratio—per cent. 1918	77.66			78 14		
Operating ratio—per cent. 1917	68.08			66.54		
Average mileage represented 1918	42,845			130,347		
Average mileage represented 1917	42,746			130,289		

GROWTH OF AMERICAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND TRAFFIC.

Fiscal Year.	Locomotives.	Equipment. Freight Train Cars.	Equipment. Passenger Train Cars.	Traffic. Freight (Revenue Tons One Mile).	Traffic. Passenger (Passengers One Mile).
1907	55,388	1,991,557	43,973	236,601,390,103	27,718,554,030
1908	56,733	2,089,302	45,117	218,381,554,802	29,082,836,944
1909	57,212	2,073,606	45,584	218,802,986,929	29,109,322,589
1910	58,947	2,135,121	47,095	255,016,910,451	32,338,496,329
1911	61,327	2,195,511	49,818	253,783,701,839	33,201,694,699
1912	62,262	2,215,549	51,490	264,080,745,058	33,132,354,783
1913	63,378	2,273,564	51,700	301,398,752,108	34,575,872,980
1914	64,760	2,325,647	53,466	288,319,890,210	35,258,497,509
1915	65,099	2,356,338	55,705	276,830,302,723	32,384,247,563
1916	63,862	2,326,987	54,664	343,099,937,805	34,213,596,127
Calendar.					
1916	64,073	2,342,699	55,081	365,771,824,741	35,121,675,959
1917	64,508	2,391,165	55,823	398,263,061,787	40,399,757,819

Back pay due the railroad shopmen under a wage increase granted by Director General Hines added about $4,000,000 a month to expenses, beginning May 1.

R. R. REVENUES EXPENSES TAXES ETC. 1918 AND 1917 BY ROADS.

Road.	Average Miles Operated, 1918.	Operating Revenues.		Operating Expenses.		Net Operating Rev's.		Taxes.		Net Operating Inc.	
		1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
EASTERN DISTRICT.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ann Arbor	295.56	3,585,908	3,138,943	3,195,423	2,384,890	390,484	754,054	157,200	157,200	175,134	423,785
Atlantic City	170.18	4,252,270	3,215,426	2,901,005	2,341,724	1,351,264	873,701	144,495	144,979	1,018,479	491,178
B. & O. Cbl. Term	91.46	1,761,486	1,940,003	2,699,703	2,004,365	d 938,217	d 64,362	359,537	254,248	d 158,175	794,735
Baltimore & Ohio	5,029.21	174,191,448	133,933,068	160,592,180	103,330,896	13,599,268	30,602,172	4,784,146	4,471,392	7,188,084	22,591,115
Balt., Chcs. & Atl	87.61	1,436,440	1,281,365	1,428,935	1,173,327	7,505	108,038	37,927	28,200	d 21,323	77,415
Bangor & Aroostook	632.35	4,863,223	4,384,562	4,239,517	2,990,368	623,706	1,394,193	213,418	189,887	592,229	1,595,829
Belt Ry. Co. of Chicago	31.48	3,899,765	3,805,947	3,775,409	2,786,632	124,356	1,019,315	197,675	160,025	1,581,682	626,469
Bessemer & Lake Erie	208.44	13,417,564	12,372,619	9,167,238	8,672,234	4,250,326	3,700,385	241,627	287,562	4,913,766	4,479,150
Boston & Maine	2,258.61	69,911,393	59,186,815	64,430,772	46,947,628	5,480,621	12,239,188	2,190,399	2,016,900	1,733,008	7,234,943
B. & Sus. R. R. Corp	265.15	2,249,666	1,785,856	2,267,654	1,411,022	d 17,988	374,833	42,780	51,163	104,570	781,081
Buf., Roch. & Pitts	585.07	18,479,659	14,975,000	17,577,208	11,878,566	902,451	3,096,434	294,580	424,811	1,027,518	3,535,241
C. P. (Lines in Maine)	233.70	2,409,261	2,424,739	2,697,159	2,120,433	d 287,898	295,301	137,952	114,421	d 597,255	61,229
Central New England	301.30	6,053,156	5,477,288	5,396,353	3,618,488	666,802	1,858,800	186,470	220,586	53,036	982,341
Central R. R. of N. J	684.06	44,790,671	37,096,739	36,369,271	26,412,853	8,421,400	10,683,887	1,899,983	2,386,876	6,268,096	8,283,794
Central Vermont	411.20	5,188,837	4,482,811	5,588,539	3,730,310	d 399,701	752,500	198,932	200,837	d 647,358	603,210
Chi. & East. Ill	1,131.40	26,753,092	21,012,173	24,085,560	16,398,363	2,667,532	4,613,809	940,350	830,931	1,539,112	4,462,299
Chicago & Erie	269.56	11,039,823	8,794,149	9,741,123	6,659,439	1,298,701	2,134,710	328,518	309,028	d 1,189,262	d 880,453
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	657.06	11,017,274	9,161,898	9,291,784	6,482,004	1,725,490	2,679,893	391,453	413,530	746,739	1,714,616
Chi., T. H. & S. E.	374.18	5,000,956	3,805,025	4,373,050	2,889,489	627,906	915,536	174,000	187,000	766,068	1,313,843
Cin., Ind. & Western	321.68	3,137,153	2,639,537	3,151,064	2,127,458	d 13,911	512,079	123,917	128,956	d 165,412	407,313
Cincinnati Northern	247.61	2,812,980	2,440,830	2,342,938	1,767,202	470,042	673,628	129,871	94,648	255,971	390,682
C., C., C & St. Louis	2,392.48	71,403,970	52,650,920	51,895,289	38,059,421	19,508,682	14,591,499	3,538,918	2,144,868	14,688,938	10,536,475
Cumberland Valley	163.68	5,917,543	4,838,904	3,710,506	2,541,842	2,207,037	2,297,062	116,522	159,029	1,846,859	1,898,292
Delaware & Hudson	902.73	34,789,864	29,989,399	31,353,784	23,449,953	3,436,080	6,539,446	848,987	920,381	2,446,556	5,550,375
Del., Lack. & West	955.09	68,740,076	57,211,224	49,925,685	37,676,488	18,814,392	19,534,736	2,941,212	3,254,917	16,011,656	16,430,951
Detroit & Mackinac	381.90	1,557,034	1,350,450	1,488,458	1,071,039	68,576	279,411	99,785	99,295	31,289	282,669
D. & T. Shore Line	61.90	1,999,026	1,827,430	1,097,306	878,252	901,720	949,179	129,038	84,621	430,195	406,440
D., Tol. & Ironton	459.79	3,413,341	2,903,354	3,795,141	2,670,684	d 381,800	232,670	103,300	96,908	d 722,551	d 45,719
E. St. L. Connec. Ry	3.31	1,118,382	1,126,252	1,315,530	870,681	d 197,147	255,571	26,269	21,605	d 385,023	32,546
Elgin, Jol. & East	806.60	20,685,049	15,816,473	14,785,277	10,997,720	5,899,772	4,818,753	599,057	619,090	4,717,973	2,433,632
Erie	1,989.12	87,855,461	70,982,219	87,663,773	60,817,685	191,687	10,164,534	2,331,677	2,377,819	d 1,079,618	8,671,221
Fond., John. & Glov	57.15	1,123,137	1,064,318	696,889	602,218	426,248	462,100	55,523	46,905	321,183	377,044
Grand Rapids & Ind	569.90	7,207,727	6,491,359	6,474,945	5,116,260	732,782	1,375,098	273,273	364,986	247,581	926,110
G. T. Lines in N. Eng	169.41	2,654,882	1,858,904	3,132,614	2,392,406	d 477,733	d 533,502	181,246	136,121	d 1,088,669	d 731,041
Grand Trunk W	1,017.94	19,376,033	16,208,568	17,240,052	13,833,076	2,135,981	2,375,492	601,682	554,947	188,792	d 341,055
Hocking Valley	349.70	13,155,861	10,696,434	10,448,792	7,409,123	2,707,069	3,287,312	483,590	512,568	2,718,733	3,314,957
Ind. Harbor Belt	116.03	5,591,235	5,121,878	6,397,712	4,131,520	d 806,477	990,358	122,124	99,991	d 1,603,434	d 551,647
Kanawha & Mich	176.60	5,896,134	3,606,991	4,207,119	2,543,126	1,689,015	1,063,865	237,934	211,376	1,651,579	1,507,986
Lake Erie & W	900.06	9,343,905	8,122,896	8,440,012	5,871,532	903,893	2,251,363	340,066	397,052	379,653	1,478,131
Lehigh & Hudson River	96.60	2,476,851	2,247,617	1,953,119	1,467,806	523,732	779,810	71,600	65,400	357,550	525,373
Lehigh & N. Eng	230.70	3,989,895	3,666,567	2,784,120	2,263,645	1,205,775	1,402,922	103,409	112,498	1,178,658	1,368,093
Lehigh Valley	1,441.20	65,586,709	53,358,446	57,346,025	41,826,136	8,240,744	11,532,280	1,874,237	1,953,954	6,683,313	9,688,471
Long Island	398.38	22,241,156	17,286,179	16,739,071	11,960,535	5,502,086	5,325,644	1,069,859	938,676	3,891,092	3,503,280
Maine Central	1,216.60	16,415,178	14,125,577	16,029,746	10,675,876	385,432	3,449,701	803,928	726,905	d 595,895	2,729,314
Mary. Del. & Virginia	82.62	1,101,324	1,011,520	1,141,761	939,339	d 40,437	72,181	19,797	12,814	d 78,025	48,992
Michigan Central	1,861.77	68,520,087	52,379,434	51,070,072	38,289,136	17,450,015	14,590,298	1,899,790	1,762,795	13,606,480	8,886,386
Monongahela	108.25	3,208,757	2,152,836	2,271,116	1,359,086	937,641	793,750	62,991	37,628	648,042	371,431
Monon. Connecticut	5.99	2,473,764	2,010,970	2,207,322	1,721,317	266,442	289,653	38,898	30,322	139,827	158,399
Newburg & S.-Shore	7.01	1,453,757	1,143,321	1,144,075	1,032,392	309,682	110,929	98,308	69,970	215,626	d 37,249
New York Central	6,079.40	294,691,313	238,829,800	232,403,705	170,542,128	62,287,608	68,287,672	11,964,360	11,611,144	48,291,878	54,451,337
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	572.15	22,656,381	16,901,206	17,489,757	13,281,309	5,166,624	3,619,897	647,530	607,912	3,834,512	2,117,959
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	1,992.06	102,294,212	85,784,893	87,746,523	61,970,060	14,547,689	23,814,833	3,216,376	3,336,980	7,534,334	15,351,475
N. Y., Ont. & Western	567.93	10,895,005	9,164,878	9,974,524	6,620,579	920,481	2,544,299	297,124	316,179	548,583	2,262,251
N. Y., Phil. & Nor	121.57	7,632,494	5,544,625	6,283,433	4,132,288	1,349,061	1,412,337	256,024	169,131	972,603	1,119,550

REVENUES, EXPENSES, TAXES, ETC., 1918 AND 1917, BY ROADS—*Continued.*

EASTERN DIST.—*Continued.*	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
N. Y., Sus. & Western	135.97	4,353,420	3,478,993	3,794,070	2,749,866	559,350	729,127	175,345	172,001	419,034	574,739
Pennsylvania Co.	1,754.76	95,530,322	78,595,298	86,550,257	62,747,900	8,980,065	15,847,398	3,480,625	3,600,025	4,284,827	10,710,556
Pennsylvania Railroad	5,403.74	367,896,794	290,711,064	333,694,318	225,699,425	34,202,476	65,911,639	10,636,236	9,971,762	18,316,770	49,963,343
Pere Marquette	2,238.54	28,955,012	23,507,855	23,315,551	17,381,446	5,639,460	6,126,410	697,136	563,224	3,814,052	3,638,672
Phila. & Reading	1,126.95	80,769,564	66,831,398	65,889,372	46,699,283	14,880,192	20,132,115	1,718,737	1,795,067	8,847,389	13,777,017
Pitts. & Lake Erie	224.56	32,992,273	25,621,654	22,365,184	16,652,502	10,627,089	8,969,152	884,277	1,334,963	9,839,555	7,435,472
Pitts. & Shawmut	94.59	1,343,608	1,150,806	1,302,785	900,130	40,823	250,676	14,589	13,397	130,256	528,006
Pitts. & W. Virginia	63.31	1,800,146	1,588,787	1,932,495	1,043,135	d 132,349	545,652	170,924	112,450	d 328,012	447,131
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	2,394.11	87,224,888	73,507,628	79,131,535	56,361,949	8,093,353	17,145,679	2,879,068	2,874,967	2,973,777	11,588,085
Pitts., Shaw. & Nor.	204.67	1,216,348	1,230,927	1,706,354	1,429,015	d 490,006	d 198,088	21,795	21,541	d 119,445	152,767
Port Reading	21.16	2,637,218	2,105,395	1,792,417	1,367,044	844,801	738,351	112,697	95,748	489,964	170,044
Rutland	415.11	4,540,589	4,325,369	4,387,181	3,275,722	153,408	1,049,647	221,857	251,863	35,559	976,502
South Buffalo	35.55	1,563,096	1,168,509	1,252,702	902,676	310,394	265,833	32,503	19,403	125,016	46,364
Staten Island R. T.	23.54	1,934,751	1,493,513	1,700,426	1,166,915	234,325	326,598	141,771	103,311	31,042	140,099
Toledo & Ohio Cen	435.66	10,026,558	8,088,541	8,914,123	6,114,305	1,112,435	1,974,236	360,110	371,826	738,970	1,534,243
Toledo, St. L. & West	464.17	8,306,127	7,041,663	6,424,138	5,023,863	1,881,989	2,017,800	274,200	319,300	1,241,182	1,132,272
Ulster & Delaware	128.88	1,006,444	1,008,893	1,014,644	797,475	d 8,200	211,418	55,421	55,192	d 57,850	125,569
Un. R. R. Co. (of Pa.)	35.45	7,078,314	5,732,626	6,355,141	5,699,962	723,173	32,664	88,247	65,818	1,455,665	601,115
Wabash	2,519.41	48,246,411	40,471,999	40,124,609	28,468,896	8,121,802	12,003,103	1,328,591	1,453,593	3,721,029	7,211,273
West. Maryland	707.57	15,402,352	13,638,450	15,526,447	9,561,316	d 124,095	4,077,134	518,400	464,607	d 492,469	4,150,225
West Jersey & S. S.	359.20	10,599,543	8,555,048	10,105,860	7,002,130	493,683	1,552,918	483,374	485,500	d 168,966	862,798
Wheeling & Lake Erie	511.71	13,592,172	11,028,904	11,265,852	7,378,213	2,326,320	3,650,691	662,017	612,387	1,048,583	2,035,737
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.											
Alabama & Vicksburg	141.49	2,470,856	2,139,316	2,045,118	1,501,242	425,738	638,074	138,195	139,177	323,995	617,503
Ala. Great Southern	312.41	9,296,635	7,151,055	7,103,515	4,734,410	2,193,120	2,416,645	264,596	403,335	2,038,471	2,462,665
Atlanta & W. P.	93.19	2,548,440	1,770,250	1,730,355	1,241,228	818,085	529,022	93,566	134,115	647,348	396,305
At., Bir. & Atlantic	639.88	4,703,381	3,983,368	5,038,455	3,322,257	d 335,074	661,111	194,782	180,652	d 584,761	452,571
Atlantic Coast Line	4,820.05	56,992,329	44,063,331	42,663,302	29,773,995	14,329,027	14,289,336	2,495,000	2,264,000	11,626,128	13,239,902
Birmingham South	27.30	1,397,254	1,201,530	1,014,762	1,161,822	382,492	39,707	95,122	40,199	309,612	20,959
Car., Clinch. & Ohio	282.99	4,811,231	4,063,267	3,625,561	2,333,597	1,185,670	1,729,670	195,501	214,945	1,098,306	2,150,172
Central of Georgia	1,918.29	20,647,382	16,024,537	15,961,992	11,045,849	4,685,391	4,978,688	787,713	767,220	3,905,339	4,586,662
Char. & West. Car	342.50	3,015,887	2,401,443	2,317,402	1,527,928	698,485	873,516	108,000	109,133	548,532	704,723
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,479.70	73,720,797	54,643,794	54,143,002	38,105,806	19,577,795	16,537,988	1,920,000	1,644,075	17,042,405	15,529,770
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	337.27	15,478,642	13,051,819	12,604,040	8,841,061	2,874,602	4,210,758	500,020	707,772	3,047,946	4,692,307
Coal & Coke	148.00	1,061,414	970,919	1,194,010	838,630	d 132,596	132,289	45,000	48,000	d 101,522	180,219
Florida East Coast	764.79	8,841,222	8,140,167	6,742,703	4,501,196	2,098,519	3,638,972	420,396	570,632	1,601,838	2,933,399
Ga. R. R. Lessee Org	328.90	6,716,503	4,366,637	4,258,772	2,940,044	2,357,731	1,426,594	75,063	73,954	2,246,569	1,452,095
Ga. South. & Fla	402.05	3,694,801	2,983,428	3,249,538	2,336,080	445,263	647,347	171,429	193,454	347,861	665,289
Gulf & Ship Island	307.56	2,584,059	2,328,741	2,033,132	1,552,310	514,927	776,431	136,088	129,119	363,665	678,330
Gulf, Mobile & North	407.44	2,418,293	2,322,650	2,156,111	1,589,401	262,182	733,249	140,635	140,566	191,160	757,080
Illinois Central	4,778.29	107,320,261	87,144,786	90,184,411	62,339,834	17,135,850	24,804,952	5,036,610	4,785,501	12,907,466	22,911,624
Louisville & Nashville	5,023.99	101,392,792	76,907,387	79,556,971	52,998,759	21,385,821	23,908,629	3,322,221	3,190,994	19,367,632	23,827,039
Louis., Hen. & St. Louis	199.80	2,858,463	2,236,650	2,004,819	1,452,321	853,644	774,329	72,648	91,673	640,222	532,721
Mobile & Ohio	1,096.62	14,840,901	13,604,507	14,131,172	10,352,977	709,729	3,251,530	525,234	511,744	247,368	3,219,640
Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	1,239.48	21,757,402	15,194,755	17,623,564	11,550,032	4,133,838	3,644,723	399,730	661,979	4,119,127	3,963,279
New Orleans & North	203.73	6,474,717	4,969,265	5,192,415	3,339,505	1,282,302	1,629,760	309,591	329,198	975,440	1,432,111
New Or. & Gt. North	284.60	2,197,314	1,916,218	1,693,879	1,244,807	503,435	671,411	109,485	86,953	409,221	689,168
Norfolk & Western	2,083.94	82,004,034	65,910,242	61,579,297	41,161,503	20,424,747	24,748,733	2,904,000	2,960,560	18,256,481	24,062,445
Norfolk Southern	907.41	5,753,644	5,299,914	5,273,561	3,680,368	480,083	1,619,546	193,941	195,120	289,942	1,321,898
Rich., Fred. & Pot.	87.68	7,164,372	5,249,407	3,824,211	2,863,814	2,340,161	2,385,592	164,050	150,300	3,016,827	1,967,042
Seaboard Air Line	3,561.31	38,923,106	30,345,146	33,346,793	21,717,178	5,576,313	8,627,968	1,469,435	1,380,253	3,636,725	6,821,327
Southern	6,982.87	126,574,297	90,716,569	91,810,425	60,113,598	34,763,872	30,602,971	3,742,144	3,530,950	29,291,870	26,085,574
South. Ry. in Miss.	278.30	1,519,496	1,309,222	1,349,119	976,816	170,377	332,405	109,000	110,702	d 40,794	32,675
Tennessee Central	293.41	3,011,813	1,797,252	2,712,527	1,379,302	299,286	417,949	78,527	56,376	d 4,745	238,133
Virginian	518.56	11,906,444	10,242,473	9,277,917	5,698,862	2,628,527	4,543,611	469,030	440,453	1,848,259	4,429,331

d Deficit.

REVENUES, EXPENSES, TAXES, ETC., 1918 AND 1917, BY ROADS—*Continued.*

Road.	Average Miles Operated, 1918.	Operating Revenues.		Operating Expenses.		Net Operating Rev's.		Taxes.		Net Operating Inc.	
		1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
SOUTHERN DIST.—*Continued.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Washington South	35.57	4,027,035	2,763,407	2,074,093	1,362,023	1,952,942	1,401,384	76,744	74,065	1,721,555	1,106,142
West. Ry. of Ala	133.42	2,558,203	1,725,860	1,844,739	1,241,846	713,464	484,014	83.737	121,142	614,106	423,169
Yazoo & Miss. Valley	1,382.00	22,477,008	18,152,123	16,731,537	12,470,133	5,745,471	5,681,990	812,300	761,094	4,499,956	4,687,062
WESTERN DISTRICT.											
Arizona Eastern	377.74	4,478,691	4,269,650	2,736,506	2,135,142	1,742,185	2,134.509	193.808	213,161	1,472,292	1,793,606
Atlanta, Top. & Santa Fé	8,643.19	162,369,130	140,978,936	114,912,376	88,504,050	47,456,755	52,474.886	6,726,927	7,061,833	41,558,303	45,365,745
Beau., S. L. & West	118.75	1,417,974	1,034,523	962,635	664,055	455,338	370,468	32,901	27,760	244,762	157,602
Bing. & Garfield	36.49	3,450,747	3,351,394	1,854,093	1,339,771	1,596,654	2,011,624	114.101	102,263	1,677,169	2,099,492
Chicago & Alton	1,050.51	24,358,661	20,525,689	20,677,429	15,133,977	3,681,233	5,391,712	712,002	693,710	1,757,749	3,606,135
Chicago & N. W	8,090.45	127,295,578	108,264,983	109,498,572	78,758,989	17,977,106	29,505,995	5,497,481	5,041,949	12,441,437	24,397,856
Chicago, Burl. & Q	9,373.12	144,172,769	122,342,707	112,067,616	78,632,344	32,105,153	43,710,363	5,511,594	5,908,883	25,016,100	37,319,640
Chicago Great West	1,496.06	19,116,925	16,368,323	17,783,098	12,492,412	1,333,827	3,875,911	671,092	664,566	21,457	2,871,113
Chicago Junction	12.69	3,435,784	3,260,982	3,792,094	2,897,904	d 356,310	363,077	29,155	43,943	133,513	783,677
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	10,302.89	132,894,455	113,739,202	122,196,105	85,195,964	10,698,350	28,543,238	6,185,935	5,980,782	3,643,192	20,684,764
Chi., P. & St. Louis	247.19	2,147,466	2,191,451	2,541,164	1,868,197	d 393,698	323,254	90,803	91,769	d 529,254	155,309
Chi., R. I. & Gulf	474.81	4,420,008	3,899,173	3,328,098	2,557,014	1,091,911	1,342,159	147,031	187,171	968,722	1,240,594
Chi., R. I. & Pac	7,774.60	99,869,557	85,709,549	86,098,574	63,489,090	13,770,982	22,220,459	4.302,863	3,899,613	8,211,683	17,491,759
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Om	1,749.19	24,829,981	21,476,509	20,884,199	15,841,313	3,945,782	5,635,196	1,288,404	1,327,995	2,624,720	4,219,232
Colorado & Southern	1,100.85	12,955,827	10.968,664	9,376,990	6,797,304	3,578,837	4,169,360	564,000	554,469	2,941,746	3,532,390
Colorado & Wyoming	42.51	1,123,241	1,164.541	854,790	712,488	268,451	452,052	47,944	50,289	191,813	358,686
Colorado Midland	200.59	1,012,639	1,622.443	1,266,028	1,664,557	d 253,389	d 42,114	75,504	47,465	d 276,630	d 84,437
Cripple Crook & Col. Sp	116,68	927,306	1,113,170	553,276	519,472	374,030	593,698	86,984	64,853	269,012	491,750
Denver & Rio Grande	2,611.12	31,352,214	28,423,138	25,293,475	19,728,429	6,058.739	8,694.709	1,197,000	1,231,011	5,434,321	7,395,552
Denver & Salt Lake	255.46	2,055,509	2,065,217	2,889,559	2,041,509	d 834,049	23,708	108,000	106,109	d 961,458	d 143,124
Duluth & Iron Range	285.26	8,978,930	7,371,399	4,744,742	4,418,094	4,234,188	2,953,315	514,477	419,886	3,803,620	2,517,588
Duluth, Mis. & North	411.23	21,545,271	15,306,600	7,957,433	7,140,635	13,587,838	8,165,944	1,339,765	887,595	12,465,248	7,406,819
Duluth, S. S. & At	610.01	4,824,187	4,316,295	4,263,021	3,452,572	561,166	863,723	223,923	213,971	263,948	535,776
Duluth, Win. & Pac	175.10	1,712,066	2,026,109	1,485,393	1,529,373	226,674	476,736	96,359	112,344	215,020	383,696
El Paso & South	1,028.03	14,790,468	13,634,863	8,620,020	7,299,959	6,161,448	6,334,904	1,210,901	612,705	4,936,392	5,443,754
Fort Smith & West	253.65	1,296,857	1,179,849	1,120,475	941,700	176,382	238,149	53,816	$48,181	186,732	242,017
Fort Worth & D. City	454.14	7,950,342	6,546,863	6,036,623	4,032,634	1,913,719	2,514,229	231,886	254,914	1,745,880	2,555,344
Fort Worth & Rio Gr	235.22	1,151,033	1,008,719	1,103,127	879,912	47,906	128,807	35,829	37,047	d 61,592	d 1,177
Gal., Har. & San Antonio	1,371.10	21,273,847	19,737,997	14,986,130	11,514,978	6,287,718	8,223,018	622,288	707,625	5,347,757	6,746,923
Galveston Wharf	13.50	1,049,938	1,092,444	687,690	600,847	362,148	491,597	138,428	147,783	227,315	343,813
Great Northern	8,258.21	100,661,067	88,534,163	84,389,570	59,243,785	16,271,497	29,290.378	5,626,103	6,297,189	11,978,791	23,250,587
Gulf, Col. & Santa Fé	1,934.03	18,885,098	17,285,640	14,829,929	12,185,473	4,055,169	5,100,167	853,696	838,164	2,824,146	3,608,943
Houston & Tex. Central	928.09	9,041,981	8,223,425	6,397,011	4,925,626	2,644,970	3,297,799	466,118	447,217	2,286,307	2,847,680
Houston, E. & W Texas	190.94	2,087,716	1,862,980	1,566,079	1,102,913	521,638	760,067	72,928	79,201	404,017	640,370
Inter. & Great Northern	1,159.50	13,476,888	12,588,224	11,643,003	8,649,994	1,833,885	3,938,230	390,000	358,232	1,372,281	3,253,235
Kansas City, Mex. & Or	272.16	1,259,675	1,217,344	1,604,682	1,202,293	d 345,007	15,052	73,157	75,363	d 334,318	d 37,039
K. C., M. & Or. of T	465.71	1,188,657	1,308,779	1,513,658	1,287,690	d 325,001	21,089	64,031	64,434	d 361,531	d 8,815
Kansas City South	774.43	15,250,406	12,410,965	11,515,000	7,634,681	3,725,406	4,776,284	694,447	592,912	2,782,977	4,110,006
Kansas City Terminal	24.08	1,247,830	1,131,294	1,113,030	769,804	134,800	361,490	212,475	236,898	2,184,424	2,235,366
Los Angeles & S. Lake	1,167.10	14,517,378	12,766,723	10,871,687	7,731,226	3,645,690	5,035,497	717,990	714,519	2,746,635	3,946,164
Louisiana & Arkansas	302.34	1,671,651	1,569,722	1,460,451	1,123,396	211,200	446,323	143,605	113,840	77,637	366,832
Louisville Ry. & Nav. Co	356.40	3 078,059	2,497,535	2,585,974	1,738,052	492,085	759,483	171,920	207,874	198,746	518,516
Louisiana Western	207.74	4,348,162	3,653,551	2,348,527	1,689,424	1,999,635	1,964,127	169,708	174,724	1,823,579	1,827,452
Midland Valley	387.05	3,504,780	2,927,127	2,622,291	2,040,300	882,489	886,328	84,778	97,335	750,888	765,787
Mineral Range	100.90	1,143,534	1,184,850	1,101,262	1,122,501	42,272	62,348	40,000	40,389	9,740	3,889
Minn. & St. Louis	1,646.75	12,028,300	11,005,063	11,371,097	7,851,575	657,204	3,153,488	648,298	542,801	235,782	2,588,495
M., S. P. & St. Ste. Marie	4,239.44	35,930,293	34,540,491	29,690,608	22,964,794	6,239,685	11,575,698	2,185,260	2,241,672	3,858,722	9,213,413
Minn. & Inter	195.44	992,094	1,029,960	962,898	733,998	29,196	295,962	53,508	56,133	d 57,885	160,729
Mo. & North Ark	365.24	1,404,131	1,417,969	1,420,776	1,122,310	d 16,645	295,659	67,974	67,764	d 117,046	217,179

REVENUES, EXPENSES, TAXES, ETC., 1918 AND 1917, BY ROADS—*Continued.*

WESTERN DIST.—*Continued.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Miss., K. & T. Ry.	1,736.16	33,230,335	25,990,721	27,146,342	18,735,295	6,083,993	7,235,426	1,110,546	1,225,208	5,213,798	7,459,650
Miss., K. & T. Ry. of T.	1,796.04	19,840,331	16,300,156	18,693,166	13,410,410	1,147,165	2,889,746	571,770	569,844	d 800,095	618,739
Mo., Okla. & Gulf	332.00	1,780,546	1,906,916	2,047,800	1,693,817	d 267,254	213,099	102,487	55,173	d 470,167	9 980
Missouri Pacific	7,221.11	89,612,397	78,320,313	73,231,738	53,248,038	16,380,659	25,072,275	3,144,291	4,220,700	11,764,562	20,376,042
M.L. & T. R.R. & S. S. Co.	400.67	8,352,107	6,910,459	5,578,728	3,902,010	2,773,379	3,008,449	353,174	355,779	2,357,330	2,670,601
Nevada Northern	168.05	2,706,332	2,512,402	1,343,756	1,067,865	1,362,575	1,444,537	206,442	122,649	1,106,659	1,284,431
N. O., Texas & Mexico	191.22	1,885,624	1,517,604	1,497,129	985,047	388,485	532,557	100,589	77,535	445,112	612,875
Northern Pacific	6,584,36	102,908,259	88,225,726	71,516,302	53,297,861	31,391,957	34,927,865	6,499,718	6,022,303	28,209,373	31,379,565
Northwestern Pacific	507.23	5,702,398	4,871,595	3,973,768	3,113,695	1,728,630	1,757,899	263,477	238,664	1,498,908	1,537,428
Oregon Short Line	2,325,53	34,136,854	31,016,343	21,609,487	16,478,294	12,527,367	14,538,049	2,028,044	2,022,982	10,702,193	12,682,063
Or.-W. Ry. & N. Co.	2,066.56	26,264,957	22,097,098	19,731,479	14,878,199	6,533,478	7,218,900	1,512,046	1,388,625	4,488,494	5,355,582
Panhandle & Santa Fé	741.01	5,809,657	6,890,859	5,351,875	4,166,650	457,782	2,724,209	194,560	203,778	d 8,171	2,064,068
Peoria & Pekin Un.	19.36	1,306,395	1,206,718	1,514,841	1,073,650	d 208,447	133,068	113,768	101,500	d 105,315	232,887
St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	258.46	2,588,577	2,346,814	2,559,031	2,345,541	29,547	1,273	112,644	118,571	d 106,527	d 137,688
St. L., Br. & Mex.	548.18	4,448,927	3,918,191	3,029,667	2,399,261	1,419,261	1,518,930	123,963	170,060	1,245,345	1,298,097
St. L. Mer. Bri. Ter.	9.26	3,620,589	3,166,033	3,470,013	2,294,780	150,576	871,253	101,550	107,562	d 106,556	491,413
St. L.-San Francisco	4,761.28	69,812,604	57,434,625	55,251,966	37,474,558	14,500,638	19,960,067	2,735,673	2,692,855	11,199,410	16,427,707
St. L., San F. & Tex.	134.41	1,366,345	1,113,130	1,179,318	1,028,101	187,027	85,029	19,531	19,445	d 117,556	d 318,781
St. L. Southwestern	968.70	13,035,153	11,468,728	8,890,788	6,193,968	1,144,364	5,274,760	519,409	503,717	3,672,695	5,161,200
St. L. So. Ry. of Texas	814.70	6,553,608	5,840,929	6,949,827	4,702,892	d 396,218	1,138,037	250,653	368,491	d 343,124	1,294,786
San An. & Ara. Pass.	732.45	4,370,334	4,178,192	4,410,329	3,517,595	d 39,995	660,597	181,554	194,947	d 129,476	610,422
Southern Pacific	7,049.24	153,948,641	132,257,556	113,652,898	83,644,357	40,295,743	48,613,199	7,127,320	6,089,375	33,970,453	42,550,633
So. Pacific Steam. Lines		9,297,457	11,184,754	8,730,343	8,847,570	567,114	2,337,184	101,409	75,326	4,034,653	5,097,087
Spokane Inter.	162.05	1,011,605	1,000,131	658,528	614,526	535,076	385,605	49,308	38,876	267,707	291,417
Spokane, Port. & Sea.	554.74	8,496,944	6,778,799	5,196,274	3,305,940	3,300,671	3,472,859	810,006	772,948	2,679,866	2,697,640
T. R. R. A'n of St. L.	36.83	3,882,410	3,712,529	3,193,112	2,122,111	689,298	1,590,417	400,828	401,331	1,856,682	2,410,142
Texark. & Ft. Smith	81.08	1,281,122	1,136,522	838,558	570,855	442,564	565,667	92,853	103,746	310,033	390,217
Texas & New Orleans	469.65	7,445,600	6,410,077	6,153,503	3,900,757	1,292,097	2,509,320	256,082	279,081	964,627	2,175,747
Texas & Pacific	1,946.62	27,294,833	22,714,007	21,900,380	15,389,755	5,394,453	7,324,252	1,086,634	1,073,383	3,707,266	5,868,896
Tol., Peo. & West.	247.70	1,645,593	1,289,433	1,688,113	1,184,774	d 22,521	104,659	118,988	107,003	d 10,955	208,931
Trin. & Brazos Val.	368.80	1,164,137	1,095,339	1,536,887	1,281,177	d 372,750	d 185,838	69,674	71,979	d 387,752	d 206,850
Union Pacific	3,624.43	98,443,365	76,988,423	59,877,810	45,938,666	38,565,555	31,049,757	3,446,321	3,412,113	35,616,554	27,278,818
Utah Ry.	98.66	1,409,236	63,568	704,531	48,866	704,705	14,702	39,707	10,885	589,157	d 17,135
Vick., Shreve. & Pac.	171.47	2,689,104	2,206,558	2,223,357	1,397,315	465,747	809,243	132,587	119,292	322,495	758,507
Western Pacific	1,011.65	11,065,962	9,898,484	7,891,618	6,190,055	3,174,345	3,708,428	600,976	491,247	2,575,300	3,017,281
Wich. Falls & North.	328.68	1,068,157	1,053,274	1,389,803	977,843	d 321,646	75,431	108,809	97,785	d 489,516	d 38,756

d Deficit or decrease. a Returns for Utah Railway for 1917 cover one month only; road not operated separately prior to December 1.

In 1915 the railroads in the United States paid out $29,942,800 for loss and damage to freight in transit. Nearly $2,000,000 of this loss was due to thefts, and $4,000,000 to rough handling of cars. In 1918 over 10,000 arrests for thefts on railroads were made.

LONDON'S PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

A British Government committee estimated the London passenger traffic for 1918 at: Local railways (exclusive of suburban traffic on main lines), 699,000,000; tramways (including outerurban and Combine), 992,000,000; omnibuses (including Tillings and National Steam Bus Co.), 682,000,000; total, 2,373,000,000, or an increase of over 1,000,000,000 in 10 years from 1,363,815,165. In 1913, the last complete pre-war year, the total was 2,007,348,055. Generally speaking, the approximate number of journeys per head per year of the civil population in Greater London in 1918 was 101.2, local railway lines only, 149.5 tramways, and 102.8 omnibuses. The London County Council operates 150 tramway miles out of 353 in the metropolitan area; it owns 1,662 electric cars and 158 trailer cars. It carries over 2,000,000 passengers daily and the estimated cost of running a tramcar mile, excluding the capital cost and renewal, is 15.99d. ($0.32). This, the committee found, entails an estimated deficit of £159,000 ($773,774), assuming that the whole of the present charges on the undertaking, including the allocation of the sinking fund, are met in accordance with existing procedure. There are only 1,210 cars and 112 trailers in average use, owing to repairs, and the estimated revenue per car mile in 1919-1920 is 20.26d. ($0.405). In 1918 the three Combine tramways carried 198,334,499 passengers. The Underground Railway group of companies, which possesses together 1,390 cars of all sorts, and works 1,165, carried approximately 380,000,000 passengers in 1918. For dividend purposes the receipts of these different railways were pooled with those of the omnibuses; the average rate of dividend paid was 2.93 per cent. on the aggregate share capital.

As regards omnibuses, the committee stated that the number in use in May of this year was 2,044; before the war it was 2,906. About 100 emergency lorry buses were in service at the end of June, 1918, and more were being added from week to week. The actual bus mileage run by 1,796 buses was 73,152,709, while the passengers carried by the Combine numbered 652,562,327. In 1913 the receipts per mile run were 8.57d. ($0.171); in 1915 they were 10.78d. ($0.215); in 1918 they were 15.32d. ($0.306). On the other hand, the working cost—traffic expenses, including labor, maintenance, repairs, and roads, gasoline, tires and "other expenses," including administration, and depreciation—in 1913, the committee's report discloses, was 7.19d. ($0.144) per car mile run, in 1915 8.58d. ($0.172), and in 1918 14.05d. ($0.281).

RAILWAY MILEAGE, 1850–1910.

STATE.	1850.	1860.	1880.	1900.	1910.	STATE.	1850	1860.	1880.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	132	743	1,843	4,225	5,226	New York	1,403	2,682	5,957	8,121	8,429
Arkansas	.....	38	859	3,359	5,305	North Carolina	248	937	1,486	3,831	4,932
California	.....	23	2,195	5,751	7,771	North Dakota	.....	.....	1,225	2,731	4,201
Colorado	.....	.....	1,570	4,587	5,532	Ohio	575	2,946	5,792	8,807	9,134
Connecticut	412	601	923	1,023	1,000	Oklahoma	.....	..	.....	827	5,980
Delaware	39	127	275	346	334	Oregon	.....	.....	508	1,723	2,284
Florida	21	402	518	3,299	4,431	Pennsylvania	822	2,598	6,191	10,330	11,290
Georgia	644	1,420	2,459	5,651	7,056	Rhode Island	68	108	210	211	212
Idaho	.....	.....	206	1,261	2,178	South Carolina	289	973	1,427	2,817	3,441
Illinois	110	2,790	7,851	11,002	11,878	South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	2,849	3,947
Indiana	228	2,163	4,373	6,470	7,420	Tennessee	.....	1,253	1,843	3,136	3,815
Iowa	.....	655	5,400	9,185	9,754	Texas	.....	307	3,244	9,886	14,281
Kansas	.....	..	3,400	8,719	9,006	Utah	.....	..	842	1,547	1,985
Kentucky	78	534	1,530	3,059	3,526	Vermont	279	554	914	1,019	1,100
Louisiana	79	335	652	2,824	5,553	Virginia	515	1,379	1,893	3,779	4,534
Maine	245	472	1,005	1,915	2,248	Washington	.....	.....	239	2,913	4,875
Maryland	253	386	1,040	1,376	1,426	West Virginia	.....	352	691	2,228	3,600
Massachusetts	1,036	1,264	1,915	2,118	2,115	Wisconsin	20	905	3,155	6,530	7,475
Michigan	342	779	3,938	8,195	9,021	Wyoming	.....	..	512	1,228	1,644
Minnesota	.....	.....	3,151	6,942	8,668	Alaska	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	75	862	1,127	2,919	4,506	Arizona	.....	.....	349	1,511	2,697
Missouri	.....	817	3,965	6,875	8,082	Dist. Columbia	.....	.....	.....	21	35
Montana	.....	...	106	3,010	4,207	Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Nebraska	...	..	1,953	5,684	6,067	Indian Terr'ty	.....	...	289	1,322	...
Nevada	.....	.....	739	909	2,276	New Mexico	.....	...	758	1,752	3,032
N. Hampshire	465	661	1,015	1,239	1,245						
New Jersey	206	560	1,684	2,256	2,260	Total	8,588	30,626	93,267	193,345	240,438

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC, 1890–1917

YEAR.	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried
1890	492,430,865	631,740,636	1900	576,831,251	1,081,983,301	1909	891,472,425	1,556,559,741
1891	531,183,998	638,887,653	1901	607,278,121	1,089,226,440	1910	971,683,199	1,849,900,101
1892	560,958,211	700,744,184	1902	649,878,505	1,200,315,787	1911	997,409,882	1,781,638,043
1893	593,560,612	733,558,341	1903	694,891,535	1,304,294,323	1912	1,004,081,346	1,844,977,673
1894	540,688,199	628,757,196	1904	715,419,682	1,309,899,165	1913	1,033,679,680	2,058,035,487
1895	507,421,362	686,614,778	1905	738,834,667	1,427,731,905	1914	1,053,138,718	1,976,138,155
1896	511,772,737	753,716,562	1906	797,946,116	1,631,374,219	1915	976,303,602	1,802,018,177
1897	489,445,198	728,900,275	1907	873,905,133	1,796,236,659	1916	1,039,012,308	2,316,088,894
1898	501,066,681	863,628,665	1908	890,009,574	1,532,981,790	1917	1,102,001,159	2,416,280,564
1899	523,176,508	943,715,372						

The 1917 freight-carried figures are estimated.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN 1917, BY STATES, WITH RATIOS

STATE.	Mileage	Miles per— 100 Sq. Miles.	Miles per— 10,000 Inh'bnts	STATE.	Mileage.	Miles per— 100 Sq. Miles.	Miles per— 10,000 Inh'bnts.
Alabama	5,420	10 57	22.86	Nevada	2,293	2 09	205 00
Arizona	2,424	2 13	91 29	New Hampshire	1,253	13.88	28.17
Arkansas	5,220	9 94	29 45	New Jersey	2,344	31.20	7.74
California	8,359	5.37	27 42	New Mexico	2,974	1.17	69.67
Colorado	5,640	5.44	56 77	New York	8,434	17.70	8 03
Connecticut	999	20.73	7 87	North Carolina	5,492	11 27	22 50
Delaware	335	17 06	15 56	North Dakota	5.316	7 57	69.02
District of Columbia	37	60 93	99	Ohio	9,044	22.20	17 31
Florida	5,249	9.57	57 01	Oklahoma	6,502	9 37	28 18
Georgia	7,464	12 71	25 70	Oregon	3,232	3.38	37.27
Idaho	2,861	3.43	63 69	Pennsylvania	11,681	26.05	13.44
Illinois	12,133	21 65	19 41	Rhode Island	206	19.26	3.27
Indiana	7,436	20 63	26.19	South Carolina	3,697	12.12	22 44
Iowa	9,838	17 70	44 31	South Dakota	4,279	5.57	59 37
Kansas	9,383	11 40	50 54	Tennessee	4,076	9.78	17 66
Kentucky	3,859	9.60	16 10	Texas	15,932	6.07	35.14
Louisiana	5,363	11.81	28.99	Utah	2,145	2.61	48.16
Maine	2,270	7.59	29.16	Vermont	1,056	11.57	28 88
Maryland	1,426	14 34	10 36	Virginia	4,677	11.62	21.09
Massachusetts	2,135	26.56	5 64	Washington	5,650	8.45	35.09
Michigan	8,925	15.53	28.76	West Virginia	4,013	16.70	28 30
Minnesota	9,162	11.33	39 50	Wisconsin	7,668	13.88	30 27
Mississippi	4,447	9.59	22 44	Wyoming	1,924	1.97	103 70
Missouri	8,231	11 98	23 97				
Montana	4,954	3.39	104.15	Total	253,626	8.53	24.39
Nebraska	6,167	8.03	47.91				

NOTE—Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies. The figures exclude mileage as follows: For Alaska, 380.78 miles (unofficial); Hawaii, 242 45 miles. Total U. S. area is estimated for square mileage ratio, at 2,973,890 square miles, which covers land surface only and excludes Alaska and Hawaii. The population ratio is on the basis of 103,952,266 population for 1917.

RAILROADS UNDER RECEIVERSHIP AND FORECLOSURE—1878-1918.

(Source: The Railway Age, Chicago. 000 omitted in dollars columns.)

Calend'r Year.	Receivership.			Foreclosure.			Calen'dr Year	Receivership.			Foreclosure		
	No. R'ds	Miles.	St'ks & Bonds	No. R'ds	Miles	St'ks & Bonds		No. R'ds	Miles	St'ks & Bonds	No. R'ds	Miles	St'ks & Bonds
			*Dollars**			*Dollars**				*Dollars**			*Dollars**
1878 ...	27	2,320	92,385	48	3,906	311,631	1900 ...	16	1,165	78,234	24	3,477	190,374
1879	12	1,102	39,367	65	4,909	243,288	1901	4	73	1,627	17	1,139	85,808
1880 ...	13	885	140,265	31	3,775	263,882	1902	5	278	5,835	20	693	39,788
1881 ...	5	110	3,742	29	2,617	137,923	1903	9	229	18,823	13	555	15,885
1882	12	912	39,074	16	867	65,426	1904	8	744	36,069	13	524	28,266
1883	11	1,990	108,470	18	1,354	47,100	1905	10	3,593	176,321	6	679	20,307
1884	37	11,838	714,775	15	710	23,504	1906	6	204	55,042	8	262	10,400
1885	44	8,836	385,460	22	3,156	278,394	1907	7	317	13,585	6	114	13,777
1886	13	1,799	70,346	45	7,687	374,109	1908	24	8,009	596,359	3	138	2,547
1887	9	1,046	90,318	31	5,478	328,181	1909	5	859	78,095	12	2,629	250,033
1888	22	3,270	186,814	19	1,596	64,555	1910	7	735	51,427	17	1,100	93,660
1889	22	3,803	99,664	25	2,930	137,815	1911	5	2,606	210,606	13	1,386	40,741
1890	26	2,963	105,007	29	3,825	182,495	1912	13	3,784	182,112	12	661	25,910
1891	26	2,159	84,479	21	3,223	169,069	1913	17	9,020	477,780	6	1,159	86,163
1892	36	10,508	357,692	28	1,922	95,898	1914	22	4,222	199,571	9	1,470	83,189
1893	74	29,340	1,781,046	25	1,613	79,924	1915	12	20,143	1,070,908	11	3,914	285,258
1894	38	7,025	395,791	42	5,643	318,999	1916	9	4,439	208,159	26	8,355	70,344
1895	31	4,089	369,075	52	12,831	761,791	1917	19	2,486	61,169	20	10,963	557,846
1896	34	5,441	275,597	58	13,730	1,150,377	1918	8	3,519	242,090	11	763	24,735
1897 .. .	18	1,537	92,909	42	6,675	517,680							
1898	18	2,069	138,701	47	6,054	252,910	Total..	824	179,985	10,044,253	1,071	146,491	8,414,353
1899	10	1,019	52,285	32	4,294	267,534							

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour.	Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour	Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour.	Time, 1 Mile		Miles, Per Hour.	Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour.
Min	Sec.		Min	Sec		Min	Sec.		Min	Sec.		Min	Sec.	
0	36	100 00	0	53	67 92	1	10	51 43	1	27	41.38	1	44	34 61
0	37	97 30	0	54	66 66	1	11	50. 70	1	28	40 91	1	45	34 29
0	38	94.74	0	55	65 45	1	12	50 00	1	29	40.45	1	46	33 96
0	39	92 31	0	56	64 29	1	13	49 31	1	30	40 00	1	47	33 64
0	40	90 00	0	57	63 16	1	14	48 65	1	31	39.56	1	48	33 33
0	41	87 80	0	58	62 07	1	15	48.00	1	32	39.13	1	49	33 03
0	42	85 71	0	59	61 02	1	16	47 37	1	33	38.71	1	50	32.73
0	43	83.72	1	00	60 00	1	17	46 74	1	34	38 29	1	51	32.43
0	44	81.82	1.	01	59 02	1	18	46 15	1	35	37 89	1	52	32 14
0	45	80.00	1	02	58 06	1	19	45 57	1	36	37.50	1	53	31 86
0	46	78.26	1	03	57 14	1	20	45.00	1	37	37 11	1	54	31 58
0	47	76 59	1	04	56 25	1	21	44 44	1	38	36 73	1	55	31 30
0	48	75 00	1	05	55 38	1	22	43 90	1	39	36 36	1	56	31 03
0	49	73.47	1	06	54 55	1	23	43 37	1	40	36 00	1	57	30 77
0	50	72 00	1	07	53 73	1	24	42 86	1	41	35.64	1	58	30 51
0	51	70.59	1	08	52.94	1	25	42 35	1	42	35 29	1	59	30 25
0	52	69.23	1	09	52.17	1	26	41.86	1	43	34.95	2	00	30.00

MILES OF ROAD COMPLETED IN THE U. S. SINCE 1831

Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage
1831 .	72	1846 .	297	1861. .	660	1876 ..	2,712	1891...	4,089	1906...	5,623
1832 ..	134	1847...	668	1862 .	834	1877 .	2,280	1892.	4,428	1907...	5,212
1833 .	151	1848 ..	398	1863 ..	1,050	1878...	2,679	1893	3,024	1908...	3,214
1834 .	253	1849.	1,369	1864 .	738	1879. .	4,817	1894 .	1,760	1909...	3,748
1835 ..	465	1850 .	1,656	1865 .	1,177	1880 .	6,712	1895.	1,420	1910...	4,122
1836 ..	175	1851 .	1,961	1866 ..	1,716	1881 .	9,847	1896	1,692	1911...	3,066
1837 .	224	1852 .	1,926	1867	2,249	1882 ..	11,569	1897 .	2,109	1912...	2,997
1838 .	416	1853	2,452	1868 .	2,979	1883 ..	6,743	1898	3,265	1913...	3,071
1839 ..	389	1854 .	1,360	1869	4,615	1884	3,924	1899 .	4,569	1914...	1,532
1840 ..	516	1855. .	1,654	1870 ..	6,078	1885 .	2,982	1900	4,894	1915...	933
1841...	717	1856 .	3,642	1871	7,379	1886 .	8,018	1901. .	5,368	1916...	1,098
1842...	491	1857. .	2,487	1872 .	5,878	1887. .	12,878	1902 ..	6,026	1917...	979
1843 ..	159	1858	2,465	1873. .	4,097	1888 .	6,912	1903 .	5,652	1918...	721
1844 ..	192	1859	1,821	1874. .	2,117	1889 .	5,184	1904..	3,832		
1845...	256	1860...	1,837	1875...	1,711	1890...	5,353	1905...	4,388		

Years 1831 to 1892 from Poor's Manual 1893 Issue, Page XIV
Years 1893 to 1918 from Railway Age, January 3, 1919, Page 94

MOTOR CAR SPEED AND FALLING BODIES.

(S. F. Kennedy in the *Scientific American*)

10 miles an hour equals a fall of					3.36 feet.	50 miles an hour equals a fall of					86.53 feet.
15	"	"	"	"	7.56 "	55	"	"	"	"	101 67 "
20	"	"	"	"	13 44 "	60	"	"	"	"	121.00 "
25	"	"	"	"	21 01 "	70	"	"	"	"	164 69 "
30	"	"	"	"	30 25 "	80	"	"	"	"	215 10 "
35	"	"	"	"	41 47 "	90	"	"	"	"	272 24 "
40	"	"	"	"	53 78 "	100	"	"	"	"	336 10 "
45	"	"	"	"	68 05 "						

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS SINCE 1893.
(Also interest on funded debt.)

Year. (Fiscal.)	Stock Paying Dividends.	Proportion to All Stock.	Rate on All Stock.	Rate on Dividend Stock.	Paid in Dividends	Interest on Debt.	Total Interest and Dividends.
	Dollars.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1893	1,809,600,846	38.76	2 16	5 58	100,929,885	250,176,887	351,106,772
1894	1,767,925,565	36 57	1 97	5 40	95,515,226	252,779,523	348,294,749
1895	1,485,618,453	29 94	1 72	5 74	85,287,543	252,512,920	337,800,463
1896	1,559,024,075	29.83	1.68	5.62	87,603,371	249,624,177	337,227,548
1897	1,603,549,978	29 90	1.62	5 43	87,110,599	247,880,230	334,990,829
1898	1,818,113,082	33 74	1.78	5 29	96,152,889	246,126,691	342,279,580
1899	2,239,502,545	40 61	2.01	4.96	111,009,822	251,158,087	362,167,909
1900	2,668,969,895	45 66	2 39	5 23	139,597,972	252,949,616	392,547,588
1901	2,977,575,179	51.27	2 70	5 26	156,735,784	262,094,838	418,830,622
1902	3,337,644,681	55 40	3 08	5.55	185,391,655	274,421,855	459,813,510
1903	3,450,737,869	56 06	3 20	5 70	196,728,176	283,953,124	480,681,300
1904	3,643,427,319	57.47	3 50	6 09	221,941,049	297,674,738	519,615,787
1905	4,119,086,714	62.84	3.63	5 78	237,964,482	310,631,802	548,596,284
1906	4,526,958,760	66 54	4.01	6.03	272,795,974	322,555,934	595,351,908
1907	4,948,756,203	67.27	4.19	6 23	308,088,627	344,242,617	652,331,244
1908	4,843,370,740	65.69	5.30	8 07	390,695,351	368,295,579	758,990,930
1909	4,920,174,118	64 01	4.18	6.53	321,071,626	382,675,101	703,746,727
1910	5,412,578,457	66 71	5.00	7.50	405,771,416	399,582,056	805,353,472
1911	5,730,250,326	67 65	5.42	8 03	460,195,376	410,326,852	870,522,228
1912	5,581,289,249	64 73	4.64	7.17	400,315,313	429,026,729	829,342,042
1913	5,780,982,416	66.14	4.22	6 37	369,077,546	434,752,760	803,830,306
1914	5,667,072,956	64 39	5 13	7 97	451,653,346	439,879,894	891,533,240
1915	5,219,846,562	60 45	3.80	6.29	328,477,938	464,186,021	792,663,959
1916	5,279,427,954	60 38	3.91	6.48	342,109,396	474,534,514	816,643,910
CALENDAR.							
1916	5,430,123,235	62 02	4.19	6.75	366,561,494	501,236,053	867,797,547
1917	5,610,774,033	62.32	4.24	6.81	381,851,548	494,163,630	876,015,178
1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., OF RAILROADS SINCE 1897.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Mortgage Bonds.	Total Funded Debt.	Total Railway Capital.
1897	$4,367,056,657	$997,585,598	$4,539,911,595	$5,270,365,819	$10,635,008,074
1898	4,269,271,714	1,118,996,607	4,640,762,632	5,430,285,710	10,818,554,031
1899	4,323,300,969	1,191,710,757	4,731,054,376	5,518,943,172	11,033,954,898
1900	4,522,291,838	1,323,287,755	4,900,626,823	5,645,455,367	11,491,034,960
1901	4,475,408,821	1,331,157,383	5,048,811,611	5,881,580,887	11,688,147,091
1902	4,722,056,120	1,302,145,175	5,213,421,911	6,109,981,669	12,134,182,964
1903	4,876,961,012	1,278,598,020	5,426,730,154	6,444,431,226	12,599,990,258
1904	5,050,529,469	1,289,369,860	5,746,898,983	6,873,225,350	13,213,124,679
1905	5,180,933,907	1,373,623,144	6,024,449,023	7,250,701,070	13,805,258,121
1906	5,403,001,962	1,400,758,131	6,256,770,962	7,766,661,385	14,570,421,478
1907	5,932,948,772	1,423,912,919	6,472,839,323	8,725,284,992	16,082,146,683
1908	5,910,351,430	1,462,860,893	6,610,189,953	9,394,332,504	16,767,544,827
1909	6,218,382,485	1,467,896,060	6,942,012,066	9,801,590,390	17,487,868,935
1910	6,710,168,538	1,403,488,842	7,408,183,482	10,303,474,858	18,417,132,238
1911	7,074,917,534	1,395,800,077	7,825,269,102	10,738,217,470	19,208,935,081
1912	7,248,749,515	1,373,651,306	8,015,943,172	11,130,135,443	19,752,536,264
1913	7,231,515,045	1,379,096,282	8,186,366,426	11,185,514,385	19,796,125,712
1914	7,304,479,846	1,376,279,858	8,496,370,538	11,566,541,553	20,247,301,257
1915	7,599,937,801	1,394,956,920	9,047,182,748	12,133,064,357	21,127,959,078
1916	7,602,923,972	1,455,758,761	9,254,546,150	12,033,389,512	21,092,072,245
CALENDAR.					
1916	7,593,731,500	1,455,141,559	9,176,656,024	12,000,435,523	21,049,308,582
1917	7,454,610,000	1,847,920,981	9,227,374,055	11,946,826,260	21,249,357,241

The total capital includes, in 1913, the sum of $36,340,807, assigned to "Other properties"; $948,689,876 held by or for issuing companies; and $47,703,555, receipts outstanding for instalments paid; in 1914, includes $39,396,988, assigned to "Other properties"; $1,023,604,042, held by or for issuing companies; and $59,911,551, receipts outstanding for instalments paid; together with smaller sums in other years.

RAILROAD TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—1917.
(Roads with $1,000,000 or more income a year.)

State.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line.	State.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line	State.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line.
Ala	$1,867,574	$419	Md	$1,228,921	$991	Ore	$1,738,098	$678
Ariz	1,280 470	621	Mass	2,479,884	1,199	Pa	8,984,950	924
Ark	1,767,095	431	Mich	3,546,501	500	R. I	447,460	2,262
Cal	5,159,606	780	Minn	6,032,183	710	S. C	1,240,773	410
Col	2,242,410	446	Miss	2,165,935	591	S. D	1,528,627	385
Conn	1,307,224	1,311	Mo	2,400,975	339	Tenn	1,957,294	542
Del	151,202	451	Mont	2,850,135	601	Tex	5,089,372	375
Dist. Col.	58,271	1,687	Neb	3,064,630	499	Utah	1,232,295	606
Fla	1,579,479	407	Nev	1,143,750	706	Vt	404,407	542
Ga	1,943,870	383	N. H	695,736	571	Va	3,244,008	793
Idaho	1,848,450	727	N. J	8,249,565	3,945	Wash	4,430,081	906
Ill	10,289,495	893	N. M	1,635,259	591	W. Va	2,501,071	792
Ind	5,821,782	824	N. Y	12,470,412	1,593	Wis	5,023,659	750
Ia	3,985,173	410	N. C	1,680,510	445	Wyo	1,209,486	741
Kan	5,142,732	576	N. D	2,911,904	563	U. S. Gov.	57,957,420	262
Ky	2,124,080	615	Ohio	11,330,851	1,347			
La	2,440,677	622	Okla	4,116,538	659	Total	$215,146,471	$972
Me	1,144,191	558						

NOTE.—Excludes certain amounts of taxes not apportioned by States.
The total of taxes and assessments for 1916 was $144,748,778.

RAILWAY INVESTMENT AND NET CAPITALIZATION IN UNITED STATES.
(A table prepared by Director J. H. Parmelee of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.)

Year. (Fiscal.)	Property Investment.	Capital Securities Outstanding in the Hands of the Public	Capital Stock.	Bonds (Funded Debt.)
1908	$13,213,766,540	$12,833,591,510	.....	.....
1909	13,609,183,515	13,711,867,733	.....	.....
1910	14,560,543,744	14,338,575,940	$5,526,991,778	$8,811,584,162
1911	15,612,378,845	15,008,707,570	5,844,247,369	9,164,460,201
1912	16,004,749,966	15,087,600,650	5,766,093,888	9,321,506,762
1913	16,567,776,148	15,330,131,446	5,810,231,391	9,519,900,055
1914	17,131,535,884	15,719,696,925	6,011,404,923	9,708,292,002
1915	17,421,409,990	16,307,502,580	6,125,570,387	10,181,932,193
1916	17,689,350,438	16,336,300,429	6,314,570,354	10,021,730,075
Calendar.				
1916	17,842,776,668	16,332,578,328	6,415,963,044	9,916,615,284
1917	18,574,297,873	16,401,786,017	6,582,809,245	9,818,976,772

NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED BY RAILROADS SINCE 1892

Year (Fiscal)	Employees		Passengers		All Others and Total		Year (Fiscal)	Employees.		Passengers.		All Others and Total.	
	Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.		Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd	Killed	Inj'rd.
1892	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	7,147	36,652	1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	10,618	97,706
1893	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	7,346	40,393	1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	11,839	111,016
1894	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	6,447	31,889	1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	10,188	104,230
1895	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	6,136	33,748	1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	8,722	95,626
1896	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	6,448	38,687	1910	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	9,682	119,507
1897	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	6,437	36,731	1911	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	10,396	150,159
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	6,859	40,882	1912	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	10,585	169,538
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	7,123	44,620	1913	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	10,964	200,308
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	7,865	50,320	1914	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	10,302	192,662
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	8,455	53,339	1915	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	8,621	162,040
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	8,588	64,662	1916	2,687	160,663	283	8,379	9,364	180,375
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	9,840	76,553	Cal yr.						
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	10,046	84,155	1916	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	10,001	196,722
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	9,703	86,008	1917	3,199	174,247	343	8,374	10,087	194,805

CASUALTIES ON RAILWAYS IN 1917, BY CLASSES.
(Calendar Year.)

Cause of Accident.	Passengers.		Employes.		Other Persons		Total Persons.	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
Train accidents—collisions	116	2,560	244	2,450	22	110	382	5,120
Derailments	15	1,844	156	1,333	52	94	223	3,271
Miscellaneous, including loco. explo.	...	56	51	506	103	345	154	907
Total	131	4,460	451	4,289	177	549	759	9,298
Train-service accidents	212	3,914	2,330	48,491	6,266	9,267	8,808	61,672
Total	343	8,374	2,781	52,780	6,443	9,816	9,567	70,970
Non-train accident	...	...	418	121,467	102	2,368	520	123,835
Grand total	343	8,374	3,199	174,247	6,545	12,184	10,087	194,805

RAILROAD CARS: NUMBER IN SERVICE
(Source: Statistical reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission)

Year. (Fiscal)	Service.			Fast Freight Service	Year. (Fiscal)	Service.			Fast Freight Service
	Pas'nger	Freight	Company			Pas'nger	Freight.	Company.	
1900	34,713	1,365,531	50,594	42,771	1910	47,095	2,135,121	108,115	29,209
1901	35,969	1,464,328	50,536	41,942	1911	49,818	2,195,511	114,006	28,338
1902	36,987	1,546,101	57,097	43,142	1912	51,490	2,215,549	115,635	27,876
1903	38,140	1,653,782	61,467	34,579	1913	51,700	2,273,564	120,244	28,525
1904	39,752	1,692,194	66,615	37,937	1914	53,466	2,325,647	124,709	29,149
1905	40,713	1,731,409	70,749	33,857	1915	55,705	2,356,338	95,934	20,914
1906	42,262	1,837,914	78,736	32,168	1916	54,664	2,326,987	96,508	19,861
1907	43,973	1,991,557	91,064	32,092	Cal'r Yr.				
1908	45,117	2,089,302	96,762	30,967	1916	55,081	2,342,699	99,665	17,826
1909	45,584	2,073,606	99,090	29,856	1917	55,823	2,391,165	102,375	18,153

Excludes cars in the service of switching and terminal companies. Excludes returns for so-called small roads (having operating revenues below $100,000 for the year) and returns for switching and terminal companies. There are 6,000 Pullman sleeping cars, of which 4,500 are in daily service.

RAILWAY STOCKHOLDERS, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1918.

Stockholders of the railways of the United States numbered 647,689 on January 1, 1918, as compared with 612,889 on January 1, 1917, and 626,122 on June 30, 1915. The average holdings per stockholder, par value, amounted to $13,966 in 1917, as compared with $14,321 in 1916 and $13,796 in 1915. The foregoing statements apply to all roads. For roads of Class I. and Class II., operating 96.6 per cent. of the total railway mileage, it is possible to exclude to a considerable extent capital stock held by or for other railway companies. Making this exclusion, the approximate amount of railway stock in the hands of the general public on January 1, 1918, was $6,377,551,082. This stock was in the hands of 636,208 holders, the average amount of their holdings being $10,024. Among the holders were banks and corporations, whose blocks of stock belonged to unnumbered thousands of individuals.

TROLLEY LINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Electric Railway Journal; covers data for 1918.)

STATE.	No Cos.	Miles of Trk.	M'tr. Pass Cars	Trail Pass Cars	Expr M'tr. Cars	Freight Cars.	Serv. Other Cars
Ala.....	15	365	411	28	...	.....	248
Ariz.....	4	54	44	1	.....	.....	1
Ark.....	10	122	242	.....	.....	.....	44
Cal.....	38	3,313	3,733	84	9	407	1,531
Col.....	13	494	415	149	57	.....	206
Ct.....	7	1,608	1,922	3	300	.....	123
Del.....	2	153	309	.....	.....	.....	81
D of C..	8	425	1,066	.....	.....	.....	438
Fla.....	9	191	289	13	1	.....	41
Ga.....	16	499	679	19	26	.....	58
Idaho...	5	185	61	2	.....	.....	22
Ill.....	70	3,757	5,999	701	9	1,125	517
Ind.....	41	2,463	1,730	28	85	.....	455
Iowa....	24	885	967	13	3	.....	354
Kan....	17	546	411	14	.....	12	157
Ky.....	10	464	1,005	14	12	.....	70
La.....	11	330	687	.....	3	.....	135
Me.....	16	535	511	8	85	30	151
Md.....	12	685	2,114	54	19	70	92
Mass...	39	3,227	7,873	354	29	33	1,076
Mich....	26	1,736	2,384	57	80	.....	598
Minn ..	14	737	1,320	4	1	.....	171
Miss....	11	120	150	2	.....	.....	24
Mo.....	22	1,137	2,512	144	.....	.....	285
Mont...	9	663	134	20	32	.....	17
Neb....	6	253	578	10	.....	.....	65
Nev. ..	2	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
N H....	14	248	285	.....	6	.....	41
N. J....	29	1,595	3,285	3	19	4	77
N. M...	2	11	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y....	105	5,633	16,989	1,228	65	35	2,116
N. C....	12	285	314	.....	1	8	195
N. D....	4	27	58	.....	.....	.....	8
Ohio....	72	4,254	5,501	89	59	24	1,285
Okla....	16	312	301	.....	.....	.....	73
Ore....	10	682	721	85	26	449	206
Pa.....	122	4,746	8,154	23	24	86	1,365
R I....	3	428	1,030	25	.....	.....	246
S. C....	5	129	188	25	.....	.....	.....
S. D....	3	25	30	4	1	.....	8
Tenn....	14	482	799	57	13	3	74
Texas.	34	1,001	1,221	134	31	.....	162
Utah....	5	453	269	.....	2	.....	251
Vt.....	10	128	131	.....	1	12	14
Va.....	13	581	891	63	14	.....	117
Wash...	20	1,069	1,027	28	7	442	483
W. Va...	21	652	574	.....	20	5	53
Wis....	18	763	913	117	67	.....	79
Wyo....	2	22	15	10	.....	.....	4
Total.	991	48,484	80,270	3,613	1,107	2,745	13,517
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.							
N. E S.	89	6,174	11,752	390	421	75	1,651
East. S..	312	14,470	33,382	1,371	161	200	4,339
Cen. S.	297	16,196	22,331	1,167	316	1,149	3,814
South S	103	2,523	3,759	144	44	11	819
West. S.	190	9,121	9,046	541	165	1,310	3,194

Cable and horse cars total 182, of which 119 are in California; 48 in Washington State; 4 in Pa.; 3 in Kan , and 2 each in Col., Ga., N. H., and N. Y. Electric locomotives total 645, of which 151 are in N. Y.

The reports from which this table is made up are rendered at different dates, the average of which is about June, 1918. In a few cases, where the company owns a large number of freight cars compared with the number of passenger cars owned, the total number of such freight cars has been omitted. In the case of electrified steam railroads, mileage is included in all cases; but under cars only electric locomotives and motor passenger cars of electrified steam railroads are given. Gasoline and storage battery cars are included under motor passenger cars

New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Eastern States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia Central States—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri. Southern States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas. Western States—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, California, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Wyoming.

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.

Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Busk-Ivanhoe Tunnel on the Colorado Midland R. R., 9,600 feet long, single track, under the Continental Divide, in Lake and Pitkin Counties.

Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.

Connaught—Through Selkirk Mountains, Canada; on Canadian Pacific Railroad, double track, about 5 miles long; completed 1916

Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R , 6.4 miles long (under survey).

Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.

Detroit. (Mich. Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—India, Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.

Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.

Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-8 miles; opened 1888.

Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles.

Rove—Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part of canal connecting Marseilles with Rhône River; 4½ miles, 72 feet wide, 47 feet high; opened 1916.

Rothschönberg—Drains the Felberg mines. Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905

Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.

Trans-Andine Ry. Tunnel—5 miles long, 10,486 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.

Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switz., 2 miles, opened 1906.

Woodhead—Manchester to Sheffield, Eng., 3 miles.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1919.

(At close of automobile year—Secretary of State's figures.)

COUNTIES.	Pleasure.	Commercial.	Total Cars, Inc. Exempts.	Total Fees on Cars.	Chauffeurs.	No. of Motorcycles.	Grand Total Receipts.
Bronx	6,012	2,004	8,724	$92,263 75	7,141	1,019	$128,448 25
Kings	33,659	8,875	43,733	441,860 50	24,425	2,879	571,542.75
New York	43,873	17,130	65,964	842,090.00	44,553	2,721	1,030,470.50
Queens	12,181	2,750	15,620	141,060.00	7,258	1,110	182,274.00
Richmond	3,295	802	4,308	39,749 00	1,596	317	50,640.00
Total New York City	99,020	31,561	138,349	$1,557,023.25	84,973	8,046	$1,963,375.50
Albany	6,265	1,702	8,309	76,325 75	1,937	636	86,896.25
Allegany	2,991	210	3,317	23,356 25	300	118	25,304.25
Broome	5,780	830	6,830	53,692 00	1,154	574	60,440.50
Cattaraugus	3,912	594	4,659	36,165.50	364	258	38,616.00
Cayuga	4,002	421	4,560	33,870.50	520	209	36,579.50
Chautauqua	5,765	728	6,670	49,449.50	617	412	53,429.25
Chemung	3,353	516	3,955	31,429.00	585	368	34,984.25
Chenango	2,560	230	2,934	21,677.00	414	106	23,860.25
Clinton	2,230	219	2,655	20,068.75	446	118	22,283.25
Columbia	2,582	425	3,138	24,471.00	539	263	27,476.75
Cortland	2,440	230	2,730	20,643 00	285	203	22,440.00
Delaware	3,160	385	3,805	28,523 00	605	116	31,922.00
Dutchess	4,609	1,110	6,031	49,954 50	1,320	483	56,444.00
Erie	30,263	6,663	37,866	321,652 25	7,620	2,649	362,297.00
Essex	1,970	333	2,604	22,111 25	725	105	25,251.50
Franklin	2,407	294	2,940	22,438 25	627	90	25,457.25
Fulton	2,566	445	3,126	24,532 00	500	316	27,582.25
Genesee	3,077	289	3,514	24,874 25	295	247	27,019 00
Greene	1,582	363	2,429	22,765 50	764	72	26,639.75
Hamilton	195	35	312	3,105 25	106	3	3,468 75
Herkimer	3,454	372	4,013	31,814 50	526	474	35,354 00
Jefferson	6,176	627	7,267	54,975 75	1,168	542	61,836.25
Lewis	1,920	139	2,171	15,393 75	232	60	16,753.00
Livingston	3,426	319	3,885	28,272 75	224	128	29,726.50
Madison	2,832	236	3,227	23,096 00	300	168	25,087.50
Monroe	18,265	3,178	21,909	179,038.25	3,492	2,112	199,314.50
Montgomery	2,558	419	3,099	25,515.50	545	297	28,397.50
Nassau	10,113	2,229	13,107	121,957.50	3,721	605	141,852.75
Niagara	6,752	1,144	8,104	65,191.50	847	501	70,424.50
Oneida	8,869	1,251	10,466	82,102.50	1,534	1,005	91,415 50
Onondaga	12,242	2,066	14,656	117,035.25	2,270	1,209	130,111.25
Ontario	4,249	495	4,902	36,083.00	481	291	39,118.50
Orange	6,140	1,219	7,807	62,247.25	1,841	464	70,895.25
Orleans	2,504	211	2,782	19,977 50	189	119	21,178.50
Oswego	3,919	480	4,571	32,638 00	459	243	35,451.50
Otsego	3,199	328	3,695	26,971 00	507	166	29,801.75
Putnam	911	155	1,125	8,764.50	288	45	10,179.00
Rensselaer	4,389	970	5,595	48,602 25	1,152	336	54,525.25
Rockland	2,386	471	3,059	25,557.50	843	169	29,303 25
St. Lawrence	5,646	397	6,454	47,387.75	1,045	233	53,258.25
Saratoga	2,420	481	3,154	26,805 00	693	265	30,523.50
Schenectady	4,745	723	5,598	45,215.50	836	729	51,176.75
Schoharie	1,448	170	1,741	12,807 00	203	47	14,420.50
Schuyler	863	74	973	7,084 00	88	36	7,588.50
Seneca	1,721	134	1,908	13,062 00	157	73	13,975.00
Steuben	5,188	426	5,802	41,064 50	540	377	44,612 50
Suffolk	8,118	1 605	10,723	89,113.50	2,816	526	103,926.50
Sullivan	1,714	289	2,732	25,159 75	1,234	68	31,049.00
Tioga	1,514	117	1,691	11,412.25	127	108	12,339.75
Tompkins	2,628	359	3,123	24,866.50	517	143	26,506.00
Ulster	3,622	674	4,754	39,885.50	1,191	290	46,003.75
Warren	1,421	264	1,897	16,804 50	530	78	19,081.75
Washington	2,350	241	2,735	19,795.00	328	130	21,579.25
Wayne	4,099	425	4,631	33,867.00	247	185	35,858.25
Westchester	16,560	3,222	20,732	186,921.00	6,850	793	216,932.00
Wyoming	2,498	156	2,765	19,235 00	185	71	20,366.50
Yates	1,585	127	1,764	12,340.00	120	51	13,123 50
Foreign	2,701	1,533	4,408	65,128.00	4,734	68	80,482.75
Total	365,874	75,309	463,758	$4,210,615.75	147,756	28,597	$4,945,297.50

Omnibus licenses, 18,105; trailers, 2,218; dealers' licenses, 2,252; exempted cars, included in total, 2,200; motorcycle fees, $69,824; chauffeurs' fees, $422,691; operators' fees, $100,822; miscellaneous fees, $138,433.

By the end of 1919, over 520,000 automobiles had been licensed in New York State.

Deaths from autos in New York State (1917) 837; (1918) 1,189.

AUTO LICENSE FEES, BY STATES.

Auto license fees totalled $44,000,000 in the United States in 1918 by States, as follows (the figures representing dollars);

Ala	259,361	Ill	2,763,865	Minn	1,018,635	N. C	394,728	Tenn	400,000
Ariz	142,827	Ind	1,293,128	Miss	23,584	N. D	452,587	Tex	2,036,588
Ark	414,580	Ia	2,547,595	Mo	1,393,528	Ohio	1,990,427	Utah	229,203
Cal	3,536,072	Kan	97,363	Mont	350,913	Okla	1,300,000	Vt	398,753
Col	340,000	Ky	402,234	Neb	525,000	Ore	461,422	Va	684,636
Conn	936,530	La	240,000	Nev	31,802	Pa	731,027	Wash	875,391
Del	232,195	Me	570,119	N. H	438,756	R. I	58,793	W. Va	380,750
Fla	335,000	Md	845,660	N. J	2,415,039	S. C	300,216	Wis	2,002,745
Ga	349,000	Mass	2,156,845	N. M	105,631	S. D	282,742	Wyo	76,384
Idaho	575,242	Mich	2,875,266	N. Y	4,207,228				

NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES IN USE IN U. S., 1913-1919.

(Data Compiled by Automobile Industries.)

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Alabama	3,385	5,435	8,425	13,798	22,354	32,873	46,155
Arizona	1,624	3,445	4,774	7,320	12,122	19,890	22,671
Arkansas	2,250	3,000	5,642	8,021	14,704	28,862	41,458
California	83,699	60,000	123,101	163,801	212,918	243,116	288,173
Colorado	8,950	13,000	17,951	26,611	44,180	66,850	70,000
Connecticut	17,950	23,263	26,218	38,950	56,048	74,642	84,902
Delaware	1,732	2,373	2,894	4,924	7,520	9,655	12,066
Dist. of Columbia	11,902	15,625	8,000	10,200	13,118	21,198	40,045
Florida	6,749	8,372	11,366	13,123	14,220	39,216	47,059
Georgia	19,120	18,500	20,800	24,059	45,775	70,496	99,160
Idaho	2,500	2,173	3,272	7,093	12,996	24,316	31,925
Illinois	68,073	94,656	131,140	182,290	251,300	340,292	389,135
Indiana	54,334	44,738	65,500	96,915	139,138	189,433	227,160
Iowa	47,188	70,294	106,087	139,808	172,791	278,214	327,500
Kansas	22,000	34,366	50,467	74,956	114,364	154,442	186,109
Kentucky	5,147	7,210	11,746	19,500	31,500	47,400	65,884
Louisiana	7,000	7,200	3,500	10,880	20,014	31,650	39,355
Maine	7,743	10,570	14,300	18,600	28,951	38,499	42,154
Maryland	10,487	14,254	20,213	27,638	33,364	56,129	78,146
Massachusetts	51,229	60,826	76,832	89,133	136,790	155,044	176,564
Michigan	39,579	54,366	76 389	114,845	159,639	215,001	261,167
Minnesota	29,000	37,800	67,365	91,829	137,500	191,500	201,127
Mississippi	2,895	3,000	3,894	11,500	20,474	31,650	40,000
Missouri	24,379	38,140	50,998	76,462	107,865	146,142	185,146
Montana	2,000	5,686	10,706	14,520	24,585	41,896	50,125
Nebraska	33,861	47,274	50,000	59,140	101,201	148,101	175,370
Nevada	900	1,131	1,487	2,177	4,609	6,760	7,987
New Hampshire	5,764	7,420	8,738	10,819	14,338	18,146	20,458
New Jersey	35,439	39,288	58,820	67,556	75,108	87,421	129,011
New Mexico	911	1,721	3,090	4,947	8,028	14,086	16,893
New York	105,546	122,411	156,173	212,844	279,406	404,247	453,588
North Carolina	6,178	10,000	14,815	21,160	35,150	55,950	72,300
North Dakota	8,975	12,968	17,348	24,678	41,761	62,993	70,531
Ohio	63,066	86,054	121,265	179,767	252,179	333,630	417,400
Oklahoma	6,524	7,934	7,360	25,615	52,718	100,199	120,300
Oregon	10,165	13,957	16,347	23,758	30,917	48,132	66,607
Pennsylvania	59,357	76,178	107,141	150,729	230,648	325,153	370,110
Rhode Island	7,565	9,894	12,331	16,362	21,406	25,142	30,595
South Carolina	10,000	11,500	15,000	14,500	19,000	36,822	55,400
South Dakota	14,481	14,578	20,080	29,336	44,271	67,158	84,003
Tennessee	9,973	14,103	19,668	27,266	31,400	48,500	61,500
Texas	35,187	54,362	64,732	90,000	197,687	213,334	250,083
Utah	2,576	4,021	6,139	7,994	13,507	21,226	27,204
Vermont	4,183	5,430	7,613	11,499	14,251	18,550	20,764
Virginia	5,760	9,022	13,985	21,357	35,426	55,661	72,228
Washington	13,990	24,178	30,253	36,905	62,546	93,822	119,905
West Virginia	5,349	5,088	7,217	13,256	20,437	31,306	37,025
Wisconsin	24,578	34,646	53,180	81,371	117,603	164,531	196,844
Wyoming	3,300	1,584	2,428	3,976	7,125	12,001	16,150
	1,009,513	1,253,034	1,754,570	2,423,788	3,544,952	4,941,276	5,945,442

New York State, in July, 1919, passed the 500,000 mark in auto vehicles

AUTOS AND POPULATION.

STATE.	Pop. Per Car	STATE.	Pop. Per Car.	STATE.	Pop. Per Car.	STATE.	Pop. Per Car.	STATE.	Pop. Per Car.
Iowa	7	Wyoming	12	Illinois	17	Rhode Island.	21	No. Carolina.	34
Nebraska	7	Indiana	13	Utah	17	N. Hampshire.	21	Kentucky	36
Dist. of Col.	9	Ohio	13	Delaware	18	Massachusetts.	22	Tennessee	38
South Dakota.	9	Oregon	13	Maryland	18	New York	23	W. Virginia.	39
Kansas	10	Wisconsin	13	Texas	18	New Jersey	24	Arkansas	41
Montana	10	Colorado	14	Vermont	18	Pennsylvania.	24	Louisiana	48
California	11	Idaho	14	Maine	19	New Mexico	26	Mississippi	50
North Dakota.	11	Nevada	14	Missouri	19	Georgia	30	Alabama	52
Arizona	12	Washington	14	Florida	20	So. Carolina	30		
Michigan	12	Connecticut	15	Oklahoma	20	Virginia	30	U. S. Ave.	18
Minnesota	12								

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

PASSENGER CARS.						MOTOR TRUCKS.					
YEAR.	No.	Value.	YEAR.	No.	Value.	YEAR.	No.	Value.	YEAR.	No.	Value.
1899	3,700	$4,750,000	1913	461,500	$399,902,000	1904	411	$946,947	1914	25,375	$45,096,464
1904	21,281	23,634,367	1914	543,679	413,859,379	1909	3,255	5,230,023	1915	74,000	125,800,000
1909	127,731	159,918,506	1915	818,618	565,978,950	1909-10	10,374	20,485,500	1916	90,000	157,500,000
1910	181,000	213,000,000	1916	1,493,617	797,469,353	1911	10,655	22,292,921	1917	128,157	220,982,668
1911	199,319	240,770,000	1917	1,740,792	1,053,505,781	1912	22,000	43,000,000	1918	227,250	434,168,992
1912	356,000	335,000,000	1918	926,388	801,937,925	1913	23,500	44,000,000			

Values are wholesale.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1918.

(By the Geological Survey; Geo. Otis Smith, Director.)

PRODUCT.	Quantity	Value.	PRODUCT.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.		*Dollars.*	NON-METALLIC—*Con.*		*Dollars*
Aluminum	. . . . .	41,159,000	Fluorspar ..... s t		
Antimonial lead, short tons (2,000 lbs.)	18,570	2,826,350	Fullers earth ..... s. t	263,817	5,465,481
Bauxite ... l. t. (2,240 lbs.)	606,043	3,449,646	Garnet for abrasive purposes ..... s t	84,468	1,146,354
Cadmium ..... lbs	127,464	188,203	Gems and precious stones ..	4,696	248,161
Chromic iron ore ..... l. t	82,350	3,937,991	Graphite: Amorphous s. t	.....	106,523
Copper ..... lbs	1,908,533,595	471,408,000	Crystalline ..... lbs	6,560	69,455
Gold ..... troy oz	3,313,373	68,493,500	Grindstones and pulpstones.	12,861,839	1,454,799
Iron: Ore ..... l t	72,021,202	244,368,147	Gypsum ..... s t	.....	1,776,282
Pig ..... l t	38,230,440	1,180,759,565	Lime ..... s. t	2,057,015	11,470,854
Lead (refined) ..... s. t.	539,686	76,635,000	Magnesite (crude) .... s. t	3,206,016	26,808,909
Manganese ore (40% or more Mn.) ..... l. t	305,869	8,240,386	Mica: Scrap ..... s. t	231,605	1,812,601
Manganiferous ore (5 to 40% Mn.) ..... l t	1,170,382	5,635,259	Sheet ..... lbs	2,292	33,130
Plat'm & allied met's troy oz.	59,883	6,715,990	Millstones	1,644,200	731,810
Quicksilver ..... flasks	32,883	3,863,752	Mineral waters ... gals sold	.....	92,384
Silver ..... troy oz	67,879,206	67,879,206	Natural gas	40,709,722	4,533,001
Tin (metallic equival't) s t	68	117,000	Natural-gas gasoline ... gals	.....	157,000,000
Zinc, sales value ..... s t	492,405	89,618,000	Oilstones, etc . s t	.....	73,840,000
NON-METALLIC			Peat ..... s. t	1,010	189,033
Arsenious oxide . s. t	6,323	1,213,000	Petroleum . bbls	151,521	1,047,243
Asbestos ..... s t	802	121,687	Phosphate rock l t	355,927,716	703,943,961
Asphalt ..... s t	587,609	8,216,012	Potash s t	2,490,760	8,214,463
Barytes (crude) . s t	155,368	1,044,905	Pumice ..... s t	54,723	21,494,545
Borax (crude) ..... s. t	88,794	2,179,830	Pyrite . l t	45,147	91,178
Bromine ..... lbs	1,727,156	970,099	Salt ..... s t	455,432	2,559,358
Calcium chloride s. t	26,624	503,452	Sand: Glass ..... s. t.	7,238,744	26,940,361
Cement ..... bbls	71,348,474	113,554,854	Moulding, building, etc., and gravel ..... s t	2,172,887	4,209,728
Clay: Products	. . . . .	221,884,651	Sand-lime brick	59,651,539	33,717,351
Raw ..... s t.	2,810,000	9,207,000	Silica (quartz) .... s t	.....	883,929
Coal: Bituminous ..... s t	579,385,820	1,491,809,940	Slate	71,740	259,330
Penn. anthracite ..... l t.	88,237,575	336,480,347	Stone ..... s. t	68,664,500	82,600,000
Coke ..... s. t.	56,478,372	382,324,368	Talc. and soapstone (exclusive of fibrous talc) s t	137,140	1,778,919
Diatomaceous earth & tripoli	22,947	224,801	Talc., fibrous ..... s. t.	71,167	902,100
Emery and corundum ... s t	10,422	112,878	Unspecified, metallic and non-metallic (estimate).	.....	6,700,000
Feldspar ..... s. t.	98,816	428,775			

The canvass of sulphuric acid was discontinued in 1917, when the quantity was 1,455,257 short tons (including 119,048 tons of stronger acid), and the value was $16,890,545.

COPPER AND LEAD PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1820.

YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead.	YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead	YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead.
	L. Tons.	*S. Tons.*		*L. Tons*	*S. Tons.*		*L. Tons.*	*S. Tons.*
1820	. . . .	1,500	1877	21,000	81,900	1899	253,870	210,500
1830	. . . .	8,000	1878	21,500	91,060	1900	270,588	270,824
1840	100	17,000	1879	23,000	92,780	1901	268,782	270,700
1850	650	22,000	1880	27,000	97,825	1902	294,423	270,000
1855	3,000	15,800	1881	32,000	117,085	1903	311,627	282,000
1860	7,200	15,600	1882	40,467	132,890	1904	362,739	307,000
1861	7,500	14,100	1883	51,574	143,957	1905	402,637	307,514
1862	9,000	14,200	1884	64,708	139,897	1906	409,735	336,200
1863	8,500	14,800	1885	74,052	129,412	1907	387,945	352,381
1864	8,000	15,300	1886	70,430	130,629	1908	420,791	311,666
1865	8,500	14,700	1887	81,017	145,700	1909	487,925	352,839
1866	8,900	16,100	1888	101,054	151,919	1910	482,214	375,402
1867	10,000	15,200	1889	101,239	156,397	1911	489,836	391,995
1868	11,600	16,400	1890	115,966	143,630	1912	555,031	392,517
1869	12,500	17,500	1891	126,839	178,554	1913	546,645	411,878
1870	12,600	17,830	1892	154,018	173,305	1914	513,454	512,794
1871	13,000	20,000	1893	147,033	163,982	1915	619,647	507,026
1872	12,500	25,880	1894	158,120	162,686	1916	860,647	552,228
1873	15,500	42,540	1895	169,917	170,000	1917	842,018	548,450
1874	17,500	52,080	1896	205,384	188,000	1918	892,203	539,686
1875	18,000	59,640	1897	220,571	212,000			
1876	19,000	64,070	1898	235,050	222,000			

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PLATINUM (IN TROY OUNCES).

(By the United States Geological Survey.)

COUNTRY.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913	1914.	1915	1916.	1917.
Borneo and Sumatra	200	. . .	. . .	200	. . .	. . .	. . .	.....
Canada	30	30	30	50	30	100	60	80
Colombia	10,000	12,000	12,000	15,000	17,500	18,000	25,000	32,000
New So. Wales & Tasmania.	332	470	778	1,500	1,248	303	222	. . . .
Russia	275,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	241,200	124,000	63,900	50,000
United States	390	628	721	483	570	742	750	605
Total	285,952	313,128	313,529	267,233	260,548	143,145	89,932	82,685

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From data of the U. S. Geological Survey.)

YEAR.	Metallic.	Non-metallic.	Unsp'f'd (Metallic & Non-metallic)	Total.	YEAR.	Metallic.	Non-metallic.	Unsp'f'd (Metallic & Non-metallic)	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1896 .	252,075,130	387,965,870	1,000,000	641,041,000	1909 . . .	754,940,809	1,131,515,921	300,000	1,886,756,730
1897 .	269,934,178	380,677,600	1,000,000	651,611,778	1910 . . .	749,876,234	1,241,039,986	300,000	1,991,216,220
1898 .	308,247,446	417,794,018	1,000,000	727,041,464	1911 . . .	680,888,929	1,245,676,783	250,000	1 926,815,712
1899 . .	483,520,531	525,571,880	1,000,000	1,010,092,411	1912 . . .	866,381,073	1,378,310,236	500 000	2,245,191,309
1900	513,731,959	594,194,796	1,000,000	1,108,926,755	1913 . .	883,222,012	1,557,976,159	420,000	2,441,618,171
1901 .	493,313,578	660,764,256	1,000,000	1,155,077,834	1914 .	691,081,734	1,426,754,508	470 000	2,118,306,242
1902 .	604,517,044	722,433,728	1,000,000	1,327,950,772	1915 . .	991,729,648	1,398,565,121	7,450,000	2,397,744,769
1903 . .	588,753,010	905,628,365	1,000,000	1,495,381,375	1916 .	1,620,506,767	1,878,427,429	15,000 000	2,513,924,196
1904 .	501,114,224	859,074,529	400,000	1,360,588,753	1917 . .	2,086,233,000	2,915,326 000	5,700,000	5,007,259,000
1905 . .	702,584,608	921,181,524	400,000	1,624,166,132	1918 . .	2,153,139,000	3 366,323,000	6,700.000	5,526,162,000
1906 . . .	886,179,981	1,016,390,015	200,000	1,902,769,996					
1907 . .	904,093,201	1,165,748,197	100,000	2,069,941,398	Total	22,143,496,000	31,652,615 000	91.440 000	53,887,551,000
1903 . .	550,744,388	1,043,702,454	250,000	1,594,696,842					

VALUE OF QUARRY PRODUCTS OF U. S.

YEAR	Limestone.	Lime.	Granite.	Trap Rock.	Portland Cement	All Other Cement
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1895	9,974,222	6,588,822	8,894,328	. . . . .	1,586.830	3,895,424
1896	8,387,900	6,327,900	7,944,994	. . . .	2 424,011	4,049,202
1897 . .	9,135,567	6,390,487	8,905,075	. . . . .	4 315 891	3,862,392
1898	9,956,417	6,886,549	9,324,406	. . . . .	5,970,773	3,888,728
1899	13,889,302	6,983,067	10,343,298	1,275,041	8.074 371	4,814,771
1900 . . .	13,556,523	6,797,496	10,969,417	1,706,200	9,280,525	3,728,848
1901 .	18,202,843	8,204,054	14,266,104	1,710,857	12,532,360	3,254,429
1902 .	20,895,385	9,335,618	16,083,475	2,181,157	20,864,078	4,502,302
1903 . .	22,372,109	9,255,882	15,703,793	2,732,294	27,713,319	4,228,022
1904 .	22,178,964	9,951,456	17,191,479	2,832,546	23,355,119	2,676,801
1905 .	26,025,210	10,941,680	17 563,139	3,074,554	33,245,867	2,685,676
1906 .	27,327,142	12,480,653	18.562,806	3,736,571	52,466,186	2,836,091
1907 . .	31,737,631	12,656,705	18,064,708	4,594,103	53,992,551	1,911,300
1908 .	27,682,002	11,091,186	18,420,080	4,282,406	43,547,679	929,977
1909 . .	32,070,401	13,846,072	19,581,597	5,133,842	52,858,354	772,209
1910 . . .	34,603,678	14,088,039	20,541,967	6,452,141	68,205,800	546,292
1911	33,897,612	13,689,054	21 194,228	6,739,141	66,248,817	456,319
1912	36,729,800	13,970,114	19,223,302	7,560,049	67,016,928	444,585
1913	38,745,429	14,648,362	20,793,800	9,289,809	89,106,975	443,552
1914 .	33,894,155	13,268,938	20,028,919	7,865,998	80,118,475	414,728
1915 . .	35,229,866	14,424,036	17,864,439	8,489,222	74,756,674	398,428
1916 .	41,309,599	18,509,305	17,456,838	7,666,297	104,258,216	430,874
1917 . . .	46,263,379	23,807,877	15,544,957	7,570,885	122,775,088	435,370
1918	39,000,000	24,200,000	14,360,000	7,180,000	113,153,513	401,341

YEAR	Marble.	Sandstone	Slate	Bluestone	Total	YEAR	Marble	Sandstone.	Slate	Bluestone	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1891.	3,610,000	8,700,000	3,825,746	1,509,000	53,966,183	1905 . . .	7,129,071	8,075,149	5,496,207	1,931,625	116,168,178
1892.	3,705,000	8,315,500	4.117,125	1,600,000	55,874,375	1906 . . .	7,582,938	7,147,439	5,668,346	2,021,895	139,830,070
1893	2,411,092	5,295,151	2,533,173	1,600,000	38,395,467	1907 .	7,837,685	6,753,762	6,019,220	2,117,916	145,685,581
1894 .	3,199,585	3,955,847	2,790,324	900,000	42,084,234	1908 . .	7,733,920	5,831,231	6,316,817	1,762,860	127,598,158
1895 .	2,825,719	4,211,314	2,698,700	750,000	41,425,359	1909 . .	6,548,905	6,564,052	5,441,418	1,446,402	144,263,252
1896 .	2,859,136	4,023,199	2,746,205	750,000	39,512,547	1910 . . .	6,992,779	6,394,832	6,236,759	1,535,187	165,597,474
1897 . .	3,870,584	4,065,445	3,524,614	900,000	44,970,055	1911 . . .	7,546,718	5,854,395	5,728,019	1,876,473	163,230,776
1898.	3,629,940	4,721,412	3,723,540	1,000,000	49,104,765	1912 . .	7,786.458	5,387,848	6,043,318	1,505,763	165,668,165
1899 .	4,011,681	4,924,670	3,962,733	815,284	59,094,218	1913 . . .	7 870,830	5,752,205	6,175,476	1,280,862	194,107,360
1900 .	4,267,253	5,272,865	4,240,466	1,193,519	61,018,112	1914 . . .	8.121,412	7,561,808	5,706,787	Incl. in Sandstone.	176,921,220
1901 .	4,965,699	6,974,199	4,787,525	1,164.481	76,062,551	1915.	6,916,025	6,095,800	4.958,915		169,133,405
1902 . .	5,044,182	9,430,958	5,696,051	1,163,525	95,196,731	1916.	7,033,171	5,603 778	5,338,837		297,606,915
1903.	5,362,686	9,482,802	6,256,885	1,779,457	104,887,249	1917.	6,330,387	5,512,421	5,749,966		234,983,972
1904 . . .	6,297,835	8,482,162	5,617,195	1,791,729	100,366,286	1918 . . .	5,496,389	4,360,000	4,120,168		213,261,411

The totals for 1917 and 1918 include, respectively, $993,642 and $990,000 of miscellaneous products.

GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES FOUND IN U. S.

	1913	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Beryl.	$1,615	$2,395	$1,675	$2,031	$2,178	$1,906
Copper ore gems.	2,350	1,280	1.120	1,713	2,857	2,299
Corundum. .	238,835	61,032	88.214	99,180	54,204	42,414
Diamond.	6,315	765	608	2,680	4,175	1,910
Feldspar.	1,285	449	368	305	. . . . .	. . . . .
Garnet.	4,285	1,760	4,523	1,542	624	1,277
Opal.	15,130	1,114	1,850	1,838	805	6,304
Pyrite.	50	. . . . .	1,042	2,075	. . . . .	. . . . .
Quartz	16,861	18,838	35,724	25,707	28,273	15,211
Topaz	736	1,380	862	1,005	230	907
Tourmaline . . .	7,630	7,980	10,969	50,807	12,452	6,206
Turquoise. . . .	8,075	13,370	11,691	21,811	14,171	20,667
Vesuvianite	152	1,425	1,535	. . . . .	2,765	320
Total, including all other	319,454	124,651	170,431	217,793	131,012	106,523

MINERAL PRODUCTS—STATES THEY COME FROM.

Mineral	Chief Producing States	Mineral.	Chief Producing States
Aluminum	N. Y., Tenn., N. C.	Magnesite (crude)	Cal., Wash.
Antimonial lead	Not separable by States.	Manganese ore	Mont., Va., Ariz , Ark.
Antimony ore	Nev., Alas., Utah, Idaho.	Mica	N. C , N. H., Va , Ga.
Arsenious oxide	Not separable by States.	Millstones	N. Y., Va., N. C., Penn.
Asbestos	Ariz., Ga , Cal., Wyo.	Mineral paints: Nat. pig .	Canvass discontinued
Asphalt	Tex., Cal , Okla , Ill.	Zinc and lead pigments	Penn., Wis., Kan., Mo.
Barytes (crude)	Ga., Mo., Tenn., Ky.	Mineral waters	Wis., N. Y., Cal., Me.
Bauxite	Ark., Ga., Ala., Tenn.	Natural gas	W. Va., Penn , Ohio, Okla.
Borax (crude)	Cal.	Natural-gas gasoline	Okla., W. Va., Cal., Penn.
Bromine	Mich., Ohio, Wash., Pa.	Nickel	Not separable by States.
Cadmium	Not separable by States.	Oilstones, etc.	Ala., Ind., Ohio, Vt.
Calcium-magnes chloride	Mich., Ohio, W. Va., Cal	Peat	N. J , Ill., Cal., Mass.
Cement	Penn , Ind., Mo , Cal.	Petroleum	Okla , Cal., Kan , Tex.
Chromic iron ore	Cal., Ore , Md., Wash.	Phosphate rock	Fla., Tenn., S. C., Wyo.
Clay: Products	Ohio, Penn., N J., Ill.	Platinum and allied metals	Nev., Cal , Wyo., Ore.
Raw	Mo , Penn., N. J., Ill.	Potash	Neb., Cal., Utah., Md.
Coal: Bituminous	Penn , W. Va., Ill., Ohio	Pumice	Kan., Neb , Cal.
Anthracite	Penn	Pyrite	Va., N. Y., Cal , Ga.
Coke	Penn , Ala., Ohio, Ind.	Quicksilver	Cal., Tex., Nev., Ore.
Copper	Ariz., Mont , Mich., Utah	Salt	Mich., N. Y., Ohio, Kan.
Diatomaceous (infusorial) earth and tripoli	Cal., Penn., Ill., Wash.	Sand and gravel	Penn., Ohio, Ill., N. Y.
Emery and corundum	N. Y., N. C , Va.	Sand-lime brick	Mich , Minn., N. Y., Mass.
Feldspar	Me., N. C., Penn., Conn.	Silica (quartz)	Mass., Penn., Wis., N. C.
Ferroalloys	Penn., Ill., Md , Ala.	Silver	Utah, Mont , Idaho, Nev.
Fluorspar	Ill., Ky., Colo., N. H.	Slate	Penn , Vt., Me., Va
Fuller's earth	Fla., Ga., Tex., Ark.	Stone	Penn., Ohio, Vt., N. Y.
Garnet, for abras. purposes	N. Y., N. H., N. C.	Sulphur	La., Tex., Wyo , Nev
Gems and precious stones	Mont., Nev., Cal , Me.	Sulph. acid fr. copper and zinc sm	Penn , Ill , Ohio, Tenn.
Gold	Cal., Colo., Alas., S. Dak.	Talc and soapstone	N. Y., Vt., Va., Ga.
Graphite	Ala , N. Y., Penn., R. I.	Thorium miner. (monazite)	N C.
Grindstones-pulpstones	Ohio, W. Va., Mich.	Tin	Alaska, S. Dak.
Gypsum	N. Y., Ia., Mich., Ohio.	Titanium ore (rutile)	Va.
Iron: Ore	Minn., Mich., Ala., N. Y	Tungsten ore	Cal., Colo., S. Dak., Nev.
Pig	Penn , Ohio, Ill., Ala.	Uranium-vanadium mins	Colo , Utah.
Lead	Mo.. Idaho, Utah, Colo.	Zinc	N. J., Mo., Mont., Okla.
Lime	Penn., Ohio, Va., Mo.		

MINERAL PRODUCING STATES AND THEIR LEADING MINERAL PRODUCTS

State	Principal mineral products	State	Principal Mineral Products.
Ala.	Coal, iron ore, clay prod , stone	Mont	Copper, zinc, silver, coal.
Alas	Copper, gold, silver, coal.	Nebr	Potash, clay prod., stone, sand, gravel.
Ariz	Copper, silver, gold, zinc.	Nev.	Copper, silver, gold. lead
Ark	Coal, bauxite, zinc, clay prod	N H.	Stone, clay prod , mica, sand, gravel.
Cal.	Petrol., gold, copper, cement	N. J.	Zinc, clay prod., cement, iron ore.
Colo.	Coal, gold, zinc, silver.	N. M.	Copper, coal, zinc. silver.
Conn	Clay prod., stone, lime, sand, gravel	N. Y	Clay prod., iron ore, cement, stone
Del.	Stone, clay prod., sand, gravel, min. wat.	N. C	Stone, clay prod , mica, iron ore.
D. of C	Clay prod. sand-lime brick, stone, min. wat.	N. D.	Coal, clay prod., min. wat , sand-lime brick.
Fla	Phosph. rock, stone, fuller's earth, clay prod	Ohio	Coal, clay prod , petrol., nat. gas.
Ga	Clay prod., stone, barytes, cement	Okla	Petrol , nat.-gas gasol., zinc, nat. gas.
Idaho	Lead, silver, zinc, copper.	Ore.	Gold, copper, stone, clay prod.
Ill.	Coal, petrol., clay prod., cement	Penn.	Coal, clay prod., cement, nat gas
Ind.	Coal, cement, clay prod., stone.	R. I	Stone, clay prod , graphite, min. wat.
Iowa	Coal, clay prod., cement, gypsum.	S. C.	Clay prod., stone, phosph. rock, min. wat.
Kan	Petrol. coal, nat. gas, cement.	S. D.	Gold, tungsten ore, stone, silver.
Ky	Coal, petrol., clay prod , stone.	Tenn.	Coal, zinc, copper, cement.
La.	Petrol sulphur, nat. gas, nat -gas gasol.	Tex.	Petrol. sulphur, coal, cement.
Me	Stone, lime, clay prod., min. wat.	Utah	Copper, lead, silver, coal
Md.	Coal, clay prod , cement, stone	Vt.	Stone, slate, talc, soapstone, lime
Mass	Stone, clay prod , lime, sand, gravel.	Va.	Coal, lime, clay prod., stone.
Mich	Copper, iron ore, salt, cement.	Wash.	Coal, cement, clay prod., lead
Minn	Iron ore, clay prod., cement, manganlf. ore.	W. Va	Coal, nat gas, petrol clay prod.
Miss	Clay prod , sand, gravel, min wat , stone	Wis.	Zinc, iron ore, stone, zinc and lead pigm.
Mo.	Lead, zinc, coal, clay prod.	Wyo.	Coal, petrol., iron ore, copper.

U S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CHIEF MINERAL PRODUCTS

(Calendar Year 1918, Value Expressed in Dollars)

Mineral	Imports.	Exports	Mineral	Imports	Exports
Abrasives	None	5,845,353	Lead	617,669	11,020,209
Aluminum, incl m'n'f's	554,038	10,869,388	Manganese	15,095,867	None.
Antimony (metal)	3,178,877	None.	Nickel, incl. m'n'f's	11,636,018	9,079,733
Arsenic	1,281,812	None.	Petroleum, incl gasol , etc	23,348,258	380,000,000
Asbestos, incl. m'n'f's	6,363,894	2,544,378	Platinum ore	4,949,855	13,511
Asphalt	624,967	1,155,590	Pyrite	2,741,676	None.
Brass	1,773,789	799,318	Salt	281,468	1,677,577
Clay, incl prod.	8,102,994	525,933	Soda, ash	None.	7,805,550
Coal	6,898,466	137,748,568	Soda, caustic	None.	5,602,813
Coke	221,880	11,861,408	Soda, other salts of	None.	6,587,134
Copper, incl m'n'f's.	126,526,111	202,522,724	Sulphur	9,542	3,626,638
Fertilizers	91,560,352	958,876	Tin	93,144,218	31,952
Gems	22,666,839	None	Tungsten	11,552,218	None.
Graphite	3,092,475	830,073	Zinc, incl m'n'f's.	1,099,572	18,000,442
Iron ores	3,717,920	17,111,811	All other and total	473,123,639	827,258,409

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS.

(By the United States Geological Survey and the American Iron and Steel Institute.)

IRON ORE MINED IN THE UNITED STATES IN GROSS TONS; ALSO IMPORTS, ETC.

YEAR.	Hematite	Brown Ore.	Magnetite	Carbonate	Total.	Ore Imports.	Ore Exports.	Ore Consumption.
1810-1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,656,000	.....	.....	.....
1870-1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,570,527	.....	.....	.....
1880	2,243,993	1,918,622	2,134,276	823,471	7,120,362	.....	.....	.....
1881-1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,300,302	.....	.....	.....
1889	9,056,288	2,523,087	2,506,415	432,251	14,518,041	853,573	.....	14,366,562
1890	10,527,650	2,559,938	2,570,838	377,617	16,036,043	1,246,830	.....	16,302,025
1891	9,327,398	2,757,564	2,317,108	189,108	14,591,178	912,864	.....	15,476,989
1892	11,646,619	2,485,101	1,971,965	192,981	16,296,666	806,585	.....	16,032,687
1893	8,272,637	1,849,272	1,330,886	134,834	11,587,629	526,951	.....	11,616,412
1894	9,347,434	1,472,748	972,219	87,278	11,879,679	167,307	.....	11,600,393
1895	12,513,995	2,102,358	1,268,222	73,039	15,957,614	524,153	.....	17,203,255
1896	12,576,288	2,126,212	1,211,526	91,423	16,005,449	682,806	.....	15,765,128
1897	14,413,318	1,961,954	1,059,479	83,295	17,518,046	489,970	.....	17,380,184
1898	16,150,684	1,989,681	1,237,978	55,373	19,433,716	187,208	.....	20,708,604
1899	20,004,399	2,869,785	1,727,430	81,559	24,683,173	674,082	40,665	25,513,903
1900	22,708,274	3,231,089	1,537,551	76,247	27,553,161	897,831	51,460	26,722,583
1901	24,006,025	3,016,715	1,813,076	51,663	28,887,479	966,956	64,703	29,357,171
1902	30,532,149	3,305,484	1,688,860	27,642	35,554,135	1,165,470	88,445	35,886,921
1903	30,328,654	3,080,399	1,575,422	34,833	35,019,308	980,440	80,611	34,232,399
1904	23,839,477	2,146,795	1,638,846	19,212	27,644,330	487,613	213,865	30,224,910
1905	37,567,055	2,546,662	2,390,417	21,999	42,526,133	845,651	208,017	43,433,138
1906	42,481,375	2,781,063	2,469,294	17,996	47,749,728	1,060,390	265,240	49,355,343
1907	46,060,486	2,957,477	2,679,067	23,589	51,720,619	1,229,168	278,608	51,879,998
1908	31,788,564	2,620,390	1,547,797	26,585	35,983,336	776,898	309,099	32,473,268
1909	46,208,640	2,839,265	2,229,839	16,527	51,294,271	1,694,957	455,934	52,080,428
1910	51,367,007	2,993,744	2,631,835	22,320	57,014,906	2,591,031	748,875	55,246,129
1911	39,626,224	2,032,094	2,202,527	15,707	43,876,552	1,811,732	768,386	42,245,089
1912	51,345,782	1,614,486	2,179,533	10,346	55,150,147	2,104,576	1,195,742	58,031,118
1913	57,933,251	1,682,063	2,357,274	7,849	61,980,437	2,594,770	1,042,151	61,297,956
1914	38,286,670	1,537,750	1,610,203	5,138	41,439,761	1,350,588	551,618	40,613,448
1915	52,227,324	1,488,709	1,807,002	3,455	55,526,490	1,341,281	707,641	56,286,058
1916	70,728,024	1,904,484	2,533,364	1,800	75,167,672	1,325,736	1,183,952	78,211,154
1917	70,743,513	1,992,332	2,553,006	.....	75,288,851	971,663	1,132,313	75,567,889
1918	65,894,709	1,613,844	2,149,725	.....	69,658,278	837,546	1,185,769	.....

Imports and exports are by fiscal years.
Iron ore shipped from Cuba to United States (1917) 553,485 tons; (1918) 643,532 tons.

MANGANESE ORE PRODUCED IN UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons	YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons	YEAR.	Long Tons.
1838-1879	43,860	1887	34,524	1895	9,547	1903	2,825	1911	2,457
1880	5,761	1888	29,198	1896	10,088	1904	3,146	1912	1,664
1881	4,895	1889	24,197	1897	11,108	1905	4,118	1913	4,043
1882	4,532	1890	19,287	1898	15,957	1906	6,921	1914	2,635
1883	6,155	1891	22,452	1899	9,935	1907	5,604	1915	9,709
1884	10,180	1892	13,613	1900	11,771	1908	6,144	1916	27,000
1885	23,258	1893	7,718	1901	11,995	1909	1,544	1917	129,405
1886	30,193	1894	6,308	1902	7,477	1910	2,258	1918	305,869

CRUDE ZINC PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Short Tons.	YEAR.	Short Tons	YEAR.	Short Tons	YEAR.	Short Tons.	YEAR.	Short Tons.
1880	23,239	1889	58,860	1897	99,980	1905	203,849	1912	323,907
1882	33,765	1890	63,683	1898	115,399	1906	199,694	1913	337,252
1883	36,872	1891	80,873	1899	129,051	1907	223,745	1914	343,418
1884	38,544	1892	87,260	1900	123,886	1908	190,749	1915	458,135
1885	40,688	1893	78,832	1901	140,822	1909	230,225	1916	563,561
1886	42,641	1894	75,328	1902	156,927	1910	252,479	1917	584,597
1887	50,340	1895	89,686	1903	159,219	1911	271,621	1918	492,405
1888	55,903	1896	81,499	1904	186,702				

PIG IRON MANUFACTURED IN UNITED STATES, 1810-1900—GROSS TONS.

YEAR.	Quantity	YEAR.	Quantity	YEAR.	Quantity	YEAR	Quantity	YEAR	Quantity.
1810	53,908	1850	563,755	1865	831,770	1878	2,301,215	1890	9,202,703
1820	20,000	1852	500,000	1866	1,205,663	1879	2,741,853	1891	8,279,870
1828	130,000	1854	657,337	1867	1,305,023	1880	3,835,191	1892	9,157,000
1829	142,000	1855	700,150	1868	1,431,250	1881	4,144,254	1893	7,124,502
1830	165,000	1856	788,515	1869	1,711,287	1882	4,623,323	1894	6,657,388
1831	191,000	1857	712,640	1870	1,665,179	1883	4,595,510	1895	9,446,308
1832	200,000	1858	629,548	1871	1,706,793	1884	4,097,868	1896	8,623,127
1840	286,903	1859	750,560	1872	2,548,713	1885	4,044,526	1897	9,652,680
1842	215,000	1860	821,223	1873	2,560,963	1886	5,683,329	1898	11,773,934
1846	765,000	1861	653,164	1874	2,401,262	1887	6,417,148	1899	13,620,703
1847	800,000	1862	703,270	1875	2,023,733	1888	6,489,738	1900	13,789,242
1848	800,000	1863	846,075	1876	1,868,961	1889	7,603,642		
1849	650,000	1864	1,014,282	1877	2,066,594				

Pig iron production, January 1 to June 30, 1919 (gross tons)—By coke, 16,036,218; by anthracite and coke, 67,592; by charcoal, 174,365; total, 16,278,175. Basic, 7,910,295; Bessemer and low phosphorous, 5,181,621; foundry and ferro-silicon, 2,436,023; malleable, 465,823; forge, 104,874; spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, 144,192; other grades, 35,347.

ORE PRODUCTION OF LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT.

The following table shows the total production of the Lake Superior District, by ranges. The figures prior to 1872 were collected by A. P. Swineford, editor *Marquette Mining Journal;* those for 1872 to 1877, inclusive, are from the Michigan Mineral Statistics; those for 1878 to 1888, inclusive, were collected by W. J. Stevens; and the later figures were collected by the United States Geological Survey. The figures of ore shipped out are from the *Iron Trade Review.* Figures represent gross tons.

YEAR (CAL.)	Mesabi Range.	Gogebic Range.	Menominee Range	Marquette Range	Vermilion Range.	Total Districts.	Ore Shipments.
1892	29,245	3,058,176	2,402,195	2,848,552	1,226,220	9,564,388	9,069,556
1893	684,194	1,466,815	1,563,049	2,064,827	815,735	6,594,620	6,060,492
1894	1,913,234	1,523,451	1,255,255	1,935,379	1,055,229	7,682,548	7,748,932
1895	2,839,350	2,625,475	1,794,970	1,982,080	1,027,103	10,268,978	10,429,037
1896	3,082,973	2,100,398	1,763,235	2,418,846	1,200,007	10,566,359	9,934,828
1897	4,220,151	2,163,088	1,767,220	2,673,785	1,381,278	12,205,522	12,469,638
1898	4,837,971	2,552,205	2,275,664	2,987,930	1,125,538	13,779,308	14,024,673
1899	6,517,305	2,725,648	3,281,422	3,634,596	1,643,984	17,802,955	18,251,804
1900	8,158,450	3,104,033	3,680,738	3,945,068	1,675,949	20,564,238	19,059,393
1901	9,303,541	3,041,869	3,697,408	3,597,089	1,805,996	21,445,902	20,589,237
1902	13,080,118	3,683,792	4,421,250	3,734,712	2,057,532	26,977,404	27,571,121
1903	13,452,812	3,422,341	4,093,320	3,686,214	1,918,584	26,573,271	24,289,878
1904	11,672,405	2,132,898	2,871,130	2,465,448	1,056,430	20,198,311	21,822,839
1905	20,156,566	3,344,551	4,472,630	3,772,645	1,578,626	33,325,018	34,384,116
1906	23,564,891	3,484,023	4,962,357	4,070,914	1,794,186	37,876,371	38,565,762
1907	27,245,441	3,609,519	4,779,592	4,167,810	1,724,217	41,526,579	42,266,668
1908	17,725,014	3,241,931	2,904,011	3,309,917	927,206	28,108,079	26,014,987
1909	27,877,705	3,807,157	4,789,362	4,291,967	1,097,444	41,863,635	42,586,869
1910	30,576,409	4,746,818	4,983,729	4,631,427	1,390,360	46,328,743	43,442,397
1911	23,126,943	3,099,197	4,062,778	3,743,145	1,336,938	35,550,225	32,793,130
1912	32,604,756	3,926,632	4,465,466	3,545,012	1,457,273	46,368,878	48,221,546
1913	36,378,671	4,743,515	4,997,246	3,977,808	1,536,115	52,377,362	49,947,116
1914	19,808,434	4,601,240	3,671,499	3,320,763	1,362,416	33,540,403	32,729,726
1915	30,802,409	4,996,237	4,665,465	3,817,892	1,541,645	46,944,254	47,272,751
1916	41,325,341	7,707,101	6,649,578	4,792,987	1,704,440	63,735,088	66,658,466
1917	41,127,323	7,881,232	6,366,482	4,638,374	1,481,301	63,481,321	64,437,003
1918	39,055,977	7,837,634	6,041,637	3,946,554	1,192,677	59,779,794	61,000,000

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT BEFORE 1892 (GROSS TONS)

Gogebic. 10.699.561; Menominee, 14,632,350; Marquette, 35,642,257; Vermilion, 4,205,531.

FLUORSPAR IN 1917 AND 1918

Produced and marketed in United States, short tons—(1917), 218,828; (1918), 263,817.

TUNGSTEN ORE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD IN 1917 (SHORT TONS.)

South Africa—24. Asia—Burma and Shan States, 5,494; China, 1,500; Federal Malay States, 793; French Indo-China (Tonkin), 250; India (not including Burma), 50; Japan, 775; Johore and Kedah, 200; Chosen (Korea), 993; Siam, 800; Trengganu (Malay Peninsula), 350 Australia—New South Wales, 297, Northern Territory, 50; Queensland, 519; Tasmania, 292. East Indies—Billiton and Sinkep, 60. Europe—Austria, 150; England, 288; France, 182; Germany (Saxony), 200; Italy, 6; Norway, 10; Portugal, 1,741; Russia, 110; Spain, 360. Oceania—New Zealand, 350. North America—Mexico, 340; United States, 6,144. South America—Argentina, 1,178; Bolivia, 4,289; Chile, 10; Peru, 700. Total—28,505.

Tungsten ore production in the United States in 1918 was 5,041 short tons, valued at $6,802,000.

WORLD'S IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT.

YEAR.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany	France.	YEAR.	United Kingdom	United States.	Germany.	France.
PIG IRON.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met tons.*	STEEL.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met.tons.*
1900	8,960,000	13,789,000	8,521,000	2,714,000	1900	4,901,000	10,188,000	6,646,000	1,565,000
1905	9,608,000	22,992,000	10,988,000	3,077,000	1905	5,812,000	20,024,000	10,067,000	2,240,000
1910	10,012,000	27,304,000	14,793,000	4,032,000	1910	6,374,000	26,095,000	13,699,000	3,390,000
1911	9,526,000	23,650,000	15,534,000	4,426,000	1911	6,462,000	23,676,000	15,019,000	3,681,000
1912	8,751,000	29,727,000	17,753,000	4,939,000	1912	6,796,000	31,251,000	17,302,000	4,428,000
1913	10,260,000	30,966,000	19,292,000	5,207,000	1913	7,664,000	31,301,000	18,959,000	4,687,000
1914	8,924,000	23,332,000	14,392,000	...	1914	7,885,000	23,513,000	14,973,000	.....
1915	8,794,000	29,916,000	11,790,000	...	1915	8,550,000	32,151,000	13,258,000	.....
1916	9,048,000	39,435,000	13,285,000	1,447,000	1916	9,196,000	42,774,000	16,183,000	1,952,000
1917	9,420,000	38,621,000	13,142,000	1,684,000	1917	9,804,000	45,061,000	16,587,000	2,232,000
1918	9,066,000	39,052,000	11,590,000	1,297,000	1918	9,591,000	45,073,000	14,874,000	1,912,000

Including Luxemburg up to October, 1918. The returns for November and December, 1918, do not include the production of Luxemburg, Saar district, and the disannexed Lorraine Province. British figures, 1915-1918, include steel castings.

The United States Geological Survey figures for pig iron are: (1917), 38,612,546; (1918), 38,230,440.

POTASH (SALTS) PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1918.

SOURCE.	Number of Producers	Gross Weight, Short Tons.	Available Potash. Quantity, Short Tns	Available Potash. Pct. of Total.	Value at Point of Shipment.
Mineral: Natural brines	27	149,052	39,716	73	$14,667,565
Alunite (refined salts and crude and roasted alunite)	4	6,180	2,621	5	1,276,774
Dust from cement mills	12	12,652	1,549	3	603,617
Dust from blast furnaces	5	2,588	230	.5	129,448
Organic: Kelp	8	14,029	4,804	9	2,296,983
Molasses residues from distilleries	8	11,792	3,467	6	1,335,516
Steffens water from sugar refineries	51	1,100	673	2	557,445
Wood ashes	7	8,243	1,213	1	431,264
Wool washings and miscellaneous industrial wastes	4	931	289	.5	138,688
Total	126	206,567	54,562	100	$21,437,300

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN U. S. BY GRADES SINCE 1900.

YEAR.	Basic.	Bessemer.	Foundry.	Malleable.	Forge.	All Other.	Total, Gross Tons.
1900	1,072,376	7,979,327	3,376,445	173,413	793,092	394,589	13,789,242
1901	1,448,850	9,596,793	3,548,718	256,532	639,454	388,007	15,878,354
1902	2,038,590	10,393,168	3,851,276	311,458	833,093	393,722	17,821,307
1903	2,040,726	9,989,908	4,409,023	473,781	783,016	312,798	18,009,252
1904	2,483,104	9,098,659	3,827,229	263,529	550,836	273,676	16,497,033
1905	4,105,179	12.407,116	4,758,038	635,236	727,817	358,994	22,992,380
1906	5,018,674	13,840,518	4,773,011	699,701	597,420	377,867	25,307,191
1907	5,375,219	13,231,620	5,151,209	920,290	683,167	419,856	25,781,361
1908	4,010,144	7,216,976	3,637,622	414,957	457,164	199,155	15,936,018
1909	8,250,225	10,557,370	5,322,415	658,048	725,624	281,789	25,795,471
1910	9,084,608	11,245,642	5,260,447	843,123	564,157	305,590	27,303,567
1911	8,520,020	9,409,303	4,468,940	612,533	408,841	229,910	23,649,547
1912	11,417,886	11,664,015	5,073,873	825,643	469,183	276,337	29,726,937
1913	12,536,693	11,590,113	5,220,343	993,736	324,407	300,860	30,966,152
1914	9,670,687	7,859,127	4,533,254	671,771	361,651	235,754	23,332,244
1915	13,093,214	10,523,306	4,843,809	829,921	316,214	309,659	29,916,213
1916	17,684,087	14,422,457	5,553,644	921,486	348,344	504,779	39,434,797
1917	17,671,662	13,714,732	5,328,258	1,015,579	345,707	571,459	38,621,216
1918	18,646,174	13,024,966	5,142,607	1,117,914	393,932	726,398	39,051,991

"All other" includes Spielgeleisen, (1918) 283,853; (1917) 192,985. Ferro-manganese (1918) 333,027; (1917) 260,125.

PIG IRON MANUFACTURED IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN GROSS TONS.

COUNTRY.	1850	1900.	1910.	1915.	COUNTRY.	1850	1900.	1910.	1915.
United States	563,755	13,789,242	27,303,567	29,916,213	Canada	.....	86,090	740,210	825,420
Germany	350,000	8,381,373	14,559,509	11,603,874	Sweden	150,000	518,263	594,385	755,000
Great Britain	2,300,000	8,959,691	10,217,022	8,793,659	Spain	....	289,315	367,423	421,000
France	405,653	2,669,966	3,974,478	4,000,000	Italy	.....	23,569	347,657	389,000
Russia	227,555	2,889,789	2,992,058	3,638,000	Other countries	10,000	100,000	400,000	500,000
Austria-Hungary	250,000	1,472,695	2,153,788	1,929,000					
Belgium	144,452	1,001,872	1,822,821	.....	Total	4,401,415	40,181,865	65,472,918	62,771,160

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY STATES. 1913-1918—GROSS TONS.

STATES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Mass., Conn.	12,810	6,594	7,802	5,719	10,527	11,485
New York, New Jersey	2,187,620	1,559,864	2,104,780	2,352,535	2,417,527	2,871,118
Pennsylvania	12,954,936	9,733,369	12,790,668	16,506,284	15,539,728	15,198,000
Maryland	289,959	195,594	251,548	501,452	422,212	373,817
Virginia	341,815	271,228	251,346	399,885	520,311	513,737
Alabama	2,057,911	1,826,929	2,049,453	2,762,885	2,953,705	2,587,852
W. Va., Ky., Ga., Miss.	315,731	236,393	291,040	554,590	561,951	594,675
Tennessee	280,541	216,738	177,729	355,374	369,951	369,822
Ohio	7,129,525	5,283,426	6,912,962	8,602,895	8,518,603	8,764,132
Illinois	2,927,332	1,847,451	2,447,220	3,922,512	3,456,915	3,440,307
Indiana, Michigan	1,775,883	1,557,355	1,986,778	2,221,708	2,657,503	3,073,599
Wisconsin, Minnesota	367,326	329,526	372,966	811,325	738,541	750,366
Mo., Iowa, Col., Wash., Cal	324,263	267,777	271,921	437,633	453,742	502,810
Total	30,966,152	23,332,244	29,916,213	39,434,797	38,621,216	39,051,991

TIN IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1906.

YEAR.	Quantity (Short Tons)	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity (Short Tons.)	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity (Short Tons.)	Value.
1906	50,477	$37,447,315	1911	53,527	$43,346,394	1915	57,792	$38,736,909
1907	41,257	32,074,263	1912	58,016	50,372,478	1916	69,035	51,802,232
1908	41,267	23,923,560	1913	52,329	46,927,213	1917	73,908	57,801,388
1909	47,662	27,558,546	1914	47,530	32,881,619	1918	83,075	84,834,267
1910	52,528	33,913,255						

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TIN.

COUNTRY	1914	1915	1916.	COUNTRY.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Federated Malay States.	54,927	52,378	49,134	Nigeria	5,059	5,102	5,684
Brit. Prot'd Malay States	4,000	4,600	4,900	Australia	5,400	5,400	5,000
Bolivia	25,039	24,409	23,508	Cornwall	5,663	5,564	4,200
Banca	15,650	15,426	16,294	Union of South Africa	2,200	2,260	2,100
Billiton	4,480	6,440	5,600	Other countries	1,500	1,000	1,500
China	9,000	9,000	9,000				
Siam	7,600	8,700	9,400	Total	140,518	140,279	136,320

World production metric tons (1917), 133,910; (1918) 130,670.

TIN PLATE PRODUCTION—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

YEAR.	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	YEAR	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1899	732,289,600	205,910	108,484,826	1909	1,203,075,000	11,411,104	117,312,174
1900	808,360,000	319,579	147,963,804	1910	1,370,788,000	26,168,315	154,566,599
1901	677,969,600	1,367,405	117,880,312	1911	1,619,005,000	70,199,298	95,319,730
1902	894,411,840	2,405,812	198,996,086	1912	1,756,070,000	181,899,366	6,613,253
1903	806,400,000	1,555,146	109,913,293	1913	2,157,055,000	164,362,281	28,344,243
1904	1,075,200,000	8,107,666	126,909,360	1914	1,845,130,000	105,899,762	48,877,947
1905	1,026,384,851	22,990,816	161,066,820	1915	2,085,980,000	179,221,644	10,642,237
1906	1,105,440,000	25,967,137	120,819,732	1916	2,365,295,700	516,257,473	1,796,853
1907	1,293,740,000	19,894,288	142,520,406	1917	3,360,000,000	521,861,259	1,370,462
1908	1,153,097,000	33,622,717	140,739,972	1918	3,301,624,244	560,068,432	71,403

STEEL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN GROSS TONS.

Year (Cal'dar).	Bessemer.	Open-hearth.	Crucible.	Other Steel	Total	Year (Cal'dar).	Bessemer.	Open-hearth.	Crucible	Other Steel.	Total.
1810	.....	.....	917		917	1890	3,688,871	513,232	71,175	3,793	4,277,071
1860	.....	.....	11,838		11,838	1891	3,247,417	579,753	72,586	4,484	3,904,240
1863	.....	.....	8,075		8,075	1892	4,168,435	669,889	84,700	4,548	4,927,581
1864	.....	.....	9,258		9,258	1893	3,215,686	737,890	63,613	2,806	4,019,995
1865	.....	.....	13,027		13,627	1894	3,671,313	784,936	51,702	4,081	4,412,032
1866	.....	.....	16,940		16,940	1895	4,909,128	1,137,182	67,606	858	6,114,834
1867	2,679	.....	16,964		19,643	1896	3,919,906	1,298,700	60,689	2,394	5,281,689
1868	7,589	.....	19,197		26,786	1897	5,475,315	1,608,671	69,959	3,012	7,156,957
1869	10,714	893	19,643		31,250	1898	6,609,017	2,230,292	89,747	3,801	8,932,857
1870	37,500	1,339	29,911		68,750	1899	7,586,354	2,947,316	101,213	4,974	10,639,857
1871	40,179	1,785	31,250		73,214	1900	6,684,770	3,398,135	100,562	4,862	10,188,329
1872	107,239	2,679	26,125	6,911	142,954	1901	8,713,302	4,656,309	98,513	5,471	13,473,595
1873	152,308	3,125	31,059	12,244	198,796	1902	9,138,363	5,687,729	112,772	8,386	14,947,250
1874	171,309	6,250	32,436	5,672	215,727	1903	8,592,829	5,829,911	102,434	9,804	14,534,978
1875	335,283	8,080	35,180	11,256	389,799	1904	7,859,140	5,908,166	83,391	9,190	13,859,887
1876	469,639	19,187	35,163	9,202	533,191	1905	10,941,375	8,971,376	102,233	8,963	20,023,947
1877	500,524	22,349	36,098	10,647	569,618	1906	12,275,830	10,980,413	127,513	14,380	23,398,136
1878	653,773	32,255	38,309	7,640	731,977	1907	11,667,549	11,549,736	131,234	14,075	23,362,594
1879	829,439	50,259	50,696	4,879	935,273	1908	6,116,755	7,836,729	63,631	6,132	14,023,247
1880	1,074,262	100,851	64,664	7,558	1,247,335	1909	9,330,783	14,493,936	107,355	22,947	23,955,021
1881	1,374,247	131,202	80,145	2,720	1,588,314	1910	9,412,772	16,504,509	122,303	55,335	26,094,919
1882	1,514,687	143,341	75,973	2,691	1,736,692	1911	7,947,854	15,598,650	97,653	31,949	28,676,106
1883	1,477,345	119,356	71,835	4,999	1,673,535	1912	10,327,901	20,780,723	121,517	21,162	31,251,303
1884	1,375,531	117,515	52,270	4,563	1,550,879	1913	9,545,706	21,599,931	121,226	34,011	31,300,874
1885	1,519,430	133,376	57,599	1,515	1,711,920	1914	6,220,846	17,174,684	89,809	27,631	28,513,060
1886	2,269,190	218,973	71,973	2,307	2,562,503	1915	8,287,213	23,679,102	113,782	70,939	32,151,036
1887	2,986,033	322,069	75,375	5,594	3,339,071	1916	11,059,039	31,415,427	129,692	169,522	42,773,680
1888	2,511,161	314,318	70,279	3,682	2,899,440	1917	10,479,960	34,148,893	126,716	305,038	45,060,607
1889	2,930,204	374,543	75,865	5,120	3,385,732	1918	9,376,236	34,459,391	115,112	511,693	44,462,432

PRODUCTION IN U. S. OF STEEL RAILS AND OTHER STEEL SHAPES—GROSS TONS.

Year (Calendar).	Iron and Steel Rails	Plates and Sheets	Nail Plate	Wire Rods	Structural Shapes	Other Finished Products	Total, Gross Tons.
1890	1,885,307	809,981	251,828	457,099	... .	2,618,660	6,022,875
1891	1,307,176	678,927	223,312	536,607	. ...	2,644,941	5,390,963
1892	1,551,844	751,460	201,242	627,829	453,957	2,579,482	6,165,814
1893	1,136,458	674,345	136,113	537,272	387,307	2,104,190	4,975,685
1894	1,021,772	682,900	108,262	673,402	360,305	1,795,570	4,642,211
1895	1,306,135	991,459	95,085	791,130	517,920	2,487,845	6,189,574
1896	1,122,010	965,776	72,137	623,986	495,571	2,236,361	5,515,841
1897	1,647,892	1,207,286	94,054	970,736	583,790	2,497,970	7,001,728
1898	1,981,241	1,448,301	70,188	1,071,683	702,197	3,239,760	8,513,370
1899	2,272,700	1,903,505	85,015	1,036,398	850,376	4,146,425	10,294,419
1900	2,385,682	1,794,528	70,245	846,291	815,161	3,575,536	9,487,443
1901	2,874,639	2,254,425	68,850	1,365,934	1,013,150	4,772,329	12,349,327
1902	2,947,933	2,665,409	72,936	1,574,293	1,300,326	5,383,219	13,944,116
1903	2,992,477	2,599,665	64,102	1,503,455	1,095,813	4,952,185	13,207,697
1904	2,284,711	2,421,398	61,601	1,699,028	949,146	4,597,497	12,013,381
1905	3,375,929	3,532,230	64,542	1,808,688	1,660,519	6,398,107	16,840,015
1906	3,977,887	4,182,156	54,211	1,871,614	2,118,772	7,383,828	19,588,468
1907	3,533,654	4,248,832	52,027	2,017,583	1,940,352	7,972,374	19,864,822
1908	1,921,015	2,649,693	45,747	1,816,949	1,083,181	4,311,608	11,828,193
1909	3,023,845	4,234,346	63,746	2,335,685	2,275,562	7,711,596	19,644,690
1910	3,636,031	4,955,484	45,294	2,241,830	2,266,890	8,475,750	21,621,279
1911	2,822,790	4,488,049	48,522	2,450,453	1,912,367	7,316,990	19,039,171
1912	3,327,915	5,875,080	45,331	2,653,553	2,846,487	9,908,475	24,656,841
1913	3,502,780	5,751,037	37,503	2,464,807	3,004,972	10,030,144	24,791,243
1914	1,945,095	4,719,246	38,573	2,431,714	2,031,124	7,204,444	18,370,196
1915	2,204,203	6,077,694	31,929	3,095,907	2,437,003	10,546,188	24,392,924
1916	2,854,518	7,453,980	30,088	3,518,746	3,029,964	15,493,093	32,380,389
1917	2,944,161	8,267,616	22,864	3,137,138	3,110,000	15,585,921	33,067,700
1918	2,540,892	8,799,135	18,310	2,562,390	2,849,969	14,385,058	31,155,754

Rolled blooms and billets for forging purposes are included from 1905, while semi-finished products rolled for export are included for 1912 and subsequent years. Prior to 1892 structural shapes were included in "all other finished rolled products."

Two-thirds of the rails produced now weigh 85 pounds or over a yard. and one-quarter of the rails weigh 100 pounds or over a yard. Four-fifths of the rails are by open-hearth process. Girder and high T rails for electric and street railways are included in the figures given above. For recent years the tonnage was as follows: (1913) 195,659; (1914) 136,889; (1915) 133,965; (1916) 127,410; (1917) 91,674; (1918) 20,834 gross tons.

STEEL RAIL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic	Imports	Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic	Imports.	Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic	Imports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1867-1870	299	191,210	1904	162,407	53,358	1912	417,547	3,297
1871-1880	2,549	169,838	1905	409,507	17,025	1913	453,145	5,024
1881-1890	4,655	97,731	1906	345,826	9,635	1914	338,613	15,507
1891-1895	13,735	865	1907	291,322	4,610	1915	159,587	55,092
1896-1900	199,612	2,494	1908	278,867	2,839	1916	540,919	53,944
1901	374,978	1,091	1909	234,128	1,292	1917	594,389	14,067
1902	167,456	15,017	1910	369,578	7,030	1918	430,347	8,385
1903	22,977	122,444	1911	391,428	4,297	1919	621,728	16,447

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS FROM MINES TO MARKETS.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Anthracite Information, Philadelphia.)

YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons	YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons.
1820.....	365	1840. ...	864,379	1860.	8,513,123	1880. ...	23,437,242	1900.....	45,107,464
1821.....	1,073	1841.....	959,773	1861 .	7,954,264	1881. .	28,500,017	1901. ...	53,568,601
1822.....	3,720	1842... .	1,108,412	1862. .	7,869,407	1882. ...	29,120,096	1902.....	31,200,890
1823.....	6,951	1843.....	1,263,593	1863 . .	9,566,006	1883. .	31,793,027	1903.....	59,362,831
1824.....	11,108	1844.	1,630,850	1864 .	10,177,475	1884. ...	30,718,293	1904....	57,492,522
1825.....	34,893	1845. .	2,013,013	1865. .	9,652,391	1885. .	31,623,530	1905. ..	61,410,201
1826.....	48,047	1846. .	2,344,005	1866. .	12,703,882	1886. ..	32,136,362	1906.....	55,698,595
1827.....	63,434	1847. .	2,882,309	1867. .	12,988,725	1887.	34,641,018	1907.....	67,109,393
1828.....	77,516	1848. . .	3,089,238	1868 .	13,801,465	1888. ..	38,145,718	1908.....	64,665,014
1829.....	112,083	1849. .	3,242,966	1869.	13,866,180	1889.	35,817,093	1909. ..	61,969,885
1830. ...	174,734	1850. ...	3,358,899	1870.	16,182,191	1890.	36,615,459	1910 ...	64,905,786
1831.....	176,820	1851. . .	4,448,916	1871.	15,699,721	1891. .	40,448,336	1911.	69,954,299
1832. ...	363,271	1852. .	4,993,471	1872.	19,669,778	1892 . .	41,893,320	1912. ...	63,905,823
1833.....	487,749	1853.	5,195,151	1873.	21,227,952	1893. ...	43,089,537	1913.....	67,773,327
1834.....	376,636	1854. . .	6,002,334	1874.	20,145,121	1894.	41,391,200	1914. ...	69,511,110
1835.....	560,759	1855. ...	6,608,567	1875.	19,712,472	1895.	46,511,477	1915.....	67,883,776
1836.....	684,117	1856. . .	6,927,580	1876.	18,501,011	1896.	43,177,485	1916.....	67,376,364
1837 ...	869,411	1857. . .	6,644,941	1877. .	20,828,179	1897. .	41,637,864	1917.....	77,133,305
1838.....	738,697	1858. ...	6,839,369	1878. . .	17,605,262	1898.	41,899,751	1918.....	76,649,918
1839.....	818,402	1859.....	7,808,255	1879.....	26,142,689	1899.....	47,665,204		

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS, BY ROADS.

RAILROAD.	1910.	1913.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*
Phila. & Reading.....	12,445,733	12,914,887	11,998,779	11,488,444	12,842,731	14,910,240	14,837,395
Lehigh Valley.	11,195,765	13,011,370	13,136,759	12,932,526	12,056,078	13,969,507	14,277,325
Central of N. J.....	8,519,135	9,092,433	8,924,936	8,017,816	7,135,544	8,286,640	6,769,925
Lackawanna.....	9,589,076	9,903,541	9,912,578	9,579,053	10,638,500	12,409,120	11,884,669
Delaware & Hudsou	6,578,356	7,094,258	7,313,514	8,016,988	7,095,297	8,533,716	8,914,684
Pennsylvania.....	6,250,976	6,351,756	6,434,937	6,124,596	5,841,475	5,610,846	5,478,207
Erie.....	7,554,198	8,192,352	8,268,585	7,874,062	7,718,089	8,841,894	8,641,572
N.Y., O & W.....	2,772,547	2,509,031	2,352,486	2,088,577	1,945,030	2,010,724	2,033,388
Lehigh & New Eng...		703,699	1,168,509	1,761,714	2,653,964	3,949,172	3,812,753
Total.....	64,905,786	67,773,327	69,511,110	67,883,776	67,376,364	77,133,305	76,649,918

COAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

YEAR. (Fiscal)	Anthrac Imports	Anthrac. Exports.	Bitum. Imports	Bitum. Exports	YEAR. (Fiscal)	Anthrac Imports	Anthrac Exports.	Bitum. Imports.	Bitum. Exports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1898 ..	5,851	1,326,582	1,268,279	2,682,414	1909 .	4,585	2,869,762	1,224,999	9,018,867
1899 ..	601	1,571,581	1,251,512	3,480,352	1910 ...	1,746	2,953,633	1,623,073	10,413,439
1900 .	156	1,777,319	1,700,765	5,411,329	1911	8,339	3,146,388	1,755,242	11,839,099
1901 ..	1	1,912,080	1,973,131	5,763,469	1912 ...	2,189	2,979,102	1,299,106	14,709,847
1902 ...	295	1,570,490	1,936,290	5,400,694	1913 ...	1,670	4,625,481	1,576,889	16,083,101
1903	340,849	1,388,653	3,519,843	5,210,322	1914 ..	8,124	3,959,114	1,348,156	15,704,966
1904 .	30,873	2,048,154	1,940,962	6,434,713	1915 ..	8,637	3,682,188	1,417,566	14,412,995
1905 .	64,812	2,312,082	1,514,500	6,707,788	1916	7,216	3,878,478	1,595,119	18,749,684
1906 ..	36,708	1,970,401	1,818,758	7,155,592	1917 ..	1,761	4,635,134	1,282,790	19,533,705
1907...	23,113	2,481,920	1,687,081	8,812,332	1918 ...	11,557	4,842,187	1,391,535	21,051,979
1908....	24,907	3,837,778	1,975,625	9,884,957	1919....	62,098	4,285,824	1,008,250	18,152,243

COKE PRODUCED IN U. S IN LONG TONS.

(By the U. S. Geol. Survey.)

YEAR. (Fiscal)	Production	Net Imports	Total.	Dom'stic Exports	YEAR. (Fiscal)	Production.	Net Imports	Total.	Dom'stic Exports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons..*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1900 ..	17,561,222	56,444	17,617,666	363,202	1910 ..	35,102,737	128,197	35,230,934	872,013
1901 .	18,333,346	75,103	18,408,449	365,888	1911 ..	37,240,009	143,984	37,383,993	946,474
1902 ..	19,460,610	99,465	19,560,075	402,495	1912 ..	31,742,401	65,687	31,808,088	805,819
1903 ..	22,680,116	122,630	22,802,746	380,038	1913 . .	39,271,070	102,715	39,373,785	900,672
1904...	22,566,322	123,124	22,689,446	479,431	1914 ...	41,338,866	112,528	41,451,394	742,476
1905...	21,125,988	195,952	21,321,940	550,188	1915 ..	30,853,495	88,735	30,942,230	602,473
1906 ..	28,777,794	157,577	28,935,371	679,773	1916 ...	37,126,026	59,753	37,185,779	976,398
1907...	32,501,087	129,163	32,630,250	823,040	1917....	31,664,893	24,782	31,689,675	1,170,824
1908 ...	36,410,325	119 196	36,529,521	763,809	1918....	55,606,828	29,097	55,635,925	1,337,321
1909....	23,244,213	169,902	23,414,115	765,535	1919....	56,478,185	18,050	56,496,235	1,053,133

The production is of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

COAL PRODUCED PER MAN EMPLOYED, 1913-1918.

YEAR.	ANTHRACITE.				BITUMINOUS.			
	Men Employed.	Days Worked.	Av. Ton per Man per Day.	Av. Ton. per Man per Year.	Men Employed.	Days Worked.	Av. Ton. per Man per Day.	Av. Ton. per Man per Year.
1913.....	175,745	257	2 02	520	571,882	232	3 61	837
1914.....	179,679	245	2 06	505	583,506	195	3 71	724
1915.....	176,552	230	2.19	504	557,456	203	3 91	794
1916.....	159,869	253	2 16	548	561,102	230	3 90	896
1917.....	154,174	285	2 27	646	603,143	243	3.77	915
1918	147,121	293	2 29	672	605,000	252	3 84	968

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES, NET TONS.

YEAR.	Virginia.	Kentucky	Illinois	Ohio	Pa., bitum	Missouri.	Indiana.
1892	675,205	3,025,303	17,862,276	13,562,927	46,694,576	2,738,949	3,345,174
1893	820,339	3,007,179	19,949,564	13,253,646	44,070,724	2,897,442	3,791,851
1894	1,229,083	3,111,192	17,113,576	11,909,856	39,912,463	2,245,039	3,423,921
1895	1,368,324	3,357,770	17,735,864	13,355,806	50,217,228	2,372,393	3,995,892
1896	1,254,723	3,333,478	19,786,626	12,875,202	49,557,453	2,331,542	3,905,779
1897	1,528,302	3,602,097	20,072,758	12,196,942	54,417,974	2,665,626	4,151,169
1898	1,815,274	3,887,908	18,599,299	14,516,867	65,165,133	2,688,321	4,920,743
1899	2,105,791	4,607,255	24,439,019	16,500,270	74,150,175	3,025,814	6,006,523
1900	2,393,754	5,328,964	25,767,981	18,988,150	79,842,326	3,540,103	6,484,056
1901	2,725,873	5,469,936	27,331,552	20,943,807	82,305,946	3,802,088	6,918,225
1902	3,182,993	6,766,984	32,939,373	23,519,894	98,574,367	3,890,154	9,446,424
1903	3,451,307	7,538,032	36,957,104	24,838,103	103,117,178	4,238,586	10,794,692
1904	3,410,914	7,576,482	36,475,060	24,400,220	97,938,287	4,168,308	10,842,189
1905	4,275,271	8,432,523	38,434,363	25,552,950	118,413,637	3,983,378	11,895,252
1906	4,254,879	9,653,647	41,480,104	27,731,640	129,293,206	3,758,008	12,092,560
1907	4,710,895	10,753,124	51,317,146	32,142,419	150,143,177	3,997,936	13,985,713
1908	4,259,042	10,246,553	47,659,690	26,270,639	117,179,527	3,317,315	12,314,890
1909	4,752,217	10,697,334	50,904,990	27,939,641	137,966,791	3,756,530	14,834,259
1910	6,507,997	14,623,319	45,900,246	34,209,668	150,521,526	2,982,433	18,389,815
1911	6,864,667	14,049,703	53,679,118	30,759,986	144,561,257	3,836,107	14,201,355
1912	7,846,638	16,490,521	59,885,226	34,528,727	161,865,488	4,339,856	15,285,718
1913	8,828,068	19,616,600	61,618,744	36,200,527	173,781,217	4,318,125	17,165,671
1914	7,959,535	20,382,763	57,589,197	18,843,115	147,983,294	3,935,980	16,641,132
1915	8,122,596	21,361,674	58,829,576	22,434,691	157,955,137	3,811,593	17,006,152
1916	9,707,474	25,393,997	66,195,336	34,728,219	170,295,424	4,742,146	20,093,528
1917	10,087,091	27,807,971	86,199,387	40,748,734	172,448,142	5,670,549	26,539,329
1918	10,100,000	29,690,000	91,263,000	46,464,000	183,712,000	5,605,000	27,325,000

YEAR.	Alabama.	Tenn.	Iowa.	Md.	W. Va.	Col.	Wyo.
1892	5,529,312	2,092,064	3,918,491	3,419,962	9,738,755	3,510,830	2,503,839
1893	5,136,935	1,902,258	3,972,229	3,716,041	10,708,578	4,102,389	2,439,311
1894	4,397,178	2,180,879	3,967,253	3,501,428	11,627,757	2,831,409	2,417,463
1895	5,693,775	2,535,644	4,156,074	3,915,585	11,387,961	3,082,982	2,246,911
1896	5,748,697	2,663,106	3,954,023	4,143,936	12,876,296	3,112,400	2,229,624
1897	5,893,770	2,888,849	4,611,865	4,442,128	14,248,159	3,361,703	2,597,886
1898	6,535,283	3,022,896	4,618,842	4,674,884	16,700,999	4,076,347	2,863,812
1899	7,593,416	3,330,659	5,177,479	4,807,396	19,252,995	4,776,224	3,837,392
1900	8,394,275	3,509,562	5,202,939	4,024,688	22,647,207	5,244,364	4,014,602
1901	9,099,052	3,633,290	5,617,499	5,113,127	24,068,402	5,700,015	4,485,374
1902	10,354,570	4,382,968	5,904,766	5,271,609	24,570,826	7,401,343	4,429,491
1903	11,654,324	4,798,004	6,419,811	4,846,165	29,337,241	7,423,602	4,635,293
1904	11,262,046	4,782,211	6,519,933	4,813,662	32,406,752	6,658,355	5,178,556
1905	11,866,069	5,766,690	6,798,609	5,108,539	37,791,580	8,826,429	5,602,021
1906	13,107,963	6,259,275	7,266,224	5,435,453	43,290,350	10,111,218	6,133,994
1907	14,250,454	6,810,243	7,574,322	5,532,628	48,091,583	10,790,236	6,252,990
1908	11,604,593	6,199,171	7,161,310	4,377,093	41,897,843	9,634,973	5,489,902
1909	13,703,450	6,358,645	7,757,762	4,023,241	51,849,220	10,716,936	6,393,109
1910	16,111,462	7,121,380	7,928,120	5,217,125	61,671,019	11,973,736	7,533,088
1911	15,021,421	6,433,156	7,331,648	4,685,795	59,831,580	10,157,383	6,744,864
1912	16,100,600	6,473,228	7,289,529	4,964,038	66,726,687	10,977,824	7,368,124
1913	17,678,522	6,860,184	7,525,936	4,779,839	71,254,136	9,232,510	7,393,066
1914	15,593,422	5,943,258	7,451,022	4,133,547	71,707,626	8,170,559	6,475,293
1915	14,927,937	5,730,361	7,614,143	4,180,477	77,184,069	8,624,980	6,554,028
1916	18,086,197	6,137,449	7,260,800	4,460,046	86,460,127	10,484,237	7,910,647
1917	20,068,074	6,194,221	8,965,830	4,745,924	86,441,667	12,483,336	8,575,619
1918	21,280,000	6,916,000	8,240,000	4,759,000	91,350,000	12,485,000	9,600,000

YEAR.	Kansas.	Utah.	Okla.	Oregon.	Montana.	New Mex.	Texas.
1892	3,007,276	361,013	1,192,721	34,661	564,648	661,330	245,690
1893	2,652,546	413,205	1,252,110	41,683	892,309	665,094	302,206
1894	3,388,251	431,550	969,606	47,521	927,395	597,196	420,848
1895	2,926,870	471,836	1,211,185	73,685	1,504,193	720,654	484,959
1896	2,884,801	418,627	1,366,646	101,721	1,543,445	622,626	544 015
1897	3,054,012	521,560	1,336,380	107,289	1,647,882	716,981	639,341
1898	3,406,555	593,709	1,381,466	58,184	1,479,803	992,288	686,734
1899	3,852,267	786,049	1,537,427	86,888	1,496,451	1,050,714	883,832
1900	4,467,870	1,147,027	1,922,298	58,864	1,661,775	1,299,299	968,373
1901	4,900,528	1,322,614	2,421,781	69,011	1,396,081	1,086,546	1,107,953
1902	5,266,065	1,574,521	2,820,666	65,648	1,560,823	1,048,763	901,912
1903	5,839,976	1,681,409	3,517,388	91,144	1,488,810	1,541,781	926,759
1904	6,333,307	1,493,027	3,046,539	111,540	1,358,919	1,452,325	1,195,944
1905	6,423,979	1,332,372	2,924,427	109,641	1,643,832	1,649,933	1,200,684
1906	6,024,775	1,772,551	2,860,200	79,731	1,829,921	1,964,713	1,312,873
1907	7,322,449	1,947,607	3,642,658	70,981	2,016,857	2,628,959	1,648,069
1908	6,245,508	1,846,792	2,948,116	86,259	1,920,190	2,467,937	1,895,377
1909	6,986,478	2,266,899	3,119,377	87,276	2,553,940	2,801,128	1,824,440
1910	4,921,451	2,517,809	2,646,226	67,533	2,920,970	3,508,321	1,892,176
1911	6,178,728	2,513,175	3,074,242	46,661	2,976,358	3,148,158	1,974,593
1912	6,986,182	3,016,149	3,675,418	41,637	3,048,495	3,536,824	2,188,612
1913	7,202,210	3,254,828	4,165,770	46,063	3,240,973	3,708,806	2,429,144
1914	6,860,988	3,103,036	3,988,613	51,558	2,805,173	3,877,689	2,333,773
1915	6,824,474	3,108,715	3,693,580	39,231	2,789,755	3,817,940	2,088,908
1916	6,881,455	3,567,428	3,608,011	42,592	3,632,527	3,793,011	1,987,503
1917	7,184,975	4,125,230	4,386,844	28,327	4,226,689	4,000,537	2,355,815
1918	7,292,000	5,535,000	4,785,000	See note.	4,276,000	4,241,000	2,260,000

Oregon is included in 1918 in "other States" (Alaska, California, Idaho, and South Dakota), the total of which was 122,000 tons.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES, NET TONS—*Continued.*

Year	Wash	Mich.	Georgia.	California	Arkansas	N. Car	N. Dak
1889	1,030,578	67,431	225,934	119,820	279,584	222	28,907
1890	1,263,689	74,977	228,337	110,711	399,888	10,262	30,000
1891	1,056,249	80,307	171,000	93,301	542,379	20,355	30,000
1892	1,213,427	77,990	251,498	85,178	535,558	6,679	40,725
1893	1,264,877	45,979	372,740	72,603	574,763	17,000	49,630
1894	1,106,470	70,022	354,111	67,247	512,626	16,900	42,015
1895	1,191,410	112,322	260,998	75,453	598,322	24,900	38,997
1896	1,195,504	92,882	238,546	78,544	675,374	7,813	78,050
1897	1,434,112	223,592	195,869	87,992	856,190	21,280	77,246
1898	1,884,571	315,722	244,187	145,888	1,205,479	11,495	83,895
1899	2,029,881	624,708	233,111	160,915	843,554	26,896	98,809
1900	2,474,093	849,475	315,557	171,708	1,447,945	17,734	129,883
1901	2,578,217	1,241,241	342,825	151,079	1,816,136	12,000	166,601
1902	2,681,214	964,718	414,083	84,984	1,943,932	23,000	226,511
1903	3,193,273	1,367,619	416,951	104,673	2,229,172	17,309	278,645
1904	3,137,681	1,342,840	383,191	78,888	2,009,451	7,000	271,928
1905	2,864,926	1,473,211	351,991	77,050	1,934,673	1,557	317,542
1906	3,276,184	1,346,338	332,107	25,290	1,864,268	.....	305,689
1907	3,680,532	2,035,858	362,401	13,950	2,670,438	.....	347,760
1908	3,024,943	1,835,019	264,822	18,755	2,078,357	.....	320,742
1909	3,602,263	1,784,692	211,196	45,836	2,377,157	.....	422,047
1910	3,911,899	1,534,967	177,245	11,164	1,905,958	.....	399,041
1911	3,572,815	1,476,074	165,210	10,747	2,106,789	120	502,628
1912	3,360,932	1,206,230	227,503	10,978	2,100,819	200	499,480
1913	3,877,891	1,231,786	255,626	24,839	2,234,107	.....	495,320
1914	3,064,820	1,283,030	166,498	.....	1,836,540	.....	506,685
1915	2,429,095	1,156,138	134,496	.....	1,652,106	.....	528,078
1916	3,038,588	1,180,360	173,554	7,240	1,994,915	...	634,912
1917	4,009,902	1,374,805	119,028	6,423	2,143,579	.	790,548
1918	4,056,000	1,385,000	101,000	See note.	2,228,000	.....	813,000

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION IN U S

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year.	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1807-1820	3,000	1840	1,102,931	1860	6,494,200	1880	42,831,758	1900	212,316,112
1821	.....	1841	1,108,700	1861	6,688,358	1881	53,961,012	1901	225,828,149
1822	54,000	1842	1,244,494	1862	7,790,725	1882	68,429,933	1902	260,216,844
1823	60,000	1843	1,504,121	1863	9,533,742	1883	77,250,680	1903	282,749,348
1824	67,040	1844	1,672,045	1864	11,066,474	1884	82,998,704	1904	278,659,689
1825	75,000	1845	1,829,872	1865	11,900,427	1885	72,824,321	1905	315,062,785
1826	88,730	1846	1,977,707	1866	13,352,400	1886	74,644,981	1906	342,874,867
1827	94,000	1847	1,735,062	1867	14,722,313	1887	88,502,314	1907	394,759,112
1828	100,408	1848	1,968,032	1868	15,858,555	1888	102,040,093	1908	332,573,944
1829	102,000	1849	2,453,497	1869	15,821,226	1889	95,682,543	1909	379,744,257
1830	104,800	1850	2,880,017	1870	17,371,305	1890	111,302,322	1910	417,111,142
1831	120,100	1851	3,253,460	1871	27,543,023	1891	117 901,238	1911	405,907,059
1832	146,500	1852	3,664,707	1872	27,220,233	1892	126,856,567	1912	450,104,982
1833	133,750	1853	4,169,862	1873	31,449,643	1893	128,385,231	1913	478,435,297
1834	136,500	1854	4,582,227	1874	27,787,130	1894	118,820,405	1914	422,703,970
1835	134,000	1855	4,784,919	1875	29,862,554	1895	135,118,193	1915	442,624,426
1836	142,000	1856	5,012,146	1876	30,486,755	1896	137,640,276	1916	502,519,682
1837	182,500	1857	5,153,622	1877	34,841,444	1897	147,617,519	1917	551,790,563
1838	445,452	1858	5,548,376	1878	36,245,918	1898	166,593,623	1918	579,385,820
1839	552,038	1859	6,013,404	1879	37,898,006	1899	193,323,187		

COAL MINERS—THEIR AVERAGE NUMBER.

The number of men employed in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines ranged as high as 180,000 in 1914, and as low as 154,000 in 1917. They average 200 (1908) to 285 (1917) days work a year, and they dig 2 02 (1913) to 2 39 (1908) tons per man per day.

In the bituminous mines the number of employés ranged up to 603,000 in 1917, with 243 days' work per year, and an average digging of 3 91 (1915) tons per man per day

COAL-MINE FATALITIES AND PRODUCTION

Year.	Men Employed	Men Killed	Prod. Per Death	Year	Men Employed	Men Killed	Prod Per Death	Year	Men Employed	Men Killed	Prod. Per Death.
			S. tons.				*S. tons.*				*S. tons.*
1907	680,492	2,242	147,407	1911	728,348	2,656	186,887	1915	734,008	2,269	234,297
1908	690,438	2,445	167,407	1912	722,662	2,419	220,945	1916	720,971	2,226	265,094
1909	666,552	2,642	174,416	1913	747,644	2,785	204,685	1917	757,317	2,696	241,618
1910	725,030	2,821	177,808	1914	763,185	2,454	209,261	1918	760,000	2,579	266,000

COAL-MINE FATALITIES BY STATES, 1917-1918

States.	1918.	1917	States.	1918	1917	States	1918	1917	States.	1918	1917.
Ala	110	108	Iowa	31	36	Ohio	149	108	Wash	33	30
Alaska	...	...	Kan	31	30	Okla	31	37	W. Va	437	384
Ark	13	17	Ky.	77	142	Ore	...	...	Wyo	41	37
Cal., Idaho, & Nev	...	...	Md.	17	21	Pa. (bitum'us)	491	495	Total (bituminous).	2,028	2,114
Col	71	188	Mich	12	4	S. Dak	...	...	Pa (anth'cite)	551	582
Ga and N. C	2	1	Mo	13	11	Tenn	14	28			
Ill.	238	233	Mont	17	23	Tex.	7	1			
Ind.	100	76	N Mex.	31	16	Utah	19	22	Total, 1918	2,579	...
			N. Dak	.	3	Va	43	63	Total, 1917	...	2,696

COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN THE U. S. IN 1916, 1917, AND 1918 IN WHICH FIVE OR MORE MEN WERE KILLED.

(By the U. S. Bureau of Mines.)

Date	Name of Mine.	Location of Mine.	Nature of Accident.	Killed.
1916 Feb. 8	Lance	Plymouth, Pa.	Mine Explosion	7
1916 Feb. 11	Jefferson and Clearfield No. 2	Ernest, Pa.	Mine explosion	27
1916 Feb. 29	Davis No. 42	Kempton, W. Va.-Md.	Mine Explosion	16
1916 Mar. 9	Hollenback	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Mine explosion	6
1916 Mar. 28	King	Kimball, W. Va.	Mine explosion	6
1916 Mar. 30	Robindale	Seward, Pa.	Mine explosion	8
1916 Aug 8	Woodward	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Mine explosion.	6
1916 Oct 19	Jamison No. 7	Barrackville, W. Va.	Mine explosion	10
1916 Oct. 22	Roden	Marvel, Ala.	Mine explosion	18
1916 Nov 4	Bessie	Palos, Ala.	Mine explosion	30
1916 Dec. 13	Fidelity No. 9	Stone City, Kan.	Mine explosion	20
1917 Mar. 13	Henderson No 1	Hendersonville, Pa.	Mine explosion	14
1917 Apr. 18	Lynden	Mason, W. Va.	Lightning exploded powder in powder house.	5
1917 Apr. 27	Hastings	Hastings, Col.	Mine explosion	121
1917 June 2	Rend No. 2	Hervin, Ill	Mine explosion	9
1917 Aug. 4	West Kentucky No 7	Clay, Ky	Mine explosion	62
1917 Nov. 29	Old Ben No. 11	Christopher, Ill.	Mine explosion	17
1917 Dec. 15	Yukon No. 1	Bluefield, W. Va	Mine explosion	17
1917 Dec. 17	Wilkeson	Wilkeson, Wash	Inrush of water and gravel.	6
1917 Dec. 20	Nemo	Harriman, Tenn.	Mine explosion	11
1918 May 20	Villa	Charleston, W. Va	Mine fire	13
1918 Aug. 7	Harmar	Harmarville, Pa.	Mine explosion	8
1918 Aug. 28	Burnett	Burnett, Wash.	Mine explosion	12
1918 Sept. 28	North	Royalton, Ill.	Mine explosion	21

COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN THE U. S. IN WHICH 100 OR MORE MEN WERE KILLED.

Date.	Name of Mine.	Location of Mine	Nature of Accident.	Killed.
1869 Sept. 6	Avondale	Plymouth, Pa.	Mine fire	179
1884 Mar. 13	Laurel	Pocohontas, Va.	Mine explosion	112
1891 Jan. 27	Mammouth.	Mount Pleasant, Pa.	Mine explosion	109
1892 Jan. 7	No. 11	Krebs, Okla.	Mine explosion	100
1900 May 1	Winter quarters Nos 1 and 4	Scofield, Utah	Mine explosion	200
1902 May 19	Fraterville..	Coal Creek, Tenn.	Mine explosion	184
1902 July 10	Rolling Mill	Johnstown, Pa.	Mine explosion	112
1903 June 20	Hanna No 1	Hanna, Wyo	Mine explosion and fire.	169
1904 Jan. 25	Harwick	Cheswick, Pa	Mine explosion	179
1905 Feb. 20	Virginia City.	Virginia City, Ala	Mine explosion	108
1907 Dec. 6	Monongah Nos 6 and 8	Monongah, W. Va.	Mine explosion	361
1907 Dec. 19	Darr	Jacobs Creek, Pa.	Mine explosion	239
1908 Nov. 28	Rachel and Agnes	Marianna, Pa.	Mine explosion	154
1909 Nov. 13	St. Paul No. 2	Cherry, Ill.	Mine fire	259
1911 Apr. 8	Banner	Littleton, Ala.	Mine explosion	128
1913 Oct 22	Stag Cannon No. 2	Dawson, N. Mex.	Mine explosion	263
1914 Apr. 28	Eccles Nos. 5 and 6	Eccles, W. Va.	Mine explosion	181
1915 Mar. 2	Layland No. 3	Layland, W. Va	Mine explosion	112
1917 Apr. 27	Hastings	Hastings, Col.	Mine explosion	121

FATALITIES DUE TO EXPLOSIVES AT BITUMINOUS COAL MINES.

Year	Number Killed.	Percentage of Total Killed.	No. Killed Per 1,000 Empl'd	Year.	Number Killed.	Percentage of Total Killed.	No. Killed Per 1,000 Empl'd	Year.	Number Killed.	Percentage of Total Killed.	No. Killed Per 1,000 Empl'd.
1903	138	9 80	0 339	1909	122	5.88	0 244	1915	76	4 52	0 136
1904	121	8 64	0 290	1910	113	5.09	0 203	1916	60	3 59	0 107
1905	119	7.49	0 264	1911	72	3.68	0 130	1917	56	2 65	0.093
1906	115	7.27	0 246	1912	70	3.85	0 128	1918	85	4 19	0.149
1907	134	5 29	0 264	1913	63	2 91	0 110				
1908	109	6.17	0.216	1914	56	3.01	0.096				

In metal mines in 1917 the number of fatalities was 852, of which 727 were underground. Total injured, 46,286, of which 36,755 were hurt underground.

COAL RESERVES OF THE WORLD, UNMINED.

United States and Alaska, 4,231,000,000,000 tons, of which 22,000,000,000 tons is anthracite, 2,155,000,000,000 tons is bituminous, and 2,054,000,000,000 tons is sub-bituminous and lignite; Canada, 1,361,000,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite and 313,000,000,000 is bituminous; China, 1,097,000,000,000 tons, of which 427,000,000,000 is anthracite; Germany, 467,000,000,000 tons, of which 452,000,000,000 tons is bituminous and the rest sub-bituminous; Great Britain, 209,000,000,000 tons, of which 12,000,000,000 is anthracite; Siberia, 192,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Australia, 183,000,000,000 tons, all bituminous or sub-bituminous; India, 87,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Russia in Europe, 66,000,000,000 tons, of which 41,000,000 is anthracite; Union of South Africa, 62,000,000,000 tons, of which 13,000,000,000 is anthracite; Austria, 59,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Colombia, 30,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Indo-China, 22,000,000,000 tons, all anthracite; France 19,000,000,000 tons, of which 4,000,000,000 is anthracite; Belgium, 12,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Spain, 10,000,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite; Spitzbergen, 9,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Japan, 9,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Holland, 5,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; other countries, 24,000,000,000 tons of which 3,000,000,000 is anthracite.

Total coal reserves, 8,154,000,000,000 tons, of which 548,000,000,000 is anthracite; 4,302,000,000,000 is bituminous, and 3,304,000,000,000 is sub-bituminous and lignite.

POWER USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The figures, gathered in 1912 by the Census Bureau, show the horse-power then in use as follows: Steam, 24,339,819; water, 4,870,320; gas and oil, 1,238,107; total, 30,448,246. Of the steam-power, 16,233,733 horse-power was used in manufactures; 4,946,532 in public utilities, and 3,169,554 in electric railways. In 1912 the country produced 450,104,982 tons of bituminous coal and 84,361,598 tons of anthracite, of which about one-third or approximately 178,000,000 tons, was used in the development of industrial steam-power. Practically no coal is used in connection with the development of water-power or gas and oil-power. Steam railroads the same year used 125,000,000 tons and steamships 10,000,000 tons, while in steam heating plants 70,000,000 tons were used. About 70 per cent. of coal each year is used in peace times in steam-making, and the balance in hot-air and hot-water plants, cook stoves, the making of coke and gas, and exportations.

The Geological Survey has estimated that the waters of the United States, by their natural flow, exclusive of dams, can produce 27,943,000 horse-power at a minimum, of which 11,504,000 is in the Pacific States, 8,694,000 in the Mountain States, 2,346,000 in the South Atlantic States, 1,357,000 in the Middle Atlantic States, 1,087,000 in the East South Central States, 902,000 in the West North Central States, 832,000 in the East North Central States, 868,000 in the New England States, and 353,000 in the West South Central States.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF COAL.

THE Geological Survey gives to coal six classifications. They are: Anthracite, semi-anthracite, semi-bituminous, bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite. All of these various classes are produced in the United States. Most of the anthracite coal is mined in eastern Pennsylvania. Small areas in the West are placed in the anthracite classification, but are not identical with the Pennsylvania anthracite. Anthracite is an almost ideal domestic fuel, but is not well adapted to steam raising, although it is used for this purpose when an absolutely smokeless fuel is required. There is very little semi-anthracite in this country, hence it is but a small factor in the trade. Semi-bituminous is of higher rank than bituminous. It has a high percentage of fixed carbon, which makes it nearly smokeless. It is best adapted to raising steam and to general manufacture that requires a high degree of heat. It is regarded as the best coal for steamships, and is used almost exclusively by the navy. Being of a soft, tender quality, it is easily broken. This fineness is regarded by those accustomed to lump coal as detrimental, but it is not. It burns slowly and retains a high degree of heat. Bituminous coal is produced in a number of grades, but generally speaking, it describes a rank of coal having about equal proportions of volatile matter and fixed carbon. Bituminous coal is only slightly affected chemically by weathering unless it is exposed for many years. "Sub-bituminous" is a term adopted by the Geological Survey to describe a rank of coal more generally known as "black lignite." It is produced principally in the Western States. It is a clean, domestic coal, and ignites easily. Lignite is a product of North Dakota and Texas.

THE quantity of coal now made into coke is 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 tons annually, and as under present practice the yield of benzol is 2 gallons from the ton of coal, the universal use of by-product ovens would increase the present production of benzol to over 3,000,000 barrels. The coal reserves available for the future production of benzol are enormous.

OUTPUT OF COKE BY CHIEF PRODUCING STATES—NET TONS.

YEAR.	Ala.	Pa	W. Va.	Va.	Tenn.	Ill	N. M.	Ohio	Ky.	Col.	Ga.
1880.....	60,781	2,821,384	138,755	.....	130,609	12,700	.....	100,596	4,250	25,568	38,041
1881.....	109,033	3,437,708	187,126	.....	143,853	14,800	.....	119,469	4,370	48,587	41,376
1882.....	152,940	3,945,034	230,398	.....	187,695	11,400	1,000	103,722	4,070	102,105	46,602
1883.....	217,531	4,438,464	257,519	25,340	203,691	13,400	3,905	87,834	5,025	133,997	67,012
1884.....	244,009	3,822,128	223,472	63,600	219,723	13,095	18,282	62,709	2,223	115,719	79,268
1885.....	301,180	3,991,805	260,571	49,139	218,842	10,350	17,940	39,416	2,704	131,960	70,669
1886.....	375,054	5,406,597	264,158	122,352	368,139	8,103	10,236	34,932	4,528	142,797	82,680
1887.....	325,020	5,832,849	442,031	166,947	396,979	9,198	13,710	93,004	14,565	170,698	79,241
1888.....	508,511	6,545,779	531,762	149,199	385,693	7,410	8,540	67,194	23,150	179,682	83,721
1889.....	1,030,510	7,659,055	607,880	146,528	359,710	11,583	3,460	75,124	13,021	187,638	94,727
1890.....	1,072,942	8,560,245	833,377	165,847	348,728	5,000	2,050	74,633	12,343	245,756	102,233
1891.....	1,282,496	6,954,846	1,009,051	167,516	364,318	5,200	2,300	38,718	33,777	277,074	103,057
1892.....	1,501,571	8,327,612	1,034,750	147,912	354,096	3,170	.....	51,818	36,123	373,229	81,807
1893.....	1,168,085	6,229,051	1,062,076	125,092	265,777	2,200	5,803	22,436	48,619	362,986	90,726
1894.....	923,817	6,063,777	1,193,933	180,091	292,646	2,200	6,529	32,640	29,748	317,196	93,029
1895.....	1,444,339	9,404,215	1,285,206	244,738	396,790	2,250	14,663	29,050	25,460	340,357	60,212
1896	1,479,437	7,356,502	1,649,755	268,081	339,202	2,600	24,228	80,868	27,107	363,760	53,673
1897.....	1,443,017	8,966,924	1,472,666	354,067	368,769	1,549	1,438	95,087	32,117	342,653	33,000
1898.....	1,663,020	10,715,302	1,925,071	531,161	394,545	2,325	6,980	85,535	22,242	474,808	49,529
1899	1,787,809	13,577,870	2,278,577	618,707	435,308	2,370	44,134	83,878	81,095	530,424	50,907
1900	2,110,837	13,357,295	2,358,499	685,156	475,432	.....	44,774	72,116	95,532	618,755	73,928
1901	2,148,911	14,355,917	2,283,700	907,130	404,017	.....	41,643	108,774	100,285	671,303	54,550
1902	2,552,246	16,497,910	2,516,505	1,124,572	560,006	.....	23,296	146,099	126,879	1,003,393	82,064
1903.....	2,693,497	15,650,932	2,707,818	1,176,439	546,875	.....	11,050	143,913	115,362	1,053,840	85,546
1904.....	2,340,219	14,861,064	2,283,086	1,101,716	379,240	4,439	58,259	109,284	64,112	789,060	75,812
1905.....	2,576,986	20,573,736	3,400,593	1,499,481	468,092	10,307	89,638	277,130	79,487	1,378,824	70,593
1906.....	3,034,501	23,060,511	3,713,514	1,577,659	483,428	268,693	147,747	293,994	74,064	1,455,905	70,280
1907	3,021,794	26,513,214	4,112,896	1,545,280	467,499	372,697	265,125	270,634	67,068	1,421,579	74,934
1908	2,362,666	15,511,634	2,637,123	1,162,051	214,528	362,182	274,565	159,578	37,827	982,291	39,422
1909	3,085,824	24,905,525	3,943,948	1,347,478	261,808	1,276,956	373,967	222,711	46,371	1,251,805	46,385
1910.....	3,249,027	26,315,607	3,803,850	1,493,655	322,756	1,514,504	401,646	282,315	53,857	1,346,211	43,814
1911	2,761,521	21,923,935	2,291,049	910,411	330,418	1,610,212	381,927	311,382	66,099	1,177,023	37,553
1912.....	2,975,489	27,438,693	2,465,986	967,947	370,076	1,764,944	413,906	398,669	191,555	972,941	43,158
1913.....	3,323,664	28,753,444	2,472,752	1,303,603	364,578	1,859,553	467,945	351,846	317,084	879,461	42,747
1914.....	3,084,149	20,258,393	1,427,962	780,984	264,127	1,425,168	362,572	521,638	443,959	666,083	24,517
1915.....	3,071,811	25,622,862	1,391,446	629,807	256,973	1,686,998	389,411	684,658	526,097	670,938	20,039
1916.....	4,298,417	31,279,695	2,521,309	1,242,332	382,175	2,320,400	502,872	1,803,268	802,526	1,053,553	47,127
1917.....	4,892,589	27,912,025	3,349,761	1,304,230	411,326	2,289,833	577,579	3,694,302	863,071	1,112,449	39,589
1918.....	4,352,172	26,723,645	3,320,006	1,234,256	427,106	2,285,610	597,072	5,365,243	818,785	989,447	22,048

COKE OUTPUT OF NEW YORK, INDIANA AND WASHINGTON—NET TONS.

YEAR	N. Y.	Ind	Wash.	YEAR	N. Y.	Ind.	Wash.	YEAR	N. Y.	Ind.	Wash.
1910.	652,459	.....	59,337.	1913	758,486	2,727,025	76,221	1916	775,014	3,489,660	534,653
1911.	686,172	.....	40,180	1914	457,370	2,276,652	84,923	1917	993,184	3,540,718	497,533
1912.	794,618	2,616,339	49,260	1915.	684,461	2,768,099	136,552	1918..	1,069,587	3,898,215	123,788

Of the 1918 coke production total of 56,478,372 tons, 30,480,792 tons were beehive.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

(By United States Geological Survey. 42-gal. bbls.)

YEAR.	United States.	Total Value.	YEAR.	United States.	Total Value.	YEAR.	United States.	Total Value.
	Barrels.	*Dollars.*		*Barrels.*	*Dollars.*		*Barrels.*	*Dollars.*
1859.....	2,000	32,000	1879.....	19,914,146	17,210,708	1899.....	57,070,850	64,603,904
1860.....	500,000	4,800,000	1880.....	26,286,123	24,600,638	1900.....	63,620,529	75,989,313
1861.....	2,113,609	1,035,668	1881.....	27,661,238	25,448,339	1901.....	69,389,194	66,417,335
1862.....	3,056,690	3,209,525	1882.....	30,349,897	23,631,165	1902.....	88,766,916	71,178,910
1863.....	2,611,309	8,225,663	1883.....	23,449,633	25,790,252	1903.....	100,461,337	94,694,050
1864.....	2,116,109	20,896,576	1884.....	24,218,438	20,595,966	1904.....	117,080,960	101,175,455
1865.....	2,497,700	16,459,853	1885.....	21,858,785	19,198,243	1905.....	134,717,580	84,157,399
1866.....	3,597,700	13,455,398	1886.....	28,064,841	19,996,313	1906.....	126,493,936	92,444,735
1867.....	3,347,300	8,066,993	1887.....	28,283,483	18,877,094	1907.....	166,095,335	120,106,749
1868.....	3,646,117	13,217,174	1888.....	27,612,025	17,947,620	1908.....	178,527,355	129,079,184
1869.....	4,215,000	23,730,450	1889.....	35,163,513	26,963,340	1909.....	183,170,874	128,328,487
1870.....	5,260,745	20,503,754	1890.....	45,823,572	35,365,105	1910.....	209,557,248	127,899,688
1871.....	5,205,234	22,591,180	1891.....	54,292,655	30,526,553	1911.....	220,449,391	134,044,752
1872.....	6,293,194	21,440,503	1892.....	50,514,657	25,906,463	1912.....	222,935,044	164,213,247
1873.....	9,893,786	18,100,464	1893.....	48,431,066	28,950,326	1913.....	248,446,230	237,121,388
1874.....	10,926,945	12,647,527	1894.....	49,344,516	35,522,095	1914.....	265,762,535	214,125,215
1875.....	8,787,514	7,368,133	1895.....	52,892,276	57,632,296	1915.....	281,104,104	179,462,890
1876.....	9,132,669	22,982,822	1896.....	60,960,361	58,518,709	1916.....	300,767,158	330,899,568
1877.....	13,350,363	31,788,566	1897.....	60,475,516	40,874,072	1917.....	335,315,601	522,635,213
1878.....	15,396,868	18,044,520	1898.....	55,364,233	44,193,359	1918.....	355,927,716	703,943,961

The 1918 production was, in barrels, by fields—Appalachian, 25,401,466; California, 97,531,997; Lima, Ind , 3,220,722; Rocky Mountain, 12,808,896; Illinois, 13,365,974.

The 1917 production (barrels), chief States, was—Oklahoma, 107,507,471; California, 93,877,549; Kansas, 36,536,125; Texas, 32,413,287; Illinois, 15,776,860; Louisiana, 11,392,201; Wyoming, 8,978,680; West Virginia, 8,379,285; Ohio, 7,750,540; Pennsylvania, 7,733,200; Kentucky, 3,088,160; New York, 879,685.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PETROLEUM.

YEAR (FISCAL).	Crude Oil.	Gas Oil and Fuel Oil.	Illuminating Oil.	Lubr., H'vy Paraffine Oil, Etc.	Gasoline.	All Other Naphthas.	Residuum, Including Tar.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1913.....	195,642,935	320,529,925	1,048,894,297	213,671,499	81,698,917	101,821,572	27,513,568
1914.....	146,477,342	475,143,205	1,157,283,310	196,884,696	151,611,537	40,840,730	113,370,245
1915.....	152,514,129	672,931,878	886,316,740	214,429,099	156,860,666	94,335,128	9,952,970
1916.....	163,732,589	897,858,733	823,143,138	250,395,439	100,148,554	194,631,255	13,538,335
1917.....	177,748,832	1,039,323,708	833,969,012	271,032,751	226,154,560	199,563,352	536,270
1918.....	185,069,674	1,223,283,641	528,217,669	269,673,770	260,880,122	209,029,477	881,875
1919.....	163,782,498	902,202,305	722,129,836	274,780,451	322,882,665	145,301,908	181,121

Gas oil and fuel oil total does not include bunker oil (barrels) as follows: (1917), 5,923,460; (1918), 5,954,448; (1919), 8,658,652.

Most of the United States exports of crude oil go to Canada, Cuba, and Argentina.

PETROLEUM IMPORTS.

YEAR (FISCAL).	Crude.	Benz., Gasoline, Naph'a.	All Other Refined.	YEAR (FISCAL).	Crude.	Benz., Gasoline, Naph'a	All Other Refined.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1913.....	510,660,641	None.....	3,746,599	1916.....	869,369,363	7,738	2,096,002
1914.....	773,052,480	None.....	1,945,007	1917.....	1,034,590,849	10,804,864	33,425,222
1915.....	653,707,517	7,920,504	557,481	1918 ..	1,347,543,144	11,069,899	45,114,581
				1919.....	1,930,095,105	11,004,856	37,851,131

Practically all of the imports of crude petroleum come from Mexico.

Gasoline exported (1917), 226,154,560 gallons; (1918), 260,880,122 gallons; (1919), 322,882,665 gallons.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN 1917 AND SINCE 1857, BY COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	PRODUCTION, 1917			TOTAL PRODUCTION, 1857-1917.		
	42-Gal Bbls	Metric Tons.	% of Tot'l	42-Gal. Bbls.	Metric Tons	% of Tot'l
United States.....	335,315,601	44,708,747	66 17	4,252,644,003	567,019,201	60.78
Russia	69,000,000	9,418,509	13 62	1,832,583,017	242,336,152	26 19
Mexico.....	55,292,770	8,252,652	10 91	222,082,472	33,166,241	3 18
Dutch East Indies.....	12,928,955	1,778,495	2.55	175,103,267	23,628,200	2 50
India.....	8,078,843	1,077,179	1 59	98,162,365	13,088,315	1 40
Persia.....	6,856,063	952,321	1.35	14,056,063	1,952,231	.20
Gallicia.....	5,965,447	829,629	1.18	148,459,653	20,646,663	2 12
Japan and Formosa.....	2,898,654	386,487	.57	36,065,454	4,808,727	.52
Roumania.....	2,681,870	373,000	.53	142,992,465	19,283,174	2 04
Peru	2,533,417	337,789	.50	21,878,285	2,917,104	.31
Trinidad.....	1,599,455	222,456	.32	5,347,466	743,736	.08
Argentina.....	1,144,737	166,871	.23	2,974,778	424,564	.04
Egypt.....	1,008,750	134,500	.20	2,768,686	369,158	.04
Germany.....	995,764	140,000	.20	15,952,861	2,155,974	.23
Canada.....	205,332	27,378	.04	24,112,529	3,215,004	.35
Venezuela.....	127,743	17,742	.03	127,743	17,742	
Italy.....	50,334	7,000	} .01	947,289	133,919	.02
Cuba.....	19,167	2,662		19,167	2,662	
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	397,000	55,139	
Total.....	506,702,902	68,833,327	100.00	6,996,674,563	935,963,906	100.00

United States figures are limited to quantity marketed. Dutch East Indies, 1917, includes British Borneo.

Foreign Commerce of the United States.

Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year	Tot. Imports and Exports	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1800	162,224,548	1870	828,730.176	1887	1,408,502,979	1904	2,451,914,642
1810	152,157,970	1871	963,043,862	1888	1,419,911,621	1905	2,636,074,737
1820	144,141,669	1872	1,070,772.663	1889	1,487,533,027	1906	2,970,426,946
1830	134,391,691	1873	1,164,616,132	1890	1,647,139,093	1907	3,315,272,503
1840	221,927,638	1874	1,153,689,382	1891	1,729,397,006	1908	3,055,115,138
1850	316,885,252	1875	1,046,448,147	1892	1,857,680,610	1909	2,974,931,328
1855	476,718,211	1876	1,001,125,861	1893	1,714,066,116	1910	3,301,932,150
1860	687,192,176	1877	1,053,798,346	1894	1,547,135,194	1911	3,576,546,304
1861	506,864,375	1878	1,131,917.298	1895	1,539,508,130	1912	3,857,587,343
1862	380,027,178	1879	1,156.217,216	1896	1,662,331,612	1913	4,278,892,383
1863	447,300,262	1880	1,503,593,464	1897	1,815,723,968	1914	4,258,504,805
1864	475,285,291	1881	1,545,041,574	1898	1,847,531,984	1915	4,442,759,085
1865	404,774,883	1882	1,475,181,831	1899	1,924,171,791	1916	6,531,366,390
1866	783,671,588	1883	1,547,020,316	1900	2,244,424,266	1917	8,949,403,579
1867	690,267,237	1884	1,408.211,302	1901	2,310,937,156	1918	8,949,403,579
1868	639,389,339	1885	1,319,717,084	1902	2,285,040,349	1919	10,320,960,839
1869	703.624,076	1886	1,314,960,966	1903	2,445,860,916		

VESSELS ENTERED AT UNITED STATES PORTS—BY CLASSES.

Year (Fiscal)	Seaports—Sailing		Seaports—Steam.		All Ports, Total Sailing & Steam.		
	American.	Foreign	American.	Foreign	American.	Foreign.	Total.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1893	1,280,606	2,932,368	2,212,636	10,253.180	4,358,686	15,223,130	19,581,816
1894	1,258,217	2,476,760	2,390,863	10,898,917	4,654,679	13,334,984	19,989,663
1895	1,265,923	2,474,392	2,410,728	10,574,394	4,472,830	14,822,085	19,294,915
1896	1,068,495	2,531,529	2,604,992	11,247,952	5,196,320	15,792,864	20,989,184
1897	1,129,745	2,715,992	2,481,431	13,675,471	5,525,328	18,234,922	23,760,250
1898	970,960	2,692,312	2,391,515	15,645,524	5,240,046	20,339,353	25,579,399
1899	974,552	2,384,539	2,558,211	16,246,105	5,340,660	20,770,156	26,110,816
1900	923,361	2,322,313	3,050,678	17,237,045	6,135,652	22,027,353	28,163,005
1901	842,487	2,115,501	3,137,077	18,695,885	6,381,305	23,386,716	29,768,021
1902	866,439	2,079,158	3,153,432	18,262,406	6,961,200	23,693,232	30,654,432
1903	656,611	2,075,103	3,224,425	18,741,553	6,906,582	24,187,081	31,093,663
1904	517,627	1,804,047	3,288,259	18,500,987	6,679,173	23,273,237	29,952,410
1905	582,717	1,487,218	3,537,470	19,185,894	7,080,624	23,902,593	30,983,217
1906	630,129	1,547,104	3,392,392	21,831,845	7,612,690	26,542,755	34,155,445
1907	491,942	1,402,980	3,432,281	23,920,559	8,115,656	28,506,600	36,622,256
1908	485,748	1,358,651	3,827,856	24,771,440	8,473,227	30,065,968	38,539,195
1909	513,929	1,124,923	3,889,065	24,715,213	8,771,464	30,286,674	39,058,138
1910	433,704	1,092,399	3,780,524	25,610,167	8,888,459	31,347,347	40,235,806
1911	415,932	1,037,966	3,885,851	27,117,374	9,692,770	32,982,219	42,674,989
1912	565,348	958,663	4,006,316	29,128,759	11,257,098	34,900,973	46,158,071
1913	714,646	1,018,969	4,526,655	31,712,566	13,072,567	37,566,606	50,639,173
1914	562,441	988,146	4,873,353	33,628,349	13,750 075	39,658,502	53,388,577
1915	661,493	943,249	6,168,412	27,258,816	13,275,454	33,435,012	46,710,466
1916	998,524	1,138,654	8,447,363	27,159 638	17,927,674	33,622,223	51,549,897
1917	1,143,859	979,380	9,753,826	24,643,903	18,724,710	31,747,466	50,472,176
1918	951,699	837,014	10,304,385	19,007,436	19,283,530	26,172,507	45,456,037

VESSELS CLEARED FROM UNITED STATES PORTS—BY CLASSES.
The "net ton" equals 100 cubic feet of carrying capacity, exclusive of cabins, machinery, etc.

Year (Fiscal).	Seaports—Sailing.		Seaports—Steam		All Ports, Total Sailing & Steam.		
	American.	Foreign.	American	Foreign	American	Foreign.	Total.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1893	1,270,962	2,908,809	2,266,169	10,379,541	4,403.362	15,357,384	19,760,746
1894	1,326,434	2,554,733	2,420,214	11,004,952	4,739,918	15,531,772	20,271,690
1895	1,205,714	2,479,509	2,409,944	10,928,478	4,504,227	15,246,319	19,750,546
1896	1,126,958	2,507,038	2,614,111	11,570,683	5,329.599	16,084,986	21,414,585
1897	1,139,285	2,557,985	2,498,164	13,682,971	5,618,142	18,091,053	23,709,195
1898	918,252	2,867,154	2,312,762	15,793,570	5,111,447	20,636,785	25,748,232
1899	1,008,363	2,341,898	2,454,886	16,372,336	5,471,752	20,794,224	26,265,976
1900	958,489	2,340,202	3,047,625	17,271,342	6,208,918	22,072,223	28,281,141
1901	908,369	2,128,691	3,111,400	18,740,908	6,417,347	23,402,546	29,819,893
1902	813,131	2,110,931	3,142,384	18,175,658	6,821,555	23,622,527	30,444,082
1903	632,732	2,027,931	3,298,206	18,864,295	6,975,227	24,340,941	31,316,168
1904	518,607	1,802,426	3,317,234	18,553,716	6,641,374	23,374,201	30,015,575
1905	618,417	1,541,164	3,640,924	19,219,315	7,203,008	23,954,533	31,157,541
1906	667,237	1,602,293	3,255,969	21,444,351	7,580,533	26,203,921	33,784,454
1907	475,713	1,426,919	3,321,782	23,274,694	8,092,557	27,897,500	35,990,057
1908	537,776	1,318,012	3,750,519	24,592,020	8,435,207	29,846,489	38,281,696
1909	487,230	1,160,642	3,727,978	24,228,206	8,491,725	29,704,756	38,196,481
1910	428,831	1,147,599	3,767,229	25,166,295	8,808,603	30,897,255	39,705,858
1911	444,227	1,091,829	3,983,121	26,779,436	9,753,463	32,683,684	42,437,147
1912	591,606	996,156	4,201,917	28,916,339	11,703,467	34,713,445	46,416,912
1913	768,455	1,055,640	4,520,697	31,221,160	13,945,801	37,206,158	51,151,959
1914	558,478	1,015,943	4,626,729	33,542,062	13,740,628	39,442,781	53,183,409
1915	838,994	909,945	6,271,468	27,437,454	13,418,282	33,466,806	46,885,088
1916	1,146,028	1,164,129	8,616,829	28,017,606	17,902,068	34,520,940	52,423,008
1917	1,204,933	1,033,635	10,133,933	25,721,304	19,145,754	32,931,316	52,077,070
1918	1,081,808	843,447	10,197,977	19,745,292	19,206,233	26,807,749	46,013,982

1919 (entered) Amer., 19,694,012; for., 25,259,605; (cleared) Amer , 21,326,734; for , 26,595,996.

VESSELS ENTERED AT U. S. SEAPORTS FROM CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Year (Fiscal.)	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Spain.	United Kingdom.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1894	518,303	583,985	1,491,531	438,137	573,284	181,045	5,547,861
1895	531,828	481,120	1,453,500	484,284	507,845	127,358	5,161,231
1896	579,320	435,777	1,567,497	511,935	485,979	199,604	5,302,373
1897	661,755	489,793	1,667,106	509,373	527,711	243,572	6,525,070
1898	708,848	614,490	1,815,167	623,242	651,046	279,837	7,881,172
1899	800,537	627,255	1,984,763	743,245	802,084	233,323	7,624,247
1900	783,375	642,654	2,334,042	778,380	868,657	443,420	7,015,528
1901	742,607	653,176	2,203,375	871,834	794,944	343,329	7,911,055
1902	880,867	620,282	2,209,588	814,175	801,834	56,715	7,103,158
1903	1,045,485	505,465	2,206,065	894,930	828,878	407,940	7,[illegible]17,547
1904	949,054	464,201	2,086,459	946,699	778,624	436,418	7,[illegible]3,136
1905	858,383	487,814	2,139,331	1,092,716	732,050	483,293	6,671,069
1906	961,338	614,494	2,480,092	1,382,689	845,091	496,636	7,781,217
1907	1,013,356	593,824	2,872,069	1,245,065	942,695	566,936	7,695,519
1908	910,085	731,333	2,595,893	1,425,880	911,951	562,194	7,815,350
1909	906,585	797,766	2,715,939	1,494,165	959,659	629,682	7,507,769
1910	909,739	748,345	2,887,602	1,481,839	989,543	727,139	6,735,739
1911	904,728	953,294	2,892,103	1,307,549	1,056,481	693,687	6,862,932
1912	984,377	1,065,450	2,886,732	1,100,122	1,155,192	745,016	6,983,155
1913	1,024,086	1,240,780	3,308,794	1,308,487	1,324,431	762,033	7,910,036
1914	951,193	1,226,154	3,589,120	1,326,026	1,321,014	691,160	7,697,386
1915	158,428	1,506,701	572,519	2,128,469	1,504,738	767,099	8,920,151
1916	.....	2,600,675	9,043	3,151,684	1,268,875	1,125,577	8,755,933
1917	.....	2,711,222	828	2,298,397	1,084,867	1,134,367	8,889,369
1918	.....	1,746,504	.....	1,613,235	441,815	712,468	7,585,014
1919	361,994	1,892,833	77,986	1,590,294	898,849	446,337	8,253,215

VESSELS CLEARED FROM U. S. SEAPORTS TO CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Year (Fiscal).	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Spain.	United Kingdom.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1893	560,776	772,777	1,518,978	319,711	599,294	194,901	5,927,712
1894	521,761	927,737	1,513,010	347,304	590,805	200,857	6,222,875
1895	464,389	813,110	1,504,062	383,525	476,537	174,396	6,139,570
1896	534,755	749,120	1,670,748	353,258	825,052	161,407	5,930,292
1897	666,127	864,767	2,079,382	426,772	1,061,546	159,655	7,163,057
1898	875,040	1,437,702	2,517,670	455,635	1,211,445	134,599	7,699,934
1899	831,583	929,080	2,460,952	486,789	1,455,756	143,914	7,304,929
1900	832,434	1,011,322	2,706,337	538,957	1,303,168	212,350	7,047,998
1901	796,083	1,058,468	2,521,748	589,113	1,280,044	219,056	8,034,448
1902	926,012	977,606	2,397,632	703,016	1,136,150	232,046	7,286,604
1903	1,005,628	944,079	2,579,030	780,609	1,214,546	265,364	7,194,464
1904	902,797	872,248	2,517,361	755,131	1,049,105	257,439	7,036,536
1905	792,162	877,547	2,585,795	1,007,923	1,002,084	259,490	5,939,024
1906	918,311	1,096,762	2,853,750	1,279,349	1,297,688	260,406	7,187,402
1907	935,314	1,239,114	3,102,519	1,327,009	1,208,000	301,957	7,301,040
1908	938,581	1,213,792	3,318,889	1,464,587	1,273,351	316,899	7,426,007
1909	957,967	1,328,842	3,143,898	1,586,357	1,294,345	322,140	7,076,231
1910	935,294	1,233,987	3,042,738	1,749,996	1,284,441	259,325	6,498,344
1911	939,698	1,264,638	3,073,205	1,639,683	1,297,108	289,016	7,385,826
1912	1,014,460	1,371,708	3,521,582	1,489,359	1,411,444	323,763	6,953,824
1913	1,173,367	1,628,388	3,832,474	1,537,016	1,851,027	392,713	7,377,419
1914	1,131,734	1,763,808	3,902,073	1,893,915	1,760,676	422,571	7,593,402
1915	161,356	2,826,116	428,188	2,693,815	1,675,298	447,928	8,152,340
1916	.....	3,636,707	.....	3,579,713	1,366,143	558,641	8,304,707
1917	.....	3,847,685	828	2,338,641	1,291,529	552,551	8,639,716
1918	.....	2,662,905	.....	1,697,510	487,621	310,201	8,442,787
1919	558,618	2,737,523	9,734	1,531 935	1,102,762	292,666	8,321,666

COASTWISE AND ORIENTAL TONNAGE ENTERED AT UNITED STATES PORTS—NET TONS.

Year (Fiscal).	Pr. Edw. Islands.	British Columbia	C. Amer. States.	Mexico.	British W. Indies.	Cuba.	Argentina.	Brazil.
1913	1,591,492	2,938,674	1,986,030	2,060,928	869,993	3,237,224	511,970	1,245,972
1914	1,532,798	3,124,036	2,092,512	2,815,399	1,041,583	3,165,943	1,028,467	1,312,963
1915	1,405,430	3,065,879	1,636,968	1,896,240	902,632	2,853,241	649,771	615,682
1916	1,305,227	3,370,562	1,758,915	2,195,591	627,383	3,220,430	581,009	619,858
1917	1,177,181	3,300,020	1,602,151	2,597,711	509,714	3,406,387	562,696	566,611
1918	995,417	3,228,069	1,412,819	2,835,702	290,751	3,290,797	528,479	521,405
1919	.....	2,787,666	1,104,024	3,972,976	317,028	3,220,950	406,231	469,300

ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year (Fiscal).	Colombia.		British East Indies.		China, Including Hongkong.		Japan.		British Australasia.	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared.
1913	206,228	310,967	372,311	148,774	439,429	392,334	710,752	561,662	277,844	613,221
1914	183,495	272,089	373,708	120,832	497,857	438,460	778,586	598,415	354,695	594,348
1915	203,729	224,917	264,009	134,785	525,330	387,717	687,395	415,141	366,161	516,666
1916	259,629	183,516	259,771	169,321	413,197	460,004	635,943	391,548	469,862	656,941
1917	299,601	121,160	298,783	187,375	443,068	396,811	611,838	601,280	303,011	542,639
1918	284,393	131,833	378,319	128,553	484,414	292,518	736,315	833,269	366,951	474,202
1919	183,453	206,046	239,592	142,606	279,891	405,018	673,119	969,174	295,664	395,647

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	Exports to— Europe.	No. America.	So. America	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa
1800	$41,348,088	$27,208,618	.....	$1,177,846	$14,112	$1,110,374
1810	46,853,851	16,066,899	$1,611,738	556,881	227,560	1,407,828
1820	48,116,538	16,810,597	1,133,689	3,289,000	8,906	305,968
1830	48,175,248	18,886,434	4,587,391	1,845,224	93,668	233,601
1840	98,930,684	23,737,078	5,969,517	2,286,290	454,814	707,563
1850	113,862,253	24,722,610	9,076,724	3,051,720	208,129	977,284
1855	200,761,143	50,816,532	13,455,417	3,516,195	4,673,429	1,934,130
1860	310,272,818	53,325,937	16,742,100	11,067,921	5,373,497	3,227,760
1861	170,339,184	49,915,433	14,348,897	8,335,568	4,075,677	2,330,154
1862	157,741,886	48,011,793	11,776,079	6,697,723	3,810,725	1,900,779
1863	227,456,975	73,202,910	16,188,019	7,742,987	4,633,702	2,783,989
1864	222,809,420	79,554,810	19,359,562	9,772,558	6,444,017	2,351,772
1865	201,758,310	94,837,990	21,606,908	9,529,596	7,552,117	2,412,202
1866	458,310,344	67,331,613	17,924,295	11,799,410	7,675,428	2,385,304
1867	354,932,412	61,890,552	21,770,346	11,449,618	6,229,659	2,916,233
1868	365,392,235	68,289,670	20,652,085	13,844,105	5,992,691	2,732,053
1869	328,059,182	65,848,784	19,531,311	16,947,124	7,027,415	1,714,213
1870	420,184,014	68,962,006	21,651,459	10,972,064	4,334,991	3,414,768
1871	479,738,693	77,348,184	19,599,581	7,781,138	3,307,841	3,203,113
1872	450,167,843	73,230,648	27,006,890	13,965,166	3,613,780	4,005,140
1873	539,061,323	81,629,759	29,661,967	18,727,094	4,677,457	3,524,474
1874	572,511,479	94,942,138	26,747,020	15,087,695	4,493,916	3,037,144
1875	533,544,921	86,166,454	24,096,950	13,972,305	4,276,979	3,470,782
1876	538,322,835	79,926,699	22,862,746	15,528,567	4,771,212	4,814,382
1877	557,244,615	83,058,656	22,577,154	27,449,945	7,345,929	4,271,788
1878	597,774,959	78,762,184	24,690,478	28,998,343	8,607,644	4,770,729
1879	594,189,272	67,598,525	23,437,376	11,752,969	9,900,550	4,758,701
1880	719,433,788	69,437,783	23,190,220	11,645,703	6,846,698	5,084,466
1881	766,113,798	83,156,899	25,304,846	12,917,348	9,506,577	5,377,878
1882	600,100,498	85,793,255	27,224,850	18,393,671	12,460,664	6,569,319
1883	659,867,396	99,428,476	29,570,659	16,348,742	13,571,721	5,052,480
1884	583,795,462	92,217,190	31,226,934	16,913,978	13,105,604	3,254,441
1885	599,240,748	76,764,748	27,734,857	20,739,972	13,605,468	4,103,962
1886	541,373,039	71,980,400	26,131,991	21,980,999	14,777,407	3,280,994
1887	575,300,326	73,425,948	30,744,497	19,322,172	13,867,552	3,522,716
1888	549,092,503	79,995,497	29,579,227	18,929,152	14,746,065	3,612,063
1889	578,902,520	89,550,476	35,021,017	18,439,626	16,239,403	4,248,333
1890	683,736,397	94,100,410	38,752,648	19,696,820	16,460,269	5,082,140
1891	704,798,047	96,549,129	33,708,290	25,553,308	18,631,801	5,250,235
1892	850,623,150	105,566,184	33,147,614	19,590,350	15,572,767	5,778,083
1893	661,976,910	119,788,889	32,639,077	16,222,354	11,199,477	5,838,487
1894	700,870,822	119,693,212	33,212,310	20,872,761	11,914,182	5,577,285
1895	627,927,692	108,575,594	33,525,935	17,325,057	13,109,231	7,074,656
1896	673,043,753	116,567,496	36,297,671	25,630,629	17,197,229	13,870,760
1897	813,385,644	124,958,461	33,768,646	39,274,905	22,652,773	16,953,127
1898	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	44,707,791	22,003,022	17,515,730
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	48,360,161	29,875,015	18,594,424
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	63,944,077	34,258,041	33,468,605
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	58,359,016	37,468,512	38,436,853
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	60,151,347	32,850,681	24,230,126
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	128,504,610	33,079,446	18,540,603
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	105,451,610	35,141,751	19,562,340
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	92,703,664	41,186,193	16,511,026
1908	1,283,600,155	324,874,719	83,583,874	101,784,932	46,789,201	20,340,565
1909	1,146,755,321	309,476,994	76,561,680	71,792,187	41,389,788	17,035,434
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	60,861,813	50,890,087	18,551,380
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	85,422,428	66,060,813	23,607,107
1912	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	117,461,635	71,936,513	24,043,424
1913	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	115,056,620	79,102,845	29,088,917
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,009	113,425,616	83,568,417	27,901,515
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	114,470,493	77,764,725	28,519,751
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	278,610,881	98,775,828	43,591,031
1917	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	380,249,708	109,314,490	52,733,064
1918	3,732,174,352	1,236,359,013	314,558,794	447,429,267	134,891,888	54,298,757
1919	4,634,816,841	1,291,932,342	400,901,601	603,924,548	208,351,493	85,157,432

U. S. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS TO CHIEF COUNTRIES—FISCAL YEARS.

Countries.	1919.	1918.	Countries.	1919.	1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	19,441,603	.....	Cuba	229,545,706	235,469,608
Belgium	322,940,837	95,390,695	Argentina	138,831,832	109,373,150
Denmark	93,167,530	4,969,542	Brazil	93,294,275	66,270,046
France	976,696,796	883,734,921	Chile	70,288,581	63,529,124
Germany	8,843,882	.....	China	82,992,495	43,476,623
Greece	22,908,250	2,573,882	British East Indies	64,272,887	52,292,943
Italy	496,174,736	477,898,774	Japan	326,462,269	267,641,212
Netherlands	103,801,757	6,381,964	Russia in Asia	41,455,457	34,718,541
Norway	101,641 460	25,216,242	Australia and New Zea.	137,034,154	83,960,170
Russia in Europe	11,390,318	116,705,346	Philippine Islands	69,030,876	48,425,088
Spain	98,931,638	67,163,288	British Africa	55,344,450	44,747,874
Sweden	78,119,187	4,122,550			
United Kingdom	2,147,412,241	1,995,863,297	Total exports, dom.	7,074,011,529	5,838,652,057
Canada	813,723,031	778,490,022	For. merch exports	151,072,728	81,059,314
Central America	48,131,130	43,582,982			
Mexico	119,962,982	107,077,033	Total exports	7,225,084,257	5,919,711,371

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

(By Grand Divisions of the World.)

Fiscal Year.	Imports From—					
	Europe.	No. America	So. America	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.
1800	$46,857,960	$32,116,092	.....	$11,560,810	$142,969	$551,496
1830	40,841,420	17,548,892	$6,239,176	5,531,737	384,887	308,797
1840	64,146,814	22,627,639	9,420,586	9,695,639	602,447	646,869
1850	124,954,302	24,136,879	16,647,637	10,315,486	1,401,340	682,151
1855	165,079,384	44,781,394	27,894,198	18,288,328	3,575,574	1,849,642
1860	216,831,353	75,082,583	35,992,719	26,201,603	3,495,226	3,798,518
1861	203,682,864	68,934,936	33,264,256	22,076,660	4,434,897	3,256,540
1862	116,982,504	50,927,347	21,913,043	11,635,861	2,269,881	2,042,593
1863	148,292,951	58,256,053	22,358,438	17,810,728	2,905,002	3,296,748
1864	179,731,649	90,699,407	33,082,797	17,403,933	4,146,008	4,499,101
1865	109,603,619	83,912,382	22,930,809	11,248,583	3,572,343	3,166,431
1866	266,266,170	109,989,347	32,136,785	19,219,340	7,410,768	2,617,944
1867	253,670,735	88,863,182	35,795,302	26,672,233	9,996,737	2,833,382
1868	198,967,488	100,002,918	41,377,712	23,806,412	5,278,531	2,191,747
1869	244,939,755	114,772,964	41,844,782	27,405,349	6,837,062	1,514,343
1870	249,540,283	126,544,611	43,596,045	31,413,378	1,423,212	9,860,058
1871	297,359,849	135,979,954	55,932,487	41,200,224	1,438,565	10,482,629
1872	365,300,332	145,321,478	56,163,696	54,497,477	5,263,288	13,792,495
1873	361,521,976	156,604,503	67,246,902	61,764,489	4,458,688	12,020,589
1874	315,819,123	156,527,068	67,520,034	43,608,490	2,767,349	9,619,184
1875	287,201,034	132,035,363	74,247,631	45,220,249	4,982,781	10,219,095
1876	234,331,710	118,188,297	65,730,123	47,637,905	2,838,241	7,951,595
1877	239,093,260	130,190,687	67,825,859	41,521,087	4,108,001	9,351,512
1878	217,334,822	122,980,267	69,203,408	42,834,123	3,874,335	10,645,891
1879	216,027,113	112,565,940	59,174,974	46,247,481	4,043,711	7,718,556
1880	370,821,782	130,077,225	82,126,922	67,008,793	14,130,604	3,789,420
1881	340,727,631	134,198,166	80,627,308	65,289,448	7,621,302	14,200,773
1882	397,581,413	156,622,388	81,291,936	61,419,192	11,335,718	16,388,927
1883	409,713,125	146,897,620	76,736,983	60,509,565	12,259,856	16,663,765
1884	370,956,601	136,321,361	75,753,960	54,042,233	24,628,961	5,994,577
1885	318,733,328	117,450,701	65,289,956	52,200,475	19,470,646	4,382,223
1886	357,538,465	125,431,516	65,875,425	58,521,909	23,531,402	4,537,419
1887	390,728,002	130,790,843	79,764,191	63,212,870	23,215,056	4,608,806
1888	407,051,875	139,818,918	84,356,398	61,691,675	26,472,885	4,565,363
1889	403,421,058	150,865,817	92,135,052	63,600,391	29,604,059	5,505,275
1890	449,987,266	148,368,706	90,006,144	67,506,833	28,356,568	5,084,892
1891	459,305,372	163,226,079	118,736,668	72,272,222	25,621,134	5,754,721
1892	391,628,469	174,054,181	150,727,759	80,138,251	23,133,062	7,720,740
1893	458,450,093	183,732,712	102,207,815	87,624,446	25,997,378	8,388,478
1894	295,077,865	166,962,559	100,147,107	66,186,397	21,457,923	5,162,771
1895	383,645,813	133,915,682	112,167,120	77,626,364	17,450,926	7,164,060
1896	418,639,121	126,877,126	108,828,462	89,592,318	24,614,668	11,172,979
1897	430,192,205	105,924,053	107,389,405	87,294,597	24,400,439	9,529,713
1898	305,933,691	91,376,807	92,091,694	92,594,593	26,859,230	7,193,639
1899	353,884,534	112,150,911	86,587,893	107,091,214	26,997,877	10,436,060
1900	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	139,842,330	34,611,108	11,218,437
1901	429,620,452	145,158,104	110,367,342	117,677,611	11,395,195	8,953,461
1902	475,161,941	151,076,524	119,785,756	129,682,651	14,166,461	13,447,615
1903	547,226,887	189,736,475	107,428,323	147,702,374	21,043,527	12,581,651
1904	498,697,379	198,778,952	120,364,113	143,509,153	20,310,998	9,426,776
1905	540,773,092	227,229,145	150,795,800	161,982,991	25,388,421	11,343,622
1906	633,292,184	235,353,322	140,422,876	180,095,671	24,769,658	12,628,735
1907	747,291,253	263,576,349	160,165,537	212,475,427	29,785,393	21,127,466
1908	608,014,147	238,815,898	124,998,590	181,167,616	25,054,866	16,290,675
1909	654,322,918	253,999,920	163,878,724	197,548,027	27,062,008	15,108,627
1910	806,270,280	306,767,486	196,164,786	193,155,344	37,099,795	17,489,739
1911	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	213,449,730	30,274,452	27,213,620
1912	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	225,468,250	36,464,115	22,585,888
1913	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	276,494,777	37,543,441	26,425,344
1914	895,602,864	427,393,354	222,677,075	286,952,486	42,144,398	19,149,476
1915	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,889,563	247,770,103	52,522,552	24,953,081
1916	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	437,181,464	96,225,991	64,765,745
1917	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	615,217,463	65,328,379	60,013,316
1918	411,578,494	918,347,346	567,418,257	826,193,642	146,205,707	75,911,957
1919	372,953,593	1,052,570,196	568,374,904	830,904,001	190,008,129	81,065,759

U. S. MERCHANDISE IMPORTS FROM CHIEF COUNTRIES.

(Fiscal year ending June 30)

Countries.	1919.	1918.	Countries.	1919	1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary	308,700	12,766	Mexico	157,693,451	140,659,542
Belgium	647,869	80,053	Cuba	337,654,142	264,024,006
France	62,693,315	75,638,078	Argentina	166,061,539	195,633,348
Germany	944,981	64,094	Brazil	125,283,489	113,511,954
Italy	21,573,527	30,014,349	Chile	135,603,542	141,075,704
Netherlands	30,652,531	16,396,633	China	105,762,859	116,644,981
Norway	3,219,245	3,235,020	British East Indies	287,376,018	296,606,132
Russia in Europe	2,927,434	15,146,826	Japan	303,993,041	284,945,439
Spain	30,979,183	24,565,565	Australia and New Z.	99,394,633	61,308,263
Sweden	5,820,070	10,636,354	Philippine Islands	82,490,760	78,101,412
Switzerland	18,648,788	18,862,990	Egypt	23,934,571	20,907,958
United Kingdom	157,107,578	190,082,456			
Canada	468,954,818	434,254,567	Total imports	3,095,876,582	2,945,655,403

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials For Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures For Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready For Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
1820	$31,246,382	$2,474,822	$10,085,366	$4,867,379	$2,925,165	$84,526
1830	36,482,266	2,724,181	9,556,992	4,117,606	5,461,589	182,244
1840	75,488,421	4,564,532	15,936,108	4,841,101	10,584,079	246,320
1850	83,984,707	7,535,764	20,017,162	6,060,900	17,162,206	139,494
1855	108,476,851	10,919,803	33,009,127	11,304,094	28,832,786	208,474
1860	216,009,648	12,166,447	38,624,949	12,641,625	35,811,383	988,371
1861	57,014,299	48,795,865	53,736,172	8,400,921	35,503,955	1,448,434
1862	17,814,659	55,893,100	70,249,524	8,126,464	26,918,451	641,826
1863	27,893,453	45,166,008	69,047,610	11,393,244	33,447,115	2,056,482
1864	28,282,245	24,519,105	54,909,077	9,861,090	25,344,570	587,940
1865	33,852,720	13,974,576	47,981,472	10,650,288	30,120,816	360,376
1866	227,625,800	16,819,200	40,684,464	12,357,000	39,231,280	800,358
1867	166,120,000	20,609,360	34,058,150	15,065,010	43,505,080	429,209
1868	132,450,676	34,578,301	42,190,718	17,017,616	42,935,166	217,423
1869	144,891,886	25,428,831	43,679,064	13,887,562	47,139,144	140,210
1870	213,439,991	41,852,630	50,919,666	13,711,708	56,329,137	363,341
1871	220,995,559	48,601,080	66,862,589	13,858,056	75,551,340	2,530,284
1872	194,458,406	59,356,592	84,357,982	21,087,265	65,306,501	3,920,385
1873	231,904,077	69,853,173	100,857,593	24,976,655	76,059,102	1,382,839
1874	228,149,732	119,143,282	114,038,605	26,026,258	81,124,581	950,963
1875	206,271,795	79,077,679	110,292,780	27,458,054	74,503,493	1,680,299
1876	202,247,842	94,181,630	121,615,589	31,459,259	74,450,509	1,627,418
1877	200,821,765	90,636,898	150,101,362	31,513,556	112,673,046	3,923,597
1878	213,128,093	154,809,695	170,277,023	28,685,480	110,440,970	3,368,007
1879	198,687,747	188,526,959	174,230,816	30,169,002	103,254,499	3,471,767
1880	238,787,934	266,108,950	193,352,723	29,044,159	92,774,139	3,878,448
1881	278,918,722	241,641,847	226,386,821	32,820,713	102,458,449	1,699,395
1882	233,294,072	155,008,497	178,002,738	37,164,800	124,835,385	4,934,240
1883	288,841,684	163,196,443	186,392,822	37,996,198	122,448,549	5,347,936
1884	239,510,224	130,395,072	194,703,245	37,800,437	118,172,582	4,382,192
1885	248,611,181	123,326,867	201,800,801	39,437,313	110,818,865	2,687,919
1886	254,409,407	100,799,692	162,689,021	34,037,715	111,627,312	2,401,382
1887	250,236,436	125,453,686	175,784,781	36,732,490	112,417,839	2,397,691
1888	271,275,629	86,368,408	169,872,314	40,176,023	113,892,689	2,277,041
1889	286,235,227	98,847,455	174,504,227	42,712,932	123,183,883	4,798,885
1890	304,566,922	132,073,183	224,756,580	46,454,992	132,527,050	4,915,101
1891	346,848,321	106,155,721	226,448,303	47,961,372	140,349,741	4,506,825
1892	315,096,548	262,455,846	250,438,545	50,284,241	132,792,441	4,664,390
1893	247,289,240	153,277,859	247,075,061	49,070,703	129,938,284	4,379,638
1894	276,068,989	133,196,928	249,846,142	67,145,189	135,659,274	7,288,415
1895	263,982,189	99,144,413	219,090,299	62,253,782	143,609,893	5,312,023
1896	251,817,571	128,550,669	219,413,574	76,219,728	181,789,157	5,409,788
1897	296,834,858	181,420,814	235,051,930	98,284,243	212,959,122	7,456,636
1898	286,311,334	305,108,915	284,879,827	101,990,563	222,537,358	9,463,916
1899	277,723,374	232,903,066	304,754,736	117,730,260	262,656,583	8,163,203
1900	325,244,296	225,906,246	319,696,334	153,275,660	331,746,496	14,894,539
1901	397,417,247	245,836,198	337,152,992	148,350,529	317,745,673	13,960,167
1902	373,307,140	184,786,389	328,831,350	132,206,324	321,946,630	14,404,028
1903	408,442,137	185,308,064	323,244,697	140,666,864	327,468,629	7,100,911
1904	461,424,464	135,747,224	308,836,077	174,876,659	348,734,801	5,559,792
1905	472,114,493	118,185,098	283,065,098	209,926,174	402,049,798	6,403,980
1906	500,536,700	177,216,457	347,385,463	226,210,513	459,812,655	6,791,584
1907	593,145,135	167,348,227	345,706,609	259,442,028	480,681,423	7,394,612
1908	556,681,462	189,051,824	331,961,663	261,105,883	489,469,958	6,515,567
1909	520,907,436	135,693,409	302,555,341	231,144,267	440,271,747	7,783,393
1910	565,934,957	109,828,320	259,259,654	267,765,916	499,215,329	8,079,822
1911	713,018,206	103,401,553	282,016,883	309,151,989	598,367,852	7,592,542
1912	723,008,839	99,899,270	318,838,493	348,149,524	672,268,163	8,155,539
1913	731,758,513	181,907,266	321,204,373	408,806,949	776,297,360	8,531,897
1914	792,716,109	137,495,121	293,218,336	374,224,210	724,908,000	7,122,249
1915	510,455,540	506,993,179	454,575,404	355,862,329	807,465,511	80,826,502
1916	535,952,043	380,638,102	599,059,151	657,923,305	1,998,298,249	100,306,729
1917	731,990,339	531,866,009	737,795,334	1191,262,523	2,942,577,415	91,672,430
1918	897,324,082	374,978,216	1153,702,460	1201,438,423	2,185,420,221	25,787,655
1919	1215,960,910	719,715,994	1785,179,560	952,775,871	2,384,801,297	15,577,897

U. S. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—CHIEF ITEMS.

Article.	1918, Value	1919, Value.	Article.	1918, Value.	1919, Value.
Art works, foreign	$271,651	$20,333,444	Hides and skins	$2,750,667	$3,188,034
Breadstuffs, macaroni	1,829,540	1,091,976	India rubber	4,274,543	1,394,824
Rice, cleaned	4,291,296	16,156,290	Matches	222,867	1,462,209
Wheat	2,339,224	1,145,464	Meat and dairy products	1,336,655	4,035,451
Chemicals: Gums	484,103	1,134,187	Oils, vegetable and mineral	1,160,680	3,514,804
Soda nitrate	5,533,163	3,937,753	Silk, raw	3,993,239	2,046,250
Cocoa	1,831,306	5,683,447	Spices	1,028,083	2,393,321
Coffee	7,023,872	13,910,964	Tea	1,419,571	5,293,554
Fibres, unmanufactured	6,358,848	6,511,079	Tobacco, leaf	2,662,788	10,767,706
Fibres, manufactured	2,804,422	4,105,564	Vegetables	6,970,656	16,147,181
Fish	1,442,736	1,313,227	Wood, and manufactures of	690,901	2,169,418
Fruits	3,767,281	4,992,758	Other, and total	81,059,314	151,072,728

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

(Includes both free and dutiable, all classes.)

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials For Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures For Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready For Consumption	Miscellaneous.
1821	$1,983,706	$6,081,641	$10,820,814	$4,079,064	$30,998,900	$556,709
1830	4,214,825	7,382,274	9,653,971	5,152,486	35,734,837	582,563
1840	11,510,245	15,273,321	15,188,845	11,359,196	44,300,005	630,094
1850	11,711,266	18,011,659	21,465,776	26,163,152	95,312,499	845,174
1860	39,691,797	45,743,826	59,837,674	34,899,303	172,128,991	1,314,528
1861	29,259,172	40,177,496	53,742,740	32,613,807	132,272,902	1,244,425
1862	31,928,211	32,495,120	34,566,127	23,773,633	65,697,925	895,661
1863	46,958,837	30,454,691	35,167,621	35,148,512	95,009,168	596,986
1864	38,746,439	44,258,461	51,557,954	52,280,953	128,449,577	1,153,899
1865	28,777,028	35,137,244	48,030,634	29,902,363	96,138,098	760,213
1866	46,114,499	60,669,119	72,481,508	55,840,774	198,128,401	1,577,765
1867	41,684,616	50,697,276	65,387,466	55,665,853	180,516,320	1,809,565
1868	39,366,270	51,719,723	77,878,959	53,435,379	133,432,080	1,604,029
1869	47,663,754	52,924,832	95,073,003	62,650,909	156,555,462	2,638,419
1870	55,615,202	54,081,091	96,081,635	55,569,071	173,614,888	996,521
1871	66,799,655	63,618,372	103,225,752	72,228,206	203,483,271	10,868,428
1872	91,715,359	76,745,348	121,746,757	87,606,647	237,928,516	10,852,450
1873	94,293,376	83,364,065	122,063,864	96,641,675	232,108,020	13,665,210
1874	73,366,563	94,264,481	119,613,137	71,913,498	192,431,867	15,811,796
1875	78,891,769	90,018,885	113,145,852	63,411,606	177,891,440	9,645,884
1876	66,370,245	94,186,516	91,927,329	51,087,445	145,691,808	11,477,847
1877	69,592,668	86,134,465	114,579,052	48,531,632	125,654,539	6,830,770
1878	72,485,326	84,399,969	102,034,859	46,500,681	124,785,193	6,845,504
1879	73,328,788	82,283,989	102,659,926	49,692,449	130,145,818	7,666,805
1880	131,861,617	100,297,040	118,125,216	110,779,516	196,587,405	10,303,952
1881	114,244,631	102,486,852	123,380,388	87,790,890	203,725,925	11,035,942
1882	131,356,113	104,947,672	139,438,506	98,623,766	238,716,691	11,556,826
1883	133,612,450	93,091,358	142,127,926	98,755,423	242,945,562	12,648,195
1884	119,150,641	103,010,830	130,778,286	94,698,249	207,771,072	12,288,615
1885	106,774,553	93,345,583	102,937,933	78,254,677	182,543,076	13,671,507
1886	128,434,759	91,588,644	112,771,436	91,539,244	194,791,568	16,310,485
1887	143,361,050	106,362,234	111,714,382	120,079,754	202,800,073	8,002,275
1888	155,057,432	116,087,107	111,048,075	121,605,094	211,218,652	8,940,754
1889	163,548,106	123,130,984	122,254,266	115,079,918	212,482,518	8,635,860
1890	170,637,250	128,480,142	133,332,031	116,924,080	230,685,581	9,251,325
1891	184,175,197	150,639,399	147,721,884	136,446,309	217,577,775	8,355,632
1892	188,317,595	175,558,861	139,794,773	112,729,303	204,543,857	6,458,073
1893	209,277,112	131,663,968	153,739,181	135,608,418	228,764,866	7,347,377
1894	130,086,011	133,309,989	155,348,824	82,894,732	148,798,021	4,557,045
1895	180,939,902	141,377,238	107,026,180	96,486,622	199,543,108	6,596,915
1896	197,646,852	130,002,310	118,805,703	101,070,937	226,639,759	5,559,113
1897	196,159,371	123,379,785	129,244,951	88,490,406	217,843,918	4,611,981
1898	189,322,244	103,984,608	86,091,010	79,288,417	153,025,210	4,338,165
1899	208,565,691	98,953,256	123,448,135	91,953,914	169,516,630	4,730,863
1900	276,241,152	97,916,293	133,027,374	134,222,045	203,126,341	5,407,979
1901	248,006,751	110,385,208	125,540,654	127,576,924	205,505,580	6,157,048
1902	303,001,868	120,280,302	95,350,256	147,656,292	231,420,820	5,611,410
1903	330,491,084	119,202,674	116,620,623	195,750,847	257,757,184	5,896,825
1904	320,794,431	132,223,895	118,222,862	160,233,890	252,857,673	6,754,620
1905	389,160,658	146,130,903	145,355,839	177,827,960	252,372,650	6,665,061
1906	414,687,999	134,315,448	140,358,114	220,298,751	307,801,154	9,100,980
1907	477,027,174	149,747,693	158,656,263	274,096,464	364,192,884	10,700,947
1908	363,482,258	145,577,427	147,008,870	196,248,409	331,617,926	10,406,902
1909	451,359,259	164,110,674	165,700,920	222,101,622	299,106,235	9,541,514
1910	566,270,770	144,776,636	181,566,572	285,138,373	367,723,367	11,471,712
1911	511,362,140	181,194,863	172,006,501	287,785,652	361,422,180	13,454,769
1912	555,986,041	230,358,230	196,100,608	293,739,134	360,018,963	17,061,958
1913	635,210,201	211,746,500	194,243,220	349,401,928	408,178,704	14,227,681
1914	632,865,860	247,947,621	227,644,329	319,275,488	449,318,214	16,874,145
1915	575,357,144	223,929,564	285,725,091	237,176,522	335,876,628	16,104,791
1916	948,825,500	251,886,746	310,938,181	356,857,137	311,870,962	17,504,984
1917	1109,704,565	335,573,042	343,435,475	477,730,509	377,256,553	15,655,041
1918	1230,252,430	372,681,751	380,227,084	540,742,182	402,670,415	19,081,541
1919	1250,715,064	376,228,130	456,241,348	605,826,278	393,194,577	13,671,185

Merchandise imports free of duty, which are included in the above table, were valued as follows—(1821), $2,017,423; (1830), $4,590,281; (1840), $48,313,391; (1850), $18,081,590; (1855), $36,430,524; (1860), $73,741,479; (1870), $20,140,786; (1880), $208,301,863; (1890), $265,668,629; (1900), $367,236,866; (1910), $755,311,296; (1916), $1,492,647,350; (1917), $1,848,840,520; (1918), $2,118,599,372; (1919), $2,230,222,338.

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, crude materials for use in manufacturing were valued as follows—(1821), $1,424,755; (1830), $3,309,771; (1840), $9,698,751; (1850), $407,141; (1855), $2,163,411; (1860), $16,429,453; (1870), $13,432,645; (1880), $88,232,538; (1890), $107,346,613; (1900), $210,391,745; (1910), $436,257,101; (1916), $851,888,721; (1917), $1,009,093,390; (1918), $1,099,244,156; (1919), $1,108,865,243.

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals were valued as follows—(1840), $15,213,743; (1850), $15,803,449; (1855), $28,503,915; (1860), $42,126,415; (1870), $198,669; (1880), $85,524,106; (1890), $106,515,414; (1900), $68,722,439; (1910), $113,681,442; (1916), $217,203,290; (1917), $268,597,470; (1918), $312,681,329; (1919), $319,887,378.

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, manufactures for further use in manufacturing were valued as follows—(1821), $487,697; (1830), $1,210,985; (1840), $4,962,487; (1850), $764,223; (1855), $1,201,318; (1860), $6,432,914; (1870), $2,518,320; (1880), $15,404,865; (1890), $19,274,580; (1900), $45,577,831; (1910), $123,295,107; (1916), $255,617,750; (1917), $361,886,136; (1918), $435,403,772; (1919), $488,681,928.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Pct. in Americ'n Vessels	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
1855	$203,250,562	$71,906,284	$275,156,846	73 8	. . .	$275,156,846
1860	279,082,902	121,039,394	400,122,296	70 0		400,122,296
1861	179,972,733	69,372,180	249,344,913	72.1		249,344,913
1862	125,421,318	104,517,667	229,938,985	54 6		229,938,985
1863	132,127,891	199,880,691	332,008,582	39 8		332,008,582
1864	102,849,409	237,442,730	340,292,139	30 2	.	340,292,139
1865	93,017,756	262,839,588	355,857,344	26 1		355,857,344
1866	213,671,466	351,754,928	565,426,394	37 8	. .	565,426,394
1867	180,625,368	280,708,368	461,333,736	39 2		461,333,736
1868	175,016,348	301,886,491	476,902,839	36 7	.	476,902,839
1869	153,154,748	285,979,781	439,134,529	34 9		439,134,529
1870	199,732,324	329,786,978	529,519,302	37 7	....	529,519,302
1871	190,378,462	392,801,932	583,180,394	32 7	$7,798,156	590,978,550
1872	168,044,799	393,929,579	561,974,378	30 0	10,015,089	571,989,467
1873	171,566,758	494,915,886	666,482,644	25.7	10,799,430	677,282,074
1874	174,424,216	533,885,971	708,310,187	24 6	8,509,205	716,819,392
1875	156,385,066	501,838,949	658,224,015	23 8	7,304,376	665,528,391
1876	167,686,467	492,215,487	659,901,954	25 4	6,324,487	666,226,441
1877	164,826,214	530,354,703	695.180,917	23 7	6,767,170	701,948,087
1878	166,551,624	569,583,564	736,135,188	22.7	7,511,365	743,646,553
1879	128,425,339	600,769,633	729,194,972	17.6	7,439,862	736,634,834
1880	109,029,209	720,770,521	829,799,730	13.1	5,838,928	835,638,658
1881	116,955,324	777,162,714	894,118,038	13 1	8,259,308	902,377,346
1882	96,962,919	641,460,967	738,423,886	13 1	12,118,371	750,542,257
1883	104,418,210	694,331,348	798,749,558	13 1	25,089,844	823,839,402
1884	98,652,828	615,287,007	713,939,835	13.8	26,573,774	740,513,609
1885	82,001,691	636,004,765	718,006,456	11 4	24,183,299	742,189,755
1886	78,406,686	581,973,477	660,380,163	11.9	19,144,667	679,524,830
1887	72,991,253	621,802,292	694,793,545	10 5	21,389,666	716,183,211
1888	67,332,175	606,474,964	673,807,139	10.0	22,147,368	695,954,507
1889	83,022,198	630,942,660	713,964,858	11.6	28,436,517	742,401,375
1890	77,502,138	747,376,644	824,878,782	9.4	32,949,902	857,828,684
1891	78,968,047	773,569,324	852,557,371	9.3	31,923,439	884,480,810
1892	81,033,844	916,023,675	997,057,519	8.1	33,220,629	1,030,278,148
1893	70,670,073	733,132,174	803,802,247	8 8	43,862,947	847,665,194
1894	73,707,023	769,212,122	842,919,145	8.7	49,221,427	892,140,572
1895	62,277,581	695,357,830	757,635,411	8 2	49,902,754	807,538,165
1896	70,392,813	751,083,000	821,475,813	8 5	61,131,125	882,606,938
1897	79,941,823	905,969,428	985,911,251	8.1	65,082,305	1,050,993,556
1898	67,792,150	1,090,406,476	1,158.198 626	5 9	73,283,704	1,231,482,330
1899	78,562,088	1,064,590,307	1,143,152 395	6 9	83,870,907	1,227,023,302
1900	90,779,252	1,193,220,689	1.283,999,941	7.1	110,483,141	1,394,483,082
1901	84,343,122	1,291,520,938	1,375,864,060	6 1	111,900,931	1,487,764,991
1902	83,631,985	1,174,263,079	1,257,895.064	6.6	123,824,337	1,381,719,401
1903	91,028,200	1,190,262.178	1,281,290,378	7.1	138,851.301	1,420,141,679
1904	97,482,054	1,210,608,328	1,308,090.382	7.5	152,736,889	1,460,827,271
1905	129,958,375	1,225,063,232	1,355,021,607	9.6	163,540,059	1,518,561,666
1906	153,859,076	1,396,270,084	1,550,129,160	9 9	193,735,340	1,743,864,500
1907	141,780,310	1,520,598,231	1,662,378,541	8 5	218,472,537	1,880,851,078
1908	120,593,589	1,549,628,630	1,670,222.219	7 2	190,551,127	1,860,773,346
1909	108,129,142	1,372,692,807	1,480,821,949	7 3	182,189,155	1,663,011,104
1910	113,736,171	1,402,524,390	1,516,260,561	7 5	228,724,159	1,744,984,720
1911	133,565,552	1,640,925,993	1,774,491,485	7 5	274,828,714	2,049,320,199
1912	155,601,885	1,728,790,688	1,880,392,573	8.1	323,929,836	2,204,322,409
1913	187,938,254	1,887,460,562	2,075,398,816	9 1	390,485,334	2,465,884,150
1914	169,436,090	1,878,323,769	2,047,759,859	8 3	316,819,289	2,364,579,148
1915	290,597,071	2,175,758,992	2,466,356,063	11 8	302,233,277	2,768,589,340
1916	499,035,673	3,327,030,418	3,826,066,091	13 0	507,416,794	4,333,482,885
1917	794,604,353	4,637,151,133	5.431,755,486	14 6	795,408,564	6,227,164,050
1918	961,698,576	4,131,830,591	5,101,891,343	23.4	745,122,890	5,838,652,057
1919	1,583,519,235	4,625,529,355	6,209,048,590	34.2	864,962,939	7,074,011,529

EXPORTS OF LEATHER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Kind of Leather.		1918. July-September.	1918. October-December.	1919 January-March.	1919 April-June.
Sole leather	pounds	10,701,322	6,413,473	13,341,058	52,505,596
	value	$5,766,409	$3,383,296	$8,647,668	$19,228,704
Upper leather: Calf and kip	square feet	2,438,524	4,688,243	7,565,676	16,443,141
	value	$1,339,861	$2,656,588	$4,355,900	$8,842,307
Goat and kid	square feet	4,540,922	8,546,170	14,841,592	30,657,651
	value	$1,803,064	$3,513,985	$6,969,389	$14,746,237
Grain and split	square feet	1,464,758	2,705,419	3,545,366	22,260,697
	value	$356,294	$801,724	$1,080,761	$4,319,881
Other	"	2,292,381	2,023,647	4,730,931	8,618,128
Patent leather	"	1,140,309	1,150,603	2,416,645	3,629,482
Belting leather	"	462,303	567,940	975,466	1,224,801
Carriage, automobile, and upholstery	"	29,924	53,111	101,708	116,506
Glove leather	"	754,609	553,848	377.376	397,704
All other leather	"	1,054,743	784,730	2,182,733	5,270,068

U. S. IMPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	By Sea. In Foreign Vessels.	By Sea. Total.	By Sea. Pct. in Americ'n Vessels.	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
1860	$228,164,855	$134,001,399	$362,166,254	63.0	.....	$362,166,254
1865	74,385,116	174,170,536	248,555,652	29 9	.....	248,555,652
1866	112,040,395	333,471,763	445,512,158	25 2	.....	445,512,158
1867	117,209,536	300,622,035	417,831,571	28.1	.....	417,831,571
1868	122,965,225	248,659,583	371,624,808	33 1	.....	371,624,808
1869	136,802,024	300,512,231	437,314,255	31.3	.....	437,314,255
1870	153,237,077	309,140,510	462,377,587	33.1	.....	462,377,587
1871	163,285,710	363,020,644	526,306,354	31.0	$15,187,354	541,493,708
1872	177,286,302	445,416,783	622,703,085	28 5	17,635,681	640,338,766
1873	174,739,834	471,806,765	646,546,599	27.0	17,070,548	663,617,147
1874	176,027,778	405,320,135	581,347,913	30.3	14,513,335	595,861,248
1875	157,872,726	382,949,568	540,822,294	29.2	13,083,859	553,906,153
1876	143,389,704	321,139,500	464,529,204	30 9	12,148,667	476,677,871
1877	151,834,067	329,565,833	481,399,900	31.6	10,697,640	492,097,540
1878	146,499,282	307,407,565	453,906,847	32.3	12,965,999	466,872,846
1879	143,590,353	310,499,599	454,089,952	31 7	11,983,823	466,073,775
1880	149,317,368	503,494,913	652,812,281	22.9	15,142,465	667,954,746
1881	133,631,146	491,840,269	625,471,415	21 4	17,193,213	642,664,628
1882	130,266,826	571,517,802	701,784,628	18 6	22,854,946	724,639,574
1883	136,002,290	564,175,576	700,177,866	19 4	23,003,048	723,180,914
1884	135,046,207	512,511,192	647,557,399	20 8	20,140,294	667,697,693
1885	112,864,052	443,513,801	556,377,853	20 3	21,149,476	577,527,329
1886	118,942,817	491,937,636	610,880,453	19 5	24,555,683	635,436,136
1887	121,365,493	543,392,216	664,757,709	18 3	27,562,059	692,319,768
1888	123,525,298	568,222,357	691,747,655	17 8	32,209,459	723,957,114
1889	120,782,910	586,120,881	706,903,791	17 1	38,227,861	745,131,652
1890	124,948,948	623,740,100	748,689,048	16.7	40,621,361	789,310,409
1891	127,471,678	676,511,763	803,983,441	15 9	40,932,755	844,916,196
1892	139,139,891	648,535,976	787,675,867	17 7	39,726,595	827,402,462
1893	127,095,434	695,184,394	822,279,828	15 5	44,121,094	866,400,922
1894	121,561,193	503,810,334	625,371,527	19 4	29,623,095	654,994,622
1895	108,229,615	590,538,362	698,767,977	15 5	33,201,988	731,969,965
1896	117,299,074	626,890,521	744,189,595	15 7	35,535,079	779,724,674
1897	109,133,454	619,784,338	728,917,792	15 0	35,812,620	764,730,412
1898	93,535,867	492,086,003	585,621,870	16 0	30,427,784	616,049,654
1899	82,050,118	581,673,550	663,723,668	12 4	33,424,821	697,148,489
1900	104,304,940	701,223,735	805,528,675	12 9	44,412,509	849,941,184
1901	93,055,493	683,015,858	776,071,351	12 0	47,100,814	823,172,165
1902	102,188,002	744,766,235	846,954,237	12 1	56,366,711	903,320,948
1903	123,666,832	835,844,210	959,511,042	12 9	66,208,195	1,025,719,237
1904	132,253,065	790,595,186	922,848,251	14 3	68,239,120	991,087,371
1905	160,649,571	878,138,230	1,038,787,801	15 5	78,725,270	1,117,513,071
1906	168,488,129	971,397,270	1,139,885,399	14 8	86,677,047	1,226,562,446
1907	176,550,716	1,163,698,060	1,340,248,776	13 2	94,172,649	1,434,421,425
1908	151,919,733	971,111,234	1,123,030,967	13 5	71,310,825	1,194,341,792
1909	150,528,075	1,090,001,007	1,240,529,082	12 1	71,391,142	1,311,920,224
1910	147,100,976	1,319,438,085	1,466,539,061	10 0	90,408,369	1,556,947,430
1911	146,640,912	1,289,510,573	1,436,151,485	10 2	91,074,620	1,527,226,105
1912	170,849,680	1,380,228,170	1,551,077,850	11 0	102,187,084	1,653,264,934
1913	193,094,242	1,504,567,867	1,697,662,109	11 4	115,346,125	1,813,008,234
1914	198,923,666	1,538,784,987	1,737,708,653	11 4	156,217,004	1,893,925,657
1915	281,334,841	1,244,934,571	1,526,269,412	18 4	147,900,328	1,674,169,740
1916	449,872,543	1,550,102,577	1,999,975,120	22 5	197,908,390	2,197,883,510
1917	548,256,478	1,706,482,324	2,254,738,802	27 5	304,616,383	2,659,355,185
1918	710,777,017	1,849,650,228	2,560,427,245	37 7	385,228,158	2,945,655,403
1919	875,605,557	1,741,586,794	2,617,192,351	50.2	478,684,231	3,095,876,582

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMERCE

(From reports of the Chief of Engineers, War Department)

Section of River and Year.	Grain and Its Prod	Cotton	Cot'n Seed & Prod	Live Stock.	Coal and Coke.	Lumber.	Logs.	Gravel, Sand, & Stone	Oil.	All Other and Total.
	Tons	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
St. Louis & Cairo:										
1914	17,909	1,080	790	5,758	12,492	5,021	60.491	156,571	52	325,164
1915	26,962	924	2,400	14,138	13,013	15,092	31,064	668,471	21,857	809,232
1916	13,044	285	1,027	6,580	62,723	19,358	828,514	771,753	19,569	1,065,773
Cairo & Memphis:										
1914	14,562	9,287	6,320	4,075	826,362	27,662	298,658	65,641	2	1,321,081
1915	12,703	30,968	6,980	3,219	981,431	52,661	171,628	826,469	7,852	2,193,026
1916	7,112	25,896	4,798	2,506	477,829	26,795	184,270	429,779	1,054	1,205,647
Memp. & Vicksb'g:										
1914	16,590	17.213	26,057	11,736	682,104	26,117	153,605	869,932	9,097	1,888,394
1915	22,414	39,823	20,161	15,355	892,840	52,602	76,965	892,940	38,579	2,198,814
1916	13,175	30,565	15,338	10,563	379,201	32,127	155,034	1,059,150	2,395	1,809,977
Vicksb'g & N. Orl's:										
1914	23,053	8,345	12,738	2,550	669,589	19,880	122,619	392,838	956,784	2,343,623
1915	94,350	8,315	9,622	3,546	895,420	31,658	53,033	497.313	705,006	2,712,022
1916	13,239	6,053	8,324	3,331	349,394	70,812	77,626	290,457	1,201,581	2,234,238

Each stretch is treated as a separate river, and tonnage carried between ports on different stretches will appear in the statistics of all intervening stretches; consequently the sum of the tonnage carried in the four stretches does not represent the total traffic on the river as a whole.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, FREE AND DUTIABLE.

Fiscal Year	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Fiscal Year	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800	.....	.....	91,252,768	1887	234,221,131	458,098,637	692,319,768
1810	.....	.....	85,400,000	1888	244,071,615	479,885,499	723,957,114
1820	.....	.....	74,450,000	1889	256,487,078	488,644,574	745,131,652
1830	4,590,281	58,130,675	62,720,956	1890	265,668,629	523,641,780	789,310,409
1840	48,313,391	49,945,315	98,258,706	1891	366,241,352	478,674,844	844,916,196
1850	18,081,590	155,427,936	172,509,526	1892	457,999,658	369,402,804	827,402,462
1860	73,741,479	279,874,640	353,616,119	1893	444,544,211	421,856,711	866,400,922
1861	71,130,351	218,180,191	289,310,542	1894	379,795,536	275,199,086	654,994 622
1862	52,721,653	136,635,024	189,356,677	1895	363,233,795	368,736,170	731,969,965
1863	35,241,924	208,093,891	243,335,815	1896	369,757,470	409,967,204	779,724,674
1864	41,126,332	275,320,951	316,447,283	1897	381,938,243	382,792,169	764,730,412
1865	44,519,516	194,226,064	238,745,580	1898	291,414,175	324,635,479	616,049 654
1866	59,028,526	375,783,540	434,812,066	1899	300,279,810	396,868,679	697,148,489
1867	23,133,495	372,627,601	395,761,096	1900	367,236,866	482,704,318	849,941,184
1868	15,190,781	342,245,659	357,436,440	1901	339,608,669	483,563,496	823,172,165
1869	21,646,692	395,859,687	417,506,379	1902	396,818,871	506,502,077	903,320,948
1870	20,140,786	415,817,622	435,958,408	1903	426,180,979	599,538,258	1,025,719,237
1871	36,587,737	483,635,947	520,223,684	1904	454,130,240	536,957 131	991 087,371
1872	47,267,213	579,327,864	626,595,077	1905	517,442,302	600,070,769	1,117,513,071
1873	144,815,884	497,320,326	642,136,210	1906	549,623,878	676,938,568	1,226,562,446
1874	151,481,762	415,924,580	567,406,342	1907	644,029,761	790,391,664	1,434,421,425
1875	146,279,927	386,725,509	533,005,436	1908	525,603,308	668,738,484	1,194,341,792
1876	140,361,913	320,379,277	460,741,190	1909	599,556,639	712,363,585	1,311,920,224
1877	140,788,452	310,534,674	451,323,126	1910	755,311,396	801,636,034	1,556,947,430
1878	141,278,265	295,773,267	437,051,532	1911	776,972,509	750,253,596	1,527,226,105
1879	142,681,505	303,096,270	445,777,775	1912	881,670,830	771,594,104	1,653,264,934
1880	208,301,863	459,652,883	667,954,746	1913	987,524,162	825,484,072	1,813,008,234
1881	202,491,547	440,173,081	642,664,628	1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925,657
1882	210,579,007	514,060,567	724,639,574	1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740
1883	207,504,718	515,676,196	723,180,914	1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510
1884	209,884,184	457,813,509	667,697,693	1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185
1885	193,213,624	384,313,705	577,527,329	1918	2,118,599,372	827,460,031	2,946,059,403
1886	212,159,296	423,276,840	635,436,136	1919	2,230,222,338	865,654,244	3,095,876,582

The figures of imports include gold and silver prior to 1830.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Fiscal Year	Domestic	Foreign.	Total.	Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211
1810	42,366,675	24,791,295	66,757,970	1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375
1830	58,524,878	13,145,857	71,670,735	1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684
1840	111,660,561	12,008,371	123,668,932	1891	872,270,288	12,210,527	884,480,810
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	1893	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194
1861	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572
1862	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501	1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165
1863	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	1896	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938
1864	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	1897	1,032,007,603	18,985,953	1,050,993,556
1865	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	1898	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330
1866	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	1899	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302
1867	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082
1868	269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899	1901	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991
1869	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1870	376,616,473	16,155,293	392,771,768	1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1871	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1872	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1873	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1874	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1876	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1877	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1878	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1879	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1881	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1882	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1883	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1884	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	1919	7,074,011,529	151,072,728	7,225,084,257

Figures for exports include gold and silver prior to 1830.

Total exports per capita of population—(1800), $13.37; (1810), $9.22; (1820), $7.22; (1830), $5 57; (1840), $7.25; (1850), $6 23; (1860), $10.61; (1870), $9.77; (1880), $16.43; (1890), $13.43; (1900), $17.76; (1910), $18.28; (1916), $41 33; (1917), $54 82

UNITED STATES BREADSTUFFS' EXPORTS, JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31, 1919.

	Bushels.	*Dollars.*		*Pounds*	*Dollars.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Barley	22,245,163	30,119,462	Beef, canned	44,747,256	17,385,541	Lard	528,111,770	162,433,551
Corn	5,910,890	9,922,961	Beef, fresh	106,221,759	25,089,730	Neutral lard	16,669,089	5,484,260
Oats	35,196,947	29,203,466	" pickled, etc	27,144,787	5,661,148	Pork, pickled	16,369,663	4,221,953
Rye	26,238,372	50,776,306	Oleo oil	40,558,653	11,562,420	Lard compounds	103,940,148	25,711,790
Wheat	79,733,418	192,511,187	Bacon	868,203,870	273,469,822	Milk, condensed	488,696,194	63,943,188
Flour	18,274,576	203,580,264	Hams and shoulders	492,819,143	156,365,586			

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES SINCE 1847.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Free, Dollars.	Dutiable, Dollars.	Total, Dollars.	Per Cent. of Free.	Total Duties. Dollars.	Ad Val. Rate of Duty Dutiable	Ad Val. Rate D'ty Free and Dutiable	Imports Per Cap. Dollars.
1847....	15,838,500	100,419,095	116,257,595	13 62	28,137,923	26 86	22 98	5.05
1848....	14,946,012	125,705,826	140,651,838	10 63	33,034,306	24 97	22 22	6 45
1849....	13,710,610	118,854,498	132,565,108	10 34	31,027,772	24 73	21 97	5 89
1850....	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	9.74	40,181,813	25 85	23 16	7 07
1851....	17,910,930	182,565,378	200,476,308	8.93	48,626,000	25 44	23 07	8 35
1852....	21,649,731	173,737,583	195,387,314	11.08	47,577,633	25 96	22 94	7 88
1853....	24,732,613	225,424,532	250.157,145	9 89	58,467,815	25.93	23 37	9 77
1854....	22,552,835	253,535,495	276,088,330	8.17	64,931,607	25.61	23 52	10 44
1855....	29,913,974	201,736,366	231,650,340	12 91	54,119,677	26 82	23 36	8 50
1856....	49,603,470	246,047,468	295,650,938	16 77	64,084,401	26 05	21 68	10 53
1857....	49,942,107	283,569,188	333,511,295	14 98	63,664,864	22 45	19 09	11 53
1858....	55,292,929	187,385,484	242,678,413	22 78	42,040,722	22 44	17 33	8 16
1859....	66,856,406	249,966,964	316,823,370	21 10	48,894,684	19.56	15 43	10 36
1860....	68,391,038	267,891,447	336,282,485	20 34	52,692,421	19 67	15 67	10 69
1861....	67,421,022	207,235,303	274,656,325	24 55	39,038,269	18 84	14 21	8 57
1862....	49,842,947	128,487,253	178,330,200	27.95	46,509,215	36 19	26 08	5 45
1863....	30,026,756	195,348,524	225,375,280	13 32	63,729,203	32 62	23 28	6 75
1864....	38,162,565	262,950,757	301,113,322	12.67	96,485,957	36 69	32 03	8 84
1865 .	40,097,208	169,559,317	209,656,525	19.12	80,635,170	47.56	38 46	6 03
1866...	57,121,369	366,349,277	423,470,646	13 49	177,056,523	48 33	41 81	11 94
1867...	17,033,130	361,125,553	378,158,683	4 50	168,503,750	46 67	44.56	10 44
1868 ..	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	4 40	160,532,779	48 63	46 49	9 33
1869...	21,692,532	372,756,642	394,449,174	5 50	176,557,584	47 22	44 65	10 45
1870 ...	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4 74	191,513,975	47 08	44 89	11 06
1871 ..	40,036,893	459,663,066	499,699,959	8 01	202,446,673	43 94	40 51	12 63
1872 ..	46,864,596	512,795,442	559,660,038	8 37	212,619,105	41 35	37 99	13.79
1873...	177,721,289	485,155,425	662,876,714	26 81	184,929,042	38 04	27 90	15 91
1874....	151,374,571	416,125,862	567,500,433	26 67	160,522,285	38.49	28 29	13 26
1875..	146,292,935	380,140,384	526,433,319	27.78	154,554,983	40 58	29 36	11 98
1876 ..	140,191,057	324,332,616	464,523,673	30 18	145,178,603	44 70	31 25	10 29
1877...	140,494,254	299,329,283	439,823,537	31 94	128,428,343	42 84	29 20	9 49
1878...	141,250,132	297,363,135	438,613,267	32 20	127,195,159	42 71	29 00	9 21
1879 .	142,802,611	297,070,108	439,872,719	32 46	133,395,436	44 82	30 33	9 00
1880 ..	207,772,522	419,753,948	627,526,470	33 11	182,747,654	43 46	29 12	12 51
1881	202,293,871	448,325,411	650,618,282	31.09	193,800,880	43 27	29 79	12 68
1882 ..	210,672;355	506,045,034	716,717,389	29 39	216,138,916	42 61	30.16	13 65
1883...	206,868,036	494,352,144	701,220,180	29 50	210,637,293	42 41	30 04	13 05
1884	211,089,414	456,662,413	667,751,827	31 61	190,282,836	41 57	28.50	12 16
1885 .	192,443,389	386,892,253	579,335,642	33 22	178,151,601	45 83	30 75	10 32
1886	210,271,333	413,778,055	624,049,388	33 69	189,410,448	45 53	30 35	10 87
1887 ..	229,319,335	450,325,322	679,644,657	33 74	214,222,310	47 08	31 52	11 58
1888..	238,947,634	468,143,774	707,091,408	33 78	216,042,256	45 61	30 55	11.79
1889...	249,824,339	484,856;768	734,681,107	34 05	220,576,989	45 11	30 02	11 99
1890 .	258,136,929	507,571,764	765,708,693	33 71	226,540,037	44 39	29 59	12 16
1891 ...	379,028,079	466,455,173	845,483,252	44 83	216,885,701	46 26	25.65	13 24
1892 .	448,771,192	355,526,741	804,297,933	55 78	174,124,270	48 69	21.65	12 36
1893...	432,450,474	400,282,519	832,732,993	51 93	199,143,678	49 56	23 79	12 55
1894	372,461,955	257,645,703	630,107,658	59 11	129,558,892	50 00	20 56	9 32
1895.	376,890,100	354,271,990	731,162,090	51 55	149,450,608	41 75	20 44	10 61
1896..	368,897,523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48 56	157,013,506	39 95	20.67	10 81
1897.	381,902,414	407,348,616	789,251,030	48 39	172,760,361	42 17	21 89	11 02
1898...	291,534,005	295,619,695	587,153,700	49 65	145,438,385	48 80	24 77	8 05
1899..	299,668,977	385,772,915	685,441,892	43.72	202,072,050	52 07	29 48	9 22
1900	366,759,922	463,759,330	830,519,252	44.16	229,360,771	49 24	27 62	10 93
1901 ...	339,093,256	468,670,045	807,763,301	41 98	233,556,110	49 64	28 91	10 25
1902....	396,542,233	503,251,521	899,793,754	44 01	251,453,155	49 79	27 95	11 18
1903..	437,290,728	570,669,382	1,007,960,110	43 38	280,752,416	49 03	27 85	12 28
1904 .	454,153,100	527,669,459	981,822,559	46 26	258,161,130	48 77	26 29	11.73
1905 .	517,073,277	570,044,856	1,087,118,133	47 56	258,426,295	45 24	23.77	13 74
1906 ..	548,695,764	664,721,885	1,213,417,649	45 22	293,910,396	44.16	24.22	12 95
1907. .	641,953,451	773,448,834	1,415,402,285	45 35	329,480,048	42 55	23 28	15 97
1908 .	525,704,745	657,415,920	1,183,120,665	44 43	282,582,895	42 94	23 88	13.11
1909..	599,375,868	682,265,867	1,281,641,735	46 77	294,667,054	43 15	22 99	13 94
1910....	761,353,117	785,756,020	1,547,109,137	49 21	326,561,683	41 52	21.11	16 54
1911...	776,963,955	750,981,697	1,527,945,652	50 85	309,965,692	41 22	20 29	16 05
1912....	881,512,987	759,209,915	1,640,722,902	53.73	304,899,366	40 12	18 58	16 94
1913 . .	986,972,333	779,717,079	1,766,689,412	55.87	312,509,946	40 05	17.69	17.94
1914 ...	1,152,392,059	754,008,335	1,906,400,394	60 45	283,719,081	37 60	14 88	19 04
1915 ...	1,032,863,558	615,522,722	1,648,386,280	62 66	205,946,842	33 43	12.49	16 20
1916 ..	1,495.881,357	683,153,244	2,179,034,601	68.65	209,725,801	30 67	9.62	21 08
1917	1,852,530,536	814,689,485	2,667,220,021	69.46	221,659,066	27 18	8 31	25.40
1918....	2,117,555,366	747,338,621	2,864,893,987	73.91	180,539,634	24.11	6.30	26.86

Prior to 1866 the figures of import values represent net general imports, the amount of duty collected being the annual amounts collected on merchandise only, For 1867 and later years the figures of import values represent imports for consumption, the average ad valorem rates on dutiable merchandise being based on ordinary duties, and those on free and dutiable merchandise being based on total duties collected. The total duties collected include duty equivalent to internal revenue tax, and drawback on articles exported from the United States returned.

Imports entered for consumption are imports on which duties are paid (or which are registered as entered free), within a named period. Thus, goods may be imported to the value of $2,000,000,000 in a given period, but 75 per cent. of them go into bonded warehouses, to be held until needed for consumption. When such goods come out of storage they are recorded as imported and not till then.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
(By Chief Customs Districts.)

Fiscal Year.	Massachusetts.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Maryland.		New Orleans.		San Francisco.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	47,484,060	14,126,429	281,048,813	196,614,746	14,483,211	16,927,610	19,512,468	14,510,733	14,377,471	107,586,952	15,982,549	13,991,781
1871	53,613,754	13,424,627	348,755,769	222,710,489	17,728,006	17,793,283	24,672,871	15,094,678	18,421,796	94,021,579	15,978,295	13,033,228
1872	70,275,066	22,644,383	416,162,512	228,510,651	20,383,832	20,988,649	28,834,566	18,445,333	18,433,285	89,956,585	27,222,270	10,190,074
1873	67,969,345	29,156,229	418,709,493	269,529,299	25,393,061	24,210,989	29,251,444	19,413,524	19,867,501	104,559,834	32,679,791	25,002,231
1874	52,059,729	30,601,635	376,732,380	304,634,338	26,446,037	33,087,837	29,283,894	27,664,977	14,424,248	93,275,841	26,735,461	25,084,760
1875	51,908,587	30,842,697	357,136,893	262,433,225	24,094,323	28,456,609	27,787,451	27,537,922	12,320,822	71,571,372	24,677,243	24,070,157
1876	37,222,890	37,247,136	303,466,910	262,851,576	22,471,367	40,281,794	22,305,346	31,383,570	11,216,572	84,157,667	28,435,128	23,290,941
1877	42,218,338	44,075,196	298,261,378	282,217,379	19,673,874	45,954,316	22,322,544	39,209,258	9,326,606	70,372,204	29,646,823	29,790,593
1878	40,268,023	47,968,470	292,797,559	336,493,677	19,333,496	44,552,844	16,899,855	45,631,070	10,921,412	85,590,033	26,575,610	21,791,359
1879	40,448,791	49,193,664	302,349,053	335,870,295	24,377,271	47,078,702	14,017,604	57,566,941	6,902,021	63,907,613	29,111,744	31,359,302
1880	68,503,136	59,238,341	459,937,153	392,560,090	35,944,500	49,649,693	19,945,989	76,253,566	10,611,353	90,442,019	35,221,751	32,358,929
1881	61,960,103	73,433,677	435,450,905	407,181,024	32,583,106	44,229,705	16,189,816	72,471,693	12,213,920	103,743,986	37,943,695	35,096,856
1882	69,594,057	62,471,426	493,060,891	344,503,775	34,136,579	38,131,258	14,938,258	39,428,236	12,133,291	70,958,731	41,001,636	53,476,356
1883	72,552,075	62,356,749	496,005,276	361,425,361	33,738,556	38,147,744	14,599,179	55,003,351	9,596,762	95,107,314	45,702,530	44,959,420
1884	65,865,551	63,497,829	465,119,630	329,883,267	33,657,216	36,492,568	11,423,665	43,079,294	10,784,561	81,868,229	35,857,698	37,050,598
1885	53,445,929	62,000,103	380,077,748	344,514,761	29,919,019	38,723,261	11,849,696	45,052,904	8,688,552	79,147,574	35,040,350	38,115,624
1886	58,430,707	54,099,068	419,338,932	314,329,411	36,561,313	33,753,317	11,696,944	35,847,788	8,115,171	82,560,196	37,142,117	30,228,424
1887	61,018,330	59,001,505	456,698,631	316,347,219	39,952,349	35,426,856	12,535,920	51,607,149	9,652,135	79,519,909	40,707,708	32,711,043
1888	63,897,778	56,457,384	470,426,774	310,627,496	41,772,121	28,845,861	11,741,585	46,236,727	11,617,749	81,257,490	46,692,905	27,684,891
1889	66,731,023	66,833,595	472,153,507	319,838,555	48,528,602	29,774,911	15,223,844	50,611,662	14,492,480	83,828,976	48,425,760	37,673,376
1890	62,876,666	71,201,944	516,426,693	349,051,791	53,936,315	37,410,683	13,140,203	73,983,693	14,658,163	108,126,891	48,751,223	36,876,091
1891	71,212,614	77,020,081	537,786,007	346,528,847	59,427,890	33,674,355	20,555,687	64,412,247	20,267,060	109,106,687	50,943,299	40,168,771
1892	71,780,489	87,175,636	536,538,112	413,952,733	60,006,791	58,541,457	13,418,523	98,850,197	18,909,553	131,252,873	47,135,684	40,737,044
1893	79,357,654	85,460,422	548,558,593	347,395,717	66,122,147	49,402,482	16,150,946	71,506,995	21,789,732	77,838,043	45,291,099	31,144,180
1894	53,309,331	83,972,460	415,795,991	369,146,365	53,726,963	40,500,786	11,978,900	78,422,129	18,087,944	81,529,453	38,146,626	24,903,009
1895	66,889,118	85,505,196	477,741,128	325,580,062	48,802,676	35,043,093	12,260,706	61,938,991	13,861,507	68,413,362	35,269,637	24,873,148
1896	79,179,864	95,851,004	499,932,792	354,274,941	43,840,836	39,567,376	13,476,630	66,398,905	13,471,142	80,986,791	41,400,317	31,582,910
1897	90,178,419	100,857,281	480,603,580	391,679,907	48,072,672	47,305,273	11,371,193	85,692,651	16,618,727	101,494,120	34,375,945	39,647,606
1898	51,475,099	117,531,903	402,281,050	445,515,794	31,419,997	56,244,436	8,907,118	118,845,580	9,664,457	112,826,681	42,822,945	41,223,759
1899	52,097,960	128,037,149	465,559,650	459,444,217	41,222,528	60,950,065	9,151,155	107,156,240	11,917,659	87,993,277	35,746,577	30,214,904
1900	72,195,939	112,195,555	537,237,282	618,834,471	51,866,002	78,406,031	19,045,279	115,530,378	17,490,811	115,858,764	47,869,628	40,368,288
1901	61,452,370	143,708,232	527,259,906	520,592,978	48,043,443	79,354,025	18,899,473	106,239,081	20,462,307	152,776,599	35,161,753	34,596,792
1902	71,921,436	102,404,304	559,930,849	490,361,695	47,750,342	80,383,403	22,825,281	80,532,512	23,763,480	134,486,863	35,102,981	38,183,755
1903	86,310,586	88,126,444	618,705,662	505,829,694	59,995,431	73,531,968	27,803,167	81,704,497	28,880,744	149,072,519	36,454,283	33,502,616
1904	80,657,697	89,845,772	600,171,033	506,808,013	53,890,106	71,393,254	20,345,788	82,836,164	34,036,516	148,595,103	37,542,978	32,547,181
1905	100,317,881	87,804,492	679,629,256	524,726,005	60,180,901	63,278,070	21,181,239	91,215,058	33,933,298	150,936,947	46,675,545	49,924,026
1906	106,442,077	98,739,647	734,350,823	607,160,314	70,801,273	82,564,389	30,084,653	109,925,046	39,464,982	150,479,326	44,433,271	39,915,269
1907	124,432,977	100,872,147	853,696,952	627,949,857	79,869,942	94,832,480	37,774,305	104,808,952	46,046,772	170,562,428	54,094,570	33,026,664
1908	93,678,716	96,051,068	688,215,938	701,062,913	63,432,007	109,261,436	29,477,101	89,988,505	42,785,646	159,455,773	48,251,476	28,000,069
1909	112,472,595	76,157,553	779,308,944	607,239,481	68,884,146	84,286,440	24,022,324	77,550,658	45,713,098	144,981,625	49,998,111	31,669,370
1910	129,006,184	70,516,789	935,990,958	651,986,356	88,403,451	73,266,343	29,900,618	77,381,507	55,712,027	140,376,560	49,350,643	31,180,760
1911	116,597,440	71,534,082	881,592,689	772,552,429	83,626,647	69,956,380	32,174,404	85,120,843	66,722,295	172,835,293	53,885,021	40,624,903
1912	129,293,016	69,692,171	975,744,320	817,945,803	85,038,185	69,069,780	26,438,400	92,210,877	75,089,887	149,160,910	59,235,471	49,249,734
1913	146,599,451	69,552,657	1,048,320,629	917,935,988	93,209,678	76,315,344	32,895,238	116,474,439	82,399,100	169,980,277	62,501,681	66,021,385
1914	159,915,970	65,715,181	1,040,380,526	864,546,338	96,483,412	65,182,514	34,489,494	109,690,231	89,382,621	193,839,961	67,111,081	63,374,909
1915	152,653,791	107,475,677	931,011,058	1,193,581,088	72,947,524	90,666,461	24,982,898	131,978,498	79,745,404	209,373,159	76,068,028	81,500,979
1916	210,900,243	131,229,946	1,191,865,982	2,332,286,213	95,801,175	193,495,296	27,808,916	180,703,374	90,045,564	211,498,749	113,645,919	94,558,987
1917	217,905,287	225,578,485	1,338,199,355	3,053,119,504	109,485,782	464,471,031	43,972,790	374,033,121	104,516,862	303,510,401	144,027,410	142,890,207
1918	248,927,021	205,132,428	1,251,386,373	2,613,048,763	101,527,257	442,223,170	29,155,693	336,079,033	117,417,506	381,331,282	269,107,408	211,670,868
1919	245,630,442	265,741,159	1,433,504,899	3,204,992,419	135,771,097	488,812,868	37,105,279	314,301,356	134,673,861	490,718,032	212,558,354	243,224,527

The statistics since 1913 represent the commerce of the districts named as rearranged July 1, 1913. The former limits in almost all cases were more restricted, and the statistics are accordingly not strictly comparable. Prior to 1914 the statistics given in this table for Massachusetts and Maryland were returned as for the (former) districts of Boston and Baltimore, respectively.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CHIEF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Fiscal Year.	Galveston.		Georgia.		Washington.		Buffalo.		Chicago.		Michigan.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1870	509,231	14,873,732	1,001,917	29,747,058	34,787	427,689	3,460,997	326,094	735,894	2,613,072	896,349	1,188,255
1871	1,253,927	13,787,250	1,090,717	32,937,042	34,063	394,761	3,110,894	267,698	575,154	5,580,174	1,038,701	1,273,224
1872	1,741,000	12,211,933	627,410	28,250,671	32,914	488,669	2,625,993	337,836	953,111	3,090,386	1,367,515	1,915,613
1873	2,426,626	17,644,009	820,258	32,675,500	35,028	601,993	2,686,387	389,117	1,658,625	6,049,663	1,900,228	2,818,408
1874	1,419,955	19,193,042	741,333	30,213,831	24,566	604,339	2,916,406	514,422	808,517	7,112,936	1,450,072	3,293,440
1875	1,216,265	16,004,936	755,901	29,666,666	24,954	395,330	2,499,004	766,945	561,549	3,429,355	1,329,326	2,351,766
1876	1,332,940	15,376,219	490,771	22,682,312	37,715	462,990	3,683,994	871,407	521,537	3,446,551	1,582,435	2,740,851
1877	1,411,594	15,243,086	521,342	16,205,706	51,498	483,185	2,520,580	322,107	327,420	3,434,638	1,410,383	3,420,648
1878	1,078,368	12,248,479	494,892	18,545,446	30,962	565,790	3,258,576	193,684	399,920	3,781,899	944,104	3,528,441
1879	856,089	16,452,061	428,519	21,527,235	26,522	558,918	3,307,693	232,496	272,766	2,836,562	1,342,600	2,537,732
1880	1,094,514	16,749,889	483,802	23,992,364	17,515	361,449	3,742,631	329,985	847,935	3,445,379	1,703,038	2,403,603
1881	3,101,324	26,767,107	876,092	27,575,161	22,264	446,795	4,064,923	277,856	860,108	4,201,723	1,761,605	2,659,272
1882	3,022,274	15,523,388	847,694	19,745,889	51,076	876,121	5,966,596	253,614	1,237,437	3,198,461	3,232,230	1,957,258
1883	1,511,712	29,629,047	483,281	22,813,347	95,441	1,770,219	5,358,215	424,184	649,090	3,723,548	2,056,979	2,820,962
1884	1,119,708	20,454,948	652,360	19,947,349	137,971	1,954,581	4,430,117	371,478	918,240	2,905,926	1,851,825	3,399,057
1885	1,157,370	12,679,154	652,625	20,871,446	238,036	3,184,908	5,051,938	393,543	9,918,269	2,083,403	2,030,310	6,203,177
1886	757,133	16,966,851	426,353	20,304,812	660,675	2,123,087	5,875,187	359,158	10,183,209	2,309,577	2,367,831	4,030,737
1887	705,809	18,902,888	201,765	23,783,313	347,818	1,770,429	6,043,022	387,390	11,704,472	1,461,242	2,530,530	5,361,642
1888	715,868	15,703,147	293,727	20,256,113	407,418	2,250,892	6,440,784	422,505	12,721,445	1,632,037	2,980,474	3,759,775
1889	722,656	15,576,192	373,981	17,865,454	361,502	4,068,511	6,774,544	421,068	13,099,920	2,181,432	3,002,557	5,971,887
1890	415,792	24,446,831	472,343	30,884,451	305,289	3,326,145	5,753,014	505,170	13,590,124	2,480,852	3,127,094	6,865,376
1891	648,021	33,772,005	515,862	33,506,426	476,962	5,729,494	5,212,155	681,401	15,303,373	2,340,020	2,930,022	5,138,848
1892	1,317,000	35,386,256	301,904	25,704,173	572,637	6,565,998	4,834,612	579,248	14,975,557	3,677,937	2,776,369	6,799,518
1893	863,452	37,476,494	337,867	19,839,782	839,709	5,093,436	4,569,729	1,641,477	18,448,404	4,084,487	3,397,289	6,289,611
1894	680,717	35,011,788	352,948	25,527,486	1,230,399	4,942,040	2,365,521	4,546,644	15,485,838	3,610,226	2,620,814	7,801,534
1895	369,575	41,886,651	425,681	20,523,760	2,222,395	5,805,193	3,746,410	4,220,770	15,053,146	1,558,069	2,890,423	7,785,891
1896	602,770	36,397,091	273,555	21,409,027	5,483,846	6,854,707	3,290,277	4,429,084	15,545,819	1,293,073	3,437,180	10,702,948
1897	779,101	58,198,174	415,906	23,442,727	7,066,131	11,864,925	4,001,346	5,015,247	11,527,552	2,309,549	3,226,463	11,080,772
1898	1,166,180	68,428,621	391,634	28,938,166	5,058,069	17,918,626	3,631,815	7,339,127	10,141,413	7,488,886	2,206,033	13,309,801
1899	2,921,266	78,476,681	376,154	24,029,572	7,239,718	15,200,340	3,675,047	8,010,354	12,153,814	7,674,812	2,153,229	13,615,977
1900	1,453,545	85,657,524	430,040	38,251,981	7,148,563	17,903,107	4,134,917	14,488,028	15,309,725	5,211,770	2,794,909	16,858,456
1901	953,801	101,857,300	645,067	46,738,967	6,721,060	20,678,829	3,783,667	13,981,151	14,531,748	10,030,209	2,867,645	17,669,535
1902	969,246	96,722,066	571,682	41,525,428	11,970,799	33,788,821	5,233,914	15,784,215	16,860,702	5,092,771	3,469,077	18,053,055
1903	1,511,119	104,121,087	1,037,366	54,140,882	12,177,243	32,499,828	6,034,430	18,584,971	20,122,325	4,551,033	4,311,186	20,351,148
1904	1,847,646	145,316,457	924,061	53,770,382	11,285,096	22,729,580	4,933,319	22,592,340	21,088,391	2,321,566	4,466,053	23,698,435
1905	4,992,361	126,182,043	1,488,692	62,244,837	7,378,328	43,843,173	7,073,014	26,166,103	18,144,726	3,220,858	4,864,987	26,568,302
1906	5,018,876	166,317,652	1,503,069	64,839,551	13,614,438	49,234,861	6,309,610	29,916,082	22,210,010	2,580,794	5,596,153	35,276,597
1907	7,029,186	237,308,494	2,203,867	63,039,824	25,353,373	43,659,308	7,277,740	33,755,064	25,016,561	4,012,748	6,252,034	40,485,134
1908	5,693,609	161,352,201	2,043,847	61,695,330	22,208,814	44,032,767	6,927,281	31,401,480	26,171,943	4,924,932	7,982,642	37,158,424
1909	3,355,358	189,464,335	2,152,441	50,900,156	26,959,891	25,788,475	8,354,894	27,257,804	23,670,778	4,774,758	6,787,007	33,903,494
1910	2,488,006	173,178,992	3,855,373	63,428,155	28,910,491	30,121,004	11,122,903	34,788,677	26,760,661	6,528,720	7,565,430	38,368,872
1911	3,530,945	220,504,917	5,296,746	72,076,045	36,654,675	39,361,303	13,432,519	46,182,245	30,585,936	6,916,022	7,776,314	46,233,833
1912	4,309,758	218,146,097	5,129,979	104,286,925	39,011,250	63,745,572	14,703,523	55,016,025	28,748,742	7,664,928	7,774,662	55,911,967
1913	7,820,638	281,457,858	4,461,852	58,225,404	51,473,683	62,548,109	14,408,594	66,706,609	32,537,279	4,868,901	9,153,669	62,324,619
1914	12,245,062	255,767,608	6,269,676	110,594,981	55,391,565	55,012,215	30,305,617	87,676,161	38,630,903	8,687,501	26,346,651	102,573,052
1915	10,147,643	230,391,960	3,251,148	74,918,800	68,466,567	67,887,784	31,414,948	73,959,328	29,497,831	23,565,257	24,956,042	117,746,586
1916	7,682,763	190,248,657	1,777,700	45,895,738	135,580,910	163,089,863	35,951,112	135,950,148	26,553,627	8,563,523	28,532,812	183,116,455
1917	8,505,116	266,279,258	2,098,979	83,113,480	198,321,257	177,650,134	67,715,077	217,120,263	30,144,080	6,015,518	41,748,588	290,375,971
1918	15,577,412	194,578,020	11,563,215	120,176,292	326,981,279	258,006,441	108,870,436	187,136,714	33,208,375	5,538,974	56,948,344	263,560,705
1919	16,287,637	311,093,804	16,747,224	159,470,060	256,107,450	332,544,759	100,082,855	201,503,730	38,500,647	67,469,797	63,646,951	364,463,306

The statistics since 1913 represent the commerce of the districts named as rearranged July 1, 1913. The former limits in almost all cases were more restricted, and the statistics are accordingly not strictly comparable. Prior to 1914 the statistics given in this table for Massachusetts and Maryland were returned as for the (former) districts of Boston and Baltimore, respectively.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, MEATS, ETC., FOR 1918 AND 1919.

(By the Department of Commerce. Fiscal year ending June 30)

Exports by Groups.		1919.	1918.
Breadstuffs	dols.	954,779,894	633,239,856
Cottonseed oil	lbs.	178,709,833	100,779,981
	dols.	36,820,545	18,309,854
Meat, dairy prod.	dols.	1,167,850,576	679,835,794
Cotton	bales	5,295,711	4,528,844
	lbs.	2,733,683,125	2,320,511,665
	dols.	863,161,409	665,024,655
Mineral oils	gals	2,531,260,784	2,677,036,228
	dols.	344,613,109	298,329,051
Expts. by prin. articles			
Barley	bush	20,457,781	26,285,378
	dols.	27,687,047	41,650,886
Corn	bush	16,687,538	40,997,827
	dols.	26,705,819	75,305,692
Oats	bush	96,360,974	105,837,309
	dols.	79,492,663	86,125,093
Rye	bush	27,540,188	11,990,123
	dols.	53,653,629	23,902,848
Wheat	bush	181,414,673	34,118,853
	dols	424,543,010	80,802,542
Flour	bbls	24,190,092	21,879,951
	dols.	268,062,907	244,861,140
Beef, canned	lbs	108,489,472	97,343,283
	dols.	44,320,197	30,034,707
Beef, fresh	lbs.	332,205,176	370,032,900
	dols	79,227,540	67,383,426

Exports by Groups.		1919.	1918.
Beef, pickled, &c.	lbs..	45,067,861	54,467,910
	dols.	9,087,262	7,702,524
Oleo oil	lbs...	59,092,322	56,603,388
	dols...	15,720,944	12,152,787
Bacon	lbs...	1,239,540,973	815,294,424
	dols...	378,729,046	221,473,937
Hams and Shoulders	lbs...	667,848,019	419,571,869
	dols...	204,667,698	108,106,862
Lard	lbs...	725,577,868	392,506,355
	dols.	210,417,859	98,216,856
Neutral lard	lbs.	17,395,888	4,258,529
	dols.	5,392,710	1,074,603
Pork, pickled	lbs..	31,504,497	33,221,502
	dols.	7,444,532	7,545,011
Lard compounds	lbs.	131,750,503	31,278,382
	dols.	32,036,692	6,633,640
Milk, condensed	lbs	728,740,509	528,759,232
	dols	99,970,769	68,045,944
Crude mineral oil	gals.	163,782,498	185,069,674
	dols.	9,905,490	9,288,879
Illuminating oil	gals	722,129,836	528,217,669
	dols	80,964,925	47,261,782
Lubricating oil	gals	274,780,451	269,673,770
	dols	86,311,726	66,162,117
Gasoline, naphtha, &c.	gals	468,184,573	469,909,599
	dols.	116,734,306	114,382,086
Residuum, fuel oil, &c.	gals	902,383,426	1,224,165,516
	dols..	50,696,662	61,234,087

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year. (Fiscal)	Exports of Domestic.	Per Cent of All Dom. Exports	Total Imports.	Per Cent. of All Impts	Year. (Fiscal)	Exports of Domestic	Per Cent of All Dom. Exports	Total Imports.	Per Cent. of All Impts.
1855	$149,101,277	77 4	$81,726,640	31 7	1903	$878,480,557	63 1	$456,199,325	44.5
1860	260,280,413	82 3	129,816,165	36 7	1904	859,160,264	59.9	461,434,851	46.6
1865	84,886,860	62.0	114,031,753	47 8	1905	826,904,777	55.4	553,851,214	49.6
1870	296,962,357	78 9	191,559,361	43 9	1906	976,047,104	56 8	554,175,242	45 2
1875	389,409,703	78.0	261,618,732	49 1	1907	1,054,405,416	56.9	626,836,808	43 7
1880	694,315,497	84 3	314,617,480	47.1	1908	1,017,396,404	55.5	539,690,121	45 2
1885	554,051,145	76.2	277,340,305	48 0	1909	903,238,122	55.1	638,612,692	48.7
1890	634,855,869	75 1	384,100,335	48 7	1910	871,158,425	50.9	87,509,115	44 2
1895	558,385,861	70 4	373,115,985	51 0	1911	1,030,794,402	51 2	680,204,932	44.5
1896	574,398,264	66 5	391,029,407	50 1	1912	1,050,627,131	48.4	783,457,471	47.4
1897	689,755,193	66 8	400,871,468	52 4	1913	1,123,651,985	46 3	815,300,510	45 0
1898	859,018,916	71 0	314,291,796	51.0	1914	1,113,973,635	47.8	924,246,616	48.8
1899	792,811,733	65 9	355,514,881	51 0	1915	1,575,937,607	54.3	910,876,289	54.4
1900	844,616,530	61 6	420,139,288	49 4	1916	1,518,071,450	35.5	1,189,704,830	54.1
1901	951,628,331	65 2	391,931,051	47 6	1917	1,969,849 707	31 6	1,403,801,231	52.8
1902	857,113,533	63.2	413,744,557	45.8	1918	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNITED STATES AND LATIN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Year (Fiscal).	Imports Into the United States			Exports From the United States.		
	Total.	From Latin America	Pct From Latin America	Total	To Latin America.	Pct. to Latin America.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
1893	866,400,922	225,906,702	26.08	847,665,194	88,503,514	10 44
1894	654,994,622	218,362,321	33 34	892,140,572	78,924,298	8 85
1895	731,969,965	196,516,050	26 85	807,538,165	74,422,739	9 22
1896	779,724,674	180,022,806	23 09	882,606,938	76,611,305	8 68
1897	764,730,412	156,661,864	20 49	1,050,993,556	78,320,416	7 45
1898	616,049,654	136,854,235	22 21	1,231,482,330	74,030,291	6 01
1899	697,148,489	148,150,097	21.25	1,227,023,302	88,307,187	7 20
1900	849,941,184	167,180,295	19 67	1,394,483,082	110,674,490	7.94
1901	823,172,165	198,233,744	24 08	1,487,764,991	118,772,158	7 98
1902	993,320,948	208,510,497	23 08	1,381,719,401	115,132,413	8.33
1903	1,025,719,237	225,923,096	22 03	1,420,141,679	115,053,595	8 10
1904	991,087,371	256,227,244	25 85	1,460,827,271	136,615,381	9 35
1905	1,117,513,071	302,266,503	27.05	1,518,561,666	159,156,857	10 48
1906	1,226,562,446	294,049,326	23.97	1,743,864,500	209,043,359	11 99
1907	1,434,421,425	334,572,126	23 33	1,880,851,078	229,966,603	12 23
1908	1,194,341,792	273,176,971	22 87	1,860,773,346	219,968,513	11 82
1909	1,311,920,224	324,154,136	24 71	1,663,011,104	201,912,874	12 14
1910	1,556,947,430	392,955,257	25 24	1,744,984,720	242,123,502	13 87
1911	1,527,226,105	371,300,234	24 31	2,049,320,199	273,525,344	13 35
1912	1,653,264,934	423,037,208	25 59	2,204,322,409	296,141,651	13 43
1913	1,813,008,234	442,419,973	24 40	2,465,884,149	323,775,885	13 13
1914	1,893,925,657	469,082,667	24 77	2,364,579,148	282,070,153	11.93
1915	1,674,169,740	557,413,053	33.29	2,768,589,340	251,469,431	9.08
1916	2,197,883,510	760,132,729	34 58	4,333,482,885	411,193,859	9 49
1917	2,659,355,185	962,860,611	36 21	6,290,048,394	581,954,695	9 25
1918	2,946,059,403	985,160,871	33 44	5,928,285,641	725,820,970	12 24
1919	3,095,876,582	1,126,788,810	36 39	7,225,084,257	866,272,958	11.99

EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. OF HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE

Year (Fisc)	Horses		Mules		Cattle		Sheep.		Swine.	
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1884	2,721	424,317	3,742	490,809	190,518	17,855,495	273,874	850,146	46,382	627,480
1885	1,947	377,692	1,028	127,580	135,890	12,906,690	234,509	512,568	55,025	579,183
1886	1,616	348,323	1,191	148,711	119,065	10,958,954	177,594	329,844	74,187	674,297
1887	1,611	351,607	1,754	214,738	106,459	9,172,136	121,701	254,725	75,383	564,753
1888	2,263	412,774	2,971	378,765	140,208	11,577,578	143,817	280,490	23,755	193,017
1889	3,748	592,469	2,980	356,333	205,786	16,616,917	128,852	366,181	45,123	356,764
1890	3,501	680,410	3,544	447,108	394,826	31,261,131	67,521	243,077	91,148	909,042
1891	3,110	784,908	2,184	278,658	374,679	30,445,249	60,947	261,109	95,654	1,146,630
1892	3,226	611,183	1,965	233,591	394,607	35,099,095	46,960	161,105	31,963	364,081
1893	2,967	718,607	1,634	210,278	287,094	26,032,428	37,260	126,394	27,375	397,112
1894	5,246	1,108,995	2,063	240,961	359,278	33,461,922	132,370	832,763	1,553	14,753
1895	13,984	2,209,298	2,515	186,452	331,722	30,603,796	405,748	2,630,686	7,130	72,424
1896	25,126	3,530,703	5,918	406,161	372,461	34,560,672	491,565	3,076,384	21,049	227,297
1897	39,532	4,769,265	7,473	545,331	392,190	36,357,451	244,120	1,531,645	28,751	295,998
1898	51,150	6,176,559	8,098	664,789	439,255	37,827,500	199,690	1,213,886	14,411	110,487
1899	45,778	5,444,342	6,755	516,908	389,490	30,516,833	143,286	853,555	33,031	227,241
1900	64,722	7,612,616	43,369	3,919,478	397,286	30,635,153	125,772	733,477	51,180	394,813
1901	82,250	8,873,845	34,405	3,210,257	459,218	37,566,930	297,925	1,933,000	22,318	238,465
1902	103,020	10,048,046	27,586	2,692,298	392,884	29,902,212	358,720	1,940,060	3,368	88,330
1903	34,007	3,152,159	4,294	521,725	402,178	29,848,936	176,961	1,067,860	4,031	40,923
1904	42,001	3,189,100	3,658	412,971	593,409	42,256,291	301,313	1,954,604	6,345	53,780
1905	34,822	3,175,259	5,826	645,464	567,806	40,598,048	268,365	1,687,321	44,496	416,692
1906	40,087	4,365,981	7,167	989,639	584,239	42,081,170	142,690	804,090	59,170	630,998
1907	33,882	4,359,957	6,781	850,901	423,051	34,577,392	135,344	750,242	24,262	309,440
1908	19,000	2,612,587	6,609	990,667	349,210	29,339,134	101,000	589,285	30,818	307,202
1909	21,616	3,386,617	3,432	472,017	207,542	18,046,976	67,656	365,155	18,655	144,605
1910	28,910	4,081,157	4,512	614,094	139,430	12,200,154	44,517	209,000	4,410	46 955
1911	25,145	3,845,253	6,585	1,070,051	150,100	13,163,920	121,491	636,272	8,551	74,032
1912	34,828	4,764,815	4,901	732,095	105,506	8,870,075	157,263	626,985	19,038	159,370
1913	28,707	3,960,102	4,744	733,795	24,714	1,177,199	187,132	605,725	15,332	151,747
1914	22,776	3,388,819	4,883	690,974	18,376	647,288	152,600	534,543	10,122	133,751
1915	289,340	64,046,534	65,788	12,726,143	5,484	702,847	47,321	182,278	7,799	93,067
1916	357,553	73,531,146	111,915	22,960,312	21,287	2,378,248	52,278	231,535	22,048	238,718
1917	278,674	59,525,329	136,689	27,800,854	13,387	949,503	58,811	367,935	21,926	347,852
1918	84,765	14,923,663	28,879	4,885,406	18,213	1,247,800	7,959	97,028	9,280	256,629
1919	27,975	5,206,251	12,452	2,333,929	42,345	2,092,816	16,117	187,347	17,390	520,910

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND LARD EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Year (Fiscal).	Fresh Beef.	Fresh Mutton	Beef, Cured	Bacon.	Cured Pork	Lard.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Barrels*	*Pounds*	*Barrels.*	*Pounds.*
1877	49,210,990	349,368	39,155,153	476,057,146	69,671,894	234,741,233
1878	54,046,771	139,582	38,831,379	592,814,351	71,889,255	342,766,254
1879	54,025,832	1,440,197	36,950,563	732,249,576	84,401,676	326,658,686
1880	84,717,194	2,335,858	45,237,472	759,773,182	95,949,780	374,979,286
1881	106,004,812	3,380,147	40,698,649	673,374,361	107,928,086	378,142,496
1882	69,586,465	1,373,384	45,899,737	428,481,482	80,447,466	250,367,740
1883	81,064,373	2,158,058	41,680,623	294,118,759	62,116,302	224,718,474
1884	120,784,064	2,932,855	43,021,074	341,479,410	60,363,313	265,094,719
1885	115,780,830	3,355,660	48,716,138	345,924,217	71,649,365	283,216,339
1886	99,423,362	1,059,435	59,728,325	369,423,351	87,196,966	293,728,019
1887	83,560,874	371,572	36,479,379	364,417,744	85,869,367	321,533,746
1888	93,498,273	224,738	49,063,420	331,306,307	58,836,966	297,740,007
1889	137,895,391	296,220	53,200,435	357,377,399	64,110,845	318,242,990
1890	173,237,596	256,711	97,610,529	531,899,677	79,788,868	471,083,598
1891	194,045,638	199,395	91,908,812	514,675,557	81,317,364	498,343,927
1892	220,544,617	105,463	71,158,448	507,919,830	80,366,481	460,045,776
1893	206,294,724	108,214	59,322,833	391,758,175	52,459,722	365,693,501
1894	193,891,824	2,197,900	63,901,001	416,657,577	63,575,881	557,566,867
1895	191,338,487	591,449	63,294,998	452,549,976	58,266,893	474,895,274
1896	224,783,225	422,950	71,223,512	425,352,187	69,498,373	509,534,256
1897	290,395,930	361,955	68,652,388	500,399,448	66,768,920	568,315,640
1898	274,768,074	329,169	45,903,531	650,108,933	88,133,078	709,344,045
1899	282,139,974	379,110	48,144,189	562,651,480	137,197,200	711,259,851
1900	329,078,609	773,760	49,625,678	512,153,729	133,199,683	661,813,663
1901	351,748,333	690,121	56,101,917	456,122,741	138,643,611	611,357,514
1902	301,824,473	430,351	49,451,109	383,150,624	115,896,275	556,840,220
1903	254,795,963	6,144,020	53,927,252	207,336,000	95,287,374	490,755,821
1904	299,579,671	465,255	57,853,822	249,665,941	112,224,861	561,302,643
1905	236,486,568	640,837	56,071,181	262,246,635	118,887,189	610,238,899
1906	268,454,227	516,345	81,287,581	361,210,563	141,820,720	741,516,886
1907	281,651,502	821,998	63,698,568	250,419,599	166,427,409	627,559,660
1908	201,154,105	1,185,040	47,896,087	241,189,929	149,505,937	603,413,770
1909	122,952,671	1,498,674	44,789,063	244,578,674	52,354,980	528,722,933
1910	75,729,666	1,989,472	36,871,313	152,163,107	40,131,599	362,927,671
1911	42,510,731	2,160,259	40,283,749	156,675,310	45,729,471	476,107,857
1912	15,264,320	3,595,543	38,087,907	208,574,208	56,321,469	532,255,865
1913	7,362,388	5,266,019	25,856,919	200,993,584	53,749,023	519,025,384
1914	6,394,404	4,685,496	23,365,974	193,964,252	45,543,085	481,457,792
1915	170,440,934	3,877,413	31,874,743	346,718,227	45,655,574	475,531,908
1916	231,214,000	5,552,918	38,114,682	579,808,786	63,460,713	427,011,338
1917	197,177,101	3,195,576	58,053,667	667,151,972	46,992,721	444,769,540
1918	370,032,900	2,098,423	54,467,910	815,294,424	33,221,502	392,506,355
1919	332,205,176	2,173,994	45,067,861	1239,540,973	31,504,497	725,577,868

U. S. TRADE BY CHIEF COUNTRIES—1917, 1918.

(Calendar years)

Imports From—	1918.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Grand divisions:		
Europe	318,127,305	551,144,599
North America	976,400,347	871,982,524
South America	609,371,205	598,818,532
Asia	853,443,245	758,237,165
Oceania	188,456,157	99,221,196
Africa	85,506,462	73,063,939
Total	3,031,304,721	2,952,467,955
Principal countries:		
Austria-Hungary	97,323	64,937
Belgium	13,964	158,022
France	59,509,742	98,639,653
Germany	317,706	159,352
Italy	24,340,022	36,480,807
Netherlands	8,824,419	22,744,504
Norway	2,015,851	6,280,233
Russia in Europe	6,784,603	12,350,179
Spain	18,488,289	36,881,630
Sweden	5,935,490	18,069,487
Switzerland	16,882,854	19,834,668
United Kingdom	148,614,815	280,080,175
Canada	451,961,875	413,674,846
Mexico	158,937,393	130,526,935
Cuba	278,635,027	248,505,986
Argentina	227,128,348	178,245,833
Brazil	98,038,132	145,274,931
Chile	165,782,920	142,597,929
China	110,970,969	125,106,020
British East Indies	299,108,107	259,629,897
Japan	301,919,771	253,669,709
Australia and New Z.	94,549,529	32,002,203
Philippine Islands	85,935,220	62,386,641
Egypt	28,850,475	27,352,444

Exports To—	1918.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Grand divisions:		
Europe	3,858,705,905	4,061,728,923
North America	1,325,582,571	1,261,703,532
South America	302,840,975	311,893,023
Asia	445,549,169	431,261,460
Oceania	157,514,708	115,542,003
Africa	59,199,319	51,383,656
Total	6,149,392,647	6,233,512,597
Principal countries:		
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....
Belgium	154,649,338	56,080,886
Denmark	11,353,845	32,408,830
France	931,199,774	940,791,331
Germany	.....	3,275
Greece	4,346,471	8,636,163
Italy	492,145,797	419,034,486
Netherlands	11,369,269	57,540,570
Norway	36,137,464	62,847,557
Russia in Europe	8,902,449	315,250,020
Spain	69,188,733	91,584,080
Sweden	15,674,108	20,467,923
United Kingdom	2,061,300,680	2,008,669,641
Canada	886,848,501	828,919,971
Central America	40,899,065	51,760,110
Mexico	97,845,536	110,829,375
Cuba	227,156,047	195,871,266
Argentina	105,215,818	107,098,895
Brazil	57,422,512	66,157,952
Chile	66,399,300	57,549,304
China	52,570,579	40,292,059
British East Indies	51,360,855	42,827,734
Japan	273,819,586	186,340,304
Russia in Asia	8,433,069	109,260,439
Australia and New Z.	101,843,358	75,286,451
Philippine Islands	52,976,182	38,140,152
British Africa	43,760,697	39,084,607

U. S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY GREAT GROUPS—1917, 1918.

(Calendar years)

Imports.	1918	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,221,122,661	1,268,185,283
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	345,540,171	385,724,874
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	397,373,484	351,448,380
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	648,955,417	541,482,701
Manufactures ready for consumption	404,904,467	387,916,685
Miscellaneous	13,408,521	17,710,032
Total imports	3,031,304,721	2,952,467,955

Exports.	1918.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars*
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	953,044,947	780,713,597
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	547,551,525	508,762,531
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	1,405,841,742	806,940,680
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	1,053,479,322	1,316,693,291
Manufactures ready for consumption	2,069,414,254	2,704,393,989
Miscellaneous	18,982,566	52,113,137
Total domestic exports	6,048,314,356	6,169,617,225
Foreign merchandise exported	101,078,291	63,895,372
Total exports	6,149,392,647	6,233,512,597

Exports of principal items under the heading "Miscellaneous" for the 12 months ended December, 1918: Horses, $9,858,475; mules, $3,360,653, and seeds, $5,291,758.

United States exports, all kinds (1919), January 1 to August 31, totaled $5,274,712,308, as against $4,008,708,295 in the same time in 1918 Imports, $2,261,842,133, as against $2,060,884,603. The largest items were, in exports, breadstuffs, $482,370,064; meat and dairy products, $663,088,894; cotton, $385,295,-352; mineral oils (petroleum, etc.), $227,470,152.

EXPORTS OF EXPLOSIVES

Exports of explosives from the United States have been as follows:

Year. (Cal.)	Cartridges. Dollars.	Dynamite.		Gunpowder.		All Other. Dollars.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1912	2,294,921	12,550,242	1,386,721	1,500,133	556,725	812,491
1913	2,657,106	13,352,144	1,416,760	1,419,731	378,123	815,577
1914	3,521,533	14,464,601	1,587,184	989,385	247,200	916,280
1915	17,714,205	7,712,999	924,079	7,686,480	5,091,542	17,746,362
1916	37,083,488	19,561,654	3,656,653	212,821,076	173,736,374	252,605,413
1917	65,108,542	16,254,201	3,488,143	404,668,874	330,664,927	403,527,825
1918	13,672,371	18,911,668	4,991,508	337,505,953	257,190,883	38,559,249

The figures cover only explosives made in the United States. In the "all other" column are included picric acid, nitroglycerin, trinitrotoluol and other "war" explosives.

AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

U. S. EXPORTS TO THE ALLIES, BELGIAN RELIEF, AMERICAN RED CROSS AND AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

	Fiscal Year 1917-18.	1918. July.	August.	September.	October.	Nov. 1, 1917-Nov. 1, 1918.
Canned beef . . . lbs...	103,443,366	15,879,048	19,347,030	39,396,352	13,768,834	179,123,504
Fresh beef..... lbs...	450,246,473	51,810,643	70,846,856	81,642,176	58,277,728	668,849,158
Pickled beef .. lbs. .	63,275,727	8,242,168	4,800,300	2,860,270	31,963,356	97,674,614
Oleo oil ... .. lbs...	55,636,537	4,093,078	5,188,672	4,382,371	1,316,112	63,753,299
Tallow. ....lbs. .	4,072,395	1,221,844	28,856	66,095	1,340	4,034,241
Total beef and beef prod . lbs	676,674,498	81,246,781	100,211,714	128,347,264	135,327,370	1,013,434,816
Bacon... . ... lbs	842,045,646	134,337,359	78,521,105	53, 71,794	76,613,237	1,073,454,683
Hams and should.lbs	417,935,286	55,286,000	45,384,998	35,507,398	25,208,169	529,724,907
Lard and ld. sub lbs.	373,757,884	67,881,574	51,768,383	29,822,051	42,069,792	500,841,087
Neutral lard . lbs.	3,916,289	2,343,924	623,893	122,228	151,675	6,238,333
Canned pork lbs	5,050,540	224,190	233,910	708,108	346,763	5,584,791
Fresh pork. lbs	21,338,963	1,654,486	138,770	138,252	44,953	14,870,494
Pickled pork. ...lbs	31,996,815	4,354,444	2,928,834	2,647,646	1,967,354	34,457,080
Total pork and pork prod lbs.	1,696,041,423	266,081,977	178,599,893	122,717,777	146,402,443	2,163,171,375
Butter ... lbs.	15,899,987	681,083	2,177,852	3,432,928	2,006,825	23,629,408
Cheese . ..... lbs	43,153,809	5,471,074	2,199,564	1,076,276	418,063	47,123,617
Condensed milk lbs	506,716,734	42,847,142	61,736,493	57,285,998	59,585,719	562,061,071
Total dairy products. . lbs.	565,770,530	48,999,299	66,113,909	61,795,202	62,010,607	632,814,096
Corn oil..... lbs .	1,156,457	6,000	.. ..	747	.. ..	133,576
Cottonseed oil lbs.	91,528,034	14,626,151	1,342,374	1,215,545	1,885,540	96,485,862
Linseed oil.. .. gals..	609,181	284,805	270,638	165,150	95,138	579,279
All oth. veg. oils..value	$3,426,870	$2,244,240	$606,770	$1,680,170	$11,772,700	$14,553,665
Total vegetable oils . . .lbs.	131,522,049	39,210,589	9,439,859	19,256,617	120,326,075	246,500,682
Wheat and w fl bush	130,334,703	12,244,022	19,319,806	29,338,470	24,206,651	176,038,677
Corn and cornm bush	44,848,236	2,633,258	2,350,458	2,535,921	2,437,770	44,338,419
Oats and oatmeal bush	131,637,514	18,187,652	14,691,350	16,761,121	10,988,810	139,226,826
Rye and rye flour.bush	13,652,610	1,219,505	1,223,964	586,627	521,993	15,401,286
Barley .....bush	25,289,352	1,632,391	578,437	193,722	12	20,683,179
Total grains...bush.	$345,762,415	$35,916,828	$38,164,015	$49,415,861	$38,155,236	$395,688,387

Canned beef includes 700,954 lbs. unclassified meat shipped overseas by Red Cross.

U. S. EXPORTS TO THE NEUTRALS.

	Fiscal Year 1917-18.	1918. July.	August.	September	October.	Nov. 1, 1917-Nov. 1, 1918. Total
Canned beef lbs	445,759	10,794	68,467	54,922	29,068	472,264
Fresh beef.. . lbs.	325,033	260,146	22,185	52,718	15,436	659,753
Pickled beef lbs	6,522,132	287,255	26,030	180,328	139,251	950,115
Oleo oil . ..lbs.	1,052,211	....	501	100	....	526,853
Tallow. ....lbs..	942,569	34,047	27,254	46,180	4,685	671,530
Total beef and beef prod...lbs..	9,287,704	592,242	144,437	334,248	188,390	3,280,515
Bacon... ..... lbs	1,678,851	19,463	4,741,268	3,366,367	164,618	8,665,880
Hams and should.lbs.	1,636,583	82,812	431,639	712,843	221,937	2,313,742
Lard..... ... lbs	25,930,033	961,687	2,996,249	5,708,357	3,955,228	32,104,825
Neutral lard . lbs..	342,240	....	....	34	155	21,688
Canned pork... lbs .	143,928	2,034	20,496	53,789	22,486	168,481
Fresh pork... . lbs. .	51,325	2,031	1,405	416	822	18,391
Pickled pork. ...lbs.	1,224,687	322,444	104,120	195,728	121,800	1,566,574
Total pork and pork prod...lbs .	31,007,647	1,390,471	8,295,177	10,037,534	4,487,046	44,859,581
Butter.. . . lbs .	1,837,455	157,140	128,878	251,291	179,521	1,801,983
Cheese..... lbs. .	1,727,642	185,827	126,760	193,929	131,753	1,936,591
Condensed milk. lbs..	27,483,139	1,586,682	8,336,524	2,878,184	2,364,827	27,978,820
Total dairy products ...lbs. .	31,048,236	1,929,649	8,592,162	3,323,404	2,676,101	31,717,394
Corn oil... .....lbs...	674,657	413	105,000	2,304	.....	168,539
Cottonseed oil ..lbs.	9,251,947	459,554	436,787	954,743	1,791,880	8,227,066
Linseed oil.. . ...gals..	578,669	25,562	25,955	22,327	578,669	1,025,502
All oth. veg. oils..value	$524,789	$18,043	$13,246	$75,859	$524,789	$984,620
Total vegetable oils. ..... lbs.	19,514,512	832 112	868,910	1,883,090	11,379,788	25,933,070
Wheat and w. fl..bush	8,027,564	1,586,340	325,195	642,870	1,469,658	10,928,055
Corn and cornm..bush	4,301,941	747,770	268,598	434,410	272,916	4,995,303
Oats and oatmeal bush.	1,447,513	321,090	261,979	896,756	197,618	2,244,444
Rye and rye flour bush	3,535,298	634,434	435,425	226,405	222,507	4,769,228
Barley.....bush.	1,016,697	302,376	12,229	10,698	565	750,684
Total grains...bush.	18,329,013	3,592,010	1,303,426	2,211,139	2,163,264	23,687,714

ALASKA'S TRADE AND COMMERCE SINCE 1879.

(Imports and exports of merchandise.)

Year (Fisc.)	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries	Year (Fisc.)	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries	Year (Fisc.)	Imports From United States	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1879....	317,000	4,791	50,378	1893....	2,317,000	37,362	10,211	1906....	14,869,827	845,291	1,377,398
1880....	463,000	3,032	31,543	1894....	2,794,000	80,490	2,663	1907....	18,402,765	1,134,191	1,489,686
1881....	548,000	10,966	69,183	1895....	3,017,000	55,850	11,520	1908....	16,577,903	776,974	1,857,905
1882....	585,000	8,484	38,520	1896....	3,502,000	72,414	5,358	1909....	17,762,600	647,331	961,101
1883....	668,000	14,945	28,393	1897....	3,924,000	96,694	27,206	1910....	18,670,339	619,348	1,168,014
1884....	615,000	4,420	8,438	1898....	13,682,000	175,235	30,705	1911....	16,205,730	706,171	1,136,745
1885....	853,000	8,944	24,468	1899....	9,644,000	196,251	45,729	1912....	19,417,227	563,503	1,010,072
1886....	874,000	14,252	8,022	1900....	18,463,000	385,317	566,347	1913....	20,827,262	982,271	1,477,991
1887....	1,334,000	18,636	7,336	1901....	13,457,000	537,992	2,534,318	1914....	22,461,723	567,399	1,124,239
1888....	1,487,000	28,211	23,499	1902....	.....	541,830	2,612,021	1915....	21,260,042	640,886	1,001,389
1889....	1,686,000	32,809	200	1903....	9,509,701	477,463	1,612,128	1916....	27,086,288	1,066,612	1,426,362
1890....	1,897,000	24,577	4,682	1904....	10,165,110	607,355	1,565,690	1917....	38,992,049	1,469,524	2,474,894
1891....	1,973,000	23,302	39,073	1905....	11,504,255	1,450,910	1,088,165	1918....	44,280,075	967,532	2,462,470
1892....	2,012,000	15,691	14,165								

Exports from Alaska to the United States are in the table below.

ALASKAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports Into Alaska.	Exports to United States	Total Exports	Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports Into Alaska.	Exports to United States	Total Exports	Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports Into Alaska	Exports to United States	Total Exports
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1903....	9,987,164	10,228,569	11,840,697	1909...	18,409,931	13,110,910	14,072,011	1914...	23,029,122	21,817,408	22,941,647
1904..	10,772,465	10,165,140	11,730,830	1910..	19,289,687	12,440,380	13,608,394	1915....	21,900,928	27,442,335	28,443,724
1905...	12,955,165	10,801,446	11,889,611	1911...	16,911,901	14,055,329	15,192,074	1916...	28,152,900	49,468,186	50,894,548
1906...	15,715,118	9,272,337	10,649,735	1912...	19,980,730	21,778,064	22,788,136	1917...	40,461,573	60,773,859	63,248 753
1907...	19,536,956	12,155,198	13,644,884	1913...	21,809,533	24,634,987	26,112,978	1918....	45,247,607	71,595,414	75,057,884
1908....	17,354,877	10,967,777	12,825,682								

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN TRADE.

Imports and Exports	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
U. S. IMPORTS FROM—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
European Russia.....	22,322,957	12,306,334	2,433,222	4,478,990	12,350,179	6,784,603
Asiatic Russia.....	2,054,113	2,263,063	653,373	4,139,705	2,164,252	3,975,404
Total imports....	24,377,070	14,569,397	3,086,595	8,618,695	14,514,431	10,760,007
U. S EXPORTS TO—						
European Russia	25,965,351	22,260,062	125,794,954	309,450,738	314,639,528	8,902,449
Asiatic Russia	944,356	5,696,275	44,436,875	159,363,812	109,169,243	8,433,069
To al exports.....	26,909,707	27,956,337	170,231,829	468,814,550	423,808,771	17,335,518
Total trade.....	51,286,777	42,525,734	173,318,424	477,433,245	438,323,202	28,095,525

The following table shows the principal imports into the United States from European and Asiatic Russia in calendar years.

Articles.	1915	1916.	1917.	1918.
FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA—				
Bristles.....	$286,630	$340,266	$406,556	$16,386
Flax.....	769,706	690,066	3,058,281	2,529,859
Furs and fur skins, undressed.....	481,760	1,500,018	2,370,495	970,577
Hides and skins: Calfskins.....	.....	.....	1,034,454	.....
Licorice root.....	292,325	59,580	435,600	204,300
Potassium carbonate.....	.....	.....	798,512	1,228,092
Seed, sugar-beet	.....	729,398	2,442,378	852,972
All other articles.....	602,801	1,259,662	1,803,903	982,417
Total.....	$2,433,222	$4,478,990	$12,350,179	$6,784,603
FROM ASIATIC RUSSIA.				
Carpets and rugs.....	11,941	67,944	239,685	.....
Furs, undressed.....	71,967	149,704	187,594	547,936
Licorice root.....	.....	1,475,489	184,581	174,632
Platinum.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000
Sausage casings.....	11,348	802,423	995,535	201,944
Seeds: Grass	.....	333,527	138,142	52,420
Sugar-beet.....	38,938	1,058,340	241 983	62,528
All other articles.....	519,179	252,278	176,732	935,944
Total.....	$653,373	$4,139,705	$2,164,252	$3,975,404

UNITED STATES-RUSSIA TRADE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919

United States imports from Russia in Europe. $2,927,434; imports from Asiatic Russia, $2,736,841.
United States exports to Russia in Europe, $11,390,318; exports to Asiatic Russia, $41,455,457.
Until Russia has been reconstructed Esthonian exports will consist chiefly of local products—Flax, approximately 1,100,000 poods per annum; linseed, up to 600,000 poods per annum; paper and cellulose, 1,000,000 poods per annum; dairy products, chiefly butter, 600,000 to 700,000 poods per annum; spirit, over 3,000,000 vedros (vedro equals 3 25 gallons) pure spirit per annum.

HAWAII COMMERCE SINCE 1894.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

YEAR.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries.	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
(Fiscal.)	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1894	4,354,290	750,191	5,104,481	8,997,069	143,726	9,140,795
1895	4,616,319	823,466	5,339,785	8,392,190	81,948	8,474,138
1896	5,464,208	599,444	6,063,652	15,460,098	55,132	15,515,230
1897	6,800,028	882,600	7,682,628	15,962,029	59,746	16,021,775
1898	8,695,592	1,673,223	10,368,815	17,256,084	90,661	17,346,745
1899	15,020,830	1,048,747	16,069,577	22,517,759	110,983	22,628,742
1900	8,709,822	1,521,376	10,231,198	14,362,899	41,597	14,404,496
1901	.....	2,835,278	.....	27,993,058	120,211	28,023,269
1902	.....	3,036,583	.....	24,730,060	63,547	24,793,607
1903	10,943,063	3,142,013	14,085,076	26,242,869	32,569	26,275,438
1904	11,683,393	3,797,641	15,481,034	25,157,255	47,620	25,204,875
1905	11,753,180	3,014,964	14,768,144	36,112,055	59,541	36,171,596
1906	12,036,675	3,275,242	15,311,917	26,882,199	56,313	26,938,512
1907	14,435,725	4,151,709	18,587,434	29,071,813	229,914	29,301,727
1908	15,038,155	4,682,399	19,720,554	41,640,505	597,640	42,238,145
1909	17,780,778	4,033,574	21,814,352	40,432,945	84,152	40,517,097
1910	20,560,101	4,606,334	25,166,435	46,183,265	306,763	46,490,028
1911	21,925,177	5,190,449	27,115,626	41,207,651	730,642	41,938,293
1912	24,652,905	5,598,444	30,251,349	55,076,070	373,273	55,449,343
1913	30,646,089	6,873,531	37,519,620	42,713,184	758,646	43,471,830
1914	25,773,412	6,282,558	32,055,970	40,678,580	915,245	41,593,825
1915	25,004,764	5,716,023	30,720,787	62,087,250	377,509	62,464,759
1916	31,127,577	6,068,529	37,196,106	64,438,297	226,747	64,665,044
1917	44,330,475	6,482,951	50,813,426	73,174,343	923,747	74,098,090
1918	43,646,515	6,807,048	50,453,563	79,392,926	1,553,700	80,946,626

PORTO RICO COMMERCE SINCE 1899.

YEAR.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
(Fiscal.)	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1899	3,954,369	5,851,547	9,805,916	3,457,557	6,698,984	10,156,541
1900	3,286,168	1,965,289	5,251,457	2,477,480	1,833,796	4,311,276
1901	6,965,408	1,952,728	8,918,136	5,641,137	3,002,679	8,643,816
1902	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904	11,210,060	1,958,969	13,169,029	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665	25,891,261	4,753,209	30,644,470
1909	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	32,095,897	5,864,617	37,960,514
1911	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916	35,892,515	3,058,400	38,950,915	60,952,758	5,634,937	66,587,695
1917	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224	73,115,224	7,855,680	80,970,904
1918	58,795,758	4,443,524	63,389,282	65,515,650	8,753,450	74,269,100

The years 1898 and 1899 are calendar; 1900 covers January 1 to June 30; 1901 and succeeding years are fiscal. Imports from the United States in 1899 included coin and bullion.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE SINCE 1905.

IMPORTS and exports of merchandise [Source—Report of the War Department]

YEAR (FISCAL)	Imports From United States	Imports From Other C'ntries	Total Imports.	Exports to United States	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1905	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906	4,333,893	21,465,373	25,799,266	11,579,411	20,337,723	31,917,134
1907	5,155,359	23,630,496	28,785,855	12,079,204	21,634,153	33,713,357
1908	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629
1912	20,604,155	33,945,825	54,549,980	21,517,777	28,802,059	50,319,836
1913	25,387,085	30,940,498	56,327,583	19,848,885	33,834,441	53,683,326
1914	28,571,821	27,439,749	56,011,570	22,047,105	29,190,943	51,238,048
1915	22,394,381	22,085,480	44,479,861	23,001,275	27,913,786	50,915,061
1916	23,804,367	22,169,258	45,973,625	28,638,526	32,825,505	61,464,031
1917	27,516,556	24,466,722	51,983,278	43,125,393	28,589,982	71,715,375
1918	49,799,229	33,964,061	83,763,290	77,010,233	39,604,378	116,614,611

Manila hemp production: (1917) 158,929 tons; (1918) 166,730 tons.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

THE following table shows the commerce between the United States and the Virgin Islands (Danish West Indies):

Year (Fiscal.)	Exports to Virg. Isl.			Impts from Virg. Isl			Year (Fiscal)	Exports to Virg Isl			Impts. from Virg. Isl.		
	Total.	Domestic	For'n (Re-expts)	Total.	Free	Dutiable		Total.	Domestic	For'n (Re-expts)	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.
1907 .	$777,577	$764,328	$13,249	$440,855	$17,807	$423,048	1913 .	$894,087	$887,406	$6,681	$48,031	$28,918	$19,113
1908	727,193	721,997	5,196	592,292	19.116	573,176	1914	890,966	889,461	1,505	29,374	22,251	7,123
1909 .	693,681	678,600	15,081	221,457	9,070	212,387	1915	703,354	700,713	2,641	350,822	35,170	315,652
1910	749,174	746,286	2,888	403,926	20,379	383,547	1916	850,377	843,754	6,623	63,496	54,978	8,548
1911	810,537	806,485	4,052	135,117	64,042	71,075	1917 .	1,438,904	1,418,106	20,798	1,259,607	44,740	1,214,867
1912 . .	924,700	920,293	4,497	489,639	22,623	467,016	1918 . .	1,807,344	1,783,380	23,964	1,542,222	1539,066	3,156

The principal exports of merchandise from the United States to the Virgin Islands are breadstuffs, cereals, etc.; bituminous coal, iron and steel products, boots and shoes, meat and dairy products, oils, lumber and refined sugar. The principal imports to the United States from the Virgin Islands are sugar and rum, hides and skins and cabinet woods.

While it is reported that minerals are to be found on the islands, so far as known no attempts at mining or exploration have been made.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus, 1493, on his second voyage. St. Thomas was first colonized, 1666, by the Danes, who planted a permanent settlement in 1672, and who held on until the United States bought the islands for $25,000,000 and took possession March 31, 1917 (except that the English kept them, by force, April, 1801, to February, 1802, and from 1807 to 1815). St. Croix was occupied by Dutch and English settlers in 1625, Denmark not getting it till 1733. The United States first tried to buy the islands January, 1865, under President Lincoln. As early as 1688 there were slave colonies on St. Thomas.

The population of the Virgin Islands by the first United States Census, November 1, 1917, was 26,051, as against 27,086 on February 1, 1911; 43,178 in 1835, and 38,231 in 1860. Of the 1917 population St. Croix had 14,901, St. Thomas 10,191 and St. John 959 The 1835 census gave St. Croix 26,681, St. Thomas 14,022 and St. John 2,475. The 1917 population of the cities was: (St Croix), Christiansted, 4,574; Frederiksted, 3,144 (St. Thomas), Charlotte Amalie, 7,747. Of the total population of the Virgin Islands in 1917, 1,922, or 7.4 per cent, were whites; 19,523, or 74.9 per cent., were negroes; 4,563, or 17.5 per cent., were of mixed white and negro blood; and 43, or two-tenths of 1 per cent., were of other races. Of the 43 persons of "other races," 15 were returned as Chinese, 7 as Filipinos, 8 as Indians, 8 as "coolies," 2 as Hindus, 1 as Burmese, and the color of 2 was not specified. At no census of the Virgin Islands prior to that of 1917 was inquiry made as to the color or race. The proportion of whites is largest on St. Thomas, due to marine camps and fishermen. Of the 1917 population of the islands 11,999 were males and 14,052 were females. Common law marriages prevail. There were 7,186 males over 21 years. About half the population of school age (5 to 20 years) attend school. In the Virgin Islands in 1917 there were 14,590 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations. The gainful workers thus formed 56 per cent. of the total population and 68 8 per cent. of the population 10 years of age and over. In the male population the gainful workers numbered 7,936, which was 66.1 per cent. of all males and 82.3 per cent. of the males 10 years of age and over. In the female population the gainful workers numbered 6,654, which was 47.4 per cent. of all females and 57 6 per cent. of the females 10 years of age and over.

The value of farm property for the islands amounted to $3,706,911, including the value of land and buildings, $3,017,341; implements and machinery, $106,649, and the value of live stock, $582,921. The average value of all farm property per farm was $8,621; of land and buildings, $7,017; of implements and machinery, $248; of live stock, $1,356; and the average value of farm land per acre was $34.37. The total area of the islands is approximately 84,781 acres, and the land in farms is about 69,892 acres. Of the acres in farms, 49,206 are reported for the Island of St. Croix, the principal agricultural island; 10,003 acres are reported for St John, and 10,683 acres for St. Thomas. The Island of St. Croix, because of its physical nature, leads in every phase of agriculture. Of the 430 farms on the islands 102 were operated by whites; and 29.5 per cent. of all the farms were run by owners, 13 per cent. by managers and 57.5 per cent. by tenants. There were 219 farms under five acres, and 16 of 1,000 acres and over. The live stock was—12,322 cattle, 2,129 horses, 1,600 mules, 974 asses, 2,329 swine, 1,096 sheep, 2,259 goats, 13,966 poultry and 195 bee colonies. The 1917 crop values were: Sugar cane, $442,120; guinea grass, $63,886; vegetables, $6,537; cotton, $3,850. The fisheries netted $44,436.

TUTUILA COMMERCE SINCE 1912.

(Source—Returns to the Navy Department)

Year (Fiscal).	Impts From United States	Impts fr. Oth Countries	Total Imports	Expts. to United States	Expts to Oth Countries	Total Exports	Year (Fiscal)	Impts From United States	Impts fr. Oth Countries	Total Imports	Expts. to United States	Expts to Oth Countries.	Total Exports.
1912....	$12,621	$97,628	$110,249	$21,885	$124,390	$146,275	1916....	$100,507	$17,787	$118,294	$62,062	.....	$62,062
1913....	23,380	110,019	133,399	132,645	.....	132,645	1917....	93,626	16.688	110,314	198,496	.....	198,499
1914....	41,896	58,928	100,824	71,417	.....	71,417	1918....	94,334	51,565	145,899	118,520	.....	118,520
1915....	65,834	45,235	111,069	121,125	.....	121,125							

GUAM TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(Source—Returns to the Navy Department)

Year (Fiscal).	Impts. From United States	Impts. fr. Oth. Countries.	Total Imports.	Expts. to United States	Expts. to Oth Countries.	Total Exports.	Year (Fiscal).	Impts From United States	Impts. fr. Oth Countries.	Total Imports	Expts to United States.	Expts to Oth Countries	Total Exports.
1911....	$45,611	$94,705	$140,316	.....	$51,049	$51,049	1915....	$136,032	$109,252	$245,284	.....	$22,458	$22,458
1912 ...	55,634	73,832	129,466	.....	65,456	65,456	1916....	177,163	79,785	256,948	$33,306	29,007	62,313
1913....	75,565	84,684	160,249	.....	37,373	37,373	1917....	114,301	172,351	286,652	46,972	33,363	80,435
1914....	76,806	88,444	165,250	.....	51,093	51,093	1918....	221,241	136,906	358,147	68,742	63,016	131,758

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1919.
Area.....square miles	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population.....no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,575	106,736,461
Population per square mile.....no	6 47	7.88	16.86	25.55	35.89
Wealth.....dols	.....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	187,739,071,090
Public debt, less cash in Treasury.....dols	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	23,294,684,720
Interest bearing debt.....dols	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	913,222,906
Annual interest charge.....dols	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	466,256,685
Gold coined.....dols	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	.....
Silver coined.....dols	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	25,473,029
Gold in circulation.....dols.	{ 16,000,000	147,395,456	{ 225,695,779	610,806,472	1,172,953,529
Silver in circulation.....dols.			68,622,345	142,050,334	313,724,186
Gold certificates in circulation.....dols	.....	.....	7,963,900	200,733,019	542,219,728
Silver certificates in circulation.....dols	.....	.....	5,789,569	408,465,574	169,939,003
U. S. notes (Greenbacks) in circulation..dols	.....	.....	327,895,457	313,971,545	332,938,544
National bank notes in circulation.....dols	.....	.....	337,415,178	300,115,112	649,831,150
Federal Reserve notes.....dols	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,493,992,462
Total circulation of money.....dols	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	5,841,026,528
National banks.....no	.....	.....	2,076	3,732	7,773
Capital.....dols	.....	.....	455,909,565	621,536,461	1,111,501,000
Bank clearings, New York.....dols	.....	.....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	104,511,665,799
Total United States.....dols	.....	.....	.....	84,582,450,081	186,268,439,677
Deposits in National banks.....dols	.....	.....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	11,832,779,000
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	.....	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	5,471,579,949
Depositors in savings banks.....no	.....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	11,379,553
Farms and farm property.....dols	.....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	20,439,901,164	40,991,449,000
Farm products, value.....dols	.....	.....	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,973	21,386,000,000
Manufacturing establishments.....no	.....	123,025	253,852	207,514	275,791
Value of products.....dols	.....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	11,406,926,701	24,246,434,724
U. S. Gov. receipts—net ordinary.....dols	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	5,145,882,546
Customs.....dols	9,069,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	184,457,867
Internal revenue.....dols	809,397	.....	124,009,374	295,327,927	4,315,284,979
U. S. Gov disbursements, net ordinary .dols	10,813,974	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	727,845,814
War.....dols	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	.....
Navy.....dols	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536,985	55,953,078	5,684,348,624
Pensions.....dols	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	1,368,642,794
Interest on public debt.....dols	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	181,137,754
Imports of merchandise.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	197,526,608
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	3,095,876,582
Imports, Rubber, crude.....lbs	.....	.....	16,826,099	49,377,138	402,471,531
Domestic expts., iron and steel man'f't's dols	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	1,064,974,299
Domestic exports, all manufactures..dols	.....	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	3,337,577,168
Farm animals, value.....dols	.....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	8,830,204,000
Cattle.....no	.....	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	67,866,000
Horses.....no	.....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	21,534,000
Sheep.....no	.....	21,773,220	40,765,900	41,883,065	49,863,000
Mules.....no.	.....	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,925,000
Swine.....no	.....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	75,587,000
Production of gold.....dols	.....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	68,493,500
Silver, commercial value.....dols.	.....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	67,879,206
Coal.....long tons	.....	6,266,233	63,822,830	240,789,310	581,609,263
Petroleum.....gals.	.....	.....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,216	14,083,255,242
Pig iron.....tons	...	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	39,051,991
Steel.....tons	.....	.....	1,247,335	10,188,329	45,060,607
Tin plates.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	849,004,022	1,512,150
Copper.....long tons	.....	650	27,000	270,588	842,018
Wool.....lbs	.....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	299,921,000
Wheat.....bush	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	917,100,000
Corn.....bush.	.....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	2,582,814,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	6,605,750	10,102,102	11,248,242
Cane sugar.....lbs	....	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	491,697,920
Sugar consumed.....lbs.	.....	.....	1,979,221,478	4,477,175,236	9,156,562,883
Cotton consumed.....500-lb. bales	13,829	422,626	1,865,922	3,687,253	7,555,191
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	..	638,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	2,733,683,125
Railways operated.....miles	...	9,021	93,267	194,262	266,381
Passengers carried.....no	.....	.....	.....	576,831,251	1,039,012,308
Passenger cars.....no	.....	.....	.....	34,713	55,081
Other cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	1,416,125	2,442,364
American vessels built.....tons	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	1,300,868
Trading, domestic, etc.....tons	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	6,320,812
Trading, foreign.....tons	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	3,603,706
On Great Lakes.....tons	...	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	2,797,502
Ves. pass. through Sault Ste. Marie C'l..tons	..	.....	1,734,890	22,315,834	85,680,327
Commercial failures.....no.	.	.....	4,735	10,774	9,982
Amount of liabilities.....dols	. ..	. . .	65,752,000	138,495,673	163,019,979
Post-Offices.....no	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	53,084
Receipts of Post-Office Department..dols	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	344,475,962
Public schools, salaries.....dols	..	..	55,942,972	137,687,746	364,789,265
Patents issued.....no.	.. . .	993	13,947	26,499	39,941
Immigrants arrived.....no.	.....	369,980	457,257	448,572	141,132

Per capita estimates are got by dividing the item in question by the United States population. A large proportion of the figures in 1919 column are somewhat preliminary, and they relate to that year or to the latest previous year for which figures are available. For later data on separate items see Index. Population is continental. Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. Net ordinary receipts and disbursements do not include loans, Treasury notes, or Postal expenses or revenues. 1919 commercial failures cover first six months. On July 1, 1907, there was an arbitrary reduction of $135,000,000 in circulation of money. Before 1900 the value of farm buildings, over $6,000,000, was not considered. Mineral production is mainly for 1917.

FOREIGN TRADE OF EUROPE'S CHIEF NATIONS.

(Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

YEAR.	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY		BELGIUM.		FINLAND.		FRANCE.		GERMANY.	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1896...	286,564	314,299	586,213	525,018	33,320	30,676	951,300	886,000	1,103,811	931,336
1897...	306,641	311,153	607,145	558,787	39,083	32,557	991,500	927,000	1,187,977	941,446
1898...	332,842	327,927	632,856	582,837	45,749	34,743	1,077,400	902,000	1,281,857	965,621
1899...	326,603	378,087	705,280	646,852	48,449	35,692	1,128,700	1,068,000	1,386,854	1,073,982
1900...	344,353	394,440	693,724	636,419	52,256	38,162	1,155,800	1,065,700	1,458,635	1,180,525
1901 ..	335,493	382,948	702,645	625,212	41,606	36,067	1,082,004	1,007,396	1,363,053	1,129,073
1902...	349,247	388,620	760,339	670,320	45,191	39,117	1,099,826	1,050,218	1,408,650	1,188,990
1903...	381,033	432,371	858,336	750,741	51,624	41,250	1,173,339	1,076,455	1,512,971	1,271,366
1904...	415,736	424,082	854,304	742,878	51,549	41,608	1,104,256	1,108,685	1,597,246	1,324,563
1905...	435,696	455,561	963,054	821,410	51,770	47,824	1,169,874	1,216,344	1,777,869	1,446,516
1906 ...	475,270	484,108	1,105,070	977,107	60,582	54,301	1,368,450	1,317,836	2,067,656	1,634,942
1907...	474,637	472,195	1,181,892	1,001,880	83,542	51,555	1,519,800	1,400,429	2,187,151	1,724,065
1908...	485,592	456,675	1,031,836	973,797	70,489	47,288	1,405,870	1,286,986	1,962,734	1,575,004
1909...	569,230	489,573	1,158,158	984,300	71,370	49,971	1,214,244	1,111,590	2,241,480	1,743,160
1910...	577,698	489,766	1,264,478	1,099,058	74,667	74,666	1,394,490	1,211,851	2,316,029	1,963,369
1911...	646,322	486,875	876,447	695,969	59,828	86,411	1,587,040	1,199,837	2,524,041	2,132,058
1912...	710,012	574,452	963,837	768,172	90,582	65,089	1,545,646	1,290,107	2,812,020	2,353,260
1913...	691,538	559,527	891,057	695,335	90,293	73,875	1,625,317	1,327,882	2,773,000	2,592,239
1914...	557,520	408,221	.....	.....	73,904	55,439	1,235,619	939,685	.....	.... .
1915...	770,000	285,100	.....	.....	112,443	50,920	2,129,908	759,912	.....	. . .
1916...	1,217,000	324,600	.....	.....	144,270	119,580	2,925,767	987,328	.....	.. .
1917...	881,000	303,000	.....	.....	184,785	66,735	5,317,933	1,160,451	.....	.. .
1918...	450,600	168,600	.....	.....	75,135	33,600	3,843,552	799,657	.....	.....

Austria-Hungary figures for 1918 cover seven months.

YEAR.	DENMARK.		GREAT BRITAIN.		HOLLAND.		ITALY.		GREECE	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1896...	102,895	76,080	1,876,402	1,168,669	654,647	537,306	249,089	226,230	22,441	13,988
1897...	111,702	87,936	1,903,165	1,139,830	675,474	594,548	253,537	237,046	22,458	15,770
1898...	123,875	87,465	1,994,730	1,135,643	708,742	608,303	298,121	260,757	29,571	17,027
1899...	131,877	97,692	2,043,897	1,287,151	766,257	630,007	317,365	304,853	25,333	18,104
1900...	141,183	105,477	2,238,071	1,417,086	784,015	680,009	357,120	289,053	25,357	19,829
1901...	137,427	109,496	2,210,112	1,362,729	815,442	695,766	338 854	273,346	27,118	18,141
1902...	151,349	120,209	2,251,128	1,379,283	867,308	732,975	354,831	291 505	26,485	15,375
1903...	156,296	132,475	2,302,036	1,415,179	912,376	781,750	396,544	301,061	26,536	16,583
1904...	160,497	133,420	2,339,709	1,463,410	965,648	797,115	387,425	319,617	26,444	17,480
1905...	166,837	142,991	2,371,980	1,605,052	1,030,918	799,694	440,402	344,871	27,358	16,153
1906...	194,468	149,948	2,545,481	1,827,737	1,012,736	835 357	533 102	384,357	27,915	23,841
1907...	202,868	163,296	2,695,711	2,073,300	1,068,823	883,926	541,416	370,874	28,640	22,398
1908...	194,400	166,698	2,882,753	2,220,686	1,014,427	837,746	566,340	336,168	30,060	21,523
1909...	150,968	153,030	3,036,066	2,281,892	1,261,285	986,810	627,480	392,064	26,740	19,770
1910...	118,722	127,057	3,296,329	2,595,949	1,313,530	1,057,664	637,058	413,701	30,813	26,739
1911...	168,291	158,387	3,305,566	2,706,429	1,339,970	1,098,420	653,394	429,897	33,476	27,381
1912...	220,730	184,164	3,618,953	2,910,951	1,452,459	1,251,472	700,638	563,011	29,950	33,052
1913...	230,957	194,750	3,741,048	3,089,353	1,574,990	1,239,260	703,608	484,746	23,380	22,334
1914...	214,828	236,209	3,390,175	2,560,730	1,161,439	1,007,108	564,206	426,608	34,046	22,771
1915...	320,000	313,000	4,145,739	2,355,048	848,552	703,193	907,785	488,955	31,534	26,255
1916...	377,000	363,000	4,615,907	2,938,616	.....	.....	1,619,323	596,048	44,425	18,226
1917...	.....	.....	5,184,070	2,894,892	323,366	207,385	1,492,314	435,974	.....	.....
1918...	.....	.....	6,420,561	2,576,466	184,161	62,845	2,820,329	496,705	.....	.....

YEAR.	NORWAY.		PORTUGAL.		ROUMANIA.		RUSSIA.		SPAIN.	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1896...	64,378	39,603	53,552	39,088	65,219	62,543	304,932	355,991	118,437	132,464
1897...	70,676	44,944	54,680	40,516	68,666	43,267	288,399	374,211	108,363	127,645
1898...	75,088	44,706	68,130	49,248	75,252	54,654	317,991	377,326	73,918	105,660
1899...	83,210	42,716	72,287	48,703	64,321	28,780	335,000	322,896	147,691	123,993
1900...	83,255	46,350	81,891	50,793	41,878	54,040	322,583	368,955	139,885	115,179
1901...	76,981	44,248	79,162	47,256	56,440	68 289	305,614	392,215	125,754	102,692
1902...	77,779	48,466	75,490	46,156	54,686	72,340	308,563	443,066	124,253	113,498
1903...	78,472	51,795	82,418	51,959	52,095	68,637	351,060	515,607	131,374	125,827
1904...	78,296	51,673	87,199	53,362	60,095	50,541	335,472	518,288	134,218	131,332
1905...	83,406	58,413	84,124	49,877	65,145	88,220	327,070	554,822	154,136	138,658
1906...	92,065	65,908	82,698	50,515	81,468	94,833	412,355	563,866	172,491	152,593
1907...	103,370	67,832	92,696	51,554	83,691	107,701	443,918	562,255	180,124	178,351
1908...	101,555	64,821	77,564	47,524	80,494	73,667	470,040	514,124	185,234	171,184
1909...	104,386	71,368	69,944	33,448	71,598	87,658	500,625	766,265	166,444	166,695
1910...	115,892	83,627	76,131	35,312	79,797	119,698	605,392	767,198	193,336	185,817
1911...	126,548	77,945	66,820	34,596	110,870	134,470	612,240	825,649	205,448	186,264
1912...	141,949	87,648	70,605	33,364	124,009	125,825	606,063	780,304	187,161	190,449
1913...	148,022	105,220	119,310	61,328	114,698	130,375	707,627	782,869	234,900	190,374
1914...	152,030	109,886	98,443	52,883	.....	.....	565,466	492,386	190,086	161,405
1915...	232,615	181,372	37,072	63,381	.....	.....	586,360	206,945	193,548	248,489
1916...	365,489	263,368	12,503	24,642	.....	. . . .	550,000	201,000	182,595	272,310
1917...	.....	.....	11,000	20,000	.. .	.. .	.....	.....	167,457	293,490
1918...	.....	.....	18,000	55,000	.....	. . .	.....	.....	109,773	170,627

FOREIGN TRADE OF EUROPE (CONTINUED).

Year.	Sweden.		Serbia.		Bulgaria.		Switzerland.		Turkey.	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1894...	92,441	79,980	6,732	8,882	19,151	14,060	154,465	119,059	106,078	38,355
1895...	92,020	83,448	5,450	8,374	13,321	14,994	171,708	127,119	105,932	60,517
1896...	95,650	91,179	6,455	10,303	14,768	20,987	184,619	131,618	90,533	68,357
1897...	106,902	95,990	8,746	10,796	16,212	11,539	190,868	132,777	93,983	67,885
1898...	119,600	92,433	7,933	10,999	14,037	12,842	198,089	138,545	103,110	64,876
1899...	134,835	95,987	8,961	12,689	11,615	10,320	215,794	152,378	117,134	59,072
1900...	140,849	104,872	10,427	12,839	8,944	10,418	206,141	160,148	107,873	68,821
1901...	123,195	94,736	8,460	12,677	13,518	15,975	194,191	160,078	118,144	69,761
1902...	134,605	105,154	8,600	13,920	13,751	20,010	109,974	167,551	110,552	70,418
1903...	141,900	118,292	11,239	11,574	15,788	20,858	223,716	170,206	117,312	80,161
1904...	153,300	111,144	11,759	11,996	25,030	30,421	232,835	170,487	135,050	77,241
1905...	153,780	120,657	10,731	13,895	23,594	28,556	258,599	185,231	107,720	101,801
1906...	171,076	135,146	8,555	13,820	20,936	22,113	274,396	205,346	138,010	86 558
1907...	184,168	141,659	13,623	15,728	24,928	25,119	335,081	224,465	114,931	123,230
1908...	162,963	129,008	14,704	15,111	26,050	22,471	296,057	204,542	110,440	93,786
1909...	165,070	129,495	14,275	18,076	32,086	22,286	311,456	213,387	97,812	114,840
1910...	177,842	115,010	16,465	19,127	35,471	25,810	333,174	232,481	138,302	81,133
1911...	187,295	179,154	22,439	22,730	39,869	36,927	369,867	244,421	187,246	97,150
1912...	214,303	205,367	20,625	16,373	42,622	31,286	379,755	263,916	198,040	108,764
1913...	226,872	219,049	.....	.....	34,250	18,641	370,525	265,645	191,625	105,254
1914...	194,811	206,991	.....	.....	48,298	30,885	285,333	229,069	179,663	94,319
1915...	306,191	352,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	324,246	322,321	140,000	125,000
1916...	308,466	355,418	.....	.....	.....	.....	459,051	472,409	97,263	148,859
1917...	307,656	421,222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,473	153,245
1918...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

(Final .000 omitted in all columns)

Year.	Argentina		Brazil.		Chile.		Peru.		Uruguay.	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1894...	89,541	98,128	69,879	122,974	40,863	54,030	5,715	7,182	24,609	34,618
1895...	91,767	115,866	74,610	140,185	51,905	54,690	.....	.....	26,249	33,650
1896...	108,238	112,714	101,760	127,498	55,562	56,506	8,519	10,639	26,398	31,437
1897...	94,849	97,628	105,106	130,179	50,447	49,344	8,762	15,099	20,175	30,317
1898...	103,669	129,145	82,091	92,770	37,326	60,668	9,391	14,733	25,627	31,306
1899...	112,761	178,446	56,507	86,882	38,785	58,939	10,332	16,359	26,525	37,818
1900...	109,513	149,189	83,623	182,375	46,916	60,703	11,276	21,890	24,793	30,411
1901...	109,971	161,846	96,175	194,965	50,841	62,723	13,930	23,022	24,498	28,674
1902...	99,433	173,205	112,983	174,734	48,336	67,846	16,684	18,025	24,317	34,805
1903...	126,615	213,250	117,489	176,715	52,002	70,912	18,412	18,774	25,958	38,640
1904...	180,750	254,912	125,776	189,314	57,361	78,839	21,205	19,790	21,938	39,793
1905...	197,974	311,544	144,775	214,619	68,839	96,801	21,068	28,018	31,824	31,852
1906...	260,522	282,025	161,587	255,113	82,222	99,453	24,386	27,720	35,626	34,538
1907...	275,856	285,857	181,242	241,504	107,194	100,176	26,826	27,918	38,954	41,955
1908...	272,973	366,005	159,701	197,301	97,551	114,710	25,816	26,628	38,422	46,914
1909...	302,756	397,351	166,000	284,302	95,660	111,847	20,891	31,554	42,447	42,573
1910...	351,771	372,626	231,292	304,370	108,582	120,022	24,206	34,380	46,590	44,200
1911...	366,811	324,697	257,164	325,272	127,381	123,884	26,430	36,042	51,355	50,753
1912...	364,853	480,391	307,934	362,795	122,076	139,878	24,982	45,871	50,666	65,142
1913...	421,352	483,504	326,100	313,628	120,274	144,653	29,591	44,410	50,501	69,201
1914...	271,818	349,254	172,223	221,539	98,461	109,381	23,464	42,611	37,379	59,102
1915...	220,086	541,532	146,082	255,659	55,922	119,530	15,044	68,638	35,000	73,300
1916...	226,887	527,045	195,998	265,802	81,220	187,458	42,256	80,497	35,155	71,070
1917...	380,321	559,170	209,434	284,114	129,603	259,985	65,712	90,728	38,700	96,217
1918...	464,065	797,569	247,351	284,275	.....	799,625	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year.	Bolivia.		Colombia.		Ecuador		Paraguay		Venezuela.	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900...	5,978	15,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,620	3,159	.....	.....
1901...	7,324	16,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,965	3,353	.....	.....
1902...	5,403	10,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333	3,891	.....	.....
1903...	6,371	10,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,053	4,254	5,425	7,653
1904...	6,595	12,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,441	3,077	11,476	15,574
1905...	7,916	16,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,568	5,152	9,348	13,996
1906...	13,684	21,705	10,608	14,614	9,850	11,793	6,134	2,614	8,676	15,630
1907...	14,780	19,629	12,088	14,481	6,950	8,346	7,287	3,139	10,394	15,688
1908...	15,915	19,081	13,514	14,999	9,090	12,091	3,851	3,751	9,814	14,613
1909...	14,405	24,868	11,118	16,040	8,008	13,638	3,674	4,982	9,766	16,029
1910...	19,033	29,493	17,383	17,625	11,489	12,692	6,217	4,769	12,388	17,949
1911...	22,765	32,226	18,109	22,376	10,354	13,690	6,494	4,593	18,395	22,684
1912...	19,308	35,148	23,965	32,222	8,837	15,789	5,190	4,109	20,569	25,261
1913...	21,357	36,551	28,536	34,315	8,403	13,061	7,876	5,462	18,030	29,484
1914...	15,507	25,662	20,979	32,633	8,408	12,895	4,995	4,447	13,987	21,520
1915...	8,804	37,132	17,840	31,579	9,330	17,570	2,334	8,624	13,470	23,404
1916...	12,128	39,360	28,922	40,000	9,346	17,600	4,492	4,667	21,382	25,530
1917...	13,057	61,522	23,334	40,531	10,195	16,338	4,667	11,237	24,593	24,005
1918...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No data, Colombia and Ecuador, 1900-1905; Venezuela, 1900-1902.

CENTRAL AMERICAN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

(Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Mexico.		Salvador.		Panama.		Costa Rica.		Guatemala.	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900...	61,239	37,303	.....	9,133	.....	.....	6,333	6,321	3,127	7,393
1901...	62,466	33,036	6,538	11,048	.....	.....	4,411	5,793	4,259	7,519
1902...	63,701	39,612	6,868	10,278	.....	.....	4,874	5,061	4,017	9,031
1903...	74,565	42,598	3,088	14,174	.....	.....	4,890	7,246	2,971	6,719
1904 ..	76,597	48,100	3,610	16,589	.....	.....	5,977	6,757	5,011	7,552
1905...	82,523	53,305	4,346	14,099	.....	.....	5,239	8,138	6,644	8,238
1906 ..	88,542	56,793	4,164	16,308	.....	.....	7,278	8,803	7,221	7,136
1907 ..	103,248	61,893	3,441	15,163	17,205	1,962	7,555	9,350	7,316	10,174
1908 ..	110,879	121,370	4,240	9,260	7,807	1,827	5,629	7,757	5,811	6,756
1909 ..	78,766	115,550	4,177	10,177	8,756	1,502	6,110	8,176	5,251	10,079
1910. .	97,433	130,023	3,745	7,298	10,057	1,769	7,898	8,374	4,265	6,936
1911...	102,937	146,877	5,113	9,438	9,897	2,863	8,872	8,924	8,167	11,007
1912 .	91,331	148,994	6,775	9,942	9,872	2,065	10,079	9,964	9,822	13,156
1913...	97,886	150,203	6,173	9,929	11,397	5,383	8,685	10,321	10,062	14,450
1914...	72,000	150,000	4,959	10,796	9,891	3,800	7,552	10,862	9,331	12,754
1915...	63,000	126,000	4,022	10,564	9,037	3,423	4,479	9,971	5,072	11,566
1916...	83,000	158,000	5,824	11,605	9,197	5,507	6,604	11,121	8,540	10,638
1917...	138,000	182,000	6,869	16,050	9,223	5,624	5,595	11,382	8,991	7,810
1918...	192,000	228,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,735	9,623	.....	.....

Nicaragua (1918) Imports, $5,929,803; exports, $7,754,940.

TRADE OF THE WEST INDIES.

(Porto Rico is on another page. Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Cuba.		Dominican Rep.		Jamaica.		Trinidad.		Barbados.	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900...	71,681	45,229	.....	.....	8,233	8,563	11,500	12,044	5,086	4,280
1901...	65,107	63,133	.....	.....	8,399	9,064	12,453	11,544	4,972	4,444
1902...	65,204	51,074	.....	.....	9,684	10,893	12,852	11,864	4,223	2,795
1903 ..	58,831	77,849	.....	.....	9,755	7,281	11,969	10,909	3,998	2,646
1904 ..	70,159	93,122	442	306	8,173	6,578	12,258	11,752	5,202	4,069
1905...	83,868	99,162	2,737	6,896	9,348	8,732	14,117	13,860	5,071	4,329
1906 ..	104,417	105,199	4,065	6,536	10,564	9,301	14,474	12,997	5,802	4,265
1907...	97,334	114,813	4,949	7,628	14,162	11,548	16,402	18,990	6,180	4,117
1908...	98,829	112,122	4,768	9,396	11,763	11,024	13,038	12,151	5,958	4,279
1909...	86,791	117,564	4,426	8,114	12,448	12,773	15,984	15,640	5,440	3,994
1910...	103,446	114,039	6,258	10,850	12,709	12,481	16,247	16,852	6,538	4,880
1911...	108,098	129,199	6,950	10,995	13,926	14,328	24,392	23,180	7,483	4,527
1912...	120,229	146,788	8,218	12,385	14,825	13,167	22,827	21,737	7,000	4,858
1913...	135,810	165,208	9,217	10,470	13,790	11,815	24,396	25,299	6,576	4,163
1914 ..	134,008	170,797	6,729	10,589	12,470	14,116	20,535	20,418	6,318	4,123
1915...	128,132	219,447	9,118	15,200	11,311	10,831	21,529	28,570	6,173	5,119
1916...	201,024	336,801	11,664	21,528	15,120	13,729	21,728	24,578	8,996	10,727
1917 ..	261,377	357,040	7,582	22,444	16,176	12,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918...	302,624	379,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE OF ASIA AND AUSTRALIA.

(Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Australian Com.		New Zealand.		China.		British India.		Siam.	
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1894...	104,299	124,851	29,153	40,523	122,557	97,522	226,443	313,120	8,439	11,903
1895...	110,226	131,678	29,763	35,746	133,752	111,625	194,117	287,532	9,860	12,206
1896...	141,742	123,862	34,243	40,138	162,891	105,389	236,629	370,938	11,052	15,135
1897...	153,548	116,796	38,909	42,533	146,036	117,721	246,949	337,358	11,677	14,528
1898 ..	150,808	126,490	39,964	45,434	147,334	111,803	238,935	316,753	12,570	16,061
1899...	162,511	174,363	41,925	50,462	189,560	140,182	233,921	365,960	12,297	15,171
1900...	195,549	153,245	49,679	57,155	155,980	117,499	244,313	353,903	12,680	15,196
1901...	202,005	231,832	55,267	53,779	190,227	120,287	262,449	349,475	13,626	21,211
1902...	193,170	204,918	53,331	56,510	198,363	134,720	288,034	405,201	16,289	21,763
1903 ..	177,907	225,135	58,788	62,497	213,687	140,186	278,426	419,806	16,747	19,063
1904...	174,317	268,229	62,780	61,505	240,155	167,162	300,400	498,060	19,655	25,448
1905...	179,097	265,220	60,741	65,344	329,066	167,726	338,750	511,703	18,224	27,330
1906...	206,449	325,396	69,606	75,810	334,370	192,712	363,671	525,015	22,345	32,517
1907...	241,741	339,780	84,092	96,146	332,288	210,976	380,373	573,190	28,752	36,450
1908...	232,263	300,075	84,910	77,247	255,639	179,276	442,822	575,158	23,765	34,956
1909...	238,768	304,778	75,179	93,590	264,761	214,519	417,270	485,913	27,854	36,535
1910...	280,027	347,576	92,871	106,649	302,931	249,190	397,388	598,038	23,019	37,098
1911...	312,470	370,864	94,993	90,280	308,518	246,903	433,206	666,471	22,999	40,372
1912...	364,688	369,062	101,946	103,384	349,920	274,799	466,740	719,159	25,421	29,846
1913...	372,112	366,616	108,321	110,728	418,483	296,051	584,465	782,254	33,670	43,290
1914...	185,602	176,982	105,221	126,286	362,382	228,986	507,951	672,886	30,393	42,742
1915...	300,639	282,725	104,608	150,845	286,447	264,000	409,226	578,961	27,937	38,184
1916...	361,713	348,916	128,180	161,991	427,740	399,073	475,486	728,804	31,819	43,152
1917...	355,683	457,060	101,804	153,769	565,032	472,190	480,839	727,471	33,855	44,950
1918...	283,796	350,114	.....	143,000	661,876	569,561	486,650	788,370	35,919	45,804

New Zealand, by the 1916 census, made public in 1919, had 229,423 private dwellings, of which 219,000 were of wood, 7,000 of brick, 1,280 of stone, and 1,680 of concrete; 56,860 were owned free and clear by the occupants; 109,000 were rented, 55,000 were bought on mortgage, 9,000 dwellings had 1 room, 58,000 had 5 rooms, 10,800 had 8 rooms.

TRADE OF UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND EGYPT.

(Final ,000 omitted in all columns.)

Year.	Un. of So. Africa.		Egypt.		Year.	Un. of So. Africa.		Egypt.	
	Imports	Exports.	Imports.	Exports		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1900.....	$83,406	$37,162	$70,562	$85,620	1910.....	$170,701	$260,541	$114,467	$140,670
1901.....	104,082	52,098	74,090	76,570	1911.....	177,618	277,137	131,324	138,990
1902.....	156,053	.....	71,999	85,619	1912.....	188,757	306,055	125,912	168,031
1903.....	164,082	.....	81,420	94,962	1913.....	208,272	324,399	135,425	163,297
1904.....	106,066	.....	99,920	101,142	1914.....	177,101	195,747	105,581	117,086
1905.....	96,038	.....	107,820	101,801	1915.....	164,651	82,046	93,939	131,448
1906.....	.....	.....	116,692	120,903	1916.....	200,427	116,535	154,125	186,934
1907.....	130,450	226,652	126,947	136,144	1917.....	186,706	159,708	158,877	204,892
1908.....	119,228	213,405	121,987	103,594	1918.....	240,829	172,286	255,700	226,800
1909.....	132,949	239,582	108,040	126,730					

Figures for the Union of South Africa, 1900-1905, are for Cape Colony only.

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY OF SPITZBERGEN.

Spitzbergen, rediscovered and named by the Dutch about 1596, is a group of Arctic islands 375 miles north of Norway, with an area of 31,000 square miles. Exploration has proved the existence of a wealth of coal, phosphate, and gypsum. There are also iron ore, zinc-blende, and asbestos. About 60,000 tons of coal was shipped out in 1918.

HIDES AND SKINS USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

(United States Department of Agriculture figures, 1914).

Kind.	Domestic	Imported.	Total.	Total Value.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	
Cattle and horse hides.....	10,354,600	8,477,200	18,831,800	$152,862,800
Calf and kip skins.....	7,615,800	8,452,000	16,067,800	33,117,700
Goat and kid skins.....	860,700	36,895,200	37,755,900	23,917,000
Sheep and lamb skins.....	13,554,900	26,535,300	40,090,200	13,247,700
Other skins of various kinds	.....	.....	1,328,500	2,377,500

Colt and ass skins included in cattle and horse hides

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

Kind.	Total.	Packer	Country.	Kind.	Total.	Packer.	Country.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number*		*Number.*	*Number*	*Number.*
Beeves.....	13,600,000	8,100,000	5,500,000	Sheep and lambs...	14,700,000	12,300,000	2,400,000
Calves.....	6,500,000	2,500,000	4,000,000	Miscellaneous.....	1 600	.....	1,600
Goats and kids....	286,000	33,200	252,800				

Note—Only approximate numbers are given in the tables, and those for hogs have been omitted as comparatively few are skinned.

AVERAGE PRICES OF HIDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Figures represent cents per pound.)

Year.	Packer.	Country	Year.	Packer	Country.	Year	Packer.	Country.	Year.	Packer.	Country.
1878..	10 045	9.986	1904 .	10.633	9.734	1909..	14.830	13 372	1914..	18.257	16 896
1899..	11.021	10.276	1905..	12 847	11.897	1910	11 931	11.373	1915..	21.167	18 713
1900 .	10.614	9 409	1906 .	13 964	13 252	1911 .	13 218	11.979	1916..	23 537	21.969
1901..	10.878	9 210	1907	12 744	11.135	1912 .	15.697	14.157	1917..	28 846	25 342
1902 .	11.549	9.404	1908.	11.583	9.627	1913 .	16.920	14 997	1918..	24 775	21.390
1903..	10.283	9.009									

In the first half of 1919 about 11,000,000 pairs of American-made boots shoes, and slippers were exported from the United States.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER GOODS.

(By the United States Census Bureau.)

The following table shows the quantities of leather goods made in the United States during the three-month periods ending as indicated:

Leather Manufactures	Dec. 31, 1918.	Mar. 31, 1919.	June 30, 1919	Leather Manufactures.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Mar. 31, 1919.	June 30, 1919.
No. of establishments. ..	1,676	1,428	1,310	Children's.... .....prs	6,147,264	4,718,411	4,298,260
Boots and shoes, total prs.	93,506,484	55,737,903	63,270,878	Infants'..... ...prs	11,337,360	4,255,165	5,477,095
Military (Govt. use) prs.	5,275,392	1,306,065	799 196	Sandals.....prs	800,556	573,666	619,302
CIVILIANS.				Athletic and sport...prs	226,392	255,697	228,123
Men's: High cut.. .prs.	20,247,852	12,344,355	15,909,207	Slippers.....prs	1,042,260	720,488	1,451,400
Oxford and low....prs	1,740,996	3,220,200	3,062,081	Puttees.....prs.	107,604	9,756	4,820
Youths': High cut. .prs.	2,788,068	1,179,492	2,216,753	Gloves.....doz. prs.	996,604	415,371	454,395
Oxford and low....prs.	381,084	125,434	109,467	Saddlery and harness, in-			
Boys': High cut... prs	3,565,620	1,911,129	3,051,041	cluding milit single sets	142,521	65,257	62,403
Oxford and low....prs.	82,812	211,194	293,936	parts .....number	3,739,680	693,691	439,645
Women's: High cut.prs	20,519,040	8,587,114	10,367,032	Pocketbooks. belts, bags,			
Oxford and low....prs	12,076,944	13,251,571	11,378,436	etc.. . . . . .number	5 181,448	4,187,268	4,174,403
Misses': High cut...prs	5,124,432	1,457,150	2,414,920	Belting..... .....lbs	4,306,930	3,212,107	4,219,363
Oxford and low....prs.	2,042,808	1,611,016	1,589,809	Other leather goods...lbs.	1,150,760	134,468	363,981

TRAFFIC OF THE PORT OF LONDON.

The annual report of the Port of London authority gives the total tonnage (net) of vessels arriving and departing with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries, British possessions, and coastwise during 1918 at 14,564,008 tons, compared with 40,082,282 tons in 1913, and 18,053,000 tons in 1917. These figures do not include tonnage engaged on Government service in connection with the war.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports. British.	Exports. For. and Col.	Exports. Total.	Total Merchandise Trade.
1913	$3,741,047,608	$2,556,106,199	$533,246,917	$3,089,353,116	$6,830,400,724
1914	3,390,174,777	2,096,105,484	464,625,029	2,560,730,513	5,950,905,290
1915	4,145,738,988	1,872,962,302	482,086,104	2,355,048,406	6,500,787,394
1916	4,615,906,844	2,463,810,193	474,805,806	2,938,615,999	7,554,522,843
1917	5,178,757,405	2,565,033,583	339,085,364	2,904,118,947	8,082,876,352
1918	6,420,561,252	2,425,819,171	150,647,515	2,576,466,686	8,997,027,938

Imports.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916	1917.	1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Food, drink, and tobacco	1,412,269,605	1,445,200,646	1,853,526,051	2,039,874,376	2,212,850,861	2,786,848,381
Grain and Flour	416,059,607	387,549,903	546,789,078	648,476,367	851,639,052	751,407,120
Meat, incl. animals for food	276,059,079	307,636,070	422,602,412	457,699,187	498,320,261	847,200,673
Other food and drink—						
Nondutiable	395,477,850	382,563,931	445,091,170	457,353,923	469,132,926	624,904,043
Dutiable	285,582,606	331,131,722	397,436,621	440,506,494	374,662,700	474,557,925
Tobacco	39,090,463	36,319,020	41,606,770	35,838,405	19,095,922	88,778,620
Raw mat. and art's, mainly unmfd.	1,371,488,924	1,151,079,975	1,394,590,720	1,638,997,003	1,872,621,613	2,233,037,523
Coal, coke and mfd. fuel	178,601	204,023	52,232	38,825	31,238	2,093
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel	36,173,760	26,704,160	36,715,801	59,060,165	59,071,392	65,382,260
Other metallic ores	49,625,307	46,394,607	56,325,771	66,573,087	74,596,209	85,924,676
Wood and timber	164,433,604	123,332,250	159,564,379	195,458,077	124,805,758	142,013,809
Cotton	343,431,567	269,363,821	314,724,453	412,336,974	538,189,320	731,368,318
Wool	183,644,356	166,661,673	214,839,103	193,349,077	251,740,094	193,004,402
Other textile materials	96,118,899	74,786,766	102,307,208	116,017,983	136,333,800	152,659,677
Oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, gums	202,332,913	201,142,450	241,716,101	308,325,517	368,750,268	567,644,795
Hides and undressed skins	73,324,412	61,936,267	67,931,313	67,082,707	89,460,042	91,704,380
Paper-making materials	28,302,605	25,995,653	29,937,983	39,586,583	50,411,470	63,994,139
Miscellaneous	193,922,900	151,558,305	170,476,376	181,168,008	179,232,022	139,338,974
Articles wholly or mainly mfd	942,165,958	781,025,636	833,027,486	920,714,295	1,063,646,066	1,363,417,118
Iron and steel, and mfrs. of	74,124,742	52,934,132	52,586,465	54,573,403	52,473,567	47,251,394
Other metals, and mfrs. of	156,225,483	144,069,483	205,443,181	190,028,742	212,315,550	227,238,604
Cutl., hardw., impls. (exc mach. tools), and instruments	35,906,789	25,277,589	23,987,616	27,752,015	24,249,896	28,156,941
Electr. goods and appar. (other than mach. and unins. wire)	7,724,566	6,047,940	5,334,769	8,043,609	6,495,410	5,104,121
Machinery	35,442,579	32,666,376	43,058,354	38,873,792	43,133,760	52,076,908
Ships (new)	166,259	155,387	765,286	70,199	608	5,966
Mfrs. wood and tim. (incl. furn.)	17,437,580	11,372,611	11,312,783	9,378,412	6,454,157	10,107,949
Yarns and textile fabrics—						
Cotton	59,613,876	45,615,208	36,766,700	40,437,515	18,794,666	24,032,135
Wool	51,051,755	37,220,982	8,392,693	4,490,324	1,225,494	725,914
Silk	73,559,001	65,176,275	71,235,550	63,989,541	55,576,870	83,804,084
Other materials	44,427,169	35 783,978	44,006,630	54,519,390	39,567,521	31,344,392
Apparel	29,100,079	20,696,008	14,386,104	13,288,304	6,646,194	6,270,203
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors	62,804,689	58,711,549	94,064,676	139,289,216	136,396,038	187,574,167
Leather and mfrs. of (incl. gloves but excl. boots and shoes)	65,360,803	65,591,407	82,897,854	78,783,287	53,996,669	50,305,414
Earthenware and glass	22,124,408	14,571,795	10,589,455	14,857,449	3,189,699	1,517,253
Paper	37,347,560	33,049,331	32,348,930	40,525,316	20,387,297	24,973,953
Railway carriages and trucks (not iron), motor cars, &c.	40,671,404	35,364,340	44,502,916	29,169,120	36,528,504	59,905,778
Miscellaneous	129,077,216	96,721,245	101,347,524	112,644,661	346,214,256	523,022,815
Misc. and unclass. (incl. parcel post)	15,123,121	12,868,520	14,594,731	16,321,170	29,638,865	37,258,230
Total imports	3,741,047,608	3,390,174,777	4,145,738,988	4,615,906,844	5,178,757,405	6,420,561,252
Exports.						
Food, drink and tobacco	158,589,220	131,145,080	122,059,942	143,538,235	79,478,963	58,722,659
Grain and flour	47,333,651	15,062,207	18,779,468	13,503,048	4,193,137	2,187,195
Meat, incl. animals for food	6,029,141	5,544,705	6,534,118	6,043,302	1,307,288	584,744
Other food and drink	118,794,827	92,493,108	78,293,477	100,799,231	57,931,045	38,998,691
Tobacco	16,431,001	18,045,060	18,453,179	23,192,654	16,047,493	16,952,029
Raw mat. and art's mainly unmfd.	340,192,844	275,994,214	254,780,936	313,135,419	326,842,875	296,069,227
Coal, coke, and mfd. fuel	261,134,736	205,376,656	188,938,081	246,588,494	249,853,346	255,084,070
Iron ore, scrap iron and steel	1,998,039	1,451,171	958,068	1,463,741	544,406	417,224
Other metallic ores	634,022	534,074	106,343	95,914	102,021	49,984
Wood and timber	1,658,236	1,349,617	973,188	1,502,308	2,411,307	4,495,858
Wool	22,500,107	21,748,827	18,718,710	17,918,633	15,502,343	8,305,505
Other textile materials	2,114,105	2,032,849	2,239,490	2,803,474	1,285,296	433,873
Oil seed, nuts, oils, fats, gums	21,744,028	19,282,493	26,238,845	22,386,435	39,087,957	13,411,952
Hides and undressed skins	9,179,703	7,217,545	4,335,653	7,438,299	6,411,005	5,848,764
Paper-making materials	4,664,224	4,112,470	3,252,783	2,622,693	2,382,911	1,279,310
Miscellaneous	14,565,444	12,888,512	9,019,775	10,315,428	9,262,283	6,742,687
Articles wholly or mainly mfd	2,001,924,114	1,647,960,239	1,425,528,199	1,914,470,155	2,061,518,494	1,964,707,257
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	264,210,889	202,776,495	196,636,753	275,802,585	218,156,693	178,753,626
Other metals and mfrs. of	64,622,546	50,043,597	47,213,630	61,901,958	50,050,059	43,845,316
Cutl., hardw., impls. (ex. mach. tools), and instruments	38,797,587	31,691,709	24,626,378	31,371,999	23,119,656	21,358,806
Electr. goods and appar. (other than mach. and unins. wire)	26,212,298	14,690,017	15,420,196	19,874,849	14,240,459	10,475,054
Machinery	180,121,988	152,628,492	93,264,219	98,388,941	94,813,650	78,168,609
Ships (new)	53,660,608	33,737,274	8,237,335	6,280,632	5,291,380	2,954,369
Mfrs. wood and tim. (incl. furn.)	9,935,641	7,613,094	5,068,197	6,214,418	4,184,815	2,286,286
Yarns and textile fabrics:						
Cotton	618,833,085	502,546,607	418,123,616	575,745,843	710,142,606	876,471,356
Wool	183,353,597	153,294,190	159,813,986	228,266,341	257,183,205	242,039,485

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.—*Continued.*

EXPORTS—*Continued.*	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Silk	10,499,620	9,078,811	8,273,503	11,709,373	9,820,870	10,230,930
Other materials	72,160,331	63,178,173	57,005,174	76,978,020	82,457,830	53,767,744
Apparel	79,928,997	70,718,392	56,470,078	82,443,829	76,708,192	56,633,344
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors	106,938,349	94,935,979	107,396,662	134,145,496	114,767,346	110,668,994
Leather and mfrs. of (incl. gloves, but excl. boots and shoes)	27,487,335	22,799,625	18,483,716	23,833,698	24,176,806	7,522,217
Earthenware and glass	125,370,140	20,184,490	16,050,875	19,066,684	18,945,854	19,310,301
Paper	17,904,802	15,504,372	14,575,786	25,282,378	15,546,871	15,397,582
Railway carriages and trucks (not iron), motor cars, &c.	55,312,094	54,648,644	32,011,900	39,093,728	33,473,291	31,654,612
Miscellaneous	166,574,207	147,890,278	146,856,195	198,069,383	308,438,911	203,169,226
Misc. and unclass. (incl. parcel post)	55,400,221	41,005,951	70,593,225	92,666,384	97,193,251	106,319,428
Total exports	2,556,106,199	2,096,105,484	1,872,962,302	2,463,810,193	2,565,033,583	2,425,819,171

Imports for the first six months of 1919 amounted to $3,500,000,000; exports to $1,673,768,575.

London's exports to the U. S., Jan.-June, 1919, amounted to $59,000,000, as against $35,000,000 in the first half of 1918.

BRITISH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenue of the United Kingdom, according to figures published in The Statist (London), during each of the five war years aggregated:

REVENUE.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Customs	188,148,625	290,072,600	343,385,100	346,791,650	500,178,875
Excise	205,916,225	297,878,475	274,373,275	188,683,950	289,264,750
Estate, &c., duties	138,121,000	151,031,825	151,990,525	154,141,525	147,270,025
Stamps	36,873,475	32,917,000	38,338,275	40,391,950	60,529,525
Land tax	3,065,900	3,211,900	3,114,550	3,236,225	3,065,900
House duty	9,392,350	9,684,325	9,441,000	9,538,350	9,003,025
Prop. and income tax (incl super-tax)	337,730,200	624,469,275	997,793,100	1,165,570,525	1,417,056,675
Excess profits duty	.....	681,300	680,920,700	1,071,671,425	1,387,088,750
Land value duties	2,005,000	1,766,550	2,535,450	3,333,550	3,231,350
Receipts from taxes	921,252,775	1,411,713,250	2,501,891,975	2,983,359,150	3,816,688,875
Postal service	99,276,600	117,282,650	118,499,275	122,635,800	143,075,100
Telegraph service	14,599,500	16,302,775	16,302,775	17,032,750	18,492,700
Telephone service	30,415,625	31,388,925	31,145,600	32,118,900	33,092,200
Crown lands	2,652,250	2,676,575	3,163,225	3,357,875	3,698,550
Receipts from sundry loans, &c.	6,214,525	11,835,325	39,204,525	29,471,525	56,835,850
Miscellaneous	28,795,075	47,677,100	80,379,975	253,778,250	254,532,550
Nontax revenue	181,953,575	227,163,350	288,695,375	458,395,100	509,726,950
Total revenue	1,103,206,350	1,638,876,600	2,790,587,350	3,441,754,250	4,326,415,825

The Statist also presents a brief statement of British war finances during the same period, showing the total war expenditure and the amounts met out of revenue and out of the proceeds of loans:

YEAR.	War Expenditure.	MET OUT OF— Revenue.	MET OUT OF— Loans.	Total Revenue and Loans.
1914-15	$1,762,096,375	$137,756,025	$1,972,635,775	$2,110,391,800
1915-16	6,013,607,575	664,841,775	5,671,024,900	6,335,866,675
1916-17	9,736,873,725	1,830,344,175	7,897,443,800	9,727,787,975
1917-18	12,149,737,975	2,470,332,725	9,658,927,000	12,129,259,725
1918-19	11,562,322,225	3,336,569,725	8,203,103,800	11,539,673,525
Total to March 31, 1919	$41,824,637,875	$8,439,844,425	$33,403,135,275	$41,842,979,700

War expenditure includes interest on war debt and loans to allies and dominions, and excludes peace-time cost of Army and Navy.

The estimated expenditures of the British Government for the year ended March 31, 1920, are $6,682,062,600, as against $14,444,877,420 in the year ended March 31, 1919

BRITISH IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.
MOVEMENT, 1916-1918.

COUNTRY	Year.	TOTAL BRITISH AND ALIENS Outw'rd.	TOTAL BRITISH AND ALIENS Inward.	COUNTRY.	Year.	TOTAL BRITISH AND ALIENS. Outw'rd.	TOTAL BRITISH AND ALIENS. Inward.
British No. America	1918	3,450	3,566	Other Brit. Col. and pos.	1917	3,555	3,557
British No. America	1917	6,898	7,377	Other Brit Col. and pos.	1916	6,833	5,857
British No. America	1916	19,631	22,260	United States	1918	7,204	13,700
Australia and New Zeal.	1918	2,497	490	United States	1917	9,099	12,479
Australia and New Zeal.	1917	2,223	2,747	United States	1916	41,332	40,990
Australia and New Zeal.	1916	7,382	7,377	Other foreign countries	1918	1,789	1,978
British South Africa	1918	2,655	1,409	Other foreign countries	1917	1,788	2,877
British South Africa	1917	3,316	3,783	Other foreign countries	1916	5,571	6,918
British South Africa	1916	8,943	11,398				
India (incl. Ceylon)	1918	2,309	1,694	Total, all countries	1918	22,824	25,970
India (incl. Ceylon)	1917	992	1,222	Total, all countries	1917	27,871	34,042
India (incl. Ceylon)	1916	4,197	3,783	Total, all countries	1916	93,889	98,538
Other Brit. Col. and pos.	1918	2,920	3,133				

The figures for all except British South Africa and the United States are exclusive of passengers traveling indirectly via Continental ports. In connection with the above figures it may be noted that in the year 1913 the passengers between this country and non-European countries numbered 469,640 British and 232,051 aliens in the outward movement and 227,643 British and 144,975 aliens in the inward movement. The following totals relate to the traffic to and from the Continent of Europe. A large proportion of these passengers in the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 were war workers:

YEAR.	No. of Pass. from United Kingdom to the Continent.	No. of Pass. from Continent to the United Kingdom.	YEAR.	No. of Pass. from United Kingdom to the Continent.	No. of Pass. from Continent to the United Kingdom.
1918.....	189,225	171,229	1916.....	219,017	212,491
1917.....	201,953	182,484	1913.....	1,184,412	1,309,874

The tonnage of the British and foreign vessels in foreign trade that entered and cleared with cargoes at the ports of the United Kingdom during six years was:

YEAR.	ENTERED WITH CARGOES			CLEARED WITH CARGOES;		
	British.	Foreign.	Total	British	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1913.....	32,292,343	16,771,890	49,064,233	40,101,232	27,718,469	67,819,701
1914.....	28,928,893	14,131,890	43,060,783	32,515,814	23,452,755	55,968,569
1915.....	22,861,738	10,862,166	33,723,904	20,380,530	19,148,832	39,529,362
1916.....	20,217,334	9,842,214	30,059,548	17,751,953	17,843,941	35,595,894
1917.....	18,795,045	4,433,501	23,228,546	16,926,662	9,149,162	26,075,824
1918.....	19,791,267	3,415,850	23,207,117	14,953,266	7,770,279	22,723,545

IRELAND'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Imports in 1917 reached the value of $104,867,058, contrasted with $96,576,729 in 1916. $81,631,557 in 1915, $70,870,799 in 1914, and $84,348,167 in 1913; but exports dropped to $286,890, compared with $1,322,-154 in 1916, $803,114 in 1915, $2,403,915 in 1914, and $3,571,592 in 1913; re-exports were valued at $258, compared with $713,341 in 1916, $485,117 in 1915, $3,532,300 in 1914, and $6,742,384 in 1913.

CANADIAN STATISTICS.

(From data compiled by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician and Director of the Census.)

LAND AND WATER AREA, BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.	PROVINCES	Land	Water	T'l Land & Water.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*		*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*
Prince Edward Island..	2,184	.....	2,184	Alberta.....	252,925	2,360	255,285
Nova Scotia....	21,068	360	21,428	British Columbia.....	353,416	2,439	355,855
New Brunswick.....	27,911	74	27,985	Yukon.....	206,427	649	207,076
Quebec.....	690,865	15,969	706,834	Northwest Territories..	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224
Ontario.....	365,880	41,382	407,262				
Manitoba.... .	231,926	19,906	251,832	Total	3,603,910	125,755	3,729,665
Saskatchewan.....	243,382	8,318	251,700				

POPULATION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES

PROVINCES.	1891.	1901.	1911.	PROVINCES	1891	1901	1911.
Prince Edward Island.	109,078	103,259	93,728	Alberta.....	.....	73,022	374,663
Nova Scotia.....	450,396	459,574	492,338	British Columbia.....	98,173	178,657	392,480
New Brunswick	321,263	331,120	351,889	Yukon.....	.....	27,219	8,512
Quebec	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,003,232	Northwest Territories.	98,967	20,129	18,481
Ontario..	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,523,274				
Manitoba.... ..	152,506	255,211	455,614	Total	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643
Saskatchewan.....	.....	91,279	492,432				

The special census of the Prairie Provinces (1916) showed—Manitoba, 553,860; Saskatchewan, 647,835; Alberta, 496,525. Estimated total population (1918), 8,593,000

Of the population in 1911 there were 3,821,995 males and 3,384,648 females; population per square mile, 1.93. The densest average per square mile was 141.47, in Beauharnois. Quebec Of the males, 2,369,766 were single, 1,331,853 were married, 89,154 were widowed, 839 were divorced, and 1,286 were legally separated. Of the females, 1,941,886 were single, 1,251,468 were married, 179,656 were widowed, 691 were divorced, and 1,584 were legally separated.

Foreign-born population of Canada (1911), 752,732; males, 470,927; females, 281,805. Of the foreign-born 303,680 were from the United States, 121,430 from Austria-Hungary, 89,984 from Russia, 49,194 from Norway and Sweden, 39,577 from Germany, 34,739 from Italy, 27,083 from China, 8,425 from Japan.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

YEAR (Fiscal.)	From United Kingd'm	From United States	From Other Co'ntries	Total.	YEAR (Fiscal.)	From United Kingd'm	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.
1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1909.....	52,901	59 832	34,175	146,908
1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
1900.....	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1915.....	43,270	59,779	41,734	144,789
1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1907.....	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074

Figures for 1897-'8-'9 cover calendar years; those for 1900 cover 6 months; those for 1907 cover 9 months, ended March 31.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA SINCE 1868.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1868 ...	67,090,159	52,701,720	1886....	95,992,137	85,194,783	1904....	243,590,019	211,055,678
1869....	63,154,941	56,256,573	1887....	105,107,210	89,510,242	1905....	251,617,119	201,472,061
1870....	66,902,074	65,571,212	1888....	100,671,628	90,185,466	1906....	283,282,204	246,057,802
1871....	84,214,388	67,483,268	1889....	109,098,196	87,210,911	1907		
1872....	104,955,367	78,629,265	1890....	111,682,573	94,309,367	(9 mos.).	249,737,874	192,087,233
1873....	124,509,129	85,943,935	1891....	111,533,954	97,470,369	1908...	351,879,955	263,368,952
1874...	123,180,887	87,356,093	1892....	115,160,413	112,154,257	1909....	288,217,515	259,922,366
1875....	117,408,568	76,847,142	1893....	115,170,830	114,430,654	1910....	369,815,427	298,763,993
1876....	92,513,107	79,726,398	1894....	109,070,911	115,685,569	1911....	451,745,108	290,000,210
1877....	94,126,394	75,141,654	1895....	100,675,891	109,313,484	1912....	521,448,309	307,716,151
1878....	90,395,851	79,154,678	1896....	105,361,161	116,314,543	1913...	670,089,066	377,068,355
1879....	78,702,519	70,786,669	1897....	106,617,827	134,457,703	1914....	618,457,144	455,437,224
1880....	69,900,542	86,139,703	1898....	126,307,162	159,529,545	1915..	455,446,312	461,442,509
1881....	90,488,329	97,319,818	1899 . .	149,346,459	154,880,880	1916...	507,817,159	779,300,070
1882 ...	111,145,184	101,766,110	1900 .	172,506,878	183,237,555	1917....	845,330,903	1,179,211,100
1883 ...	121,861,496	97,454,204	1901	177,700,694	194,509,143	1918...	962,543,746	1,586,169,792
1884....	105,972,978	89,222,204	1902...	196,480,190	209,970,864	1919....	916,443,432	1,259,935,285
1885....	99,755,775	87,211,381	1903....	224,813,719	225,229,761			

The imports are of merchandise for home consumption. The exports include foreign as well as domestic produce, the total of foreign for 1919 being $52,321,479. In 1919 the dutiable merchandise in the imports was valued at $526,495,717, the free at $389,947,715. The table does not include gold or silver imports or exports.

Merchandise imports from U. S.—(1910), $217,502,415; (1911), $274,844,858; (1912), $330,428,502; (1913), $435,769,650; (1914), $395,565,328; (1915), $296,632,486; (1916), $370,496,574; (1917), $664,219,653; (1918), $791,906,127; (1919), $746,937,509.

Merchandise exports to U. S.—(1910), $104,199,675; (1911), $104,115,823; (1912), $102,041,222; (1913), $139,725,953; (1914), $163,372,825; (1915), $173,320,216; (1916), $201,106,488; (1917), $280,616,330; (1918), $417,812,807; (1919), $454,923,170.

Merchandise imports from United Kingdom—(1917), $107,096,584; (1918), $81,302,403; (1919), $73,-024,016.

Merchandise exports to United Kingdom—(1917), $742,147,537; (1918), $845,480,069; (1919), $531,-920,977.

CROP YIELDS OF CANADA.

YEAR (Calendar.)	Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1880	2,366,554	32,350,269	Not taken.	.....	70,493,131	Not taken.
1890	2,701,246	42,223,372	Not taken.	3,961,348	83,428,202	Not taken.
1900.....	4,224,542	55,572,368	Not taken.	5,367,655	151,497,407	Not taken.
1910	8,864,752	132,075,082	104,816,825	8,652,015	243,506,292	86,796,130
1911.....	11,100,673	230,924,000	148,123,000	9,630,760	365,179,000	132,949,000
1912	10,996,700	224,159,000	139,090,000	9,966,000	391,629,000	126,304,000
1913.....	11,015,000	231,717,000	156,462,000	10,434,000	404,669,000	128,893,000
1914	10,293,900	161,280,000	196,418,000	10,061,500	313,078,000	151,811,000
1915	15,109,415	393,542,600	356,816,900	11,555,681	464,954,400	171,009,100
1916.....	15,369,709	262,781,000	344,096,400	10,996,487	410,211,000	210,957,500
1917	14,755,850	233,742,850	453,038,600	13,313,400	403,009,800	277,065,300
1918.....	17,353,902	189,075,350	381,677,700	14,790,336	426,312,500	331,357,400

YEAR (Cal.)	Corn for Husking.			Barley.			Rye.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1880	.....	9,025,142	Not taken	.... ..	16,844,868	Not taken	.....	2,097,180	Not taken
1890	. .....	10,711,380	Not taken	868,464	17,222,795	Not taken	.....	1,341,324	Not taken
1909 ...	360,758	25,875,919	Not taken	871,800	22,224,366	Not taken	176,679	2,316,793	Not taken
1910	294,223	14,329,215	5,774,039	1,286,611	28,846,425	14,653,697	114,741	1,542,694	1,037,899
1911 ...	321,875	19,185,000	12,357,000	1,521,694	44,415,000	24,704,000	131,240	2,492,000	1,899,700
1912	298,190	16,949,700	10,540,700	1,581,300	49,398,000	22,354,000	127,000	2,428,000	1,755,000
1913	278,140	16,772,600	10,784,300	1,613,000	48,319,000	20,144,000	119,300	2,300,000	1,524,000
1914.	256,000	13,924,000	9,808,000	1,495,600	36,201,000	21,557,000	111,280	2,016,800	1,679,300
1915	253,300	14,368,000	10,243,000	1,718,432	54,017,100	27,985,800	121,677	2,486,200	1,921,900
1916.....	173,000	6,282,000	6,747,000	1,802,996	42,770,000	35,024,000	148,404	2,876,400	3,196,000
1917.....	234,339	7,762,700	14,307,200	2,392,200	55,057,750	59,654,400	211,880	3,857,200	6,267,200
1918.....	250,000	14,214,200	24,902,800	3,153,711	77,287,240	77,378,670	555,294	8,504,400	12,728,600

Other 1918 yields—Beans, 3,563,380 bushels; buckwheat, 11,375,500 bushels; mixed grains, 35,662,300 bushels; flaxseed, 6,055,200 bushels; hay and clover, 14,772,300 tons; potatoes, white, 104,364,200 bushels; peas, 3,099,400 bushels.

Of the 1918 Canadian grain crop the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta raised 164,400,000 bushels of wheat, 222,000,000 bushels of oats, 47,600,000 bushels of barley, and 5,700,000 bushels of flax.

Canadian grain exports in the year ended March 31, 1919, were, in bushels—Wheat, 150,392,037; Oats, 54,877,882; barley, 6,846,790; rye, 878,222; peas, 107,502; beans, 14,103; buckwheat, 162,124; corn, 101,535.

THE NAME OF CANADA.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor, in *Words and Places* (1864), drawing upon such authorities as Cooley's *Maritime and Inland Discovery*, Charnock's *Local Etymology*, and Drake's *Book of the Indians*, has the following: "The names of the West Indies and of the Red Indians of North America are due to the sanguine supposition of Columbus that his daring enterprise had in truth been rewarded by the discovery of a new passage to the shores of India. The name of Canada is due to a mistake of another kind. 'Canada' was the native Indian word for a 'village.' When the French explorers first sailed up the St. Lawrence, pointing to the land, they asked its name, while the natives thought they required the name given to the collected wigwams on the shore, and replied 'Canada.' "

CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine
1876	2,020,233	97,729	1891	930,614	45,018	1905	14,159,196	684,951
1877	1,949,444	94,304	1892	907,601	43,905	1906	11,502,129	556,415
1878	1,538,394	74,429	1893	976,603	47,243	1907	8,382,789	405,517
1879	1,582,358	76,547	1894	1,128,688	54,600	1908	9,842,105	476,112
1880	1,304,824	63,121	1895	2,083,674	100,798	1909	9,382,230	453,865
1881	1,313,153	63,524	1896	2,754,774	133,262	1910	10,205,835	493,707
1882	1,246,268	60,288	1897	6,027,016	291,557	1911	9,781,077	473,159
1883	1,113,246	53,853	1898	13,775,420	666,386	1912	12,648,794	611,885
1884	1,058,439	51,202	1899	21,261,584	1,028,529	1913	16,598,923	802,973
1885	1,148,829	55,575	1900	27,908,153	1,350,057	1914	15,983,007	773,178
1886	1,463,196	70,782	1901	24,128,503	1,167,216	1915	18,977,901	918,056
1887	1,187,804	57,460	1902	21,336,667	1,032,161	1916	19,234,976	930,492
1888	1,098,610	53,145	1903	18,843,590	911,539	1917	15,272,992	738,831
1889	1,295,159	62,653	1904	16,462,517	796,374	1918	14,687,875	710,526
1890	1,149,776	55,620						

The gold production, 1862-1875, is valued at about $39,000,000. The value of the production, by provinces, in 1918, was: Nova Scotia, $24,700; Quebec, $38,346; Ontario, $8,501,705; British Columbia, $3,867,059; Yukon Territory, $2,116,424; Manitoba, $139,638.

GOLD PRODUCTION, BY PROVINCES.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
1901	$546,963	$3,000	$244,837	$15,000	$5,318,703	$18,000,000	$24,128,503
1902	627,357	8,073	229,828	10,000	5,961,409	14,500,000	21,336,667
1903	527,806	3,712	188,036	1,000	5,873,036	12,250,000	18,843,590
1904	214,209	2,900	40,000	500	5,704,908	10,500,000	16,462,517
1905	283,353	3,940	91,000	2,500	5,902,402	7,876,060	14,159,195
1906	252,676	3,412	66,193	800	5,579,039	5,600,000	11,502,120
1907	282,686	.....	66,399	675	4,883,020	3,150,000	8,382,780
1908	244,799	.....	66,389	1,037	5,929,880	3,600,000	9,842,105
1909	210,711	3,990	32,425	525	5,174,579	3,960,000	9,382,230
1910	163,891	2,565	63,849	1,850	5,403,318	4,570,362	10,205,835
1911	160,854	12,672	42,625	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	.....	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916	94,305	21,375	10,180,435	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	.....	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918	24,700	38,346	8,501,705	.....	3,867,059	2,116,424	14,687,872

The 1917 and 1918 totals include $9,095 and $139,638 in gold from Manitoba.

CANADA'S SILVER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.	Year	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces
1887	355,083	1895	1,578,275	1903	3,198,581	1911	32,559,044
1888	437,232	1896	3,205,343	1904	3,577,526	1912	31,955,560
1889	383,318	1897	5,558,456	1905	6,000,023	1913	31,845,803
1890	400,687	1898	4,452,333	1906	8,473,379	1914	28,449,821
1891	414,523	1899	3,411,644	1907	12,779,799	1915	26,625,960
1892	310,651	1900	4,468,225	1908	22,106,233	1916	25,459,741
1893	.....	1901	5,539,192	1909	27,529,473	1917	22,221,274
1894	847,697	1902	4,291,317	1910	32,869,264	1918	21,284,607

The production, in ounces, by provinces, in 1918, was: Ontario, 17,109,389; Quebec, 147,316; British Columbia, 3,965,828; Yukon Territory, 48,041, and Manitoba, 14,033. New Brunswick forests cover 7,500,000 acres.

CANADIAN COPPER PRODUCTION SINCE 1886.

Year.	Pounds.	Year	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds	Year.	Pounds
1886	3,505,000	1895	7,771,639	1903	42,684,454	1911	55,648,011
1887	3,260,424	1896	9,393,012	1904	41,383,722	1912	77,832,127
1888	5,562,864	1897	13,300,802	1905	48,092,753	1913	76,976,925
1889	6,781,752	1898	17,747,136	1906	55,609,888	1914	75,735,960
1890	6,013,671	1899	15,078,475	1907	56,455,047	1915	100,785,150
1891	9,529,401	1900	18,937,138	1908	63,561,809	1916	117,150,028
1892	7,087,275	1901	37,827,019	1909	52,493,863	1917	109,227,332
1893	8,109,856	1902	38,684,259	1910	55,692,369	1918	118,415,829
1894	7,708,789						

Of the 1918 copper output Ontario contributed 47,047,801 pounds; Quebec, 5,869,649 pounds; British Columbia, 62,858,628 pounds.

NICKEL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1889	830,477	498,286	1899	5,744,000	2,067,840	1999	26,282,991	9,461,877
1890	1,435,742	933,232	1900	7,080,227	3,327,707	1910	37,271,033	11,181,310
1891	4,035,347	2,421,208	1901	9,189,047	4,594,523	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623
1892	2,413,717	1,399,956	1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463
1893	3,982,982	2,071,151	1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032
1894	4,907,430	1,870,958	1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381
1895	3,888,525	1,360,984	1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597
1896	3,397,113	1,188,990	1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498
1897	3,997,647	1,399,176	1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1917	84,330,280	33,732,112
1898	5,517,690	1,820,838	1908	19,143,111	8,231,538	1918	92,076,034	36,830,414

LEAD, IRON ORE, AND ZINC ORE PRODUCTION.

Year.	Lead.		Iron Ore Shipments.		Zinc Ore.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1908	43,195,733	1,814,221	238,082	568,189	452	3,215
1909	45,857,424	1,692,139	268,043	659,316	18,371	242,699
1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	259,418	574,362	5,063	120,003
1911	23,784,969	827,717	210,344	522,319	2,590	101,072
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	215,883	523,315	6,415	215,149
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	307,634	629,843	7,889	186,827
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	244,854	542,041	10,893	262,563
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	398,112	774,427	14,895	554,938
					Cwts.	
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	275,176	715,107	233,647	2,991,623
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	215,302	758,261	296,687	2,640,817
1918	43,846,260	4,055,779	206,820	863,186	336,637	2,746,620

The 1918 figures are for refined zinc.

CANADA'S PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1909	345,380	3,453,800	4,770	125,623	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864
1910	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912	424,994	6,374,910	.....	.....	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913	480,068	7,201,020	.....	.....	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914	227,052	2,951,676	.....	.....	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915	420,275	5,462,847	.....	.....	493,500	6,129,972	913,775	11,374,199
1916	470,055	7,050,825	.....	.....	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917	472,147	10,387,234	.....	.....	698,333	14,638,726	1,170,480	25,025,960
1918	415,870	.....	.....	.....	748,258	.....	1,194,000	33,000,000

COAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunsw'k.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total Production	Total Value.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1909	5,652,089	49,029	192,125	1,994,741	2,606,127	7,364	10,501,475	24,781,236
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,849	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,309	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918	5,852,802	267,746	345,310	5,941,864	2,568,591	2,900	14,979,213	55,752,671

WOOD PULP PRODUCTION, 1917, IN CANADA.

Province.	Cords.	Value.	Ave Val	Pulp Prod	Kinds of Wood.	Cords.	Value.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*			*Dollars.*
Quebec	1,109,869	9,551,432	8 60	784,250	Spruce	1,678,656	14,711,131
Ontario	735,691	7,430,355	8 10	489,488	Balsam Fir	309,515	3,040,396
New Brunswick	105,586	733,482	6 95	58,340	Hemlock	101,321	950,175
Nova Scotia	18,374	133,451	7.26	20,355	Poplar	5,168	43,647
British Columbia	134,814	968,763	7 19	111,875	Jack Pine	2,850	25,650
					All other	6,824	46,484
Total	2,104,334	18,817,483	8 94	1,464,308	Total	2,104,334	18,817,483

In 1917 the capital invested in the Canadian wood pulp industry was $186,374,905; the value of the 1917 output was $96,248,834; number of concerns, 81; number of employees, 25,000; 1917 wage total, $20,500,000; value of pulp exports, $71,000,000.

PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA SINCE 1901.

Year (Fiscal.)	Total Assets	Net Debt	Year (Fiscal.)	Total Assets.	Net Debt.
1901	$86,252,429	$268,480,004	1910	$134,394,500	$336,268,546
1902	94,529,387	271,829,090	1911	134,899,435	340,042,052
1903	99,737,109	261,606,989	1912	168,419,131	339,919,461
1904	104,094,793	260,867,719	1913	168,930,930	314,301,625
1905	111,454,413	266,224,167	1914	208,394,519	335,996,850
1906	125,226,703	267,042,977	1915	251,097,731	449,376,083
1907 (9 months)	116,294,966	263,671,860	1916	321,831,631	615,156,171
1908	130,246,298	277,960,860	1917	502,816,970	879,186,298
1909	154,605,148	323,930,279	1918	671,451,836	1,191,884,063

Canadian Government revenues (1916), $172,147,838; (1917), $232,601,294; (1918), $260,778,953.

Canadian Government expenditures (1916), $339,702,502; (1917), $498,342,388; (1918), $576,660,210, of which war expenditures were $343,836,802.

Post Office and Government savings banks' deposits, as of June 30—(1917), $56,216,089; (1918), $53,360,090.

Canadian chartered banks—Total on deposit (1917), $1,643,203,020; (1918), $1,339,660,669. Capital paid up (1917), $111,637,755; (1918), $110,618,504. Assets (1917), $2,111,559,555; (1918), $2,432,331,418 Liabilities (1917), $1,866,228,236; (1918), $2,184,359,820.

Life insurance in force in Canada (1917), $1,585,042,563.

Fire insurance at risk in Canada (1917), $3,986,197,514.

ARGENTINA'S CHIEF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Beef, frozen.....quarters	1,182,476	3,216,747	4,811,305	4,426,726	6,194,674
Beef, chilled.....quarters	3,215,531	1,113,333	814,889	619,912	23,553
Mutton, frozen.....carcasses	1,602,348	1,175,730	1,497,418	969,581	1,238,047
Lamb, frozen.....carcasses	734,794	488,879	637,196	450,186	231,358
Wheat.....tons	957,761	2,448,724	2,273,205	897,622	2,929,419
Maize.....tons	3,512,062	4,349,951	2,864,209	896,115	647,657
Linseed.....tons	861,580	1,001,542	638,654	140,168	391,053
Oats.....tons	360,010	591,212	784,734	270,761	538,536
Barley.....tons	20,533	75,946	53,032	11,450	5,823
Flour.....tons	62,478	107,526	123,799	95,232	130,860
Calf skins.....number	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,821
Dry ox hides.....number	1,656,258	2,941,050	2,360,295	1,994,804	1,297,514
Salt ox hides.....number	2,226,022	2,844,200	3,279,117	3,109,026	3,162,204
Horse hides.....number	58,475	83,801	76,023	172,269	40,237
Sheep skins.....bales	29,602	44,768	34,807	35,066	16,191
Wool.....bales	293,021	322,991	314,373	321,179	276,070
Goat skins.....bales	3,393	7,352	8,913	3,856	2,745
Hair.....bales	4,250	6,711	6,433	5,124	3,926
Quebracho extr.....tons	88,813	111,583	120,010	100,904	124,710
Butter.....cases	124,855	189,206	216,780	383,144	595,764
Tallow.....pipes	10,195	7,066	9,111	14,408	9,074
Tallow.....casks	186,020	153,382	94,847	197,245	262,224
Tallow.....hogsheads	12,593	8,884	8,308	10,218	2,043

BRAZIL'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
United States.....	$102,436,302	$92,095,944	$106,965,884	$124,897,986	$130,987,909	$98,474,000
United Kingdom.....	41,650,331	31,853,200	30,908,703	31,062,507	35,817,290	28,700,500
Germany.....	44,333,640	20,514,586	99	.....	.....	.....
France.....	38,637,801	17,976,842	29,125,296	42,810,577	39,272,267	25,604,000
Netherlands.....	23,223,993	12,925,234	15,987,995	8,103,148	1,496,946	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	15,187,242	4,496,811	.....	.....	.....	609,000
Argentina.....	14,830,127	10,626,685	12,938,632	16,125,837	25,653,954	43,188,250
Belgium.....	8,038,429	3,299,367	.....	.....	.....	1,440,000
Uruguay.....	5,160,203	3,778,918	4,415,771	7,099,898	13,140,747	29,626,000
Italy.....	4,062,253	7,045,062	8,031,526	16,344,577	22,950,693	30,249,500
Sweden.....	3,190,292	5,428,552	23,161,167	7,506,215	382,201	1,386,250
Spain.....	1,807,307	1,258,462	1,304,411	2,185,560	3,921,385	6,355,250
Turkey.....	2,004,583	475,423	13,362	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	1,587,099	1,[illegible]0,987	2,309,937	1,500,166	1,310,838	2,600,500
All other countries...	7,478,476	7,812,956	20,496,043	8,165,340	9,179,463	16,041,750
Total.....	$313,628,078	$221,539,029	$255,658,826	$265,801,811	$284,113,693	$284,275,000

IMPORTS.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	1913	1914.	1915	1916.	1917.	1918.
United States.....	$51,226,362	$30,075,029	$46,968,238	$76,238,664	$98,722,602	$88,982,750
United Kingdom.....	79,782,389	39,693,493	31,886,695	39,667,499	37,713,580	50,469,500
Germany.....	56,973,330	25,734,821	2,202,507	86,186	227,872	.....
France.....	31,900,321	12,675,209	7,205,798	10,117,764	8,456,017	11,837,000
Argentina.....	24,263,720	15,880,369	23,143,815	27,364,520	27,326,441	46,974,750
Portugal.....	14,309,878	8,596,099	7,219,814	9,049,944	6,810,544	9,490,750
Belgium.....	16,658,903	4,539,556	251,014	277,735	102,192	.....
Italy.....	12,350,550	6,813,775	6,382,641	6,792,656	4,152,127	5,263,500
Uruguay.....	7,038,766	2,514,895	2,147,748	2,894,720	4,048,285	10,316,650
Austria-Hungary.....	4,921,688	1,625,601	189,821	1,510	404	.....
Switzerland.....	3,839,604	2,068,412	1,551,623	2,469,489	1,659,694	1,906,250
India.....	2,676,416	1,788,501	2,707,329	3,155,973	4,553,525	3,087,250
Newfoundland.....	3,820,008	3,345,392	3,093,329	3,355,192	3,572,776	5,927,250
Spain.....	3,112,636	1,677,091	2,107,927	2,261,232	2,826,369	4,371,500
Norway.....	3,427,848	2,711,507	2,406,520	1,984,393	1,713,539	1,060,777
Netherlands.....	3,532,512	1,417,711	998,480	1,159,488	216,299	293,750
Sweden.....	1,427,924	808,596	1,283,138	2,525,821	1,867,948	2,349,500
Canada.....	1,329,767	817,660	1,194,186	1,320,891	1,132,831	1,025,500
Denmark.....	571,258	356,399	638,721	1,102,938	382,244	195,250
Russia.....	369,109	191,360	60,146	76,536	67,162	1,250
Chili.....	404,351	218,970	97,708	56,950	1,028,084	350,777
China.....	164,853	140,094	169,472	257,904	18,036	158,500
Possessions of U. S...	.....	.....	.....	44,395	51,398	.....
Other Brit. possessions	214,398	867,417	260,208	255,257	591,011	11,250
Paraguay.....	356,374	175,622	323,860	201,733	306,880	47,000
Japan.....	174,418	46,730	52,483	112,096	339,699	1,539,000
Greece.....	71,244	8,434	15,751	34,209	1,869	22,250
Turkey in Europe....	63,948	54,935	17,713	12,453	12,177	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	54,037	35,450	3,439	3,802	2,660	.....
Cuba.....	30,037	25,857	172	20,761	15,843	27,000
Peru.....	11,176	3,005	14,281	21,534	7,722	7,000
New Zealand.....	40,199	34,457	103,063	30,022	163,991	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	1,255,576	919,016	1,609,750
Total.....	$326,025,511	$165,746,688	$145,749,024	$194,582,135	$209,434,487	$247,351,250

The Brazilian external national debt, in December, 1918, was $580,000,000.

In 1908, the first year in which emigration to Brazil was encouraged, 700 Japanese left their own land for Brazil; in 1910, the number was 800; in 1911, 1,500; 1912, 3,000; 1913, 3,000; 1914, 6,000; 1917, 3,000; and in 1918, 6,000.

Japan—Its Commerce and Industries.

(From data furnished by Akira Den, Japanese Financial Commissioner.)

YEAR.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	YEAR.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1868.....	15,553,473	10,693,072	26,226,545	1894.....	113,246,086	117,481,955	230,728,041
1869.....	12,908,978	20,783,633	33,692,611	1895.....	136,112,178	129,260,578	265,372,756
1870.....	14,543,013	33,741,637	48,184,650	1896.....	117,842,761	171,674,474	289,517,235
1871.....	17,968,609	21,916,728	39,885,336	1897.....	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1872.....	17,026,647	26,174,815	43,201,462	1898.....	165,753,753	277,502,157	443,255,910
1873.....	21,635,441	28,107,390	49,742,831	1899.....	214,929,894	220,401,926	435,331,820
1874	19,317,306	23,461,814	42,779,120	1900.....	204,429,994	287,261,846	491,691,840
1875....	18,611,111	29,975,628	48,586,739	1901.....	252,349,543	255,816,645	508,166,188
1876....	27,711,528	23,064,679	51,676,207	1902.....	258,303,065	271,731,259	530,034,324
1877.... ..	23,348,521	27,420,903	50,769,424	1903.....	289,502,442	317,135,518	606,637,960
1878..	25,988,140	32,874,834	85,862,974	1904... .	319,260,896	371,360,738	690,621,634
1879. .	28,175,770	32,953,002	61,128,772	1905 .. .	321,533,610	488,538,017	810,071,627
1880....	28,395,337	36,626,601	65,021,488	1906.. ..	423,754,892	418,784,108	842,539,000
1881.....	31,058,888	31,191,246	62,250,134	1907....	432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219
1882.....	37,721,751	29,446,594	67,168,345	1908....	378,245,673	436,257,462	814,503,135
1883.....	36,268,020	28,444,842	64,712,862	1909.....	413,112,511	394,198,843	807,311,354
1884.....	33,871,466	29,672,647	63,544,113	1910..... .	458,428,996	464,233,808	922,662,804
1885.....	37,146,691	29,356,968	66,503,659	1911.....	447,433,888	513,805,705	961,239,593
1886.....	48,876,313	32,168,432	81,044,745	1912....	526,981,842	618,992,277	1,145,974,119
1887.....	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933	1913....	632,460,213	729,431,644	1,361,891,857
1888	65,705,510	65,455,234	131,160,744	1914.... .	591,101,461	595,735 725	1,186,837,186
1889.... ..	70,060,706	66,103,767	136,164,473	1915.... .	708,306,997	532,449,538	1,240,756,935
1890... .	56,603,506	81,728,581	138,332,087	1916.....	1,127,468,118	756,427,910	1,883,896,028
1891.... .	79,527,272	62,927,268	142,454,540	1917.....	1,603,905,033	1,035,792,443	2,638,797,476
1892.....	91,102,754	71,326,080	162,428,834	1918.....	1,962,100,668	1,668,143,833	3,630,244,501
1893.....	89,712,865	88,257,172	177,970,037				

Divide yen by 2 for dollars. Trade of Chosen and Taiwan not included in the table.

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR. (Fiscal).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S	YEAR.	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S	YEAR.	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1891.....	27,795,754	6,840,047	1901.....	72,309,359	42,769,430	1911....	142,725,642	81,250,909
1892.....	38,674,771	5,988,053	1902.....	80,232,805	48,652,825	1912....	168,708,896	127,015,757
1893.....	27,739,458	6,090,408	1903.....	82,723,986	46,273,871	1913....	184,473,382	122,408,361
1894.....	43,323,557	10,982,558	1904.....	101,250,773	58,116,344	1914.. ..	196,539,008	96,771,077
1895.....	54,028,950	9,276,360	1905.....	94,009,072	104,286,528	1915.. ..	204,141,844	102,534,279
1896.....	31,532,341	16,373,420	1906.....	125,964,408	69,948,681	1916.....	340,244,817	204,078,950
1897.....	52,436,404	27,030,538	1907.....	131,101,015	80,697,362	1917.....	416,254,956	260,854,122
1898.....	47,311,155	40,001,098	1908.....	121,996,586	77,636,556	1918.....	569,890,878	535,461,274
1899.....	63,919,270	38,215,894	1909.....	131,547,139	54,043,172	Calendar.		
1900.....	52,566,395	62,761,196	1910.....	143,702,249	54,699,166	1918.....	530,129,393	626,025,530

Japan's chief agricultural production (1917)—Rice, 272,000,000 bushels; tea, 87,000,000 lbs.; silk 62,000,000 lbs.; tobacco, 103,000,000 lbs. (1916)—Potatoes, 2,300,000,000 lbs.; sweet potatoes, 8,800,000,000 lbs.; sugar cane, 2,250,000,000 lbs.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF JAPAN.

FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Yen	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1877-78...	52,333,133	48,428,324	1891-92...	103,231,489	83,555,891	1905-06...	535,256,392	420,741,205
1878-79...	62,443,749	60,941,336	1892-93...	101,461,911	76,734,740	1906-07...	530,447,807	464,275,583
1879-80...	62,151,752	60,317,578	1893-94...	113,769,381	84,581,872	1907-08...	857,083,817	602,400,959
1880-81..	63,367,254	63,140,897	1894-95...	98,170,028	78,128,643	1908-09...	794,937,260	636,361,093
1881-82...	71,489,880	71,460,321	1895-96...	118,432,721	85,317,179	1909-10...	677,546,278	532,893,635
1882-83...	73,508,427	73,480,667	1896-97...	187,019,423	168,856,509	1910-11...	672,873,778	569,154,028
1883-84...	83,106,859	83,106,859	1897-98...	226,390,123	223,678,844	1911-12...	657,192,221	585,374,613
1884-85...	76,669,654	76,663,108	1898-99...	220,054,127	219,757,569	1912-13...	687,392,480	593,596,445
1885-86...	62,156,836	61,115,313	1899-00...	254,254,524	254,165,538	1913-14...	721,975,484	573,633,925
1886-87...	85,326,144	83,223,960	1900-01...	295,854,868	292,750,059	1914-15...	734,648,055	648,420,409
1887-88...	88,161,074	79,453,036	1901-02...	274,359,049	266,856,824	1915-16...	708,615,882	583,269,853
1888-89...	92,956,933	81,504,024	1902-03...	297,341,424	289,226,731	1916-17...	600,938,397	602,262,972
1889-90...	96,687,979	79,713,672	1903-04. .	260,220,758	249,596,131	1917-18...	714,534,127	714,534,127
1890-91...	106,469,354	82,125,403	1904-05...	327,466,936	277,055,682	1918-19...	823,305,480	823,305,480

The yen for all practical calculations equals 50 cents.

The financial years from 1876-77 to 1884-85 consist of 12 months each, from July 1 to June 30; the financial year 1885-86 comprises 9 months, from July 1 to March 31; and those subsequent to 1886-87 inclusive consist of 12 months each, from April 1 to March 31. The figures for the financial years from 1875-76 to 1914-15 represent the settled accounts, those for the financial year 1915-16 the actual account on October 31, 1916, and those for the financial years 1916-17 and 1917-18 the budget estimates. As a sum of yen 1,324,575 is to be left unused of the total expenditure for 1916-17, in consequence of the disbursement of the special war expenditure, the net expenditure amounts to yen 600,938,397.

The chief sources of revenue in 1918-19 were (in yen), taxes, 368,367,758; land levy, 73,275,789; income tax, 66,462,095; on liquors, 94,621,578. Other sources, with the 1917-18 figures (in yen) are, sugar excise, 25,174,187; on business, 22,257,000; from public undertakings, 176,346,659; textiles, 17,459,341; stamp receipts, 30,790,718; postal, telegraph and telephone, 70,228,229; tobacco monopoly, 59,061,606; public loans, 19,430,963.

There are over 7,500 miles of railways, over 2,000 banks, more than 1,000,000 factory employés. The banks (January 1, 1919) had $205,859,000 paid-up capital; $2,147,518,589 deposits. The specie of Japan, January 1, 1919, was $796,603,000, of which $225,820,500 was in Japan.

Population (1917)—Japan, proper, 56,550,348; Korea (Chosen), 16,998,181; Formosa (Taiwan), 3,650,047; Karafuto (Saghalien), 68,207.

More than 500,000 Japanese, mostly laborers, are residents in other countries.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1918.

COUNTRIES.	Exports to	Imports from	COUNTRIES.	Exports to	Imports from
Asia: China	$179,575,407	$140,853,666	North America: U. S.	$265,064,696	$313,012,765
Kwantung	58,190,587	50,309,528	Canada	13,667,402	3,887,590
Hongkong	31,846,248	416,883	Mexico	176,975	22,596
British India	101,261,139	134,092,592	Other countries in N. A.	1,231,951	143,770
British Straits Settlem't	21,104,479	14,661,822			
Dutch India	35,838,765	24,418,599	Total for N. A.	$280,141,025	$317,066,721
French Indo-China	5,015,480	27,703,901			
Russia in Asia	20,028,372	2,183,312	South America: Peru	$1,031,376	$343,272
Philippines	11,750,342	8,719,215	Chile	2,352,683	5,630,515
Siam	3,038,484	2,865,492	Argentina	12,687,785	4,384,199
Other countries in Asia	137,570	181,905	Brazil	1,684,341	56,227
			Other countries in S. A.	541,602	24,764
Total for Asia	$467,786,825	$406,406,906	Total for S. A.	$18,297,783	$10,438,978
Europe: Britain	$71,433,184	$33,033,628			
France	71,099,531	1,865,073	Africa: Egypt	$14,233,970	$4,589,392
Germany	.....	1,715,196	Cape Colony and Natal	9,171,299	14,724,495
Belgium	.....	1,950	Other countries in Africa	695,638	328,430
Italy	5,788,598	306,583			
Switzerland	277,772	1,139,096	Total for Africa	$24,105,907	$19,642,317
Austria-Hungary	.....	815			
Holland	0.50	873,185	Australia	$32,552,921	$24,437,189
Sweden	24,608	1,850,471	New Zealand	4,373,554	3,243
Norway	812	106,164	Hawaii	3,865,027	34,578
Russia	81,134	342,791	Other countries in Pacific	803,694	4,264,645
Spain	93,506	129,706			
Denmark	25	20,115	Total for Austr.-Asia	$41,595,197	$28,739,656
Turkey	.....	2			
Portugal	5,235	1,428	Temp. warehouse	.....	8,836,186
Other countries in Eur.	324,390	7,216	Unknown	331	1,547,716
Total for Europe	$149,128,259	$41,393,425	Grand total	$981,050,334	$834,071,916

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE, BY COUNTRIES, 1916-1917.

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS TO—		IMPORTS FROM—	
	1916	1917.	1916.	1917.
North America—United States	$169,604,040	$238,550,617	$101,733,357	$179,312,973
Canada	5,642,043	8,054,864	830,616	1,274,718
Mexico	289,072	79,881	3,578	3,224
Asia—China	96,067,239	158,712,694	54,156,360	66,435,611
Kwangtung Province	18,454,365	32,763,832	16,926,018	26,510,329
Hongkong	17,437,511	28,535,099	506,124	899,196
British India	35,701,301	50,497,272	89,463,100	111,634,740
Straits Settlements	9,201,749	13,969,744	5,352,485	7,502,489
Dutch India	8,683,146	18,068,302	7,092,672	8,640,550
French Indo-China	932,107	1,877,435	3,009,266	3,636,915
Asiatic Russia	58,670,199	37,005,721	884,447	1,872,008
Philippines	5,728,051	8,408,837	4,718,975	7,645,882
Siam	1,052,367	1,100,503	1,470,080	2,169,871
Europe—United Kingdom	51,174,796	101,019,093	40,743,450	31,557,235
France	31,907,292	48,763,623	2,227,125	2,175,763
Germany	.....	.....	2,063,514	1,256,340
Belgium	.....	.....	170,643	6,429
Italy	1,930,390	8,949,617	350,152	217,139
Switzerland	19,604	72,091	912,276	1,538,412
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	18,135	11,426
Holland	56,093	52,311	210,460	628,399
Sweden	133,737	8,503	5,634,040	2,637,394
Norway	5,020,975	1,004,854	1,031,157	146,948
Russia	16,660,167	6,737,002	550,595	652,755
Spain	747,089	261,326	76,786	92,330
Denmark	203,927	195,384	56,137	26,241
Turkey	9,796	.....	4,178	2,470
Portugal	8,649	16,524	4,398	3,298
South America—Peru	250,755	384,501	244,208	67,972
Chile	462,313	1,183,189	3,036,572	4,844,036
Argentina	648,866	1,740,721	30,498	1,569,540
Brazil	50,206	231,567	19,842	27,948
Africa—Egypt	2,685,742	6,733,129	4,153,698	5,437,231
Cape Colony and Natal	2,131,641	3,383,112	3,614	9,397,562
Other Africa	241,011	256,262	112,891	4,992,392
All other—Australia	13,847,362	13,603,638	21,601,320	16,417,849
New Zealand	1,563,472	2,083,264	5,406	5,643
Hawaii	3,560,226	3,211,731	37,533	128,968
Other countries	1,245,558	1,581,773	3,405,791	6,220,522
Temporary warehouse	.....	.....	4,227,901	8,751,089
Total	$562,042,857	$799,098,016	$377,079,313	$516,351,837

Japan's chief imports are raw cotton, wool, iron, oil cake, and machinery. Her chief exports are raw silk and textiles.

Foreign trade of Japan, January-June, 1919—Exports, value 827,416,823 yen (as against 896,922,725 yen in the first half of 1918); imports, value 1,049,372,502 yen (as against 839,882,134 yen in the first half of 1918).

JAPAN—ITS COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES—*Continued.*

JAPAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Pig Iron.	Coal.	Petroleum.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1906	3,572,940	3,351,453	29,236,853	496,909	2,042,913	63,144,000	3,145,502
1907	3,868,755	4,040,431	32,467,871	568,636	2,089,586	59,961,264	5,218,737
1908	4,457,430	4,362,740	22,409,424	405,123	1,736,734	63,623,773	6,520,871
1909	5,077,058	4,261,481	24,536,150	428,204	2,025,235	58,213,680	6,428,514
1910	5,671,806	4,896,188	25,819,259	488,828	2,197,169	51,076,398	6,880,471
1911	6,059,497	4,761,652	27,133,448	506,604	1,964,649	55,006,501	6,733,514
1912	6,799,072	5,896,084	40,252,061	531,282	2,304,614	61,412,837	8,377,073
1913	7,252,000	5,635,124	42,012,126	617,866	2,552,245	70,956,121	12,498,506
1914	9,398,449	5,370,278	39,067,387	827,282	2,742,223	80,350,387	9,430,505
1915	10,804,546	5,287,624	53,731,798	976,389	2,497,130	65,068,894	*200,544 9,873,413
1916	10,412,845	7,135,060	109,812,610	3,755,933	4,691,808	80,625,582	*197,407 14,996,695
1917	9,387,647	11,946,403	118,692,244	5,661,020	12,073,980	140,009,591	*215,689 19,003,950 *824,071

* Gas.

Copper production (tons)—(1914), 78,700; (1915), 83,017; (1916), 111,562; (1917), 122,562; (1918), 95,455.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE RUBBER.

(Figures represent long tons, 2,240 lbs.)

YEAR.	Plantation.	Brazil.	Other Kinds.	Total.	YEAR.	Plantation.	Brazil.	Other Kinds.	Total.
1900	4	26,750	27,136	53,890	1910	8,200	40,800	21,500	70,500
1901	5	30,300	24,545	54,850	1911	14,419	37,730	23,000	75,149
1902	8	28,700	23,632	52,340	1912	28,518	42,410	28,000	98,928
1903	21	31,100	24,829	55,950	1913	47,618	39,370	21,452	108,440
1904	43	30,000	32,077	62,120	1914	71,380	37,000	12,000	120,380
1905	145	35,000	27,000	62,145	1915	107,867	37,220	13,615	158,702
1906	510	36,000	29,700	66,210	1916	152,650	36,500	12,448	201,598
1907	1,000	38,000	30,000	69,000	1917	204,251	39,370	13,258	256,879
1908	1,800	39,000	24,600	65,400	1918	210,000	38,000	12,000	260,000
1909	3,600	42,000	24,000	69,600	1919	240,000	38,000	12,000	290,000

Nearly 76 per cent. of planted acreage plantation rubber is owned by British capital, and 2.8 per cent. by American capital, according to best available authorities, as follows:

PLANTATION INTERESTS.	Acreage.	Per Cent.	PLANTATION INTERESTS.	Acreage.	Per Cent.
British	1,513,576	75.9	German	3,400	.2
Dutch	260,000	13.0	All other	63,577	3.1
French and Belgian	100,000	5.0			
American	55,000	2.8	Total	1,995,553	100.0

The 55,000 acres planted and controlled by American capital comprise the estate of the General Rubber Co., in Sumatra. American interests have also recently acquired 40,000 acres of undeveloped land in Sumatra. A very limited area is also planted to rubber in Mindanao, Philippines.

A fraction over 66 per cent. of all rubber plantations are situated in British colonies. Of the total acreage under British control, 807,491 acres are in the Federated Malay States and Johore, 159,500 acres in the Straits Settlements, 251,500 in Ceylon, 41,820 in South India, 29,880 in British Borneo, 26,390 in British Burmah, and 5,000 in the South Sea Islands. Under the Dutch flag there are 352,455 acres in Sumatra, 238,830 acres in Java, and 10,100 acres in Dutch Borneo, giving the Netherlands control over 49 per cent. of the total world acreage in rubber plantations. France controls 10,000 acres in Cochin China, and the share of all other countries amounts to 62,577 acres.

EXPORTS OF CONDENSED MILK FROM U. S., CALENDAR YEAR 1918.

COUNTRIES	Pounds	COUNTRIES.	Pounds	COUNTRIES.	Pounds.	COUNTRIES	Pounds.
Belgium	45,504,596	Honduras	140,489	Colombia	145,035	Siam	18,462
Denmark	33,996	Nicaragua	73,901	Ecuador	20,703	Turkey in Asia	8,800
France	40,942,488	Panama	2,443,751	British Guiana	261,864	Australia	35,160
Gibraltar	9,552,897	Salvador	1,129	Dutch Guiana	62,634	New Zealand	244
Greece	413,765	Mexico	4,142,818	French Guiana	272,299	Other British Oceania	15,470
Icel'd, Faroe Is	286,622	Miquelon, etc	3,155	Peru	1,847,413	French Oceania	33,674
Italy	26,557,402	Newf. and Lab	417,336	Uruguay	203,050	Ger. Oceania	11,561
Malta, etc	931,625	Barbados	86,688	Venezuela	70,318	Philippine Isl	8,039,055
Norway	530	Jamaica	853,813	China	2,276,179	Belgian Congo	125,132
Portugal	76,250	Trinid'd, Tobago	881,589	French China	142,170	Brit W Africa	906,275
Russia in Eur	6,412,926	Other Brit. W. Indies	31,759,473	Japanese China	191,800	Brit S. Africa	4,190,065
Spain	2,726,718	Cuba	175,850	Chosen	286,241	Brit. E. Africa	261,610
Sweden	1,654	Danish W. Ind	37,703	British India	34,371,600	French Africa	491,065
Switzerland	91,945	Dutch W. Ind	39,387	Straits Settle'ts	5,863,190	Liberia	57,905
England	256,194,099	French W. Ind	42,920	Other Brit. E. Indies	322,100	Madagascar	61,285
Scotland	12,682,901	Hayti	37,318	Dutch E. Ind	2,257,429	Portuguese Afr.	11,103
Ireland	2,340	Dominican Rep	377,065	French E. Ind.	642,078	Spanish Africa	1,950
Bermuda	165,298	Argentina	1,657,575	Hongkong	4,937,745	Egypt	15,433,912
British Hond	702,880	Bolivia	1,195,760	Japan	3,735,838		
Canada	11,340,919	Brazil	2,171,362	Persia	50,000	Total	551,139,754
Costa Rica	50,285	Chili	2,196,256	Russia in Asia	18,864		
Guatemala	50,998						

The total value of the condensed milk exports was $72,824,897.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TEXTILES.

There is given in the following table the production of textile fibers, by grand divisions, in 1913:

Grand Divisions.	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk, Raw.	Flax Fiber.	Jute.
	Metric Tons.	*Metric Tons.*	*Metric Tons.*	*Metric Tons.*	*Metric Tons.*
Europe, including Asiatic Russia and Turkey	238,950	468,684	7,083	568,822	.....
America	3,236,420	370,500	...	29	.....
Asia, exclusive of Asiatic Russia and Turkey	1,765,815	96,680	34,319	8,600	1,815,350
Oceania	175	392,500	....	....	.....
Africa	341,875	100,537	....	....	.....
Total	5,583,235	1,428,901	41,402	577,451	1,815,350

The value of raw materials and manufactured products of the textile industries, by classes, for the calendar year 1913, follows:

	Value of Raw Materials Produced.	Value of Manufactured Products.		Value of Raw Materials Produced.	Value of Manufactured Products.
	Dollars.	*Dollars*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
Cotton.	1,575,608,000	5,951,142,000	Jute.	181,832,000	331,272,000
Wool	557,872,000	2,453,804,000	Clothing, millinery, etc	..	429,209,000
Silk	297,928,000	932,508,000			
Flax	98,889,000	456,555,000	Total	2,712,129,000	10,554,490,000

The value of textile fibers produced, and the value of textile manufactures produced and consumed, during the calendar year 1913, by grand divisions, follow:

Grand Divisions.	Value of Raw Fibers Produced	Value of Textile Manufactures.	Domestic Consumption of Textiles
Europe, including Asiatic Russia and Turkey	$401,100,000	$6,249,740,000	$4,726,775,000
America	1,078,188,000	2,198,070,000	2,625,045,000
Asia, exclusive of Asiatic Russia and Turkey	901,354,000	2,059,700,000	2,175,250,000
Oceania	167,124,000	22,634,000	132,993,000
Africa	163,863,000	24,346,000	190,400,000
Total	$2,712,129,000	$10,554,490,000	$9,850,403,000

WHAT AMERICANS EAT.

The following table, compiled under the directions of Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics U. S. Dept of Labor, shows the pounds of food consumed per man per day in New York and other cities:

Item.	Atlanta	Boston.	Chicago	Denver.	New Orleans, White	New Orleans, Colored	New York	Providence	San Francisco	Seattle	St. Louis	St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Total meat	0 296	0 350	0 380	0 400	0 320	0 320	0 356	0 361	0 420	0 309	0 369	0 316
Total fish	0176	1130	0442	0270	0989	1050	0710	0640	0628	0513	0164	0401
Total meat & fish	314	463	.424	427	419	424	427	425	483	363	.385	356
Milk, whole	169	1 116	874	575	376	.0303	1 407	859	.950	.920	317	813
Total dairy prod	.653	1 250	1.033	833	226	.148	1 575	1 017	1 107	1 178	.485	977
Total cereals	.856	967	972	920	1 112	1 077	966	916	.962	700	1.097	901
Total sugar	163	161	186	164	180	172	152	152	.152	.223	.165	175
Total fruits	427	277	375	423	.433	331	212	302	435	499	386	337
Total vegetables	1 001	1 085	1 151	1 122	910	944	.913	1 318	1 057	1 045	1 173	1 339
Total miscel	0944	0390	0637	0696	0864	1230	0550	.0571	0352	0456	0860	0559
Total fats	.160	.103	.140	.135	.140	.120	.111	.120	.121	.138	.131	.146

Including whole milk, evaporated and condensed milk, butter, buttermilk, cheese, cream, and ice cream

A well-balanced diet, the experts say, should contain, per day, 100 grams of protein (lean meat, cheese, eggs, etc.), 115 grams of fat, 500 grams of carbohydrates (cereals, etc.), 0.7 grams of calcium (milk, etc.), 0.015 grams of iron, and 1 32 grams of phosphorus.

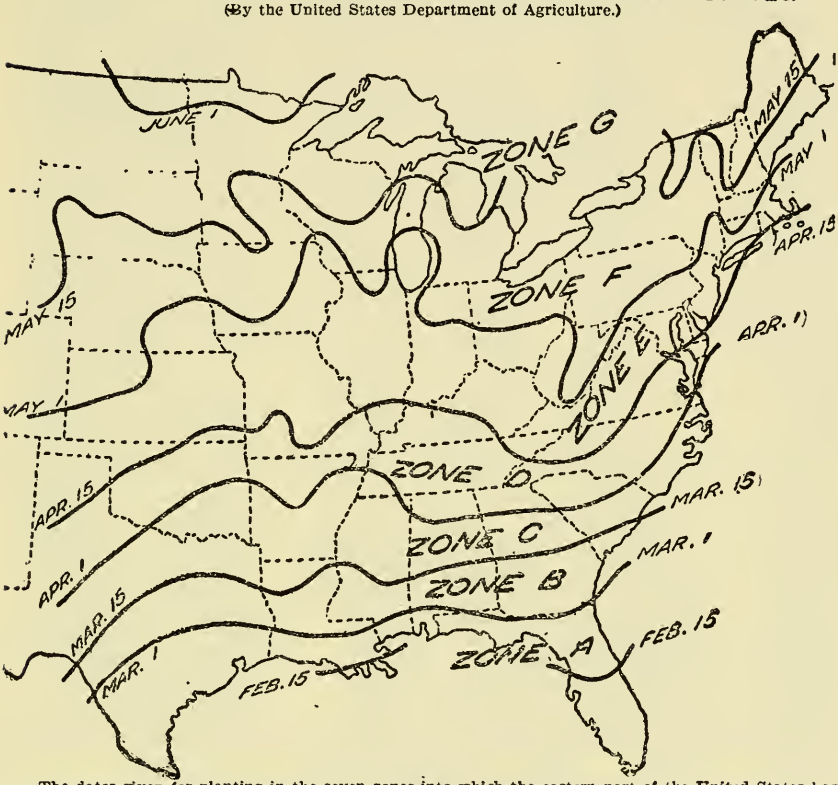
An inquiry by Dr Meeker in 43 localities and covering white families of the same size—husband, wife, and three children, of 2, 5 and 11 years—with $1,300 income, showed food expenditures in a year in chief cities as follows: New York, $597; Boston, $593; Newark, N. J., $564; New Orleans, $560; Pittsburgh, $559; Philadelphia, $555; Baltimore, $550; Richmond, $545; San Francisco, $542; Atlanta, $532; Cincinnati, $529; Chicago, $528; Denver, $528; Seattle, $528; St. Louis, $524; Cleveland, $519; Detroit, $512; Indianapolis, $510; Buffalo, $508; Los Angeles, $494; Minneapolis and St. Paul, $481. The investigators estimated that the lowest yearly "safe" income to provide food for a family of man, wife, and three young children in 1918-1919, was as follows: New York City, over $2,000; Chicago, $1,800; Denver, $2,000; St. Louis, over $2,000; San Francisco, over $2,000; Seattle, over $2,000; Boston, over $1,600; St. Paul, $1,800; New Orleans, $1,400; Atlanta, over $2,000. At the time of the inquiry, the most food for the money spent, relatively, was got at St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Atlanta, Ga., second, and New York last, of 11 cities According to Dr. Meeker, a woman eats 90 per cent. as much as a man; a child of 3 years or under, 15 per cent.; a child of 4 to 6 years, 40 per cent.; a child 7 to 10 years, 75 per cent.; a child 11 to 14 years, 90 per cent.; a child 14 years and over, 100 per cent

His conclusion was that in most American communities during the war the people were somewhat underfed, not averaging the required 3,000 to 3,500 calories of food energy per day.

Fruits are recommended by many Government dieticians as containing valuable food acids. Milk is especially urged for children, and butter and cheese for older persons. Pasteurized milk is said by some health authorities to incline small children to rickets unless some fruit acid is used in the diet.

GARDEN PLANTING MAP FOR EASTERN UNITED STATES.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)



The dates given for planting in the seven zones into which the eastern part of the United States has been divided are considered to be the best for planting. Earlier and later plantings often can be made, however, with fair chances of success.

PLANTING DATES BY VEGETABLE GROUPS.

ZONE.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 4.
A	Jan. 1 to Feb. 1	Feb. 1 to Feb. 15	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15
B	Feb. 1 to Feb. 15	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1
C	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1	Apr. 1 to Apr. 15
D	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15	Apr. 1 to May 1	May 1 to May 15
E	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15	Apr. 15 to May 1	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1
F*	Apr. 15 to May 1	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1	May 15 to June 15
G*	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1	May 15 to June 15	(†)

* For the crops grown. † Season too short for this group Group 1 (may be planted two weeks before last killing frost)—Early cabbage plants from hot bed or seed box, radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips, and mustard. Group 2 (may be planted about the date of the last killing frost)—Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, salsify, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower plants, celery seed, onion seed, parsley, sweet corn, and Chinese cabbage. Group 3 (should be planted two weeks after last killing frost)—Snap beans, okra, and tomato plants. Group 4 (cannot be planted until ground is well warmed up, about a month after last hard frosts)—Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash, and sweet potatoes.

Because of the greatly varying altitudes in the Western States this portion of the country cannot be divided into definite zones. The best planting dates can be indicated only by the average date of the last killing frost in each section, as is done on the accompanying map. Planting of the vegetable groups given below should be governed by the frost dates indicated. Group 1 (may be planted two weeks before last killing frost)—Early cabbage plants from hot bed or seed box, radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips, and mustard. Group 2 (may be planted about the date of the last killing frost)—Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, salsify, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower plants, celery seed, onion seed, parsley, sweet corn, and Chinese cabbage. Group 3 (should be planted two weeks after last killing frost)—Snap beans, okra, and tomato plants. Group 4 (cannot be planted until ground is well warmed up, about a month after last hard frosts)—Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash, and sweet potatoes.

EARLIEST SAFE DATES FOR PLANTING IN THE OPEN IN THE EASTERN ZONES.

Crop.	Zone A.	Zone B.	Zone C	Zone D.	Zone E.
Asparagus	Not grown	Feb. 15-Mar 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Beans, Lima.	Mar 1-15	Mar 15-Apr 1	Apr. 1-15	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Beets	Feb. 1-15	Feb 15-Mar 1	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Brussels sprouts.	Feb 1-15	Feb 15-Mar 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Cabbage	Jan 1-Feb 1	Jan 15-Feb. 15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Carrots	Feb 1-15	Feb 15-Mar 1	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Cauliflower	Feb 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar 1	Mar 1-15	Mar 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Celery	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Corn, sweet	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar 1-15	Mar 15-Apr. 1	Apr 1-May 1	May 1-15
Cucumbers	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr 1	Apr 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Eggplant	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr 1	Apr. 1-15	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Garlic	Jan 1-Feb 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Lettuce (head)	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar 1	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 1-May 1
Melons.	Mar 1-15	Mar 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Mustard	Feb 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Onion sets	Jan 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Onion seeds	Feb 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Parsley	Feb 1-15	Feb 15-Mar. 1	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr 1-May 1
Parsnip	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Peas, wrinkled	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Peppers.	Mar 1-15	Mar 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Potatoes, Irish.	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Potatoes, sweet	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-June 1
Pumpkins.	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-June 1
Radish.	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Rhubarb.	Not grown	Not grown	Mar 1-15	Mar 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Salsify.	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar 1	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Spinach	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Squash	Mar 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 15-June 1
Tomatoes	Mar 1-15	Mar 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1—June 1
Turnips	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15

Crop.	Zone F	Zone G
Asparagus	May 1-15	May 1-June 1
Beans, Lima	May 15-June 15	
Beets	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Brussels sprouts	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Cabbage	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Carrots	May 1-15	May 1-June 1
Cauliflower	May 1-15	May 1-June 1
Celery	May 1-15	May 1-June 1
Corn, sweet	May 1-June 1	May 15-June 15
Cucumbers	May 15-June 15	June 1-15
Eggplant	May 15-June 15	
Garlic	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Lettuce (head)	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Melons.	June 1-15	
Mustard	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Onion sets	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15

Crop	Zone F.	Zone G.
Onion seeds	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Parsley	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Parsnip	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Peas, wrinkled	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Peppers.	June 1-15	
Potatoes, Irish.	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Potatoes, sweet	June 1-15	
Pumpkins.	June 1-15	
Radish	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Rhubarb	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Salsify.	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Spinach.	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Squash	June 1-15	
Tomatoes	May 15-June 15	June 1-15
Turnips	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15

The dates given on this sheet are general averages. The nearest station of the United States Weather Bureau will be glad to give more specific information regarding the frost-free date in any particular community.

WHEAT HARVEST SEASONS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.)

January—Australia, New Zealand and Chili.
February and March—East India, Upper Egypt.
April—Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba
May—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.
June—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.
July—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.
August—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia, Manitoba, North and South Dakota.
September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway and North of Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa and Argentina.
December—Burmah and Argentina.

CORN HARVEST TIME.

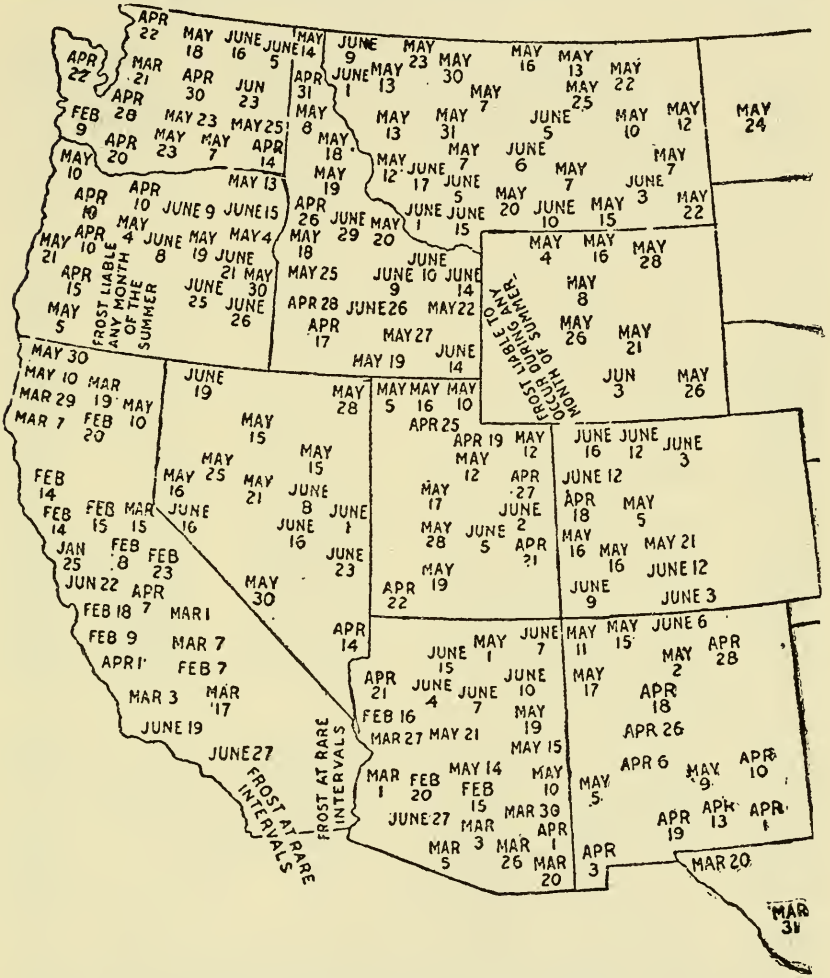
January—New South Wales.
March and April—Argentina.
September and October—All European countries.
October—The crop of the United States is harvested principally in this month.

CEREAL CROPS OF THE GLOBE.

(Figures gathered by the International Institute of Agriculture.)

Crop.	Northern Hemisphere, 1918		Southern Hemisphere, 1917–18		Total.	
	No. of countries.	000 bush.	No. of countries.	000 bush.	No of countries.	000 bush.
Wheat	15	1,986,039	5	369,179	20	2,355,218
Rye	9	158,877	..	..	9	158,877
Barley	14	588,432	1	831	15	589,263
Oats	12	2,319,584	2	80,728	14	2,400,312
Corn	6	2,861,014	2	31,140	8	2,892,154

GARDEN PLANTING MAP FOR WESTERN UNITED STATES.
(By the United States Department of Agriculture. Based on average dates of last killing frost in spring.)



TOBACCO HINTS BY GOVERNMENT EXPERTS.

With respect to date of planting tobacco seed beds, April 1 is about right for New England, while the normal season extends through March and April in the Middle States and in the Central or Western States, while in the Southern States seed beds are planted in Florida in January and early February, seldom later than March 1 in South Carolina and continuing on through March in North Carolina. As regards fertilizing tobacco crops in New England as much as 20 tons of manure per acre is not unusual, but commercial fertilizers are of much more importance than manure in this section. In the Middle States manure is frequently more important than commercial fertilizer. In the Southern States manure is seldom used, except in Florida, whereas commercial fertilizers are very important, the average application being about 800 pounds per acre. If the time required for maturity is reckoned as beginning at the time of sowing the seed the period for New England is too short, the actual time being approximately 12 to 18 weeks. In the Southern States the minimum time for maturity is too high, the correct minimum being approximately 12 weeks. As regards tobacco varieties, those grown in New England are Broadleaf, Connecticut Havana and Cuban; in the Middle States the varieties are Seedleaf, Maryland and Oronoco; in the Southern States, Oronoco and Cuban. To the list given for the Central and Western States should be added Seedleaf.

SEED PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

KIND OF CROP.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
NEW ENGLAND.					
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts	14–17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	6 to 8 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	0 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11–15
Barley	Apr. to June 10	Strong loam	7 to 8 tons	2 to 2½ bush	13–16
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept	Medium loam	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	0 to 4 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10–15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8–14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12–20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17–22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9–12
Hay					
MIDDLE STATES.					
Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16–18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct 20	Loam or clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs fer	2 bush	41–43
Oats	Mar to May	Moist clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs fer	2 to 2½ bush	13–16
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs fer	2 bush	13–16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs fer	1½ bush	40–43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	0 to 4 tons	½ to 1½ bush	8–10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush	13–14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14–22
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10–15
Cabbage	Mar to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs fer	4 to 8 oz	8–15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10–12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15–18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8–10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar	Sandy loam	Commercial fer		15–20
Hay, timothy	Aug to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr	Clay loam		6 qts	
CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.					
Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16–20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	0 to 8 tons	1 to 2 bush	40–42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1	Clay loam	0 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12–15
Barley	Fall or Spring (1)	Clay loam	0 to 8 tons	1½ to 2 bush	11–13
Rye	Sept 1 to 30	Light loam	0 to 8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35–40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	0 to 4 tons	½ to 1½ bush	10–14
White beans	May 10 to June 10	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10–20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug 30	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10–16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22–24
Flax	Mar 15 to May 15	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15–20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq rd.	15–18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	
SOUTHERN STATES.					
Cotton	Feb to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20–30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot seed.	8 qts	18–20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept.	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	14–17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam	8 tons	2½ bush	17
Rye	Sept to Oct	Clay loam (2)	10 tons	1½ bush	43
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7–8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar to May	Light loam	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lb	14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 7 lbs	16–20
Onions	Feb 1 to Apr 10	Loam or muck			16–24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr	Light, loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11–15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12–15
Pumpkins	Apr 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17–20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14–20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr.	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8–12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	oz. to 6 sq. rd.	18–20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos.	2 to 5 pecks	6–8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, gourd-seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, Clydesdale and Welcome; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, Sixty-day, Swedish Select and Silver mine; Southern States, Red rustproof. Barley—New England and Middle States, Manchuria and Oderbrucker; Western States, coast; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas stormproof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

VEGETABLE PLANTING TABLE.

Vegetable.	Quantity for 100 Foot Row.	Distance Apart in Inches		Depth of Planting, Inches.	Time of Planting	Mature (in Days, Except as Noted).
		Rows.	In Row.			
Asparagus, seed	1 oz	12 to 24	3 to 5	½ to 1	Early spring	3 to 4 yrs.
Asparagus, plants	60 to 80	36 to 48	15 to 20	8 to 10.	Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Beans, snap	½ to 1 pt	20 to 24	4 to 6	1	April to August	40 to 65
Beans, pole	½ pt	36 to 48	Hills 24 to 36.	1	May and June	50 to 80
Beans, Lima, bush	½ to 1 pt	18 to 24	4 to 6	1	May and June	60 to 90
Beans, Lima, pole	½ pt	36 to 48	Hills 24 to 36.	1	April to June	60 to 80
Beets	2 oz	12 to 18	5 or 6 to ft.	1 to 2.	April to July	60 to 80.
Brussels sprouts	¼ oz	24 to 30	16 to 24	½	April to August	60 to 80
Cabbage, early	¼ oz	24 to 30	12 to 18	½	March and April (Start in hotbed during February).	90 to 130
Cabbage, late	¼ oz	24 to 36	16 to 24	½	May and June	90 to 130
Carrot	1 oz	18 to 24	6 or 7 to ft.	½	April to June	75 to 110
Cauliflower	1 packet	24 to 30	14 to 18	½	April to June (Start in hotbed during February or March.)	100 to 130
Celery	¼ oz	18 to 36	4 to 8	⅛	May and June. (Start in hotbed during March or April	120 to 150
Chard	½ oz	18 to 24	4 to 6 to ft	½	April to July	60 to 80
Corn, sweet	½ pt	30 to 36	30 to 36.	1 to 2.	May to July	60 to 100
Cress, upland	½ oz	12 to 18	4 to 5 to ft.	½ to 1	March to May	30 to 40
Cucumber	½ oz	48 to 72	48 to 72	1	April to July	60 to 80
Eggplant	⅓ oz	24 to 36	18 to 24	½ to 1	April and May (Start in hotbed during March	100 to 140
Endive	1 oz	18	8 to 10	½	Midsummer	90 to 180
Horseradish	70 roots	24 to 30	4 to 6	3 to 4	Early spring	1 to 2 yrs.
Kale	½ oz	18 to 24	6 to 8	½	Early spring, Aug. and Sept.	90 to 120
Kohlrabi	¼ oz	18 to 24	4 to 6	½	April to August	60 to 80
Lettuce	½ oz	12 to 18	4 to 6	½	March to September	60 to 90
Muskmelon	½ oz	72 to 96	Hills 72	1	April to June. (Start in hotbed during March)	120 to 150
Okra, or gumbo	2 oz.	36 to 48	24 to 30	1 to 2	May and June	60 to 90
Onion, seed	1 oz	12 to 18	5 or 10 to ft.	½ to 1	April and May	130 to 150
Onion, sets	1 qt	12 to 18	4 or 5 to ft.	1 to 2.	Autumn and March to May	90 to 120
Parsley	¼ oz	12 to 18	3 to 6	⅓	Early spring and September	90 to 120
Parsnip	½ oz	18 to 24	4 or 6 to ft	½ to 1.	April and May	125 to 160
Peas	1 to 2 pts	36 to 48	15 to ft	3 to 4	March to June	40 to 80
Pepper	⅓ oz	18 to 24	15 to 18	½	May and June (Start in hotbed during March)	100 to 140
Potato, Irish	5 lbs	24 to 36	14 to 18	3 to 5	March to June	80 to 140
Potato, sweet	75 slips	36 to 60	14	2 to 3	March to June	100 to 130
Pumpkin	½ oz	96 to 144	96 to 144	1	May	100 to 140
Radish	1 oz	12 to 18	8 or 12 to ft.	½	March to September	20 to 40
Rhubarb, plants	33	36 to 60	36 to 48		Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Rutabaga	¼ oz	18 to 24	6 to 8.	½ to 1	May and June	60 to 80
Salsify	½ oz	18 to 24	2 to 4	½	Early spring	120 to 180
Spinach	1 oz	12 to 18	7 or 8 to ft	1 to 2	September or early spring	30 to 60
Squash bush	½ oz	36 to 48	Hills 36 to 48	1	April to June	60 to 80
Squash, late	½ oz	84 to 120	Hills 84 to 108	1	April to June	120 to 160
Tomato, seed	⅓ oz	36 to 48	30 to 36	½ to 1	May and June (Start in hotbed dur'g Feb. and March)	100 to 140
Tomato, plants	33 to 40	36 to 48	30 to 36		May and June. (Start in hotbed dur'g Feb. and March)	80 to 100
Turnip	½ oz	18 to 24	6 or 7 to ft.	¼ to ½.	April and August	60 to 80
Vegetable marrow	½ oz	96 to 144	Hills 96 to 108	1 to 2	April to June	110 to 140
Watermelon	½ oz	96 to 120	96 to 120	1	May	100 to 120

NOTE—Set rhubarb plants so that growing tips are at surface of ground.

HOW MUCH SEED TO BUY: The following amounts of seed will plant in each case a garden row 100 ft. long:

String Beans	½ to 1 pint	Lettuce	½ ounce	Onion Sets (bulbs)	1 quart
Lima Beans	½ to 1 pint	Muskmelon	½ ounce	Onion Seed	1 ounce
Cabbage	¼ ounce	Cucumber	½ ounce	Peas	1 to 2 pints
Carrot	1 ounce	Eggplant	½ ounce	Radish	1 ounce
Cauliflower	1 packet	Kale or Swiss Chard	½ ounce	Spinach	1 ounce
Celery	¼ ounce	Parsley	¼ ounce	Tomatoes	½ ounce
All Squash	½ ounce	Parsnip	½ ounce	Turnip	½ ounce
Beets	2 ounces	Vegetable Oyster (Salsify)	½ ounce		
Sweet Corn	½ pint				

1 or 2 pecks of early potatoes and ½ to 1 bushel of late potatoes are enough to plant to supply four persons

NOTES ON PRESERVING, BLANCHING, DRYING, ETC.

Minutes required for blanching vegetables—Asparagus, 10 to 15. Greens, 15. Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Corn, Lima Beans, Okra, Peppers, Peas, String Beans, 5 to 10. Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, 5. Cauliflower, 3. Tomatoes, till skins loosen.

Minutes required for sterilizing in hot water—Tomatoes, 22. Cauliflower, 60. Beets, Carrots, Parsnips and Salsify, 90. Asparagus, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Greens, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkin, Sauerkraut, String Beans, Squash, 120. Corn, Lima Beans, Peas, 180.

Fruits require scarcely any time for blanching—Berries and Cherries, none; Pineapples, 3 to 5 minutes Apricots, 1 to 2 min. Apples, 1½ min. Gooseberries, Oranges and Pears, 1½ min. Rhubarb, 1 to 3 min.

Minutes required for sterilizing fruits in hot water—Apricots, Berries, Cherries, Currants, Peaches, Plums, 16. Oranges, 12. Apples, Pears, Quinces, Rhubarb, 20. Pineapples and fruits without sugar, 30.

Some peaches do not peel readily even if dipped in boiling water. In such cases omit dipping in boiling water and pare them.

The time given is for quart jars. For pint jars, deduct 5 minutes For 2 quart jars, add 30 minutes.

Home-made and commercial hot-water bath outfits are not satisfactory for canning at high altitudes, as the temperature for water in them does not reach 212° F. In such localities water-seal and steam pressure outfits give better results, as much higher temperatures can be maintained.

VEGETABLE PLANTING TABLE—*Continued.*

The time given is for 1-quart jars and fresh products at altitudes up to 1,000 feet above sea level. For higher altitudes, increase the time 10 per cent for each additional 500 feet. For example, if the time is given as 120 minutes, and the location is 1,500 feet above sea level, the time should be made 132 minutes; for 2,000 feet, 145 minutes.

The time given is for fresh, sound and firm vegetables. For vegetables which have been gathered over 24 hours, increase the time of sterilization by adding one-fifth.

The amount of time required for drying vegetables varies, from a minimum of 2 hours to a maximum of 8 hours, at a temperature of 110 to 150 degrees, Fahrenheit. The average for vegetables is 2½ to 3½ hours; average for fruits, 5 hours. Asparagus takes 4 to 8 hours; cherries, 2 to 4 hours.

SALT.

At one time nearly the whole of the salt used as food and for industrial purposes was obtained from sea water, and in many countries where the climate is dry and warm and there is a convenient seaboard large quantities are so obtained. In Portugal more than 250,000 tons are annually produced, and about the same quantity is obtained on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of France. Spain has salt works in the Balearic Island, the Bay of Cadiz, and elsewhere, which turn out annually 300,000 tons; and even the small Adriatic seaboard of Austria produces every year from 70,000 to 100,000 tons. The peninsula and islands of Italy yield about 165,000 tons, and there are still a few establishments in England and Scotland; but in these latter countries the industry has been almost entirely driven out by the rock salt works. The salt obtained from this source is called "sea" or "bay salt." The works are generally called salt gardens. They consist of a series of large, shallow evaporating reservoirs. The sea water is admitted and flows slowly from one to another, all the while evaporating under the heat of the sun, until finally the dry salt remains in crystalline crusts on the salting tables in the final basins. These reservoirs vary from ten to sixteen inches in depth, the sediment and many of the impurities being deposited in the earlier and deeper basins in the first stages of evaporation.

MILK PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The production of milk in the United States during 1918 was about 4 per cent. more than in 1917, according to reports made by crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimate. The yield per cow is estimated to be 8.2 quarts per day for 287 days of the year (equaling 588 gallons) in 1918, and 8 quarts for 285 days (570 gallons) in 1917. To estimate the total production of milk, it is not proper to apply the above estimate yield per cow to the number of milk cows as reported by the Department of Agriculture, because this figure is based upon the Census classification, which includes some heifers not yet fresh. Making what seems to be proper allowance for this (applying yield per cow to 80 per cent of the total as reported by the Department of Agriculture), indications seem to be that the total production on farms in 1918 was about 11,044,000,000 gallons; and in 1917, about 10,629,000,000 gallons. These estimates do not include production of cows not on farms (i. e., those in towns and villages), which would add about 5 per cent. to the estimates above for the total production of the United States.

MULES ON FARMS JAN. 1, 1919

(000 omitted.)

State.	No	Dollars.	State.	No	Dollars	State.	No	Dollars	State	No	Dollars.
N. Y.	6	834	Ohio	28	3,276	Kan.	260	29,640	Col.	31	3,317
N. J.	4	668	Ind.	94	11,750	Ky.	231	29,337	N. M.	20	1,840
Pa.	48	6,192	Ill.	147	18,375	Tenn.	278	38,920	Ariz.	9	1,008
Del.	6	732	Mich.	4	424	Ala.	304	47,728	Utah	2	156
Md.	25	3,325	Wis.	3	333	Miss.	316	43,924	Nev.	3	216
Va.	66	9,108	Minn.	6	660	La.	164	23,780	Idaho	4	392
W. Va.	12	1,380	Iowa	68	7,684	Texas	792	91,080	Wash.	20	2,160
N. C.	208	36,608	Mo.	374	43,384	Okla.	288	31,680	Ore.	10	930
S. C.	194	39,964	N. Dak.	9	963	Ark.	315	38,745	Cal.	63	7,875
Ga.	344	68,800	S. Dak.	16	1,584	Mont.	5	495			
Fla.	35	6,195	Neb.	109	11,881	Wyo.	4	424	U. S.	4,925	667,767

The number not on farms, i. e., in cities and villages, is not estimated yearly, but their number in 1910 as reported by the Census was: Horses, 3,183,000; mules, 270,000; cattle, 1,879,000; sheep, 391,000; swine, 1,288,000. The Census of 1910 also reported 106,000 asses and burros on farms and 17,000 not on farms; 2,915,000 goats on farms and 115,000 not on farms.

LENGTH OF TIME DIFFERENT FOODS REMAIN IN THE STOMACH.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Liver (calves')	Fried or sautéed	2	30
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Mutton	Boiled and broiled	3	00
Beef, fresh salted	Boiled	2	45	Nuts		5	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Potatoes	Fried or baked	2	30
Cheese, old		3	30	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Soft boiled	3	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roasted or grilled	5	00

TIME NECESSARY FOR MATURITY OF VEGETABLES IN ANY LOCALITY.

Crop.	Maturity Days	Crop.	Maturity. Days.	Crop.	Maturity. Days.
Bean—Bush	40 to 65	Corn, sweet	60 to 100	Potatoes—Sweet	140 to 160
Beet	60 to 80	Cucumber	60 to 80	Radish	20 to 140
Cabbage, late	90 to 130	Lettuce	60 to 90	Squash—Bush	60 to 80
Cauliflower	100 to 130	Pea	40 to 80	Tomato	80 to 125
Celery	120 to 150	Potato—Irish	80 to 140	Turnip	60 to 80

FARM ACREAGE AND CROP DATA.

CROP ACREAGES AND FARMS IN U. S.

STATE.	1918.	1909.	FARMS.
Maine	1,633,000	1,588,065	60,000
N. Hampshire	592,000	593,093	27,000
Vermont	1,307,000	1,203,705	33,000
Massachusetts	674,000	654,844	37,000
Rhode Island	88,000	84,207	5,000
Connecticut	601,000	534,846	27,000
New York	8,509,000	8,387,731	215,000
New Jersey	1,183,000	1,114,903	33,000
Pennsylvania	8,377,000	7,826,562	218,000
Delware	526,000	438,522	11,000
Maryland	2,254,000	1,934,954	50,000
Virginia	5,577,000	4,256,226	195,000
W. Virginia	2,351,000	1,874,382	100,000
N. Carolina	7,832,000	5,737,037	275,000
S. Carolina	6,992,000	5,152,847	190,000
Georgia	12,024,000	9,662,383	330,000
Florida	1,563,000	1,223,078	56,000
Ohio	11,462,000	11,431,610	270,000
Indiana	12,764,000	11,331,395	215,000
Illinois	21,727,000	20,273,916	245,000
Michigan	8,808,000	8,198,578	209,000
Wisconsin	9,326,000	8,555,080	182,000
Minnesota	16,003,000	14,731,464	157,000
Iowa	21,613,000	20,374,925	215,000
Missouri	15,232,000	14,335,588	275,000
N. Dakota	12,298,000	15,888,756	95,000
S. Dakota	15,845,000	12,226,772	95,000
Nebraska	18,646,000	17,231,205	135,000
Kansas	22,588,000	19,900,750	180,000
Kentucky	6,922,000	6,046,819	270,000
Tennessee	7,252,000	6,365,143	260,000
Alabama	10,569,000	7,205,239	280,000
Mississippi	8,089,000	6,158,719	295,000
Louisiana	4,981,000	3,586,348	123,000
Texas	25,328,000	18,389,092	450,000
Oklahoma	13,744,000	11,921,670	220,000
Arkansas	7,399,000	5,376,484	230,000
Montana	4,845,000	1,848,113	36,000
Wyoming	1,569,000	786,650	15,000
Colorado	4,060,000	2,614,312	60,000
N. Mexico	1,485,000	632,769	45,000
Arizona	477,000	190,982	13,000
Utah	1,095,000	755,370	24,000
Nevada	448,000	392,387	3,000
Idaho	2,136,000	1,638,479	38,000
Washington	3,649,000	3,431,273	70,000
Oregon	2,768,000	2,281,288	52,000
California	5,927,000	4,924,733	98,000
U. S.	367,738,000	311,293,382	6,717,000

RANK OF STATES IN CROP VALUES, AVERAGE 1912-1918.

RANK.	STATE.	DOLLARS.
1	Texas	568,795,000
2	Illinois	514,180,000
3	Iowa	502,776,000
4	Georgia	351,860,000
5	Ohio	334,558,000
6	Missouri	312,189,000
7	New York	308,968,000
8	Minnesota	307,538,000
9	Nebraska	304,641,000
10	Indiana	303,559,000
11	Kansas	298,926,000
12	Pennsylvania	294,972,000
13	North Carolina	288,384,000
14	California	268,231,000
15	Wisconsin	251,425,000
16	Michigan	237,461,000
17	South Carolina	237,429,000
18	Mississippi	226,443,000
19	Alabama	219,332,000
20	Kentucky	218,428,000
21	Arkansas	214,904,000
22	South Dakota	214,031,000
23	Oklahoma	209,545,000
24	North Dakota	203,385,000
25	Tennessee	200,521,000
26	Virginia	193,579,000
27	Louisiana	171,092,000
28	Washington	109,381,000
29	Colorado	100,193,000
30	Montana	90,336,000
31	West Virginia	86,026,000
32	Oregon	84,539,000
33	Maryland	78,408,000
34	New Jersey	71,282,000
35	Idaho	64,854,000
36	Maine	63,840,000
37	Florida	62,766,000
38	Massachusetts	51,274,000
39	Vermont	40,992,000
40	Connecticut	40,126,000
41	Utah	35,933,000
42	Wyoming	33,595,000
43	New Hampshire	23,372,000
44	New Mexico	22,923,000
45	Arizona	19,166,000
46	Nevada	17,274,000
47	Delaware	17,033,000
48	Rhode Island	5,818,000
	U. S.	8,876,286,000

The United States has approximately 850,000,000 acres of land—45 per cent. of the country's land area—in crops or available for crop production, according to estimates of Department of Agriculture specialists. Of this 480,000,000 acres were improved land in 1910; the remainder consisting of 200,000,000 acres of potentially arable forest and cut-over land, 60,000,000 acres of swamps and other wet lands needing drainage, 30,000,000 acres of potentially irrigable land, and about 80,000,000 acres of unimproved land other than woodland. Over 1,000,000,000 acres of land in the U. S. are not adapted to cultivation, of which at least 360,000,000 acres may be used for forests and about 600,000,000 acres for grazing. Most of the grazing land is located in the Western States. In addition there are about 40,000,000 acres of desert land, and 40,000,000 acres of land in cities, rural highways, and railroad rights of way, an amount which will gradually increase with increasing population.

The world's supply of wheat on July 1, 1919, was estimated at 287,278,000 bushels, as against 252,890,000 bushels July 1, 1918.

1919 CROP YIELDS NOT NAMED ELSEWHERE IN THE ALMANAC.

(From October 1 Estimates, by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Rice, 44,261,000 bushels; hay, tame, 86,723,000 tons; hay, wild, 16,821,000 tons; apples, 156,721,000 bushels; apples (commercial crop), 23,177,000 barrels; peaches, 51,327,000 bushels; pears, 13,687,000 bushels; grain sorghums, 127,053,000 bushels; peanuts, 51,590,000 bushels; beans, dry, 12,690,000 bushels; clover seed, 1,015,000 bushels; sugar beets, 7,303,000 tons; broom corn, 50,800 tons; cranberries, 559,000 barrels; sorghum syrup, 33,128,000 gallons; hops, 33,121,000 pounds.

WHOLE WHEAT'S HIGH VALUE AS FOOD

The United States Public Health Service says: "The 'highly milled' products are, without exception, inferior in dietary value, as regards growth, to foods prepared from the whole grain. The experiences with war bread would indicate that persons with delicate digestion are subject to temporary digestive disturbances as a result of a change from 'white' bread to bread containing a considerable percentage of bran ('war bread'). But a bread including all of the grain, with the exception of the superficial cellulose layer, is undoubtedly superior to the so-called white bread, made from 'highly milled' flour, and would not possess the above mentioned objectionable features. The most significant defect of 'white' flour is the deficiency in antineuritic and fat-soluble vitamine; it is also deficient in adequate protein and inorganic salts. A wheat flour, containing a considerable part of the germ and superficial layers of the grain, supports growth of mice and pigeons especially well when supplemented with inorganic salts. The same is true of 'whole wheat' bread. Highly milled corn grits, forming the exclusive food of young hogs, leads to failure of growth in these animals, whereas the whole corn kernel, supplemented by inorganic salts, promotes growth. In the light of our present knowledge, it would appear that bread made from 'whole wheat' flour, or old-fashioned corn meal, should be used in preference to 'white' bread and 'highly milled' corn foods."

WHEAT AND CORN CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.)	Wheat			Corn		
	Acres	Bushels	Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Dollars
1894	34,882,000	460,267,000	225,902,000	62,582,000	1,212,770,000	554,719,000
1895	34,047,000	467,103,000	237,939,000	82,076,000	2,151,139,000	544,986,000
1896	34,619,000	427,684,000	310,598,000	81,027,000	2,283,875,000	491,007,000
1897	39,465,000	530,149,000	428,547,000	80,095,000	1,902,968,000	501,073,000
1898	44,055,000	675,149,000	392,770,000	77,722,000	1,924,185,000	552,023,000
1899	52,589,000	658,534,000	319,545,000	94,914,000	2,666,324,000	629,210,000
1900	42,495,000	522,230,000	323,515,000	83,321,000	2,105,103,000	751,220,000
1901	49,896,000	743,460,000	467,360,000	91,350,000	1,522,520,000	921,556,000
1902	46,202,000	670,063,000	422,224,000	94,044,000	2,523,648,000	1,017,017,000
1903	49,465,000	637,822,000	443,025,000	88,092,000	2,244,177,000	952,869,000
1904	44,075,000	552,400,000	510,490,000	92,232,000	2,467,481,000	1,087,461,000
1905	47,854,000	692,979,000	518,373,000	94,011,000	2,707,994,000	1,116,697,000
1906	47,306,000	735,261,000	490,333,000	96,738,000	2,927,416,000	1,166,626,000
1907	45,211,000	634,087,000	554,437,000	99,931,000	2,592,320,000	1,336,901,000
1908	47,557,000	664,602,000	616,826,000	101,788,000	2,668,651,000	1,616,145,000
1909	44,261,000	683,366,000	673,659,000	98,383,000	2,552,190,000	1,477,223,000
1910	45,681,000	635,121,000	561,051,000	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	1,384,817,000
1911	49,543,000	621,338,000	543,063,000	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,565,258,000
1912	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000
1913	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000
1914	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000
1915	59,598,000	1,025,000,000	930,302,000	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000
1916	52,785,000	636,616,000	1,025,765,000	105,954,000	2,566,927,000	2,295,783,000
1917	45,089,000	636,655,000	1,278,112,000	116,730,000	3,065,233,000	3,920,228,000
1918	59,110,000	917,106,000	1,874,623,000	107,494,000	2,582,814,000	3,528,313,000

The 1919 wheat crop is estimated by the Agricultural Department at 918,471,000 bushels
The 1919 corn crop is estimated at 2,900,511,000 bushels.

WHEAT—WINTER AND SPRING—PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.)	Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat		
	Acres	Bushels	Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Dollars
1896	22,794,000	267,934,000	206,270,000	18,825,000	159,750,000	104,328,000
1897	22,926,000	323,616,000	275,323,000	16,539,000	206,533,000	153,224,000
1898.....	25,745,000	382,492,000	237,736,000	18,310,000	292,657,000	155,034,000
1899.....	25,358,000	291,706,000	183,767,000	19,235,000	255,598,000	135,778,000
1900	26,236,000	350 025,000	221,668,000	16,259,000	172,204,000	101,847,000
1901	30,240,000	458,835,000	303,227,000	19,656,000	289,626,000	164,133,000
1902	28,581,000	411,789,000	266,727,000	17,621,000	258,274,000	155,497,000
1903	32,511,000	399,867,000	286,243,000	16,954,000	237,955,000	156,782,000
1904	26,866,000	332,935,000	325,611,000	17,209,000	219,464,000	184,879,000
1905	29,864,000	428,463,000	334,987,000	17,990,000	264,517,000	183,386,000
1906	29,600,000	492,888,000	336,435,000	17,706,000	242,373,000	153,898,000
1907	28,132,000	409,442,000	361,217,000	17,079,000	224,645,000	193,220,000
1908	30,349,000	437,908,000	410,330,000	17,208,000	226,694,000	206,496,000
1909	27,151,000	419,733,000	426,184,000	17,111,000	263,646,000	242,496,000
1910	27,329,000	434,142,000	382,318,000	18,352,000	200,979,000	178,733,000
1911	29,162,000	430,655,000	379,151,000	20,381,000	190,682,000	163,912,000
1912	26,571,000	399,919,000	323,572,000	19,243,000	330,348,000	231,708,000
1913	31,699,000	523,561,000	433,995,000	18,485,000	239,819,000	176,127,000
1914	36,008,000	684,990,000	675,623,000	17,533,000	206,027,000	203,057,000
1915	41,308,000	673,947,000	638,149,000	19,161,000	351,854,000	304,154,000
1916	34,829,000	481,744,000	783,911,000	17,956,000	158,142,000	241,854,000
1917	27,257,000	412,901,000	837,237,000	17,832,000	223,754,000	440,875,000
1918	36,704,000	558,449,000	1,154,200,000	22,406,000	358,651,000	720,423,000

The 1919 Winter wheat crop is estimated at 715,301,000 bushels; Spring wheat crop 203,170,000 bushels.

YIELDS OF OATS AND RYE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.)	Oats			Rye		
	Acres	Bushels	Dollars	Acres	Bushels	Dollars
1896.....	27,566,000	707,346,000	132,485,000	1,831,000	24,369,000	9,961,000
1897	25,730,000	698,768,000	147,975,000	1,704,000	27,363,000	12,240,000
1898	25,777,000	730,907,000	186,405,000	1,643,000	25,658,000	11,875,000
1899	29,540,000	943,389,000	198,168,000	2,054,000	25,569,000	12,214,000
1900	27,365,000	809,126,000	208,669,000	1,591,000	23,996,000	12,295,000
1901	28,541,000	736,809,000	293,659,000	1,983,000	30,345,000	16,910,000
1902.....	28,653,000	987,843,000	303,585,000	1,979,000	33,631,000	17,031,000
1903	27,638,000	784,094,000	267,662,000	1,907,000	29,363,000	15,994,000
1904.....	27,843,000	894,596,000	279,900,000	1,793,000	27,242,000	18,748,000
1905.....	28,047,000	953,216,000	277,048,000	1,730,000	28,486,000	17,414,000
1906	30,959,000	964,905,000	306,293,000	2,002,000	33,375,000	19,671,000
1907.....	31,837,000	754,443,000	334,568,000	1,926,000	31,566,000	23,068,000
1908	32,344,000	807,156,000	381,171,000	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,455,000
1909.....	35,159,000	1,007,143,000	405,121,000	2,196,000	29,520,000	21,163,000
1910.....	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	2,185,000	34,897,000	24,953,000
1911.....	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912.....	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000	2,557,000	41,381,000	26,220,000
1914.....	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915.....	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000	3,129,000	54,050,000	45,083,000
1916.....	41,539,000	1,251,837,000	656,179,000	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1917..	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918.....	44,400,000	1,538,359,000	1,092,423,000	6,185,000	89,103,000	134,947,000

The 1919 crop of oats is estimated at 1,219,521,000 bushels; rye, 84,552,000 bushels.

BARLEY AND POTATO CROPS IN UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.).	Barley.			Potatoes.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1895	3,300,000	87,073,000	29,312,000	2,955,000	297,237,000	78,985,000
1896	2,951,000	69,695,000	22,491,000	2,767,000	252,235,000	72,182,000
1897	2,719,000	66,685,000	25,142,000	2,535,000	164,010,000	89,643,000
1898	2,583,000	55,792,000	23,064,000	2,558,000	192,306,000	79,575,000
1899	4,470,000	119,635,000	29,594,000	2,939,000	273,318,000	89,329,000
1900	2,894,000	58,926,000	24,075,000	2,611,000	210,927,000	90,811,000
1901	4,296,000	109,933,000	49,705,000	2,864,000	187,598,000	143,979,000
1902	4,661,000	134,954,000	61,899,000	2,966,000	284,633,000	134,111,000
1903	4,993,000	131,861,000	60,166,000	2,917,000	247,128,000	151,638,000
1904	5,146,000	139,749,000	58,652,000	3,016,000	332,830,000	150,673,000
1905	5,096,000	136,551,000	54,993,000	2,997,000	260,741,000	160,821,000
1906	6,324,000	178,916,000	74,236,000	3,013,000	308,038,000	157,547,000
1907	6,448,000	153,597,000	102,290,000	3,128,000	298,262,000	184,184,000
1908	6,646,000	166,756,000	92,442,000	3,257,000	278,985,000	197,039,000
1909	7,699,000	173,344,000	93,539,000	3,669,000	389,195,000	210,662,000
1910	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000	3,720,000	349,0[illegible]2,000	194,566,000
1911	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000	3,711,000	409,921,000	199,460,000
1915	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000	3,550,000	286,953,000	417,063,000
1917	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000	4,384,000	442,108,000	547,774,000
1918	9,679,000	256,375,000	235,269,000	4,210,000	400,106,000	478,136,000

1919 (Dept. of Agric. estimates) barley, 198,298,000 bushels; potatoes, 350,070,000 bushels.

SWEET POTATO AND FLAXSEED YIELD IN U. S.

Year (Cal.)	Sweet Potato.			Flaxseed.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1889	.....	43,950,000	.....	1,319,000	10,250,000	.....
1899	537,000	42,517,000	19,870,000	2,111,000	19,250,000	.....
1900	544,000	48,346,000	24,478,000	.....	.....	.....
1901	547,000	44,697,000	25,720,000	.....	.....	.....
1902	532,000	45,344,000	26,358,000	3,740,000	29,285,000	30,815,000
1903	548,000	48,870,000	28,478,000	3,233,000	27,301,000	22,292,000
1904	548,000	48,705,000	29,424,000	2,264,000	23,401,000	23,229,000
1905	551,000	51,034,000	29,734,000	2,535,000	28,478,000	24,049,000
1906	554,000	49,948,000	31,063,000	2,506,000	25,576,000	25,899,000
1907	565,000	49,813,000	34,858,000	2,864,000	25,851,000	24,713,000
1908	599,000	55,352,000	36,564,000	2,679,000	25,805,000	30,577,000
1909	641,000	59,232,000	41,052,000	2,083,000	19,513,000	29,796,000
1910	641,000	59,938,000	40,216,000	2,467,000	12,718,000	29,472,000
1911	605,000	54,538,000	41,202,000	2,757,000	19,370,000	35,272,000
1912	583,000	55,479,000	40,264,000	2,851,000	28,073,000	32,202,000
1913	625,000	59,057,000	42,884,000	2,291,000	17,853,000	21,399,000
1914	603,000	56,574,000	41,294,000	1,645,000	13,749,000	17,318,000
1915	731,000	75,639,000	46,980,000	1,387,000	14,030,000	24,410,000
1916	774,000	70,955,000	60,141,000	1,474,000	14,296,000	35,541,000
1917	919,000	83,822,000	92,916,000	1,809,000	9,164,000	25,148,000
1918	922,000	86,334,000	116,867,000	.....	14,657,000	.....

1919 (Dept of Agric estimates) sweet potatoes, 99,413,000 bushels; flaxseed, 10,652,000 bushels.

AMERICAN TOBACCO STATISTICS.

Year	Crop yield.		Exports, domestic, unmanufactured		Exports, dom. m'f'd.	Imports, unmanftd.	Imports, manftd.
	Pounds.	Dollars	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1894	609,975,591	41,478,340	300,991,930	25,798,968	1,412,364	20,902,168	802,678
1895	612,171,397	44,076,341	295,539,312	24,571,362	1,916,319	21,169,913	782,461
1896	632,089,413	37,925,365	314,931,691	24,711,446	2,787,492	30,827,145	773,084
1897	610,860,256	No official	263,020,214	22,171,580	7,775,401	8,916,266	597,103
1898	698,532,639	estimate.	283,613,122	25,467,218	12,553,130	10,305,662	689,048
1899	868,112,865	56,987,902	344,655,697	29,422,371	15,722,490	15,843,244	744,558
1900	814,345,341	53,661,132	315,787,782	27,656,475	14,147,372	19,198,363	825,198
1901	818,953,373	58,283,108	301,007,365	27,103,996	17,134,917	23,347,471	799,630
1902	821,823,963	57,563,510	368,184,084	35,250,893	11,728,588	28,086,233	971,887
1903	815,972,425	55,514,627	311,971,831	29,640,812	11,509,252	27,933,496	1,038,054
1904	720,804,449	58,385,160	334,302,091	29,800,816	13,207,666	31,238,590	1,166,776
1905	779,384,945	66,247,720	312,227,202	28,808,376	12,850,194	37,383,953	1,133,876
1906	682,428,530	68,232,647	340,742,864	33,377,398	14,024,775	40,483,895	1,146,218
1907	698,126,000	71,411,000	330,812,658	34,727,157	10,942,073	35,833,492	1,086,170
1908	718,061,000	74,130,185	287,900,946	30,902,900	10,816,137	38,561,206	1,026,723
1909	1,055,764,806	104,302,856	357,196,074	38,115,386	12,461,500	38,657,869	3,113,458
1910	1,103,415,000	102,142,000	355,327,072	39,255,320	11,735,454	45,433,154	2,033,329
1911	905,709,000	85,210,000	379,845,320	43,251,857	13,170,920	54,740,380	1,587,971
1912	962,855,000	104,063,000	418,796,906	49,353,595	14,506,241	67,977,118	2,392,089
1913	953,734,000	122,481,000	449,749,982	53,963,670	12,982,126	61,174,751	1,625,568
1914	1,034,079,000	101,411,000	348,346,091	44,493,829	10,227,119	45,764,728	1,511,249
1915	1,062,237,000	96,281,000	441,569,581	53,163,595	15,562,784	48,013,335	1,698,736
1916	1,150,622,000	169,008,000	411,598,860	59,954,307	14,884,456	60,841,429	3,063,858
1917	1,249,276,000	300,449,000	288,781,511	69,674,731	17,158,529	79,367,563	4,523,117
1918	1,310,019,000	374,518,000	625,304,513	189,876,797	27,080,518	83,951,103	4,815,978

The 1919 tobacco yield was estimated at 1,278,062,000 pounds.

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.

(All Kinds—Compiled by Board of Trade.)

YEAR.	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bu.	Corn, Bu.	Oats, Bu.	Rye, Bu.	Barley, Bu.	Total.
1879..	3,369,958	34,106,109	64,339,321	16,660,428	2,497,340	4,936,562	137,704,571
1880..	3,215,389	23,541,607	97,272,844	23,490,915	1,869,218	5,211,536	165,855,370
1881..	4,815,239	14,824,990	78,393,315	24,861,538	1,363,552	5,695,358	146,807,329
1882..	4,179,912	23,008,596	49,061,755	26,802,872	1,984,516	6,488,140	126,155,483
1883..	4,295,515	20,364,155	74,412,319	36,502,283	5,484,259	8,831,899	164,924,732
1884..	4,960,830	26,397,587	59,580,445	40,082,362	3,327,516	7,849,829	159,561,474
1885..	5,385,772	18,909,717	62,930,897	37,678,753	1,892,760	10,760,127	156,408,228
1886..	4,139,165	16,771,743	62,861,594	39,976,215	956,247	12,740,953	151,932,995
1887..	6,873,544	21,848,251	51,598,410	45,750,842	852,726	12,476,547	163,437,724
1888..	6,133,608	13,438,069	74,208,908	52,184,378	2,767,571	12,387,526	182,588,188
1889..	4,410,535	18,762,646	79,920,691	40,901,942	2,605,984	12,524,538	183,563,203
1890..	4,358,058	14,248,770	91,387,754	75,150,249	3,520,508	15,133,971	219,052,518
1891..	4,516,617	42,931,258	72,770,304	74,402,413	9,164,198	12,228,480	231,821,430
1892..	5,919,343	50,234,556	78,510,385	79,827,985	3,633,368	16,989,278	255,832,556
1893..	4,664,424	35,355,101	91,255,154	84,289,886	1,707,072	13,345,845	246,942,966
1894..	4,223,182	25,665,902	64,951,815	63,144,885	1,368,157	13,418,391	187,553,469
1895..	3,005,460	20,637,642	59,527,718	79,890,792	1,657,216	14,194,881	189,432,819
1896..	2,531,995	19,933,402	92,722,348	109,725,689	2,530,336	17,496,381	253,802,134
1897..	2,947,005	28,087,147	116,747,389	118,086,662	3,388,651	17,195,744	296,767,116
1898..	5,316,195	35,741,556	127,426,374	110,293,647	4,535,308	18,116,594	320,436,357
1899..	5,890,139	30,971,547	133,776,350	110,775,722	2,793,476	15,847,710	320,670,441
1900..	9,310,591	43,048,268	134,663,456	105,226,751	1,973,701	17,813,910	349,637,295
1901..	10,232,285	51,197,870	84,136,637	90,532,152	3,244,324	15,996,670	291,252,936
1902..	7,395,207	37,940,953	50,622,997	78,879,860	3,170,541	14,923,173	218,815,806
1903..	7,760,227	27,124,535	98,545,534	88,588,336	3,015,149	23,273,519	275,463,195
1904..	8,839,220	24,457,347	100,543,207	73,023,119	2,379,367	25,316,917	265,496,447
1905..	7,944,955	26,899,012	110,823,444	92,486,761	2,392,444	28,074,112	296,428,101
1906..	9,059,329	28,249,475	98,896,563	89,912,881	2,194,375	20,811,432	280,832,207
1907..	9,435,311	24,943,690	125,159,932	93,906,776	2,458,590	18,318,253	307,246,141
1908..	9,496,037	21,168,442	91,169,147	92,529,017	1,646,118	23,696,615	272,941,506
1909..	8,526,207	26,985,112	90,894,920	87,881,238	1,426,350	27,061,614	272,620,166
1910..	8,006,283	27,540,100	102,592,850	101,859,000	1,153,500	25,685,000	294,858,724
1911..	5,859,396	37,118,100	108,550,500	94,099,800	1,790,200	23,342,100	291,267,982
1912..	7,070,898	35,914,000	112,690,000	118,491,300	2,798,500	20,355,200	322,008,041
1913..	10,268,000	50,372,000	127,773,000	124,405,000	3,075,000	31,663,000	383,494,000
1914..	9,709,000	99,290,000	106,600,000	138,400,000	3,432,000	25,460,000	416,872,500
1915..	9,063,000	70,704,000	95,357,000	133,475,000	4,668,000	26,167,000	371,135,000
1916..	9,353,000	74,944,000	102,376,000	161,244,000	5,601,000	34,526,000	420,780,000
1917..	9,678,000	31,751,000	70,854,000	125,910,000	4,541,000	22,348,000	298,955,000
1918..	8,914,000	69,610,000	100,409,000	137,072,000	4,480,000	18,534,000	370,218,000

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN SHIPMENTS (ALL KINDS).

YEAR.	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bu.	Corn, Bu.	Oats, Bu.	Rye, Bu.	Barley, Bu	Total.
1879..	3,090,540	31,003,789	61,299,376	13,514,020	2,234,363	3,566,401	125,528,379
1880..	2,862,737	22,796,288	93,572,934	20,649,427	1,365,165	3,110,985	154,377,115
1881..	4,499,743	17,127,540	75,463,213	23,250,297	1,104,452	3,113,251	140,307,597
1882..	3,843,067	19,767,884	49,073,609	23,658,239	1,773,148	3,208,252	144,864,933
1883..	3,999,431	11,728,754	71,666,508	31,845,993	3,838,554	4,643,011	141,720,259
1884..	4,808,884	21,046,577	53,274,050	34,230,293	4,365,757	4,095,500	138,652,155
1885..	5,240,199	13,975,032	58,805,567	32,426,462	1,216,961	5,583,003	135,587,921
1886..	3,778,227	15,750,129	56,376,476	32,364,208	817,553	7,326,190	129,636,678
1887..	6,391,368	26,850,750	50,467,814	37,663,330	700,780	7,214,394	151,658,224
1888..	5,492,100	12,009,269	69,522,565	40,896,971	1,744,380	7,772,351	156,659,986
1889..	3,016,454	16,138,825	83,861,818	50,471,836	2,801,366	8,138,109	179,035,097
1890..	4,134,586	11,975,276	90,574,379	70,768 222	3,280,433	9,470,971	204,674,918
1891..	4,048,129	38,990,160	66,578,300	68,771,614	7,572,991	7,858,108	207,987,702
1892..	5,710,620	43,833,795	66,104,220	67,332,322	2,775,600	10,438,281	216,182,008
1893..	4,105,117	24,715,738	78,919,781	67,129,119	1,320,013	8,233,268	198,791,216
1894..	3,714,007	18,213,443	54,528,482	50,376,089	1,100,558	7,707,218	148,638,822
1895..	2,532,000	22,775,780	59,964,265	66,839,596	1,168,252	9,322,244	171,464,137
1896..	2,854,832	25,888,647	87,713,321	82,119,852	1,374,509	9,767,708	219,710,781
1897..	2,736,211	26,669,466	97,456,807	104,666,956	3,800,872	7,717,351	252,624,402
1898..	5,032,236	38,994,894	130,397,681	85,057,636	4,453,384	6,755,247	287,403,904
1899..	5,421,548	10,784,168	116,552,096	85,982,204	2,282,442	6,371,223	246,360,099
1900..	7,396,697	36,649,956	111,099,653	77,554,695	1,223,796	5,739,009	265,552,246
1901..	7,939,149	45,521,951	64,101,873	76,340,619	1,287,111	3,583,753	226,561,477
1902..	5,839,441	30,218,807	45,557,999	58,030,291	2,834,215	3,505,423	166,424,220
1903..	5,834,871	24,369,548	90,179,115	63,539,179	2,923,573	2,986,816	210,255,151
1904..	7,267,896	17,957,416	75,184,758	47,303,901	1,567,273	5,802,856	180,521,736
1905..	7,361,867	13,922,714	91,153,342	66,131,725	1,152,019	7,374,037	212,862,238
1906..	8,199,628	16,788,573	78,974,686	73,718,199	1,532,157	6,924,357	214,822,798
1907..	9,231,693	24,314,892	95,770,779	68,897,313	1,887,535	6,196,708	238,609,846
1908..	9,180,355	22,579,044	69,692,749	79,857,557	1,279,276	8,063,151	222,783,375
1909..	8,316,943	23,484,171	72,835,839	77,288,653	903,569	8,556,086	229,494,562
1910..	7,938,351	18,679,100	78,623,100	77,890,100	498,400	7,237,800	214,601,084
1911..	5,781,092	23,339,500	87,930,600	77,428,500	823,500	5,892,000	221,429,012
1912..	6,268,876	35,726,100	73,739,100	102,077,000	1,167,000	3,504,000	244,423,140
1913..	6,190,000	45,999,000	92,590,000	98,377,000	1,677,000	7,788,000	274,286,000
1914..	7,443,000	85,468,000	65,259,000	122,756,000	2,240,000	7,077,000	316,293,500
1915..	7,674,000	55,576,000	73,667,000	122,469,000	3,993,000	8,852,000	299,090,000
1916..	8,332,000	61,187,000	61,782,000	116,875,000	4,436,000	11,416,000	293,190,000
1917..	8,383,000	24,047,000	36,006,000	101,078,000	3,667,000	6,719,000	209,241,000
1918..	6,436,000	49,948,000	39,877,000	86,738,000	2,616,000	4,650,000	212,827,000

The totals in both tables above include flour reduced to wheat bushels.

FARM WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1879.

Calendar Year.	Value of Crops Produced.	Value of Live Stock Products	Total Gross Wealth Produced.	Calendar Year.	Value of Crops Produced.	Value of Live Stock Products.	Total Gross Wealth Produced.
	1,000 Dols.	*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols*		*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols.*
1879 ...	... ..	....	2,212,541	1908	5,098,293	2,792,333	7,890,626
1889...	... ...	... ...	2,460,107	1909.	5,487,161	3,011,150	8,498,311
1899	2,998,704	1,718,366	4,717,070	1910..... .	5,486,374	3,551,017	9,037,391
1900... . .	3,191,942	1,817,653	5,009,595	1911 ..	5,562,058	3,257,117	8,819,175
1901	3,385,179	1,916,941	5,302,120	1912 .. .	5,842,220	3,500,570	9,342,790
1902	3,578,416	2,016,229	5,594,645	1913.. ..	6,132,759	3,716,754	9,849,513
1903	3,771,654	2,115,516	5,887,170	1914	6,111,684	3,783,277	9,894,961
1904... ...	3,981,676	2,140,102	6,121,778	1915 . .	6,907,187	3,868,304	10,774,491
1905 ..	4,012,653	2,261,344	6,273,997	1916	9,054,459	4,351,905	13,406,364
1906 .	4,263,134	2,501,076	6,764,210	1917.....	13,479,000	5,852,000	19,331,000
1907.....	4,761,112	2,726,877	7,487,989	1918.....	14,222,000	7,164,000	21,386,000

AMOUNT OF FAT IN VARIOUS FOODS.

Food material.	Quantity.	Fat content.	Food material	Quantity.	Fat content.
Whole milk	1 cup....	About 2 level teaspoons.	Cheese (grated).	1 cup, or 4 ounces.	2½ level tablespoons.
Ordinary cream (18 per cent).	1 cup...	About 3 level tablespoons.	Egg	1.....	A little more than 1 level teaspoon.
Double or whipping cream (40 per cent).	1 cup....	About 6 level tablespoons.	Egg yolk.....	1.....	Do.
Butter.....	1 cup....	14 level tablespoons.	Egg white	1.....	only a trace.
English walnut meats (finely chopped).	1 cup, or 8 ounces,	Nearly ⅔ cup.	Egg yolks.....	1 cup ...	About 5 level tablespoons.
Peanuts (finely chopped)	1 cup, or 8 ounces.	A little more than ⅓ cup.	Egg whites.....	1 cup ...	¼ level teaspoon
Chocolate . ..	1 square, or 1 ounce.	1 scant tablespoon.	Vegetable oil or lard or drippings from which all water has been driven off by heat.	1 cup....	1 cup.

In making these estimates it is assumed that 3 level teaspoons make 1 level tablespoon, and 16 level tablespoons 1 cup.

Heat calories in various cereals—Wheat, 1 bushel, 60 pounds, 89,340; Corn, 1 bushel, 56 pounds, 88,032; Rye, 1 bushel, 56 pounds, 84,448; Barley, 1 bushel, 48 pounds, 70,796; Oats, 1 bushel, 32 pounds, 41,920.

The average man needs in his food, daily, 2¼ ounces of protein, ¼ ounce of iron, and 10 grains of calcium, besides several thousand heat calories. The following table shows the amounts of various foods required to give the necessary amounts of protein, iron and calcium.

Proteins							
Beans 11.7 oz.	Peanut Butter 9 oz.	Lettuce.. ...2 oz.	Spinach..... 7 oz.	Chocolate....2 oz.
Bread... .2 lbs	Rolled Oats...1 lb.	Oat Meal...2½ oz.	Calcium.	Egg Yolk.... 3 oz.
Beef... . 13½ oz.	Split Peas.10½ oz.	Onions....' 7 oz.	Beans .....7 oz.	Milk... .: 1 lb
Cheese . ..9 oz.	Iron.	Peas..... . 4 oz.	Cabbage ..1½ oz.	Oranges ..8 oz.
Eggs. ... .1¼ lb	Almonds ....3 oz.	Prunes. . ...4 oz.	Carrots . .10 oz	Oat Meal .5½ oz.
Milk.. 2½ qts	Beef.....4 oz.	Raisins ... 1½ oz.	Cheese.... 2½ oz.	Peanuts..... 2 oz.
	Egg Yolk.....3 oz.			

There are 100 heat calories in each of the following items: Orange, large; Apple, large; Pear, large; Banana, medium; Egg Yolk, 2; Egg White, 7; Peaches, 3; Butter, ½ oz.; Dates, 3; Fig, 1; Potato, medium; Cheese, 9 oz ; Chop, Lamb, 1 oz.; Steak, 1½ oz ; Codfish, 3½ oz.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Jan. 15	Hogs.	Beef Cattle.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Wool.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Onions.	Beans.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Alfalfa Seed.	Cotton Seed.	Bran.	Cotton Seed Meal.
1910 ..	7 76	4 71	6 41	5 63	5 82	24 5	41.18	140	0 94	2 23	8 26	. . .	.....	.....	26.20	32 33
1911 .	7 44	4 58	6 50	4 47	5.71	17 3	44 70	143	1 01	2 20	8 27	4 12	.....	26 35	24 92	31.83
1912 .	5.74	4 46	6 06	3 89	5 22	16.2	42 89	134	1.17	2 38	10 89	6 99	.....	16 57	27 39	30 42
1913 . .	6.77	5.40	7 06	4 35	6 03	18 6	49 51	140	.82	2.26	9.41	1 79	7.66	21.98	25 24	30.97
1914 ..	7.45	6 04	7 89	4 67	6 16	15 7	57 99	137	1 21	2 17	7 99	2 07	6 55	22 70	26 53	32.49
1915. ..	6 57	5 99	7 66	4 95	6 47	18 6	58 47	130	.89	2 63	8 51	2 63	7 61	19 14	27 91	29 53
1916	6 32	5 85	7 67	5 52	7 29	23 3	57 79	128	1.13	3 47	10.27	3 05	8 84	36 85	25 93	37.03
1917 ...	9 16	6.86	9 15	7 33	9 59	31 8	63 92	129	2 08	5 71	9 60	2.44	7 97	52 53	32 76	42.95
1918 ..	15 26	8 33	11 16	10 55	13 83	58 1	76 54	130	1 79	7 00	14 48	3 57	10 14	67 51	41 32	55.93
1919.....	15.69	9.65	12.39	9.68	12.71	55.2	86.10	120	1.34	4.98	21.69	23.48	20.42	64.93	49.78	62.81

The figures represent cents per pound, or dollars per 100 pounds, in the cases of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs; cents per pound as to wool; dollars per head for cows and horses; dollars per bushel as to onions, beans and all seeds but cotton; dollars per ton as to bran and cotton seed meal; cotton seed prices are dollars per ton.

Jan. 1.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Flaxseed.	Apples.	Hay.	Cotton.	Butter.	Eggs.	Chickens.
1910	103 4	62 3	42 8	57.6	74 8	70 0	56 0	. . .	171 2	.....	11 37	14 6	28 7	30 5	10 9
1911.	88.6	48 2	33 2	59.8	73 3	65 8	54 1	75 0	221 1	108 0	12.24	14.4	27.8	30 4	10 5
1912..	88 0	62 2	45 1	86.4	62 7	73 7	84 5	83 0	187 1	89 4	14 85	8 4	28 1	29 5	9 8
1913.....	76 2	48 9	32 2	49 9	63 8	66 8	50 6	80 4	106 2	73.4	11 86	12 2	28 4	26 8	10 7
1914.....	81 0	69.6	39.1	52 2	62 5	76 6	68 4	79 2	124.2	107 1	12 42	11 7	29 2	30.7	11.5
1915...	107.8	66 2	45.0	54 3	90 2	77 9	49 7	79 0	134 8	68 0	11.29	6 6	28 7	31 6	11.2
1916....	102.8	62 1	39 1	54 9	85.3	81 5	70 6	64 9	185 9	79 7	10.94	11 4	28 3	30 6	11.4
1917.	150 3	90 0	51.4	87.1	118.5	117 2	147 3	90.1	250 7	101 1	10 86	17.1	34.0	37 7	13 9
1918 . . .	201 9	134 8	73 9	126 5	170.3	162 7	121 0	117 2	310 8	128 8	18 09	28 9	43.1	46 3	17.9
1919....	204.8	144.7	70.8	91.3	150.7	162.9	116.1	142.1	327.7	147.7	19.92	28.7	54.9	57.2	21.7

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE U. S.—1850-1910.

(By the Census Bureau)

Census Year.	All Farm Property	Land	Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.
1850	$3,967,343,580	$3,271,575,426	.....	$151,587,638	$544,180,516
1860	7,980,493,063	6,645,045,007	.....	246,118,141	1,089,329,915
1870	8,944,857,749	7,444,054,462	.....	270,913,678	1,229,889,609
1880	12,180,501,538	10,197,096,776	.....	406,520,055	1,576,884,707
1890	16,082,267,689	13,279,252,649	.....	494,247,467	2,308,767,573
1900	20,439,901,164	13,058,007,995	$3,556,639,496	749,775,970	3,075,477,703
1910	40,991,449,090	28,475,674,169	6,325,451,528	1,265,149,783	4,925,173,610

Until 1900 land and buildings were not separately stated; including only the reported value of live stock on farms until 1870; including estimated value of live stock on ranges; exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii after 1890; including value of live stock on ranges as well as on farms until 1900; exclusive of Porto Rico in 1910.

Census Year.	No. of Farms	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Census Year.	No. of Farms	Improved	Unimproved	Total.
		Acres.	*Acres*	*Acres*			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres*
1850	1,449,073	113,032,614	180,528,000	293,560,614	1890	4,564,641	357,616,755	265,601,864	623,218,619
1860	2,044,077	163,110,720	244,101,818	407,212,538	1900	5,737,372	414,498,487	424,093,287	838,591,774
1870	2,659,985	188,921,099	218,813,942	407,735,041	1910	6,361,502	478,451,750	400,346,575	878,798,325
1880	4,008,907	284,771,042	251,310,793	536,081,835					

Not including farms of less than three acres which reported the sale of less than $500 worth of products in the census years since 1860; exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii since 1890; exclusive of Porto Rico since 1910.

FARM ACREAGE AND VALUE, BY STATES, 1910.

States.	No. of Farms	Acreage of Farms.	Total Value	States.	No. of Farms	Acreage of Farms.	Total Value.
Alabama	262,901	20,732,000	$370,138,000	Nebraska	129,678	38,622,000	$2,079,818,000
Arizona	9,227	1,246,000	75,123,000	Nevada	2,689	2,714,000	60,399,000
Arkansas	214,678	17,416,000	400,089,000	New Hampshire	27,053	3,249,000	103,704,000
California	88,197	27,931,000	1,614,694,000	New Jersey	33,487	2,573,000	254,832,000
Colorado	46,170	13,532,000	491,471,000	New Mexico	35,676	11,270,000	159,447,000
Connecticut	26,815	2,185,000	159,399,000	New York	215,597	22,030,000	1,451,481,000
Delaware	10,836	1,038,000	63,179,000	North Carolina	253,725	22,439,000	537,716,000
Dist. of Col	217	6,000	8,476,000	North Dakota	74,360	28,426,000	974,814,000
Florida	50,016	5,253,000	143,183,000	Ohio	272,045	24,105,000	1,902,694,000
Georgia	291,027	26,953,000	580,546,000	Oklahoma	190,192	28,359,000	918,198,000
Idaho	30,807	5,283,000	305,317,000	Oregon	45,502	11,685,000	528,243,000
Illinois	251,872	32,522,000	3,905,321,000	Pennsylvania	219,295	18,586,000	1,253,274,000
Indiana	215,485	21,299,000	1,809,135,000	Rhode Island	5,292	443,000	32,999,000
Iowa	217,044	33,930,000	3,745,860,000	South Carolina	176,434	13,512,000	392,128,000
Kansas	177,841	43,384,000	2,039,389,000	South Dakota	77,644	26,016,000	1,166,097,000
Kentucky	259,185	22,189,000	773,797,000	Tennessee	246,012	20,041,000	612,520,000
Louisiana	120,546	10,439,000	301,220,000	Texas	417,770	112,435,000	2,218,645,000
Maine	60,016	6,296,000	199,271,000	Utah	21,676	3,397,000	150,795,000
Maryland	48,923	5,057,000	286,167,000	Vermont	32,709	4,663,000	145,399,000
Massachusetts	36,017	2,875,000	326,474,000	Virginia	184,018	19,405,000	625,065,000
Michigan	206,060	18,940,000	1,038,858,000	Washington	56,192	11,712,000	637,543,000
Minnesota	156,137	27,675,000	1,476,411,000	West Virginia	96,685	10,026,000	314,738,000
Mississippi	274,382	18,557,000	426,314,000	Wisconsin	177,127	21,000,000	1,413,118,000
Missouri	277,244	34,591,000	2,052,917,000	Wyoming	10,987	8,543,000	167,189,000
Montana	26,214	13,545,000	347,828,000				

VALUE OF PLOW LANDS IN UNITED STATES.

States or Territories.	Av. of Poor Plow Lands			Av. of Good Plow Lands			Av. of All Plow Lands		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
Maine	$24	$24	$22	$50	$48	$47	$37	$35	$34
N. Hampshire	23	21	24	54	52	50	39	39	37
Vermont	30	28	28	64	64	60	44	44	42
Massachusetts	41	41	36	92	92	93	68	68	64
Rhode Island	47	46	42	92	96	85	73	70	62
Connecticut	37	37	36	80	75	72	55	52	53
New York	38	33	34	80	75	74	60	58	55
New Jersey	50	58	46	103	108	92	76	78	69
Pennsylvania	38	37	36	79	79	73	60	58	57
Delaware	36	35	33	70	68	75	55	59	55
Maryland	39	33	30	66	61	62	53	47	48
Virginia	31	29	24	62	61	50	47	43	36
W. Virginia	29	28	23	64	64	54	44	43	38
N. Carolina	31	29	24	67	58	49	50	42	35
S Carolina	27	23	21	56	45	43	45	36	33
Georgia	24	20	18	49	40	35	37	28	27
Florida	21	21	20	48	42	37	33	32	27
Ohio	63	61	55	113	107	99	91	86	80
Indiana	68	67	60	126	120	110	100	96	87
Illinois	100	94	85	170	160	148	144	132	120
Michigan	40	38	35	76	75	72	61	60	55
Wisconsin	60	56	53	110	100	99	89	82	80
Minnesota	59	54	50	88	85	81	78	75	68
Iowa	129	119	104	196	180	163	169	154	140
Missouri	51	47	42	91	83	76	72	66	60

States or Territories.	Av. of Poor Plow Lands			Av. of Good Plow Lands			Av. of All Plow Lands.		
	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917	1919	1918	1917
N. Dakota	$27	$26	$24	$43	$41	$39	$37	$35	$33
S. Dakota	50	41	41	77	63	62	67	56	51
Nebraska	67	66	51	115	100	90	95	80	71
Kansas	44	42	37	77	74	69	61	58	53
Kentucky	37	31	27	80	65	56	61	50	41
Tennessee	31	30	26	75	67	60	53	43	41
Alabama	17	15	13	33	30	23	24	21	17
Mississippi	16	15	13	33	31	28	25	23	20
Louisiana	25	26	17	44	45	36	33	33	25
Texas	27	30	24	58	57	49	46	45	38
Oklahoma	24	23	19	51	48	42	38	35	30
Arkansas	22	20	17	50	45	39	38	31	27
Montana	21	22	19	45	45	41	34	35	31
Wyoming	26	25	20	53	49	41	43	41	30
Colorado	36	35	32	80	74	75	60	55	55
New Mexico	30	25	21	60	60	48	45	42	36
Arizona	60	52	55	125	116	108	100	98	85
Utah	55	48	45	125	113	90	95	86	70
Nevada	50	42	38	110	110	80	85	80	60
Idaho	50	43	37	98	89	77	76	70	58
Washington	60	56	50	121	122	110	95	94	80
Oregon	53	53	44	108	111	93	81	84	70
California	69	66	55	165	168	150	121	120	110
Unit. States	$51	$47	$42	$91	$85	$78	$74	$68	$62

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES—JANUARY 1, 1919.

(000 omitted for both numbers and values.)

Data compiled by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

STATE.	Horses.		Milch Cows.		Other Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	107	16,478	175	12,338	142	5,126	173	1,920	110	2,640
New Hampshire	42	6,090	107	8,560	74	2,945	39	468	66	1,650
Vermont	88	12,232	281	20,232	194	6,053	107	1,359	125	2,875
Massachusetts	54	8,478	165	15,510	100	3,630	28	350	147	3,822
Rhode Island	8	1,272	20	2,020	13	521	7	88	14	392
Connecticut	44	7,216	114	10,716	75	3,142	24	319	83	2,241
New York	578	80,342	1,478	131,542	911	37,351	840	11,676	814	21,164
New Jersey	80	12,727	150	15,000	74	3,796	29	383	209	6,333
Pennsylvania	578	71,672	979	83,215	711	29,752	959	11,220	1,420	36,920
Delaware	35	3,220	46	3,496	23	984	10	103	71	1,384
Maryland	171	17,784	177	14,160	135	6,156	246	2,780	434	9,114
Virginia	369	40,221	424	29,255	567	26,309	713	8,912	1,134	20,412
West Virginia	194	19,594	243	17,253	366	18,410	789	9,231	439	8,122
North Carolina	181	26,426	315	21,735	379	12,090	138	1,201	1,546	32,466
South Carolina	82	14,760	203	15,834	244	8,394	29	188	1,056	22,176
Georgia	131	20,436	452	29,380	763	20,830	144	835	3,043	53,252
Florida	62	7,998	149	9,089	936	23,213	120	492	1,512	19,656
Ohio	891	95,337	1,030	86,005	1,102	52,125	2,980	32,780	4,266	92,999
Indiana	829	85,387	713	60,605	780	40,872	1,098	15,262	4,668	108,764
Illinois	1,467	146,700	1,060	95,400	1,367	73,818	1,028	14,598	5,724	143,100
Michigan	666	69,930	848	70,384	729	28,358	2,119	26,488	1,355	31,978
Wisconsin	694	75,645	1,803	147,846	1,436	53,132	716	8,878	2,181	57,796
Minnesota	950	93,100	1,358	106,704	1,632	54,672	642	8,474	2,784	79,344
Iowa	1,567	148,865	1,381	118,766	2,861	150,489	1,322	18,111	10,925	300,438
Missouri	1,040	95,680	919	68,006	1,782	88,031	1,539	20,315	4,943	91,446
North Dakota	850	79,050	429	34,320	612	29,131	265	3,339	456	11,263
South Dakota	827	66,160	561	46,002	1,496	80,634	810	9,882	1,654	45,485
Nebraska	1,049	91,263	662	56,270	2,940	146,706	367	4,367	4,250	112,625
Kansas	1,153	108,382	964	78,084	2,401	126,533	460	5,888	2,381	51,192
Kentucky	439	45,656	444	31,968	599	25,458	1,274	16,689	1,768	28,288
Tennessee	357	41,412	380	25,080	587	20,134	567	6,691	1,965	32,422
Alabama	155	19,840	494	28,652	851	20,679	140	896	2,223	37,791
Mississippi	256	28,928	549	32,940	708	18,904	183	1,208	2,282	36,512
Louisiana	213	20,661	363	21,054	690	18,492	230	1,196	1,599	24,305
Texas	1,164	90,792	1,060	66,780	3,961	145,765	2,232	20,981	2,320	39,440
Oklahoma	744	61,752	561	38,148	1,444	63,825	125	1,475	1,036	17,301
Arkansas	267	24,831	443	26,137	678	16,747	147	1,205	1,725	22,425
Montana	557	46,788	197	17,139	1,020	60,078	2,984	35,211	200	4,400
Wyoming	230	17,710	72	6,840	1,000	61,800	4,018	49,421	63	1,354
Colorado	419	38,129	264	23,232	1,361	74,038	2,303	25,103	406	8,932
New Mexico	261	16,182	84	6,300	1,325	56,842	3,135	26,648	93	1,767
Arizona	136	9,656	72	6,480	1,100	47,740	1,400	14,000	58	1,044
Utah	148	12,284	101	8,282	480	23,088	2,410	26,510	123	2,485
Nevada	75	4,650	29	2,726	533	25,051	1,520	17,936	40	720
Idaho	276	24,564	139	11,398	537	26,259	3,234	39,455	208	4,077
Washington	303	27,876	216	16,200	307	11,543	780	9,204	317	6,974
Oregon	303	26,967	222	14,652	703	31,494	2,497	29,964	348	6,647
California	435	39,585	561	44,319	1,650	79,530	2,943	35,316	1,003	18,054
United States	21,534	2,120,709	23,467	1,836,055	44,399	1,960,670	49,863	579,016	75,587	1,665,987

YEARLY MARKETINGS OF LIVE STOCK.

The combined receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph and St. Paul yearly since 1900 were as follows:

Year.	Cattle.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1900	7,179,344	3,793,308	18,573,177	5,336,826	7,061,466	2,500,686
1901	7,708,839	3,888,460	20,339,864	5,772,717	7,798,359	2,712,866
1902	8,375,408	4,292,705	17,289,427	4,130,675	9,177,050	3,561,060
1903	8,878,789	4,490,748	16,780,230	4,233,572	9,680,692	3,983,310
1904	8,690,699	4,552,534	17,778,827	5,254,545	9,604,812	4,203,834
1905	9,202,083	4,964,753	18,988,933	5,614,306	10,572,209	4,725,872
1906	9,373,825	5,026,689	19,233,792	5,440,353	10,864,437	5,046,366
1907	9,590,710	5,360,790	10,544,617	5,993,069	9,857,877	4,549,000
1908	8,827,360	4,936,731	22,863,701	7,288,408	9,833,640	4,489,295
1909	9,189,312	5,181,446	18,420,012	6,381,667	10,284,858	4,172,388
1910	9,116,687	5,122,984	14,853,472	4,628,760	12,366,375	6,013,215
1911	8,629,109	4,805,766	19,926,547	6,418,246	13,521,492	5,891,034
1912	8,061,494	4,318,648	19,771,825	6,096,906	13,733,980	5,369,402
1913	7,904,552	4,596,085	19,924,331	6,414,815	14,037,830	6,046,260
1914	7,182,239	3,933,663	18,272,091	5,816,069	13,272,491	5,331,449
1915	7,963,591	3,944,152	21,031,405	6,823,983	11,160,246	4,370,504
1916	9,319,851	4,713,700	25,345,802	8,264,752	11,639,022	4,640,615
1917	11,241,038	5,676,015	20,945,391	7,151,995	10,017,353	4,534,489
1918	12,936,068	5,388,838	25,461,514	7,111,935	12,064,416	5,749,835

The recipts of calves (not included in "Cattle") at the stockyards of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Sioux City, combined, were about 1,361,787 in 1918, 1,180,063 in 1917, 918,778 in 1916, 726,145 in 1915, 664,000 in 1914, 741,000 in 1913, about 910,000 in 1912, 975,000 in 1911, 981,000 in 1910, and 869,000 in 1909.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1878.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

JANUARY 1.	Total Value.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Mules.	Swine.
	Dollars.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1878	1,534,297,000	30,523,400	10,329,700	35,740,500	1,637,500	32,262,500
1879	1,444,102,000	33,234,500	10,938,700	38,123,800	1,713,100	34,766,100
1880	1,576,917,556	33,258,000	11,202,000	40,766,000	1,730,000	34,034,100
1881	1,721,795,252	33,307,363	11,429,626	43,569,869	1,720,731	36,247,683
1882	1,906,468,252	35,891,870	10,521,554	45,016,224	1,835,169	44,122,200
1883	2,338,215,768	41,171,762	10,835,110	49,237,291	1,871,079	43,270,086
1884	2,467,868,024	42,547,307	11,169,683	50,626,626	1,914,126	44,200,893
1885	2,456,423,383	43,771,295	11,564,572	50,360,243	1,972,569	45,142,657
1886	2,365,159,862	45,510,630	12,077,657	48,322,331	2,052,593	46,092,043
1887	2,400,586,938	48,033,333	12,496,744	44,759,314	2,117,141	44,612,836
1888	2,409,043,418	49,234,777	13,172,936	43,544,755	2,191,727	44,346,525
1889	2,507,050,058	50,331,142	13,663,294	42,599,079	2,257,574	50,301,592
1890	2,418,766,028	52,801,907	14,214,000	44,336,000	2,331,000	51,603,000
1891	2,329,787,770	52,895,239	14,056,750	43,431,136	2,296,532	50,625,106
1892	2,461,755,698	54,067,590	15,498,140	44,938,365	2,314,699	52,398,019
1893	2,483,506,681	52,378,283	16,206,802	47,273,553	2,331,128	46,094,807
1894	2,170,816,754	53,095,568	16,081,139	45,048,017	2,352,231	45,206,498
1895	1,819,446,306	50,868,845	15,893,318	42,294,064	2,333,108	44,165,716
1896	1,727,926,084	48,222,995	15,124,057	38,298,783	2,278,946	42,842,759
1897	1,655,414,612	46,450,135	14,364,667	36,818,643	2,215,654	40,600,276
1898	1,888,654,925	45,105,083	13,960,911	37,656,960	2,190,282	39,759,993
1899	1,997,010,407	43,984,340	13,665,307	39,114,453	2,134,2[illegible]	38,651,631
1900	2,228,123,134	43,902,414	13,538,000	41,883,000	2,086,000	37,079,000
1901	3,011,254,076	62,333,870	16,744,723	59,756,718	2,864,468	56,982,142
1902	2,989,170,150	61,424,599	16,531,224	62,039,091	2,757,017	48,698,890
1903	3,102,515,540	61,764,433	16,557,373	63,964,876	2,728,088	46,922,624
1904	2,998,247,479	61,049,315	16,736,059	51,630,144	2,757,916	47,009,367
1905	3,006,580,737	61,241,907	17,057,702	45,170,423	2,888,710	47,320,511
1906	3,675,389,442	66,861,522	18,718,578	50,631,619	3,404,061	52,102,847
1907	4,423,697,853	72,533,996	19,746,583	53,240,282	3,816,692	54,794,439
1908	4,331,230,000	71,267,000	19,992,000	54,631,000	3,869,000	56,084,000
1909	4,525,259,000	71,099,000	20,640,000	56,084,000	4,053,000	54,147,000
1910	5,138,486,000	69,080,000	21,040,000	57,216,000	4,123,000	47,782,000
1911	5,276,438,000	60,502,000	20,277,000	53,633,000	4,323,000	65,620,000
1912	5,008,327,000	57,959,000	20,509,000	52,362,000	4,362,000	65,410,000
1913	5,501,783,000	56,527,000	20,567,000	51,482,000	4,386,000	61,178,000
1914	5,891,229,000	56,592,000	20,962,000	49,719,000	4,449,000	53,933,000
1915	5,969,253,000	58,329,000	21,195,000	49,956,000	4,479,000	64,618,000
1916	6,029,670,000	61,920,000	21,159,000	48,625,000	4,593,000	67,766,000
1917	6,735,612,000	64,583,000	21,210,000	47,616,000	4,723,000	67,563,000
1918	8,263,524,000	66,830,000	21,563,000	48,900,000	4,824,000	71,374,000
1918	8,284,198,000	67,422,000	21,555,000	48,603,000	4,873,000	70,978,000
1919	8,830,204,000	67,866,000	21,534,000	49,863,000	4,925,000	75,587,000

Chickens on farms, 1910, were estimated to number 282,000,000; other fowls, 11,000,000; eggs laid in 1910, 1,591,311,371 dozens; of the hens, 22,700,000 were clucking in Iowa, 20,600,000 in Illinois, 20,000,000 in Missouri, 17,000,000 in Ohio, 13,200,000 in Indiana, 15,300,000 in Kansas, 10,300,000 in Minnesota, 12,000,000 in Pennsylvania, 12,900,000 in Texas and 10,300,000 in New York. There were more than 9,000,000 each in Michigan, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

LIVE STOCK IN CHIEF COUNTRIES, BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

ITEM.	RECENT EST.		BEF. THE WAR.	
	Date.	No.	Date.	No.
Cattle—Argentina	1918	27,050	1914	25,867
Australia	1916	10,459	1910	11,745
Brazil	1916	28,962	1912-13	30,705
Canada	1918	10,051	1911	6,533
Cuba	1916	3,062	1912	2,830
Denmark	1918	2,142	1914	2,463
France	1917	12,443	1913	14,788
India, Brit.	1916-17	130,145	1913-14	125,042
Japan	1916	1,343	1913	1,389
Korea	1915	1,354	1913	1,211
Netherlands	1917	2,301	1913	2,097
New Zealand	1918	2,888	1911	2,020
Norway	1916	1,119	1914	1,146
Paraguay	1915	5,249	1902	2,461
Spain	1916	3,071	1913	2,879
Sweden	1917	3,020	1913	2,721
Switzerland	1916	1,616	1911	1,448
United Kingdom	1918	12,311	1914	12,145
United States	1919	67,866	1914	56,592
Uruguay	1916	7,803	1908	8,193
Sheep—Argentina	1918	44,850	1914	43,225
Australia	1916	76,669	1910	92,047
Brazil	1916	7,205	1912-13	10,653
Canada	1918	3,053	1911	2,175
Denmark	1918	247	1914	515
France	1917	10,587	1913	16,213
Netherlands	1917	521	1913	842
New Zealand	1918	26,538	1911	23,996
Norway	1916	1,281	1914	1,327
Paraguay	1915	600	1902	222
Spain	1916	16,012	1913	16,441
Sweden	1917	1,344	1913	988
Switzerland	1916	172	1911	161
United Kingdom	1918	27,063	1913	27,552
United States	1919	49,863	1914	49,719
Swine—Australia	1916	1,607	1910	1,026
Brazil	1916	17,329	1912-13	18,399
Canada	1918	4,290	1911	3,610
Denmark	1918	513	1914	2,497
France	1917	4,200	1913	7,048
Japan	1916	328	1913	310
Korea	1915	767	1913	761
New Zealand	1918	258	1911	349
Norway	1916	221	1914	228
Paraguay	1915	61	1902	37
Spain	1916	2,814	1913	2,710
Sweden	1917	1,030	1913	968
Switzerland	1916	544	1911	570
United Kingdom	1918	2,809	1914	3,940
United States	1919	75,537	1914	58,933
Horses—Australia	1916	2,441	1910	2,395
Cuba	1916	750	1912	561
Denmark	1918	511	1914	567
France	1917	2,283	1913	3,231
Japan	1916	1,572	1913	1,582
Korea	1915	55	1913	51
New Zealand	1918	379	1911	404
Norway	1916	189	1914	182
Spain	1916	489	1913	542
Sweden	1917	715	1913	.596
United Kingdom	1918	1,916	1914	1,915
United States	1919	21,534	1914	20,962

MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From data Swift & Co. furnished the Federal Trade Commission, with additions by the firm.)

	Number of Head.	Dressed Wght Carcass (Lbs.)	Other Food Parts (Lbs.)
1909.			
Cattle	13,650,245	7,412,083,035	1,337,724,010
Calves	6,624,786	685,102,530	63,290,424
Sheep	14,736,552	604,198,632	29,473,104
Hogs	53,287,705	8,206,306,570	1,332,192,625
		16,907,690,767	2,762,680,163
1910.			
Cattle	13,815,000	7,501,545,000	1,353,870,000
Calves	6,675,000	700,875,000	64,747,500
Sheep	16,122,000	661,002,000	32,244,000
Hogs	44,158,000	6,800,332,000	1,103,950,000
		15,663,754,000	2,554,811,500
1911.			
Cattle	13,496,000	7,328,328,000	1,322,608,000
Calves	6,511,000	683,655,000	63,156,700
Sheep	18,216,000	746,856,000	36,432,000
Hogs	57,905,000	8,917,370,000	1,447,625,000
		17,676,209,000	2,869,821,700
1912.			
Cattle	12,821,000	6,961,803,000	1,256,458,000
Calves	6,790,000	712,950,000	65,863,000
Sheep	19,461,000	797,901,000	38,922,000
Hogs	56,044,000	8,630,776,000	1,401,100,000
		17,103,430,000	2,762,343,000
1913.			
Cattle	12,338,000	6,699,534,000	1,209,124,000
Calves	5,667,000	595,035,000	54,969,900
Sheep	18,715,000	767,315,000	37,430,000
Hogs	59,652,000	9,186,403,000	1,491,300,000
		17,248,292,000	2,792,823,900
1914.			
Cattle	11,944,000	6,485,592,000	1,170,512,000
Calves	5,060,000	531,300,000	49,082,000
Sheep	18,486,000	757,926,000	36,972,000
Hogs	55,298,000	8,515,892,000	1,382,450,000
		16,290,710,000	2,639,016,000
1915.			
Cattle	12,645,000	6,866,235,000	1,239,210,000
Calves	5,424,000	569,520,000	52,612,800
Sheep	15,865,000	650,465,000	31,730,000
Hogs	65,071,000	10,020,934,000	1,626,775,000
		18,107,154,000	2,950,327,800
1916.			
Cattle	14,687,000	7,975,041,000	1,439,326,000
Calves	7,058,000	741,090,000	68,462,600
Sheep	15,500,000	635,500,000	31,000,000
Hogs	75,070,000	11,560,780,000	1,876,750,000
		20,912,411,000	3,415,538,600
1917.			
Cattle	18,351,600	9,964,918,800	1,798,456,800
Calves	8,859,000	930,195,000	85,932,300
Sheep	12,143,900	497,899,900	24,287,800
Hogs	57,610,800	8,872,063,200	1,440,270,000
		20,265,076,900	3,348,946,900
1918.			
Cattle	20,879,179	11,337,394,197	2,046,159,542
Calves	9,840,724	1,033,276,020	95,455,023
Sheep	12,927,488	530,027,008	25,854,976
Hogs	68,621,795	11,253,974,380	1,715,544,875
	112,269,186	24,154,671,605	3,883,014,416

NOTE—The basis of this table is the number of head slaughtered in inspected houses. From this is estimated the total number slaughtered by applying the percentage of total slaughtered in inspected houses in 1909, as shown below. The number of pounds is found by multiplying the number of head by average dressed weights of carcasses, also shown below. "Other edible portions" include such things as hearts, livers, edible fats, etc, the number of pounds of which per head is shown in following statement:

	Pct. of Total in Inspected Houses.	Average Weight Dressed.	Oth. Edible Port'ns Per Animal		Pct. of Total in Inspected Houses.	Average Weight Dressed.	Oth. Edible Port'ns Per Animal.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Cattle	56 39	543	98	Sheep	76.95	41	2.
Calves	35.46	105	9.7	Hogs	58.86	154	25.

The average weight, dressed, of hogs, was estimated for 1918 at 164 pounds. according to the Drovers Journal; 1917 hogs averaged 208 pounds, and 1918 hogs averaged 219 pounds: 75 per cent. of this gross weight gives 156 pounds for 1917, and 164 pounds for 1918, as the dressed weight.

Using the figures of total meat production in this table and the census figures of population, the per capita production of meats for each year from 1909 to 1918 was as follows:

YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds	YEAR.	Pounds	YEAR.	Pounds.
1909	217.2	1912	208 2	1915	210 0	1917	227.4
1910	197.7	1913	206.5	1916	238.7	1918	266.7
1911	219.1	1914	191.9				

The United States Department of Agriculture's estimate of meat production and consumption in this country is as follows: The figures include not only meat, but the other edible food parts.

MEAT PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

(Final 000 omitted in all columns.)

CLASS OF MEAT	1900.	1909.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef	8,962,805	9,545,343	7,159,738	7,857.031	8,528,929	9,796,929
Mutton	616,385	646,277	776,371	665,667	508.468	558,318
Pork	9,286,245	9,532,453	10,141,384	12,245,809	9,773,386	13,010,577
Total	18,865,435	19,724,073	18,077,793	20,768,507	18,810,783	23,365,824

PER CAPITA MEAT PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

CLASS OF MEAT.	1900.	1909.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef	117 9	105.4	72.6	77.1	82 4	93 2
Mutton	8 1	7 1	7 9	6.5	4.9	5.3
Pork	122 2	105 3	102.8	120.2	94 4	123 8
Total	248.2	217.8	183.3	203.8	181.8	222.3

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES.
(Final .000 omitted in all columns.)

CLASS OF MEAT.	1900.	1909.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef	8,107,763	9,050,015	7,252,830	7,501,014	8,148,140	9,030,440
Mutton	615,785	644,677	792,400	677,644	511,230	557,295
Pork	7,683,583	8,529,730	9,314,703	10,778,523	8,256,898	10,750,697
Total	16,407,131	18,224,422	17,359,933	18,957,181	17,116,268	20,338,432

PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES.

CLASS OF MEAT.	1900.	1909.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef	106.7	99.9	73 5	73.6	78.7	85.9
Mutton	8.1	7.1	8.0	6.7	4.9	5.3
Pork	101.1	94.2	94.4	105 8	81.7	102.3
Total	215.9	201.1	176.0	186.1	165.4	193.5

The national surplus of all kinds of meat was 2,458,000,000 pounds in 1900 and only 718,000,000 pounds in 1914; but in 1916 it was 1,811,000,000 pounds, in 1917 it was 1,695,000,000 pounds, and this was nearly doubled in 1918, when the previous highest record was far exceeded and the surplus was 3,027,000,000 pounds, three-quarters of which was pork and pork products.

ESTIMATED YEARLY PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION, BY SECTIONS, IN POUNDS.

URBAN.	Total	Beef	Veal	Mutton.	Pork.	Poultry.	RURAL.	Total	Beef	Veal	Mutton.	Pork	Poultry.
North Atlantic	166.8	64 0	13 5	10 9	61.5	16.9	North Atlantic	174 7	47 1	10.7	7.6	85 5	23.9
No. Cent., east	176.8	75.6	11 6	7 3	69.3	13.0	No. Cent. east	196.2	48 3	7 2	5.8	109 9	25.1
No. Cent, west	181 4	77.5	11 7	6.8	67.2	18.2	No. Cent, west	212.7	57.4	6 3	3.8	113 1	32.0
South Atlantic	158.4	55.1	5.7	5.4	76.3	16.0	South Atlantic	172 4	28.5	3.2	4 4	117 6	18.7
South Central	178.4	66 1	4.4	8.7	79.7	19.5	South Central	182 4	28.6	1 7	6.9	121 3	23.9
Western	177.8	76 2	16.3	13.6	60.5	11.2	Western	188.2	64.7	9 3	15.8	81 5	16.9
Total	171.6	68.3	11.8	9.3	66.3	15.8	Total	187.1	41.6	5.4	6.5	109.7	23.9

PORK PACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following shows the number of hogs packed during winter season at the large cities.
(Chicago Board of Trade Figures.)

NOV. 1. TO MAR. 1. YEAR.	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Milwaukee	Louisville	Indnap'lis	Kan. City	Omaha
1917-18	2,895,846	233,400	1,060,902	472,004	45,291	534,559	1,044,898	805,675
1916-17	3,339,072	268,366	1,105,887	550,021	56,107	722,416	1,137,394	964,173
1915-16	3,623,682	283,584	1,249,145	688,905	66,751	762,824	1,234,916	952,746
1914-15	2,871,328	225,673	771,990	765,820	24,763	684,247	1,100,581	789,423
1913-14	2,349,614	187,547	720,368	513,556	54,452	519,188	991,624	814,451
1912-13	2,364,363	212,072	890,850	513,637	50,692	571,773	1 099,085	809,443
1911-12	2,638,044	262,249	1,021,198	551,619	70,100	629,208	1,393,875	949,232
1910-11	2,067,995	206,562	720,596	415,191	58,190	418,743	919,932	574,619
1909-10	2,063,514	196,471	705,268	365,823	69,853	469,081	985,118	531,049
1908-09	2,640,765	245,323	884,937	583,338	96,606	703,235	1,520,481	700,772
1907-08	2,570,475	297,472	706,029	684,060	83,647	747,074	1,365,221	742,734
1906-07	2,403,739	226,988	656,636	453,463	69,381	540,486	1,135,931	687,274
1905-06	2,592,866	255,167	680,132	467,407	154,767	600,423	1,202,736	800,470
1904-05	2,812,588	268,269	761,982	394,425	184,446	516,230	1,231,408	788,131
1903-04	2,925,960	247,947	627,550	423,024	126,251	479,380	861,674	746,596
1902-03	2,952,193	220,617	503,823	295,407	143,815	359,454	743,854	777,941
1901-02	3,433,905	232,882	642,030	322,169	150,000	476,568	1,271,686	938,787
1900-01	2,970,095	244,932	667,000	396,298	143,982	434,250	1,178,320	786,156
1899-00	2,869,580	270,460	613,653	339,016	132,279	410,709	959,934	729,073
1898-99	3,249,385	297,232	729,086	446,031	195,705	442,455	1,219,797	790,943
1897-98	2,672,730	276,420	526,440	508,074	177,268	428,462	1,305,131	550,175
1896-97	2,283,375	240,160	412,558	361,200	119,640	345,913	1,022,639	441,008
1895-96	2,375,470	249,640	387,697	367,581	128,537	336,492	869,273	417,093
1894-95	2,475,468	265,735	373,165	348,840	136,898	307,610	884,662	534,834
1893-94	1,695,980	189,908	255,084	142,623	103,797	257,724	584,543	379,559
1892-93	1,478,212	204,410	226,206	119,500	112,003	204,553	616,752	408,080
1891-92	2,757,108	288,548	350,483	326,386	101,365	317,002	863,499	634,983
1890-91	2,837,624	301,054	291,332	337,768	113,468	315,233	936,760	584,324
1889-90	2,179,440	271,513	348,810	300,729	105,512	325,800	681,710	373,043
1888-89	1,462,130	300,082	336,176	273,577	152,674	278,002	712,184	333,150
1887-88	1,731,503	309,538	369,790	218,650	190,671	300,506	780,476	364,372
1886-87	1,844,189	331,401	370,866	327,255	198,833	352,148	768,539	242,628
1885-86	2,393,052	332,696	369,130	343,423	122,261	290,500	656,109	106,416
1884-85	2,368,217	385,435	442,087	336,645	164,912	316,971	606,787	141,100
1883-84	2,011,384	365,451	382,222	265,467	141,704	274,095	427,162	64,770
1882-83	2,557,823	425,400	327,004	293,510	125,812	276,017	445,374	90,980
1881-82	2,368,100	384,878	316,379	323,619	131,007	249,198	345,817	85,151
1880-81	2,781,064	522,425	474,159	325,729	231,269	388,763	339,678	96,147
1879-80	2,525,219	534,559	577,793	340,783	231,259	364,021	195,600	51,514
1878-79	2,943,115	623,584	629,261	444,221	187,506	472,455	224,000	74,658

NON-MINERAL OIL PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

(Final .000 omitted in all columns)

VEGETABLE OILS.

Oil.	1912	1914.	1916	1917.	Oil.	1912.	1914	1916.	1917
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Castor	5,145	5,449	9,302	6,188	Peanut	454	1,006	28,534	50,287
Cocoanut	31,729	38,272	104,727	188,488	Rapeseed	90	19	223	232
Coquito	.....	.....	803	.....	Sesame	.....	30	129	304
Corn	72,832	91,810	109,963	118,021	Shea nut	.....	.....	3,974	81
Cottonseed	1,435,401	1,789,777	1,492,430	1,343,674	Soy bean	.....	2,764	9,920	42,074
Grape seed	320	435	752	657	Sunflower seed	.....	.....	.....	5
Linseed	364,625	406,669	464,595	400,266	All other	41	118	346	534
Mustard seed	360	306	729	1,098					
Olive	966	1,128	1,461	963	Total	1,966,613	2,338,185	2,236,507	2,159,335
Palm kernel	3,200	402	8,619	6,453					

ANIMAL AND FISH FATS AND OILS.

Product.	1912	1914	1916.	1917.	Product.	1912.	1914	1916.	1917.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Bone grease	29,267	41,926	34,061	30,668	Oleo stock	122,568	143,247	152,476	153,188
Cod and cod liver	372	394	366	439	Packers' greases	122,312	167,403	172,693	162,707
Garbage grease	29,812	39,935	49,873	56,229	Sperm oil	3,832	1,934	3,906	3,285
Herring oil	1,888	1,512	1,476	1,637	Tallow	201,334	221,073	265,424	259,509
Lard	731,164	890,765	1,091,967	873,798	Whale oil	931	632	1,691	1,193
Menhaden oil	40,787	17,966	20,810	19,627	Wool grease	7,481	9,723	14,630	7,702
Miscellaneous oils	2,639	2,037	3,260	2,575	All other	815	1,123	1,709	2,837
Neat's foot oil	5,201	5,184	7,268	8,345					
Neutral lard	51,414	51,303	76,163	52,712	Total	1,351,867	1,596,157	1,898,774	1,636,451

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Product.	1912.	1914.	1916.	1917.	Product.	1912.	1914	1916.	1917.
	Lbs.	*Lbs*	*Lbs*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Vegetable oils	1,966,613	2,338,185	2,236,507	2,159,335	Butter (farm)	1,660,000	1,613,736	879,610	733,222
Animal fats	1,351,867	1,596,157	1,898,774	1,636,451	Butter (factory)	581,000	652,382	609,398	636,278
Total	3,318,480	3,934,342	4,135,281	3,795,786	Total	2,241,000	2,266,118	1,489,008	1,369,500
					Grand total	5,559,480	6,200,460	5,624,289	5,165,286

FAT AND OIL DERIVATIVES.

Product.	1912	1914	1916	1917.	Product	1912	1914	1916.	1917.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Acid'ated soap stock	32,702	32,411	26,199	16,151	Other soap stocks	10,076	18,095	11,629	*7,457
Cottonseed foots	141,088	194,144	122,468	112,847	Red oil	27,494	38,109	38,300	40,160
Cot'seed foots,dist'd	80,724	87,820	33,548	33,900	Tallow and oleoste'n	77,756	82,049	80,263	74,342
Fatty acids	15,618	23,563	20,431	25,531	Tallow oil	5,010	8,103	6,702	3,761
Fatty acids, distilled	28,476	32,436	50,016	55,373	Vegetable stearin	.....	.....	5,398	5,801
Grease stearin	17,508	19,730	31,619	30,046	All other stearin	218	345	195	1,565
Lard oil	22,296	22,034	45,413	37,930	All other foots	383	1,258	'2,210	2,402
Mutton oil	573	687	430	405					
Oleo oil	119,889	143,453	152,033	143,088	Total	579,813	704,239	636,854	590,759

LARD SUBSTITUTES.

Product Used	1912	1914	1916	1917	Product Used.	1912.	1914.	1916	1917.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Cottonseed oil	866,696	1,053,141	919,447	1,069,214	Lard, edible	480	350	369	412
Cocoanut oil	.....	.....	.....	3,545	Tallow, edible	10,814	13,921	9,835	9,938
Corn oil	.....	.....	13,105	4,166	Oleo stock	20	24	17	15
Peanut oil	1,687	2,144	17,869	12,209	Pork fat	720	940	700	592
Soy bean oil	.....	1,585	14,247	34,351	Stearin	57,644	64,926	49,493	54,959
Vegetable stearin	.....	239	2,694	15,342					
Cot'seed oil stearin	180	372	1,313	1,798	Total	944,659	1,143,189	1,043,288	1,224,916
All other veg. oils	6,418	5,464	13,421	12,742	Lard substitute	876,927	1,136,522	1,027,133	1,173,446
Hydrogenated oil	.....	83	778	833					

CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND OILS BY THE SOAP INDUSTRY IN 1917.

Vege. Fats and Oils	Pounds	Ani, Fish Fats, Oils.	Pounds	Secondary Fats, Oils	Pounds
Chinese vege. tallow	6,417,000	Bone grease	37,032,000	Acidulated soap stock	25,086,000
Chinese nut oil	115,000	Garbage grease	63,118,000	Cottonseed foots	67,369,000
Cocoanut oil	168,602,000	Herring oil	4,104,000	Cottonseed foots (dis)	8,872,000
Corn oil	15,997,000	Lard	7,481,000	Fatty acids	35,050,000
Cottonseed oil	126,390,000	Lard, neutral	166	Fatty acids (distilled)	39,465,000
Linseed oil	1,006,000	Menhaden oil	2,279,000	Grease stearin	19,146,000
Olive oil	1,731,000	Neat's foot oil and stock	118,000	Lard oil	1,436,000
Palm kernel oil	4,762,000	Recovered grease	12,680,000	Oleo oil	108,000
Palm oil	27,354,000	Sperm oil	17,000	Olive oil foots	4,761,000
Peanut oil	15,126,000	Tallow	362,297,000	Red oil	12,812,000
Rapeseed oil	5,972,000	Tankage grease	15,476,000	Nonclassified totals	25,000,000
Sesame oil	5,000	Whale oil	5,732,000		
Shea nut oil	2,487,000	Wool grease	233,000	Total	239,105,000
Soy bean oil	124,053,000	All oth fish and anl. oils	9,257,000		
All other vege oils	9,692,000			Grand total	1,268,633,166
Total	509,705,000	Total	519,823,166		

CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND OILS BY THE OLEOMARGARINE INDUSTRY.

PRODUCT.	1912	1914.	1916.	1917.	PRODUCT.	1912.	1914.	1916.	1917.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Veg. oils: Cocoanut.	473	509	563	20,220	Oleo oil	28,145	46,445	68,989	96,250
Corn	.....	.....	147	859	Oleostearin	906	2,620	2,036	2,494
Cottonseed	17,837	21,205	49,960	63,652	Oleo stock	108	489	397	3,535
Mustard seed	197	373	169	46					
Peanut	2,453	3,137	5,335	10,498	Total fats and oils	66,266	95,303	165,316	249,879
Soy bean	708	456	2,123	6,614	Other ingredients:				
Animal fats and oils:					Coloring	54	3	4	4
Butter	645	600	2,152	3,303	Milk	12,468	14,639	23,921	26,646
Lard, neutral lard	14,794	19,439	33,445	42,401	Salt	2,096	2,537	4,088	6,115
Lard stearin	.....	.....	.....	7	Oleomarg. produced	95,397	123,843	184,889	271,874

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MEAT PACKERS AND OTHERS.

In 1918, and again in 1919, the Federal Trade Commission investigated the meat packers, charging that the "Big Five"—Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Co.—had a monopolistic control over the meat packing industry and were extending it over poultry and dairy products as well as fish and also canned fruits and vegetables, cereal breakfast foods, condensed milk, vegetable oils, rice, and fertilizers. Excessive profits were alleged, too. In the 1919 inquiry, the Commission declared to President Wilson that the "Big Five" were then in an agreement for the division of live-stock purchases throughout the United States according to certain fixed percentages, and also for the control of meat imports and meat prices. In their report the Federal Trade Commission said:

"The packers' power is increased by the fact that they control all the facilities through which live stock is sold to themselves. Control of stockyards comprehends control of live-stock exchange buildings where commission men have their offices; control of assignment of pens to commission firms; control of banks and cattle-loan companies; control of terminal and switching facilities; control of yardage services and charges; control of weighing facilities; control of the disposition of dead animals and other profitable yard monopolies; and in most cases control of all packing-house and other business sites. Packer-owned stockyards give these interests access to records containing confidential shipping information, which is used to the disadvantage of shippers who have attempted to forward their live stock to a second market. The "Big Five" own 93 per cent of the total of all kinds of cars owned by interstate slaughterers, including refrigerator, stock, tank, box, flat, and gondola cars. The most important of these from the standpoint of monopolization are the refrigerator cars. The "Big Five" own 91 per cent of all refrigerator cars properly equipped for the shipment of fresh meat that are operated upon the railroads of the United States The railroads have almost no equipment suitable for shipping dressed meat, and, consequently, unless an independent packing company is large enough to afford to make a heavy outlay for refrigerator cars, it is practically impossible for it to attempt to ship fresh meat out of the locality in which it is produced. The smaller independents, therefore, confine themselves either to pork packing or to cattle slaughter for local consumption. From a competitive standpoint, a great advantage which the big packers have enjoyed has been the preferential treatment accorded their cars

"The real-estate interests of the big packers apart from the land acquired and held for industrial purposes are very diverse and widely scattered They range from immense terminal properties in great distributing centres to huge ranches in the West and in South America." The Commission contended to the President that proof of a combine among the packers lay in the following table of almost fixed percentages of purchases of cattle by each of the "Big Five" in the past five years:

PER CENT. OF TOTAL CATTLE PURCHASES.

	Swift	Armour	Morris.	Wilson (Sulzberger.)	Cudahy
1913	33 90	27 18	17.80	11.74	9.38
1914	34 01	27 16	17 97	11 56	9 30
1915	34 47	27 57	18.14	10.15	9 67
1916	34 59	27 04	17.86	10.94	9. 57
1917	35.07	26.96	17.14	10.85	9.98

The packers denied the allegations, when put on the stand, before a Congressional committee.

FLOUR MILLING INVESTIGATION.

According to the Commission, there were 7,000 merchant wheat flour mills in the United States which during the last three years had produced on the average about 118,000,000 barrels of flour annually, but which have an aggregate capacity sufficient to produce approximately double this quantity. This output of flour has required the grinding of about 550,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. Figures were submitted by the Commission showing costs and profits as follows for 1917: Costs per barrel—wheat, $8.22; packages, 30 cents; operating and repairs, 24 cents; general expenses, 13 cents; selling expenses, 27 cents; depreciation, 3 cents; total, $9.19. From this was subtracted $1.23, the value of cattle feed, as a by-product from the flour. This made the net cost to the miller $7.96 a barrel; selling price of the flour (average), $8.34. Some of the jobbers and commission men made over 60 per cent profit, it was charged.

WAR PROFITEERING.

In response to a United States Senate resolution the Federal Trade Commission likewise submitted to President Wilson a report in which it stated: "In the case of basic metals, as in steel, when the Government announced a fixed price, it was made so high that it would insure and stimulate production. This has resulted in giving a wide range of profits. Under the device of cost, plus a margin of profit, these profits are necessarily great in the case of the low-cost mills. Thus, while the market was prevented from running away, as it would have done undoubtedly if it had not been regulated by a fixed price, the stronger factors in the industry are further strengthened in their position and enriched by profits which are without precedent.

"Again, in the case of flour milling, it is apparent that while a Government-fixed price for wheat and an allowance of maximum margin of profit over cost on flour have had the virtue of stabilization, nevertheless the profits resulting are heavy. Before the Government interfered flour sold in 1917 with an average profit as high as 52 cents a barrel. After the fixation of the price of wheat and the determination of a maximum profit of 25 cents per barrel of flour, the very high average profit per barrel dropped toward the maximum. Where this decline in price did not bring the price down to the maximum—that is, where the millers continued to exceed the Government maximum, as they did in many instances—many of the millers were actuated by the hope that they would be allowed to include income and excess profit taxes in their costs and pass these taxes on to the consumer. However, if there had been a fairly general compliance with the maximum of 25 cents, the profits of the least efficient mills would have been considerable and those of the most efficient mills proportionately heavier. To the extent that the maximum price was exceeded the profits were larger and in general were in fact very great.

"The situation in coal gives still another angle of view to the same problem. Maximum prices were fixed by territorial divisions. Many of the coal producers have not taken the maximum, but, due to the fact that in a given field there is a very wide range in the cost of the coal produced in that field, it follows that certain low-cost producers have made very large margins under the system of Governmental fixed prices for the field. Many high-cost producers have made small margins. The bulk of the production, of course, enjoys the large margin. Information on the return on the investment, now being collated, will reveal the exact amount of profit. Percentages of profit worked upon investment will obviously be very large in the case of low-cost companies.

"The experience with steel, flour, and coal shows that a high stimulating fixed price, while stabilizing an ascending market, produces an economic situation which is fraught with hardship to the consuming public and with ultimate peril to the high-cost companies through increasing the power of their low-cost competitors

"In this connection a survey of the petroleum field shows that the market, when under the control of dominating factors, such as Standard Oil, can be one of huge profits without the device of the high fixed price. No price for the public has been fixed upon petroleum and its products by the Government. Unlike the situation in steel, flour, and coal, there has been as yet no Government interference with the law of supply and demand except in the instances of Government purchases. Under that law large profits may eventuate through the bidding up of prices by anxious buyers. And, moreover, even in the absence of this element, prices may be forced up by spreading false and misleading information concerning the condition of supply and demand. Reports, for instance, have been circulated that the supply of gasoline was endangered for the purpose of maintaining the high price of that product and the heavy profits from it. At different stages of the oil industry different products of petroleum have yielded the heavy profits. Kerosene was once the chief profit producer. Gasoline followed and superseded it as the chief producer of profits. Enormous profits are now being made in fuel oil, with the advantage to the refiner that the high price of that product meets no popular challenge. Gasoline is maintained at its present high price and produces heavy profits for the low-cost refiners.

"In cases where the Government fixes a definite margin of profit above costs, as in the case of flour, there is a considerable incentive to a fictitious enhancement of costs through account juggling. This has added to the volume of unusual profits. Increase of cost showing on the producers' books can be accomplished in various ways. The item of depreciation can be padded. Officers' salaries can be increased. Interest on investment can be included in cost. New construction can be recorded as repairs. Fictitious valuations on raw material can be added and inventories can be manipulated.

"Concerns bottling or canning vegetables which made contracts for future deliveries during the year 1917, in some instances meeting a condition of inadequate crops and seduced by rising prices, withheld portions of their contract deliveries and sold spot on the market at the higher price. There were varying degrees in this practice. Some of the instances were flagrant, and in those cases the Commission recommended the revocation of license of the offender to the Food Administration, and these recommendations were acted upon. A great number of complaints of failure to deliver futures were made wherein action was not taken, as the evidence showed that the canner was unable to secure supplies by reason of crop failures. The Food Administration has endeavored to meet this situation the present year by a delivery limitation on the amount named in the contracts for future delivery Another trade practice has developed in which the consignee refuses goods after shipment because the market has fallen, and vice versa the consignor refuses to ship on a rising market. These instances, which in the knowledge of the Commission have not been numerous, have been handled by the Commission in connection with the Food Administration and its power of revocation of license. Still another trade practice which has increased the price of supplies to the consumer has been that of commercial bribery. Again, the trade tendency of manufacturers maintaining the resale price of wares has contributed to holding high the general price level and in instances has increased profits without question.

STEEL.

"In 1917 the steel companies made abnormal profits in the period prior to the Government price-fixing policy, and a number have continued to make unusually heavy profits since that policy was inaugurated. The United States Steel Corporation's profits expressed in terms of the total amount invested in the business show net percentage earnings as follows: 1912, 4.7; 1913, 5.7; 1914, 2.8; 1915, 5.2; 1916, 15.6; 1917, 24.9. The figures as to the net income of the Steel Corporation, as shown by the company for the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917, before deducting Federal income and excess-profits taxes in 1917, follow: 1912, $77,075,217; 1913, $105,320,691; 1914, $46,520,407; 1915, $97,967,962; 1916, $294,025,564; 1917, $478,204,343. The Federal income and excess-profits taxes of the Steel Corporation for 1917 were $233,465,435, which leaves from net income $244,738,908, of which about one-tenth was applicable to interest on bonds of the corporation and the rest available for dividends and surplus.

COPPER.

"Very large earnings have been made in the copper industry on the whole, although it should be noted that they have been due in part to an unusually heavy demand for this metal, which is used almost exclusively for war purposes directly and indirectly. The Commission's figures show that 21 companies, including a large proportion of high-cost companies, made profits in 1917 which ranged from 1 per cent. to 107 per cent on their investments. The average profit was 24.4 per cent. Probably over 70 per cent. of the production is marketed at profits over 20 per cent. on investment. These same companies show an average profit of only 11.7 per cent. in 1913, which may be considered to be a normal year. Thus the average profit in the industry has more than doubled. The range of profits in 1913 was from 1 to 56 per cent. The profits used in these computations do not include Federal income or excess-profits taxes, and, therefore, represent sums actually retained by the companies for addition to surplus or dividends. There does not appear on the whole to have been any concerted action in this industry in putting prices up in the first instance. The war scramble among the Allies shot the prices of copper and other metals to almost unheard-of levels. But there are certain strong interests among the producers and marketers which predominate in certain stages of production, and these appear to have taken steps to maintain prices at unnecessarily high levels."

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

"The data secured by the Federal Trade Commission for 106 refining companies for the first quarter of 1918, supplemented in certain cases by returns for the second six months of 1917, indicate that the average profit in the oil industry is about 21 per cent. on the investment. This is a considerable increase over the rate of profits indicated for pre-war years, as the Commission's gasoline report indicates an average profit for the year 1913, 1914, and 1915 of 15 per cent. on the investment. In 1917 over 50 per cent. of the estimated production was produced by companies having a profit of over 20 per cent. on the investment. Rates of profit ranged from losses up to 122 per cent. The profits of the Eastern refiners have been relatively larger than those on the Pacific Coast. The situation in the East is due to the fact that while gasoline prices have been but slightly advanced, the prices of other products have been increased greatly, especially the price of fuel oil. The public knows little about prices except the price of gasoline and, to a less extent, kerosene. Formerly refineries operated for the sake of gasoline almost exclusively, and fuel oil was commonly sold at a loss, but now fuel oil is a very profitable product."

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

"During 1917 a large proportion of the tanners in the United States made unusual profits As the Commission reported in January last, reports of a number of the larger companies show that net profits in

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MEAT PACKERS AND OTHERS.—*Continued.*

1916 were in several instances two, three, four, or even five times as large as in 1915, and the 1915 net profits in turn showed increases of from 30 per cent. to more than 100 per cent. over those of 1914. One striking instance is a company whose net profits were reported as follows: 1914, $644,390; 1915, $945,051; 1916. $3,576,544. The tanners took advantage of the enormous demand for leather and took very high prices, During 1917 the prices of hides, particularly packer hides, were advanced very rapidly, notwithstanding that during the period of advance great supplies of hides were withheld from the public. Many shoe manufacturers in 1917 made larger profits than usual. Wholesale shoe dealers secured wider margins of profits in 1917 than they had been accustomed to receive. The margins of retail shoe dealers widened greatly during 1917, especially upon fancy shoes. This was true to a less extent on staple shoes. It appears that the retailer has profited more in proportion than the wholesaler."

According to the Commission, the meat packers, Armour, Swift, and others, made big gains from their leather concerns.

FLOUR.

"The flour millers have had unusual profits for considerably more than a year. Information collected and verified by the Commission shows for the four years ending June 30, 1916, a profit of 13½ cents on each barrel of flour and 12 per cent. on the capital investment These figures came from accounts covering nearly 40,000,000 barrels output annually. This is somewhat less than 40 per cent. of the annual output of the whole country, but a very much larger part of the flour sold in the regular commercial market. In other words, these figures apply to mills that in large part supply the demand for flour in interstate commerce and for export. The years covered—1913, 1914, 1915, 1916—should probably be accepted as fairly representative in spite of the fact that the war demand in 1915 and 1916 would lead one to expect them to show an abnormally high profit. In the year ending June 30, 1917, these same mills made an average of 52 cents on each barrel of flour sold, and nearly 38 per cent on their investment—profits that are indefensible, considering that an average of the profit of one mill for six months of the year shows as high as $2 per barrel. The Commission has tabulated returns covering the sale of something over 4,000,000 barrels of flour made and sold under the Food Administration's regulations from September, 1917, to March, 1918, inclusive.

"In the face of the regulation of 25 cents per barrel maximum, the average profit per barrel on this flour was about 45 cents, or over three times the normal profit per barrel referred to above. The return on investment was apparently between 25 and 30 per cent. However, with prices maintained at the same level, cost would probably have increased and profit would have been somewhat reduced in April, May, and June, 1918, because of the smaller output in those months. The average net profits of jobbers reporting to the Commission was about 15 cents per barrel for 1913 and 1914, but increased to nearly 50 cents in the first half of 1917. These profits include all the pay received by the proprietors of the business for their services."

About three-quarters of the total canned milk (evaporated and condensed) is produced by ten companies. Nearly one-half of the total pack is produced by three companies, according to the Commission

SALMON CANNERS.

"Approximately 90 per cent. of the salmon packed in 1917 was produced at a cost under $7.25 per case To this should be added selling expense. This item, as reported by 24 companies packing practically 50 per cent. of the year's production, was 28 cents per case. However, the 28 cents does not include brokerage and cash discounts in all cases, and it is estimated that 50 cents per case would be a fairer allowance. This would bring the representative high cost up to $7.75. The weighted average of the 1917 opening prices for different grades of salmon was $8.29 per full case, but more salmon was sold above than below this price during the year. This indicates a margin for a high-cost canner of 54 cents per case and larger margin on the bulk of the production. The average investment per case in 1917 was $4.32. It follows that the marginal percentage earned upon reasonable investment by the high-cost canners was approximately 12½ per cent."

COLD STORAGE OF EGGS AT N. Y. CITY.

(The figures represent cases).

On	1919	1918	1917	1916
Jan. 1..	176,455	260,000	169,000	.....
Feb. 1..	27,019	29,000	30,000	.....
Mch. 1..	10,357	negligible	negligible	3,500
April 1..	41,982	47,586	7,000	7,700
May 1..	576,593	583,162	432,000	332,000
June 1..	1,050,789	876,798	885,000	781,000
July 1..	1,207,900	961,921	1,093,000	916,000
Aug. 1..	1,216,667	980,924	1,100,000	950,000
Sept. 1..	1,200,388	978,232	1,044,000	894,000
Oct. 1..	1,113,052	910,117	972,000	752,000
Nov. 1..	.....	719,310	827,000	602,000
Dec. 1..	.....	467,336	580,500	396,000

A case contains 30 dozen.

COLD STORAGE OF BUTTER AT N. Y. CITY.

(The figures show the number of tubs in the coolers).

	1919	1918	1917	1916
Jan.....	192,256	178,080	171,300	.....
Feb.....	208,458	95,580	125,800	.....
March...	179,857	126,440	77,140	.....
April.....	137,173	93,740	35,800	.....
May.....	134,828	64,210	24,300	6,470
June.....	203,224	82,050	44,430	29,780
July.....	391,392	232,945	166,960	203,900
Aug.....	470,633	376,955	283,300	339,700
Sept.....	492,648	378,507	319,500	363,300
Oct.....	520,452	289,646	332,860	347,000
Nov.....	.....	288,808	323,700	316,200
Dec.....	.....	221,308	272,000	242,500

A tub averages 60 lbs. of butter.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF SLEEP.

(By R. Legendre of Paris)

If the need of sleep is due to an accumulation of toxic waste products in the organism, one ought to be able, by injecting these substances into a normal animal, to communicate the necessity for sleep. Our first experiments in that direction were unsuccessful. By injecting into a vein of a normal dog some blood or serum taken from a dog exhausted by loss of sleep, we had no very definite results, although in some cases we brought on some modifications of the cells of the frontal lobe, and by injecting these same substances directly into the brain we were no more successful. Could it, therefore, be concluded that wakefulness is not accompanied by the accumulation of toxic substances, and is caused only by the impoverishment of the nerve cells? This conclusion was possible, but it might equally be the case that the blood of the normal animal destroyed the substances injected in small doses, or that their quantity was too small. To remove this last doubt we made our injections by another method. There exists, in the interior and around the nerve centers, a liquid called the cerebro-spinal fluid, which completely envelops them. You can get this fluid either at the lower end of the spine, and is there reached by lumbar puncture, and in spinal anesthesia, or between the occipital bone and the first vertebra, at the level of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

The serum, or, better yet, the cerebro-spinal fluid, of an animal exhausted by loss of sleep, if injected under these conditions into a normal animal, produces in the latter in about half an hour an imperative need of sleep. The animal so injected is benumbed little by little, its eyelids clink, its limbs relax, its eyes close, it loses all attention, and it responds but feebly to strong stimulation. Its brain presents the characteristic lesions of insomnia. The injections, under the same conditions, of liquids from a normal animal have no effect at all. You, therefore, may conclude from these experiments that it is possible to transmit the absolute need of sleep from an exhausted animal to a normal one, and also that the liquids of exhausted animals have a property or contain a substance capable of producing sleep.

NEW YORK STATE CROPS.

Year.	Corn.			Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1894	510,000	14,382,000	8,773,000	510,000	7,548,000	4,680,000	1,265,000	27,956,000	10,903,000
1895	520,000	18,512,000	8,330,000	510,000	9,231,000	6,277,000	1,370,000	43,429,000	12,160,000
1896	575,000	19,550,000	7,429,000	520,000	8,320,000	7,322,000	1,415,000	46,695,000	12,141,000
1897	590,000	18,290,000	7,316,000	500,000	10,700,000	9,630,000	1,385,000	42,935,000	11,592,000
1898	605,000	19,965,000	8,585,000	540,000	11,448,000	8,243,000	1,300,000	35,750,000	11,082,000
1899	659,000	20,429,000	9,193,000	558,000	10,323,000	8,258,000	1,330,000	41,230,000	13,606,000
1900	660,500	21,120,000	9,926,000	520,000	9,204,000	7,087,000	1,410,000	39,339,000	12,588,000
1901	610,000	20,130,000	14,494,000	630,000	8,253,000	6,767,000	1,300,000	28,080,000	13,478,000
1902	610,000	15,250,000	10,218,000	500,000	8,400,000	6,636,000	1,360,000	54,400,000	19,584,000
1903	530,000	14,500,000	8,700,000	545,000	9,701,000	7,858,000	1,360,000	46,240,000	18,958,000
1904	565,000	15,424,000	9,871,000	460,000	5,198,000	5,666,000	1,240,000	42,284,000	16,068,000
1905	560,000	17,640,000	10,760,000	450,000	9,450,000	8,127,000	1,240,000	42,408,000	15,691,000
1906	545,000	19,020,000	11,222,000	400,000	8,000,000	6,560,000	1,240,000	40,052,000	16,021,000
1907	525,000	14,175,000	10,064,000	320,000	5,536,000	5,481,000	1,200,000	36,840,000	20,000,999
1908	510,000	19,788,000	15,830,000	330,000	5,775,000	5,717,000	1,240,000	37,324,000	20,901,000
1909	512,000	18 432,000	13,640,000	289,000	6,069,000	6,737,000	1,303,000	36,745,000	18,005,000
1910	525,000	20,108,000	12,668,000	355,000	8,414,000	8,077,000	1,320,000	45,540,000	19,127,000
1911	530,000	20,405,000	15,712,000	345,000	6,728,000	6,392,000	1,310,000	38,645,000	19,709,000
1912	512,000	19,763,000	13,834,000	335,000	5,360,000	5,306,000	1,192,000	36,714,000	15,420,000
1913	527,000	15,020,000	12,166,000	340,000	6,800,000	6,324,000	1,275,000	42,712,000	20,075,000
1914	550,000	22,550,000	18,716,000	360,000	8,100,000	8,748,000	1,275,000	40,162,000	20,483,000
1915	605,000	24,200,000	18,876,000	475,000	11,875,000	11,994,000	1,340,000	54,270,000	24,422,000
1916	700,000	21,000,000	23,100,000	400,000	8,400,000	14,112,000	1,206,000	31,356,000	19,441,000
1917	820,000	25,420,000	50,332,000	420,000	8,820,000	18,522,000	1,200,000	42,000,000	31,500,000
1918	820,000	29,520,000	57,660,000	430,000	7,840,000	16,856,000	1,260,000	51,660,000	43,394,000

Year.	Barley.			Rye.			Buckwheat.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1897	150,000	3,750,000	1,575,000	200,000	3,700,000	1,776,000	300,000	5,640,000	2,087,000
1898	120,000	3,024,000	1,452,000	190,000	3,325,000	1,662,000	300,000	6,600,000	2,640,000
1899	112,000	2,688,000	1,344,000	177,000	2,832,000	1,586,000	285,000	4,788,000	2,155,000
1900	115,000	2,530,000	1,290,000	165,000	2,492,000	1,396,000	290,000	3,770,000	2,224,000
1901	115,000	1,610,000	902,000	160,000	2,384,000	1,478,000	285,000	3,990,000	2,274,000
1902	110,000	3,135,000	1,724,000	155,000	2,712,000	1,573,000	330,000	6,204,000	3,536,000
1903	105,000	2,793,000	1,536,000	145,000	2,204,000	1,344,000	330,000	5,841,000	3,446,000
1904	95,000	2,546,000	1,451,000	140,000	2,072,000	1,513,000	340,000	6,222,000	3,671,000
1905	90,000	2,313,000	1,249,000	135,000	2,160,000	1,447,000	330,000	6,204,000	3,784,000
1906	90,000	2,367,000	1,302,000	130,000	2,288,000	1,487,000	315,000	5,985,000	3,531,000
1907	90,000	2,250,000	1,800,000	125,000	2,062,000	1,670,000	305,000	5,795,000	3,535,000
1908	80,000	2,080,000	1,456,000	125,000	2,062,000	1,670,000	300,000	5,250,000	3,675,000
1909	80,000	1,984,000	1,369,000	131,000	2,227,000	1,782,000	295,000	6,313,000	4,798,000
1910	81,000	2,292,000	1,604,000	140,000	1,896,000	1,896,000	286,000	6,864,000	4,736,000
1911	80,000	2,000,000	1,940,000	135,000	2,006,000	2,006,000	280,000	5,464,000	4,354,000
1912	82,000	2,132,000	1,450,000	128,000	1,605,000	1,605,000	277,000	6,593,000	4,220,000
1913	77,000	2,056,000	1,419,000	133,000	1,716,000	1,716,000	280,000	4,004,000	3:243,000
1914	75,000	2,100,000	1,491,000	129,000	2,032,000	2,032,000	274,000	6,302,000	4,790,000
1915	85,000	2,720,000	2,040,000	150,000	2,609,000	2,609,000	260,000	4,940,000	3,952,000
1916	90,000	2,097,000	2,118,000	125,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	275,000	3,300,000	4,026,000
1917	119,000	3,080,000	4,000,000	125,000	4,370,000	4,370,000	315,000	5,670,000	9,072,000
1918	125,000	3,938,000	4,962,000	112,000	3,179,000	3,179,000	315,000	4,725,000	8,269,000

Year.	Potatoes			Hay.		
	Acres	Bushels.	Dollars	Acres	Tons	Dollars.
1894	430,000	33,110,000	15,893,000	5,600,000	6,552,000	63,292,000
1895	480,000	58,560,000	13,469,000	5,050,000	3,686,000	50,498,000
1896	440,000	39,160,000	12,140,000	4,700,000	3,807,000	45,836,000
1897	410,000	25,420,000	17,031,000	4,880,000	6,588,000	54,351,000
1898	390,000	28,470,000	11,957,000	5,100,000	7,140,000	41,055,000
1899	396,000	34,848,000	13,939,000	4,939,000	5,137,000	53,682,000
1900	395,000	31,995,000	14,398,000	4,896,000	3,888,000	54,625,000
1901	395,000	30,810,000	21,875,000	5,050,000	6,565,000	69,458,000
1902	410,000	27,060,000	15,965,000	5,000,000	6,700,000	70,551,000
1903	400,000	35,600,000	19,936,000	4,800,000	6,048,000	66,286,000
1904	440,000	40,920,000	22,097,000	4,750,000	6,460,000	67,442,000
1905	435,000	30,450,000	21,315,000	4,750,000	6,175,000	64,096,000
1906	410,000	43,050,000	21,094,000	4,750,000	6,080,000	73,568,000
1907	405,000	39,690,000	22,623,000	4,750,000	5,938,000	92,039,000
1908	394,000	32,308,000	24,231,000	4,750,000	5,700,000	69,825,000
1909	394,000	47,280,000	23,640,000	4,721,000	4,957,000	70,389,000
1910	395,000	40,290,000	19,339,000	4,780,000	6,310,000	86,447,000
1911	375,000	27,750,000	24,975,000	4,720,000	4,814,000	86,171,000
1912	360,000	38,160,000	22,133,000	4,720,000	5,900,000	87,910,000
1913	360,000	26,640,000	21,312,000	4,700,000	5,358,000	81,977,000
1914	367,000	53,215,000	23,415,000	4,653,000	5,584,000	81,526,000
1915	355,000	22,010,000	18,048,000	4,225,000	5,492,000	86,224,000
1916	320,000	22,400,000	35,392,000	4,350,000	7,047,000	83,859,000
1917	400,000	38,000,000	49,400,000	4,332,000	6,325,000	95,508,000
1918	380,000	34,960,000	42,651,000	4,300,000	5,375,000	109,650,000

New York State crops (1919), United States Department of Agriculture, October 1, estimated—Corn, 35,874,000 bushels; oats, 27,310,000 bushels; potatoes, 34,369,000 bushels; spring wheat, 698,000 bushels; winter wheat, 10,428,000 bushels; barley, 2,398,000 bushels; buckwheat, 6,518,000 bushels; tobacco, 3,587,000 pounds; apples, 21,396,000 bushels; pears, 1,562,000 bushels; beans, 1,480,000 bushels; hay, tame, 6,360,000 tons; peaches, 1,891,000 bushels.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK STATE.

(By the Department of Farms and Markets, Division of Agriculture, Albany.)

A CENSUS giving the amount of milk consumed in liquid form in New York State during 1918 was taken by agents of the Division of Agriculture of the Department of Farms and Markets. This census included every city, village, and hamlet of more than 200 inhabitants As far as possible actual records of average daily distribution were taken. Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. the reports on milk products for 1918 were made available for use in this bulletin. These reports were made to the Bureau of Markets of the Federal Government by the manufacturers of dairy products, on blanks furnished by the Government and sworn to as correct The census indicates approximately 1,023,034 milk producing cows in the State, value estimated at $102,303,400

New York State ranks first in the value of its dairy products. In 1918 there were 2,341,401,288 pounds of milk consumed in the State of New York in liquid form, and there were 2,095,531,125 pounds of milk used to be made into manufactured products. The total value of milk consumed in liquid form and milk used for manufacturing purposes was $124,725,847 89. The average production for the year per cow was 4,337 pounds; the average income per cow, $121.91. In this average no allowance was made for milk-fed calves. The census shows over 1,742 places or establishments where milk is manufactured or received for shipment in the State, and divided as follows: 630 cheese factories, 136 butter and cheese factories 8 cream and powdered milk plants, 213 creameries, 59 condenseries, 6 milk platforms, 633 milk stations 28 skimming stations, and 19 combination milk stations and condensery plants The value of the dairy farms is $129,540,000.

MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM MILK PRODUCED IN NEW YORK STATE.

ARTICLE.	1917.		1918		
	No. Factories	Pounds.	No. Factories	Pounds.	Dollars.
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	99	424,485	110	460,469	218,723
Creamery butter	187	13,778,222	195	13,603,036	7,005,563
"Whole milk" or full cream American cheese	410	39,191,319	441	35,922,917	9,160,344
"Part skim" American cheese	60	4,244,472	62	3,151 171	661,746
"Full skim" American cheese	12	709,240	12	521,231	31,274
Swiss cheese, including block	17	1,025,231	19	1,165,980	466,392
Brick and Munster cheese	34	1,475,631	37	1,466,893	440,067
Limburger cheese	96	4,938 647	99	4,621,154	1,109,077
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	83	8,472,881	88	10,996,744	769 772
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	11	3.454,844	11	2,957,830	887 349
All Italian varieties of cheese	16	346 863	15	685,061	205,508
All other varieties of cheese	31	3 341,258	30	3,564,853	1,069,456
Dried casein (skim milk product)	24	1,306,068	22	1,619,116	259,058
Dried casein (buttermilk product)	1	590	...	.....	.....
Sweetened condensed unskimmed milk, case goods	42	134,903,255	39	215,827,271	34,532,363
Unsweetened evaporated unskimmed milk, case goods	9	38 757,688	8	37,466,914	2,435,349
Sweetened condensed skimmed milk, case goods	4	492 612	4	1,619,025	105,236
Unsweetened evaporated skimmed milk, case goods	2	1,298,799	2	1,326,654	53,066
Sweetened condensed unskimmed milk, bulk goods	25	18,920,029	22	10,341,706	1,654,673
Unsweetened evaporated unskimmed milk, bulk goods	23	42,922,899	22	49,492,892	3,236,538
Sweetened condensed skimmed milk, bulk goods	9	1,959,571	8	2,701,540	175,600
Unsweetened evaporated skimmed milk, bulk goods	7	1,962,499	7	2,139,279	85,571
Evaporated, part or full skimmed milk, modified with foreign fat, case goods	3	2,030,303	3	2,512,093	163,286
Evaporated, part or full skimmed milk, modified with foreign fat, bulk goods	1	524,700	1	504,300	32,779
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	3	2,272,123	3	1,828,516	54.855
Dried or powdered buttermilk	1	7,325	1	217	.....
Powdered whole milk	8	1,287,821	8	2,398,849	7,676,317
Powdered cream	4	519,959	4	524,873	656,091
Powdered skimmed milk	15	11,062,912	15	11,531,487	2,306,297
Malted milk	3	298 273	3	395,078	118,523
Milk sugar (crude)	13	1,566,793 Gallons	13	1,676,814	838,407
Ice cream of all kinds	118	9,109,945	115	11,113,701	33,336,441
Total value (1918)					109,745,736

SHEEP IN NEW YORK STATE.

PLACE.	Number.	PLACE	Number.	PLACE.	Number.	PLACE	Number.
Albany	8,789	Franklin	3 661	Onondaga	9,562	Steuben	27 078
Allegany	13,332	Fulton	873	Ontario	35,219	Suffolk	1 594
Broome	4,189	Genesee	32,630	Orange	1,426	Sullivan	2 912
Cattaraugus	4,241	Greene	5,406	Orleans	34,338	Tioga	5,484
Cayuga	10,063	Hamilton	1,607	Oswego	2,237	Tompkins	10 044
Chautauqua	5,212	Herkimer	1,138	Otsego	6,220	Ulster	2 240
Chemung	2,896	Jefferson	2,851	Putnam	610	Warren	7 242
Chenango	3,028	Lewis	1,845	Rensselaer	11,836	Washington	21 613
Clinton	8,453	Livingston	45,175	Rockland	202	Wayne	11 322
Columbia	9,473	Madison	2,795	St. Lawrence	9,676	Westchester	973
Cortland	1 855	Monroe	13 046	Saratoga	6,082	Wyoming	29,643
Delaware	4,111	Montgomery	1,350	Schenectady	1,833	Yates	20,202
Dutchess	6,914	Nassau	1,148	Schoharie	5 063		
Erie	4,535	Niagara	10,698	Schuyler	14,395	Total	514,816
Essex	14 499	Oneida	4,567	Seneca	7 007		

NEW YORK STATE'S MINERAL WATER PRODUCTION.

YEAR.	No of Springs	Gallons.	Dollars	YEAR	No. of Springs	Gallons	Dollars.
1913	64	9,801,255	871,601	1916	68	7 746,490	697,650
1914	69	8,201 202	672,913	1917	65	7,819,314	562,874
1915	75	8 411,616	711,697				

AMERICAN TOBACCO STATISTICS.

TOBACCO PROD., EXPTS., IMPTS.

Year (Calendar).	Production	Exports of Domestic Unmanufact'd	Imports of Unmanufactured.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1900....	814,345,000	315,787,782	26,851,253
1901....	818,953,000	301,007,365	29,428,837
1902....	821,824,000	368,184,084	34,016,956
1903....	815,972,000	311,971,831	31,162,636
1904....	660,461,000	334,302,091	33,288,378
1905....	633,034,000	312,227,202	41,125,970
1906....	682,429,000	340,742,864	40,898,307
1907....	698,126,000	330,812,658	35,005,731
1908....	718,061,000	287,900,946	43,123,196
1909....	1,055,765,000	357,196,074	46,853,339
1910....	1,103,415,000	355,327,072	48,203,283
1911....	905 109,000	379,845,320	54,740,380
1912 ...	962,855 000	418 795,906	67,977,118
1913....	953 734,000	449,749,982	61,174,751
1914 ...	1,034,679,000	348,346,091	45,764,728
1915 ...	1,062,237,000	441,569,581	48,013,335
1916....	1,153,278,000	436,466,512	42,943,027
1917 ...	1,249,276,000	496,431,021	42,194,411
1918....	1,340,019,000	288,781,511	74,852,219

TOBACCO CROP BY STATES.

State.	1916	1917	1918
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Conn....	36,186,000	29,540,000	37,500,000
Ill.....	525,000	560,000	600,000
Ind.....	13,764,000	14,060,000	15,159,000
Ky.....	435,600,000	426,600,000	427,500,000
Md.....	19,635,000	22,594,000	23,738,000
Mass ...	14,774,000	11,833,000	14,700,000
Mo.....	3,040,000	2,820,000	2,800,000
N. Y. ..	4,551,000	3,125,000	3,800,000
N. C....	176,000,000	204,750,000	282,000,000
Ohio ...	95,000,000	99,072,000	113,288,000
Penn....	49,096,000	58,100,000	64,752,000
S. C. ...	20,280,000	51,120,000	62,208,000
Tenn ...	81,760,000	81,810,000	62,240,000
Va	129,200,000	129,500,000	146,300,000
W. Va...	12,690,000	9,040,000	11,500,000
Wis.....	55,753,000	45,885,000	65,170,000
All other	5,424,000	6,042,000	6,764,000
Total..	1,153,278,000	1,249,276,000	1,340,019,000

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, SMOKING TOBACCO, AND SNUFF MADE IN UNITED STATES.

Year.	Plug	Twist.	Fine-cut	Smoking.	Snuff.	Cigars	Cigarettes
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1910	174,352,625	14,580.022	12,857,930	214,056,402	31,445,178	7,928,234,051	8,663,709,484
1911...	160,895,589	13,845,761	11,027,986	209,367,475	28,943.754	8,262,337,873	10,486 879,819
1912..	160,248,195	15,531,133	11,006,561	217,330,409	31,363,651	8,099,448,730	13,183,693,899
1913...	164.338,510	14,893,789	10,934,526	220,809,688	32,898,056	8,530,916,995	15,570,798,437
1914....	156,502,776	15,987,339	10,961,100	228,888,866	30,595,640	8,248,891,047	16,869,520,463
1915 ..	150,658,608	14,829 376	10,045,001	234,927,827	31,898,407	7,564,323,265	17,980,164,482
1916	165,630,918	15,998,082	10,846,358	239,720,776	33,969,594	7,932,610,191	25,312,486,611
1917	179,413,107	15,174,350	11,286,561	243,586,164	34,873 626	8,527,119,269	35,355,860,177
1918....	Separate figures not available.					7,835,583,747	37,914,241,654

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND OF LIQUORS AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

Fiscal Year.	Distilled Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking.	Snuff.
	Taxable Gallons.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds*
1913	143,220,056	65,245,544	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914.	139,138,501	66,105,445	8 707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915.	124,155.178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916..... ..	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917	164,665.246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918..... .	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
Totals.....	799,998,905	360,576,301	51,757,367,320	136,054,446,880	2,499,988,721	199,400,275

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO (PRE-WAR AVERAGES).

Country.	Pounds
Total.....	4,196,607,000
North America	
Canada.....	12,500,000
U. S (continental)	1 000,000,000
Porto Rico.....	10,000,000
Cuba	75,000,000
Hayti.....	12,000
Jamaica.....	1,000,000
Santo Domingo	28,000,000
Mexico.. ...	35,000,000
Guatemala.... .	1,500,000
British Honduras	30,000
Salvador..... ..	750,000
Honduras....	1,700,000
Nicaragua..... .	1,250,000
Costa Rica....	900,000
South America.	
Argentina.....	35,000,000
Bolivia..... .	3,000,000
Brazil	100,000,000
Columbia.....	20,000,000
Chile..... . .	8,500,000
Ecuador..... .	1,750,000
Paraguay..	18,000,000
Peru.	2,000 000
Uruguay.	3,000,000
Venezuela.	8,000,000

Country	Pounds
Europe.	
Austria-Hungary..	170,000,000
Belgium... .	20,000,000
Bulgaria.....	30,000,000
Denmark.. . .	250,000
France.. . .	50,000,000
Germany. .	60,000 000
Greece.. .	22,000,000
Italy.	20,000,000
Netherlands .	2,000,000
Norway..	90,000
Roumania.....	20,000,000
Russia (European)	230,000,000
Serbia....	7,500,000
Sweden... . .	1,600,000
Switzerland..	1,500,000
Turkey (European).	15,000,000
United Kingdom.	200,000
Asia.	
British India.	1,000,000,000
British North Borneo	4,000,000
Ceylon. .	25,000,000
China...	500,000,000
Dutch East India..	200,000,000
Formosa.	1,500,000
Japan.... .. .	120,000,000
Indo-China.....	5,000,000

Country.	Pounds
Asia—*Continued.*	
Korea...	35,000,000
Persia, Beluchistan, Afghanistan, etc...	20,000,000
Philippines..... .	100,000,000
Russia (Asiatic)..... .	35,000,000
Siam....	3,000,000
Turkey (Asiatic)....	75,000,000
Africa.	
Abyssinia..... . .	1,000,000
Algeria.....	23,000,000
Azores Islands. . . .	1,000,000
Canary Islands...	100,000
Mauritius .	25,000
Nyasaland... .	4,500,000
Rhodesia	3,000,000
Tripoli	600,000
Tunis	300,000
Union of South Africa	15,000,000
Zanzibar.... .	500,000
Other Africa..... .	5,000,000
Oceania.	
Australia... . ..	2,000,000
Fiji and Soc. Isl, etc	100,000
Hawaii..	50,000

COTTON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS SINCE 1863.

(In 500-pound bales or their equivalents.)

Year Ended—	Production.	Consumption.	Exports of Domestic.	Net Imports	Exports.
	Bales.	*Bales*	*Bales.*	*Bales*	*Dollars.*
June 30,					
1863	1,596,663	287,397	22,770	67,695	6,652,405
1864	449,059	219,540	23,998	52,405	9,895,854
1865	299,372	344,288	17,789	68,798	6,836,400
1866	2,093,658	614,540	1,301,146	10,322	281,385,223
Aug. 31,					
1867	1,948,077	715,258	1,401,697	1,035	201,470,423
1868	2,345,610	844,044	1,502,756	345	152,820,733
1869	2,198,141	860,481	1,300,449	1,870	162,633,052
1870	2,409,597	796,616	1,987,708	3,026	227,027,624
1871	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802	218,327,109
1872	2,756,564	1,146,730	1,824,937	6,374	180,684,595
1873	3,650,932	1,115,691	2,470,590	10,016	227,243,069
1874	3,873,750	1,213,052	2,682,631	3,541	211,227,172
1875	3,528,276	1,098,163	2,504,118	3,784	190,638,625
1876	4,302,818	1,255,712	3,037,650	4,498	192,659,262
1877	4,118,390	1,314,489	2,839,418	4,832	171,118,718
1878	4,494,224	1,458,667	3,197,439	5,046	180,032,815
1879	4,745,078	1,457,266	3,290,167	5,049	162,304,937
1880	5,466,387	1,500,688	3,742,752	7,578	211,511,256
1881	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447	247,698,777
1882	5,136,447	1,849,457	3,376,521	3,261	199,817,028
1883	6,833,442	2,038,400	4,591,331	4,716	247,330,352
1884	5,521,963	1,813,865	3,733,369	11,247	197,015,204
1885	5,477,448	1,687,109	3,783,319	7,144	201,962,458
1886	6,369,341	2,094,682	4,200,651	8,270	205,086,742
1887	6,314,561	2,049,687	4,301,542	7,552	206,223,917
1888	6,884,667	2,205,302	4,519,254	11,983	223,016,760
1889	6,923,775	2,309,250	4,730,192	15,284	237,781,462
1890	7,472,511	2,518,409	4,928,921	18,334	250,968,433

Year Ended—	Prod'n, Exclus'e Linters.	Consumption.	Exports of Domestic.	Net Imports	Exports.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Dollars.*
Aug. 31,					
1891	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580	290,712,898
1892	8,940,867	2,846,753	5,896,800	64,394	258,461,241
1893	6,658,313	2,415,875	4,485,251	85,735	188,771,445
1894	7,433,056	2,300,276	5,307,295	59,405	210,869,289
1895	10,025,534	2,983,665	6,961,372	99,399	204,900,990
1896	7,146,772	2,499,731	4,761,505	112,001	190,056,460
1897	9,515,640	2,841,394	6,124,026	114,712	230,890,971
1898	13,935,040	3,472,398	7,811,031	105,802	230,953,219
1899	11,435,368	3,672,097	7,626,525	103,223	210,089,576
1900	9,345,391	3,687,253	6,167,623	134,778	242,988,978
1901	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610	315,105,047
1902	9,509,745	4,080,287	6,870,313	190,080	291,598,356
1903	10,630,945	4,187,076	6,913,506	149,113	317,065,271
1904	9,851,129	3,980,567	6,233,682	100,298	372,049,264
1905	13,438,012	4,523,208	9,057,397	130,182	381,398,939
1906	10,575,017	4,877,465	6,975,494	133,464	401,005,921
1907	13,273,809	4,974,199	8,825,236	202,733	481,277,797
1908	11,107,179	4,493,028	7,779,508	140,869	437,788,202
1909	13,241,799	4,759,364	8,889,724	165,451	417,390,665
1910	10,004,949	4,713,126	6,491,843	151,395	450,447,243
1911	11,608,616	5,400,005	8,025,991	231,191	585,318,869
1912	15,692,701	5,867,431	10,651,332	229,268	565,849,271
1913	13,703,421	5,942,808	9,199,093	225,460	547,357,195
1914	14,156,486	6,087,338	9,256,028	265,646	610,475,301
July 31,					
1915	16,134,930	7,326,598	8,931,253	363,505	376,217,972
1916	11,191,820	7,721,354	6,405,993	420,995	374,186,247
1917	11,449,930	7,555,191	5,963,682	288,486	543,074,690
1918	11,302,375		4,587,000	217,381	665,024,655
1919	12,040,532	5,767,519	5,605,736	201,586	863,161,409

Cotton production in the calendar year 1919 was estimated at 10,696,000 bales.

Consumption, quantity of domestic exports, and net imports represent the commercial year; value of domestic exports represents fiscal year ending June 30.

Production covers nearly as possible the crop grown during the preceding calendar year and picked mainly during the cotton year specified in the stub.

Value of exports of domestic cotton goods—(1913), $53,743,977; (1914), $51,467,233; (1915), $71,973,497; (1916), $112,053,235; (1917), $136,299,842; (1918), $169,378,223; (1919), $232,680,723.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON SEED AND PRODUCTS.

Year.	Cotton Seed Grown.	Cotton Seed Oil Produced.	Value of Cotton Seed Oil.	Cake and Meal Prod.	Hulls.	Linters.
	Short tons.	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Bales.*
1899	4,668,000	93,330,000	21,390,000	884,000	1,169,000	114,544
1900	4,830,000	96,610,000	26,080,000	845,000	1,139,000	111,096
1901	4,630,000	118,610,000	33,210,000	1,125,000	1,487,000	145,103
1902	5,092,000	122,910,000	40,560,000	1,165,000	1,541,000	150,366
1903	4,717,000	121,880,000	39,000,000	1,156,000	1,528,000	194,486
1904	6,427,000	133,820,000	31,340,000	1,360,000	1,213,000	235,586
1905	5,060,000	125,700,000	26,400,000	1,272,000	1,135,000	219,397
1906	5,913,000	153,760,000	43,050,000	1,786,000	1,593,000	307,518
1907	4,952,000	103,050,000	33,390,000	1,043,000	927,000	256,487
1908	5,904,000	146,790,000	44,090,000	1,492,000	1,330,000	330,277
1909	4,462,000	131,000,000	55,230,000	1,326,000	1,189,000	296,640
1910	5,175,000	167,970,000	80,430,000	1,792,000	1,375,000	379,576
1911	6,997,000	201,650,000	66,580,000	2,151,000	1,642,000	533,098
1912	6,104,000	185,750,000	69,100,000	1,999,000	1,540,000	583,091
1913	6,305,000	193,330,000	81,020,000	2,220,000	1,400,000	660,087
1914	7,186,000	229,260,000	80,540,000	2,648,000	1,677,000	820,274
1915	4,992,000	167,110,000	87,940,000	1,923,000	1,220,000	889,577
1916	5,113,000	187,688,000	153,419,000	2,225,000	969,000	1,273,345
1917	5,040,000	174,996,000	217,902,000	2,067,977	996,065	1,080,802
1918	5,360,000	176,033,305	.....	2,158,888	1,123,879	928,913

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama, Auburn, Uniontown, Tuskegee Institute; Alaska, Sitka (Federal); Arizona, Tucson; Arkansas, Fayetteville; California, Berkeley; Colorado, Fort Collins; Connecticut, New Haven, Storrs; Delaware, Newark; Florida, Gainesville; Georgia, Experiment; Guam, Guam, Island of Guam (Federal); Hawaii, Honolulu (Federal), Sugar Planters; Idaho, Moscow; Illinois, Urbana; Indiana, La Fayette; Iowa, Ames; Kansas, Manhattan; Kentucky, Lexington; Louisiana, University Station, Baton Rouge; Audubon Park, New Orleans (Sugar Station); Calhoun, Crowley (Rice Station); Maine, Orono; Maryland, College Park; Massachusetts, Amherst; Michigan, East Lansing; Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul; Mississippi, Agricultural College; Missouri, Columbia, Mountain Grove (fruit); Montana, Bozeman; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Durham; New Jersey, New Brunswick; New Mexico, State College; New York, Ithaca (Cornell), Geneva; North Carolina, Raleigh and West Raleigh; North Dakota, Agricultural College; Ohio, Wooster; Oklahoma, Stillwater; Oregon, Corvallis; Pennsylvania, State College (Institute of Animal Nutrition); Porto Rico, Mayaguez (Federal), Rio Piedras (Insular); Rhode Island, Kingston; South Carolina, Clemson College; South Dakota, Brookings; Tennessee, Knoxville; Texas, College Station; Utah, Logan; Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Blacksburg, Norfolk (Truck); Virgin Islands, St. Croix; Washington, Pullman; West Virginia, Morgantown; Wisconsin, Madison; Wyoming, Laramie.

AMERICAN WOOL STATISTICS.

(Sources: Production, 1896-1913, reports of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston; other years, reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

Year. (Fiscal.)	Production.	Exports of Domestic.	Domestic Retained for Consumpt'n	Imports.	Exports of Foreign.	Foreign Retained for Consumpt'n.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1840	35,802,114	.....	35,802,114	9,898,740	85,528	9,813,212
1850	52,516,959	35,898	52,481,061	18,695,294	.....	18,695,294
1860	60,264,913	1,055,928	59,208,985	26,282,955	157,064	26,125,891
1864	123,000,000	155,482	122,844,518	91,250,114	223,475	91,026,639
1865	142,000,000	466,182	141,533,818	44,420,375	679,281	43,741,094
1866	155,000,000	973,075	154,026,925	71,287,988	852,045	70,435,943
1867	160,000,000	307,418	159,692,582	38,158,382	619,614	37,538,768
1868	168,000,000	558,435	167,441,565	25,467,336	2,801,852	22,665,484
1869	180,000,000	444,387	179,555,613	39,275,926	342,417	38,933,509
1870	162,000,000	152,892	161,847,108	49,230,199	1,710,053	47,520,146
1871	160,000,000	25,195	159,974,805	68,058,028	1,305,311	66,752,717
1872	150,000,000	140,515	149,859,485	126,507,409	2,343,937	124,163,472
1873	158,000,000	75,129	157,924,871	85,496,049	7,040,386	78,455,663
1874	170,000,000	319,600	169,680,400	42,939,541	6,816,157	36,123,384
1875	181,000,000	178,034	180,821,966	54,901,760	3,567,627	51,334,133
1876	192,000,000	104,768	191,895,232	44,642,836	1,518,426	43,124,410
1877	200,000,000	79,599	199,920,401	42,171,192	3,088,957	39,082,235
1878	208,250,000	347,854	207,902,146	48,449,079	5,952,221	42,496,858
1879	211,000,000	60,784	210,939,216	39,005,155	4,104,616	34,900,539
1880	232,500,000	191,551	232,308,449	128,131,747	3,648,520	124,483,227
1881	240,000,000	71,455	239,928,545	55,964,236	5,507,534	50,456,702
1882	272,000,000	116,179	271,883,821	67,861,744	3,831,836	64,029,908
1883	290,000,000	64,474	289,935,526	70,575,478	4,010,043	66,565,435
1884	300,000,000	10,393	299,989,607	78,356,651	2,304,701	76,045,950
1885	308,000,000	88,006	307,911,994	70,596,170	3,115,389	67,480,831
1886	302,000,000	146,423	301,853,577	129,084,958	6,534,426	122,550,532
1887	285,000,000	257,940	284,742,060	114,038,030	6,728,292	107,309,738
1888	269,000,000	22,164	268,977,836	113,558,753	4,359,731	109,199,022
1889	265,000,000	141,576	264,858,424	126,487,729	3,263,094	123,224,635
1890	276,000,000	231,042	275,768,958	105,431,285	3,288,467	102,142,818
1891	285,000,000	291,922	284,708,078	129,303,648	2,638,123	126,665,525
1892	294,000,000	202,456	293,797,544	148,670,652	3,007,563	145,663,089
1893	303,153,000	91,858	303,061,142	172,433,838	4,218,637	168,215,201
1894	298,057,384	520,247	297,537,137	55,152,585	5,977,407	49,175,178
1895	309,748,000	4,279,109	305,468,891	206,032,906	2,343,081	203,690,825
1896	272,474,708	6,945,981	265,528,727	230,911,473	6,026,236	224,885,237
1897	259,153,251	5,271,535	253,881,716	350,852,026	3,427,834	347,424,192
1898	266,720,684	121,139	266,599,545	132,795,202	2,504,832	130,290,370
1899	272,191,330	1,683,419	270,507,911	76,736,209	2,412,916	64,323,293
1900	288,636,621	2,200,309	286,436,312	155,928,455	5,702,251	150,226,204
1901	302,502,328	199,565	302,302,763	103,583,505	3,590,502	99,993,003
1902	316,341,032	123,278	316,217,754	166,576,966	3,104,663	163,472,303
1903	287,450,000	518,919	286,931,081	177,137,796	2,992,995	174,144,801
1904	291,783,032	319,750	291,463,282	173,742,834	2,863,053	170,879,781
1905	295,438,438	123,951	295,364,487	249,135,746	2,437,697	246,698,049
1906	298,915,130	192,481	298,722,649	201,688,668	5,450,378	196,238,290
1907	298,294,750	214,840	298,079,910	203,847,545	3,231,908	200,615,637
1908	311,138,321	182,458	310,955,863	125,980,524	5,684,357	120,296,167
1909	328,110 749	28,376	328,082,373	266,409,304	3,495,599	262,913,705
1910	321,362,750	47,520	321,315,230	263,928,232	4,007,953	259,920,279
1911	318,547,900	.....	318,547,900	137,647,641	8,205,699	129,441,942
1912	304,043,400	.....	304,043,400	193,400,713	1,719,870	191,680,843
1913	296,175,300	770,471	295,404,829	195,293,255	4,432,404	190,860,851
1914	290,192,000	335,348	289,856,652	247,648,869	1,204,835	246,444,034
1915	285,726,000	8,158,300	277,567,700	308,083,429	7,259,934	300,823,495
1916	288,490,000	4,418,915	284,071,085	534,828,022	1,803,570	533,024,452
1917	281,892,000	2,148,350	279,743,650	372,372,218	1,830,374	370,541,844
1918	256,870,000	993,143	255,876,857	379,129,934	1,046,866	378,083,068
1919	265,459,000	545,717	264,913,283	422,414,664	605,372	421,809,292

FISH EGGS COLLECTED IN UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEARS.

(Statement by United States Bureau of Fisheries.)

Species.	1918.	1919.	Species.	1918.	1919.
	Number.	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*
Chinook salmon	94,943,700	48,878,100	Pike perch	189,710,000	994,900,000
Sockeye salmon	98,573,000	113,831,000	Yellow perch	213,910,000	339,511,200
Humpback salmon	12,066,300	10,135,000	White perch	16,400,000	83,100,000
Silver salmon	9,207,100	9,486,400	Striped bass	17,660,500	17,942,000
Chum salmon	11,909,000	10,987,000	Shad	57,136,000	96,280,090
Atlantic salmon	3,024,900	2,613,400	Mackerel	5,393,000	10,386,000
Landlocked salmon	1,392,000	1,444,000	Lobster	69,256,000	.....
Steelhead	4,403,300	4,281,500	Pollock	383,910,000	1,110,470,000
Lake trout	94,132,000	51,159,600	Flatfish	2,866,230,000	2,912,041,000
Brook trout	25,190,400	16,463,200	Haddock	32,380,000	333,565,000
Rainbow trout	8,227,400	9,947,100	Cod	129,801,000	282,208,000
Black-spotted trout	9,087,500	7,350,400	Buffalo fish	44,500,000	139,440,000
Loch Leven trout	.....	27,000	Smelt	1,500,000	9,750,000
Whitefish	696,903,000	552,466,000	Grayling	.....	425,000
Lake herring	97,350,000	239,950,000	Carp	5,000,000	28,500,000
Glut	200,000	.....			
Alewife	.....	373,000	Total	5,199,396,100	7,439,910,900

SILK STATISTICS.

(Compiled by the Silk Association of America)

U. S. SILK IMPORTS.

Year.	Raw Silk.		Spun Silk.		
			Imported.	Invoice Value	Duty Collec'd
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1918–1919	34,321,030	202,643,259	1,555,069	6,085,377	2,129,882
1917–1918	34,846,197	183,076,241	2,502,157	7,429,616	2,600,365
1916–1917	33,868,885	156,085,649	3,580,188	10,381,375	3,633,481
1915–1916	33,070,902	119,484,223	3,411,710	6,718,911	2,351,618
1914–1915	26,030,925	80,531,785	2,026,479	3,766,019	1,318,106
1913–1914	28,594,672	97,828,243	3,054,071	5,718,631	2,018,762
1912–1913	26,049,472	82,147,523	3,417,226	6,072,272	2,239,901
1911–1912	21,609,520	67,173,382	3,260,428	5,754,256	2,134,501
1910–1911	22,379,998	72,713,984	3,236,334	5,696,788	2,115,083
1909–1910	20,363,327	65,424,784	3,159,595	5,054,174	1,945,160
1908–1909	23,333,750	78,830,568	2,305,687	3,507,737	1,335,453
1907–1908	15,424,041	63,665,534	2,065,614	3,585,628	1,336,632
1906–1907	16,722,207	70,229,518	2,546,105	3,789,845	1,427,480
1905–1906	14,505,324	52,855,611	2,453,273	3,263,461	1,225,117
1904–1905	17,812,133	59,542,892	2,305,847	3,120,210	1,194,495
1903–1904	12,630,883	44,461,564	2,053,077	3,039,107	1,147,977
1902–1903	13,687,206	49,002,597	1,924,250	2,825,760	1,062,592
1901–1902	12,620,682	41,714,331	2,002,671	2,915,918	1,102,300
1900–1901	9,139,617	29,353,777	1,652,177	2,505,272	939,803
1899–1900	11,259,310	44,549,672	2,336,946	3,555,237	1,325,498
1898–1899	9,691,145	31,827,061	1,703,794	1,962,588	761,325
1897–1898	10,315,162	31,446,800	956,974	1,176,677	449,328
1896–1897	6,513,612	18,496,944	801,336	1,083,616	325,084
1895–1896	8,000,621	26,246,902	782,796	998,604	299,581
1894–1895	7,974,810	22,029,068	843,647	1,239,619	377,846
1893–1894	4,956,875	15,627,822	437,428	719,390	251,786
1892–1893	7,422,430	29,055,557	758,502	1,338,851	468,598
1891–1892	7,521,342	24,321,494	489,652	1,093,384	382,684
1890–1891	4,917,688	17,994,654	856,706	1,821,421	617,806
1889–1890	5,943,360	23,285,099	411,621	883,644	265,093
1888–1889	5,329,646	18,544,025	274,362	659,045	197,713
1887–1888	5,172,929	19,151,033	197,139	578,950	173,685
1886–1887	4,599,574	18,687,245	172,617	441,299	132,389
1885–1886	4,754,626	17,232,505	178,383	442,310	132,693
1884–1885	3,424,076	12,421,739	78,890	226,412	67,923
1883–1884	3,222,546	12,481,496	91,750	189,722	56,916
1882–1883	3,255,324	14,042,696	43,812	126,832	44,391
1881–1882	2,887,776	12,885,149	14,726	47,296	16,553
1880–1881	2,531,617	10,889,675	19,325	60,830	21,290
1879–1880	2,562,246	12,024,699	37,239	111,999	39,199
1878–1879	1,893,311	8,390 327	20,075	57,867	20,253
1877–1878	1,182,750	5,103,084	23,142	77,158	27,095
1876–1877	1,186,170	6,792,937	10,299	31,081	10,878
1875–1876	1,354,991	5,424,408	2,516	7,072	2,475
1874–1875	1,101,681	4,504,306	5,735	15,796	5,528
1873–1874	794,837	3,854,008	7,866	28,061	9,821
1872–1873	1,159,420	6,460,621	3,579	15,474	5,415

RAW SILK PRODUCTION, INCLUDING TUSSAH, 1918-19

	1918-1919	1917-1918	1916-1917.	1915-1916	1914-1915.	1913-1914
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Europe	6,967,000	7,154,000	8,977,000	7,087,000	10,671,000	9,337,000
Italy	5,942,000	6,217,000	7,963,000	6,349,000	8,951,000	7,804,000
France	529,000	452,000	485,000	286,000	893,000	772,000
Austria	331,000	331,000	331,000	331,000	666,000	580,000
Spain	165,000	154,000	198,000	121,000	161,000	181,000
Levant	2,293,000	2,293,000	2,293,000	2,293,000	3,935,000	5,004,000
Asia: Total quantity exported	45,719,000	48,026,000	46,725,000	41,152,000	32,240,000	42,874,000
China, Shanghai	9,230,000	8,563,000	9,240,000	9,836,000	6,604,000	9,975,000
China, Canton	3,750,000	5,170,000	5,567,000	4,083,000	4,168,000	5,995,000
Japan, Yokohama	32,485,000	34,050,000	31,724,000	27,013,000	21,358,000	26,650,000
India (estimated)	254,000	243,000	194,000	220,000	110,000	254,000
Total	54,979,000	57,473,000	57,995,000	50,532,000	46,846,000	57,215,000
Tussah	1,540,000	1,534,000	1,805,000	2,556,000	2,108,000	2,757,000
Grand total	56,519,000	59,007,000	59,800,000	53,088,000	48,954,000	59,972,000

The production of raw silk in China is an unknown quantity. In the absence of statistics from Austria and the Levant, 1915 production is used as an estimate in 1918-19. Shanghai 1918-19 figures exclude tussah.

The domestic consumption of raw silk in Japan is estimated to be 25 per cent of the production. The remaining 75 per cent., which is exported, being 32,485,000 pounds during the season 1918-19, would indicate a crop of approximately 43,314,000 pounds.

The domestic consumption of raw silk (including tussah) in China is estimated to be 55 per cent. of the production. The exports from Canton and Shanghai during the season 1918-19 were 14,520,000, which would indicate a crop of approximately 32,267,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES COFFEE IMPORTS.

Year (Fiscal)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.	Year (Fiscal)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.	Year (Fiscal)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.
1830....	51,488,248	4,227,021	1878 ...	309,882,540	51,914,605	1899....	831,827,063	55,275,470
1840....	94,996,095	8,546,222	1879....	377,848,473	47,356,819	1900....	787,991,911	52,467,943
1850....	145,272,687	11,234,835	1880....	446,850,727	60,360,769	1901....	857,018,121	63,104,646
1855....	191,478,657	16,940,400	1881....	455,189,534	56,784,391	1902....	1,092,344,170	71,125,449
1860....	202,144,733	21,883,797	1882....	459,922,768	46,041,699	1903....	923,253,821	60,146,754
1861....	184,499,655	20,568,297	1883....	515,878,515	42,050,513	1904....	998,677,479	69,988,202
1862....	122,799,311	14,192,195	1884....	534,785,542	49,686,705	1905 ..	1,046,028,441	84,710,383
1863....	80,461,614	10,395,860	1885....	572,599,552	46,723,318	1906 ...	853,799,615	73,514,444
1864....	131,622,782	16,221,586	1886....	564,707,533	42,672,937	1907 ..	986,595,923	78,382,823
1865....	106,463,062	11,241,706	1887....	526,109,170	56,347,600	1908 ..	892,092,410	67,863,530
1866....	181,413,192	20,531,764	1888....	423,645,794	60,507,630	1909 ..	1,051,749,705	79,341,076
1867....	187,236,580	20,696,259	1889....	578,397,454	74,724,882	1910 ..	873,983,689	69,504,647
1868....	248,983,900	25,288,451	1890....	499,159,120	78,267,432	1911 ..	878,322,468	90,949,963
1869....	254,160,993	24,531,743	1891....	519,528,432	96,123,777	1912 ..	887,747,747	118,233,958
1870....	235,256,574	24,234,879	1892...	640,210,788	128,041,930	1913 .	866,053,699	119,449,045
1871....	317,992,048	30,992,869	1893....	563,469,068	80,485,558	1914...	1,006,362,294	111,454,240
1872....	298,805,946	37,942,225	1894....	550,934,337	90,314,676	1915...	1,126,041,691	107,794,377
1873....	293,297,271	44,109,671	1895....	652,208,975	96,130,717	1916 ..	1,203,840,591	115,905,134
1874....	285,171,512	55,048,967	1896....	580,597,915	84,793,124	1917....	1,319,870,802	133,184,000
1875....	317,970,665	50,591,488	1897....	737,645,670	81,544,384	1918 ...	1,143,890,889	103,058,536
1876....	339,789,246	56,788,997	1898.. .	870,514,455	65,067,631	1919....	1,046,029,274	143,089,619
1877....	331,639,723	53,634,991						

Coffee consumption per capita per year expressed in pounds—(1830), 2.98; (1840), 5.06; (1850), 5.60; (1860), 5.79; (1870), 6 00; (1880), 8.78; (1890), 7.83; (1900), 9 81; (1910), 9.33; (1913), 8 85; (1914), 10 06; (1915), 10.52; (1916), 10.97; (1917), 12.22; (1918), 10.29.

The coffee figures after 1900 include imports into continental United States and shipments thereto from non-contiguous customs districts. Coffee consumption per capita is based on net coffee coming to and remaining in continental United States.

The United States has exported Brazilian and other foreign coffees, in pounds, as follows—(1914), 13,811,301; (1915), 70,952,754; (1916), 75,817,516; (1917), 57,502,893; (1918), 60,410,267; (1919), 77,731,606. The value of the coffee exported in 1917 was $7,936,082; (1918), $7,023,872; (1919), $13,910,964.

United States imports of coffee in the year ended June 30, 1919, included 571,921,573 pounds from Brazil, 158,343,135 pounds from Central America, and 121,416,418 pounds from Colombia.

UNITED STATES TEA IMPORTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year (Fiscal).	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year (Fiscal).	Pounds.	Dollars.
1830.....	8,609,415	2,425,018	1878.....	65,366,704	15,660,168	1899.....	74,089,899	9,675,081
1840.....	20,006,595	5,427,010	1879.....	60,194,673	14,577,618	1900.....	84,845,107	10,558,110
1850.....	29,872,654	4,719,232	1880.....	72,162,936	19,782,631	1901.....	89,806,453	11,017,876
1855.....	25,333,097	6,973,999	1881.....	81,843,988	21,004,813	1902.....	75,579,125	9,390,128
1860.....	31,696,657	8,915,327	1882.....	78,769,060	19,392,102	1903.....	108,574,905	15,659,229
1861.....	26,117,956	6,977,283	1883	73,479,164	17,302,849	1904.....	112,905,541	18,229,310
1862.....	24,868,421	6,545,664	1884.....	67,655,910	13,636,053	1905.....	102,706,599	16,230,858
1863.....	29,761,037	8,013,772	1885.....	72,104,956	14,047,583	1906.....	93,621,750	14,580,878
1864.....	37,229,176	10,549,880	1886.....	81,887,998	16,020,383	1907.....	86,368,490	13,915,544
1865.....	19,568,318	4,956,730	1887.....	89,831,221	16,771,802	1908.....	94,149,564	16,309,870
1866.....	42,992,738	11,123,231	1888.....	84,627,870	13,360,685	1909.....	114,916,520	18,562,676
1867.....	39,802,658	12,415,037	1889.....	79,575,984	12,654,640	1910.....	85,626,370	13,671,946
1868.....	37,843,612	11,111,560	1890.....	83,886,829	12,317,493	1911.....	102,653,942	17,613,569
1869.....	43,754,354	13,687,750	1891.....	83,453,339	13,828,993	1912.....	101,406,816	18,207,141
1870.....	47,408,481	13,863,273	1892.....	90,079,039	14,373,222	1913.....	94,812,800	17,433,688
1871.....	51,364,919	17,254,617	1893.....	89,061,287	13,857,482	1914.....	91,130,815	16,735,302
1872.....	63,811,003	22,943,575	1894.....	93,518,717	14,144,243	1915.....	96,987,942	17,512,619
1873.....	64,815,136	24,466,170	1895.....	97,253,458	13,171,379	1916.....	109,865,935	20,599,857
1874.....	55,811,605	21,112,234	1896.....	93,998,372	12,704,440	1917.....	103,364,410	19,265,264
1875.....	64,856,899	22,673,703	1897.....	113,347,175	14,835,862	1918.....	151,314,932	30,889,030
1876.....	62,887,153	19,524,166	1898..	71,957,715	10,054,283	1919.....	108,172,102	24,390,722
1877.....	58,347,112	16,181,467						

Tea consumption per capita per year expressed in pounds—(1830), 0.53; (1840), 0.99; (1850), 1.22; (1860), 0.84; (1870), 1.10; (1880), 1 39; (1890), 1 33; (1900), 1.10; (1910), 0.89; (1913), 0.95; (1914), 0.90; (1915), 0.91; (1916), 1.07; (1917), 0 98; (1918), 1.38. Tea consumption figures are based on net imports.

Of the tea imports in year ended June 30, 1919, China sent 10,322,467 pounds, and Japan sent 57,600,251 pounds. Up to 1906 China sent more than Japan. The China tea came to New York by way of Europe.

Foreign tea exported from the United States in pounds—(1913), 901,745; (1914), 983,222; (1915), 4,813,878; (1916), 790,474; (1917), 625,315; (1918), 3,935,967; (1919), 15,114,805. These exports were valued at $157,736 in 1916, at $196,803 in 1917, $1,419,571 in 1918, and $5,293,554 in 1919.

The East India Co. in 1678 carried to England 4,713 pounds of Chinese tea on speculation. It was considered a "drug on the market." British imports subsequently increased to nearly 200,000,000 pounds, half of which was for British consumption. China's high-water mark in the tea trade was reached by 1886, when its exports were 300,000,000 pounds. In 1838 the first Indian tea reached the London market. By 1860 this had developed into a trade of 1,000,000 pounds; prior to that China supplied the world.

WORLD'S COCOA PRODUCTION IN 1917.

The *Corrtere Economico* publishes the following official statistics for the world's cocoa crop for the year 1917:

Country.	Pounds	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds	Country.	Pounds.
English colonies	320,020,000	Venezuela.....	41,887,000	Java.....	2,546,000	German colonies.	8,818,000
Ecuador.....	88,184,000	San Domingo..	54,674,000	Surinam.....	4,248,000	Other countries.	1,239,000
Brazil.....	121,253,000	Hayti..	3,402,000	French colonies	3,527,000		
San Tomaso .	67,999,000	Cuba.....	3,307,000	Belgian Congo.	1,724,000	Total.....	731,089,000
Fernando Po...	8,261,000						

In the year 1916 the total was 650,357,000 pounds; in 1915, 656,971,000 pounds, and in 1914, 611,336,000 pounds.

SUGAR STATISTICS.

(Data by Willett & Gray of New York; A. Bouchereau of New Orleans; United States Department of Agriculture, and British Statistical Abstract.)

YEAR. (Fiscal)	U. S. Cane Sugar Prod.	U. S Beet Sugar Production.	U. S. Total Production	U. S. Cane Sugar Imports.		Cane Sugar Exports From U. S.	World's Production of Sugar.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds*
1865....	11,200,000	896,000	12,096,000	651,936,494	27,325,897	32,635,280	4,412,800,000
1866...	20,680,000	896,000	21,576,000	1,000,055,024	40,669,172	13,027,910	4,578,560,000
1867....	50,400,000	896,000	51,296,000	849,054,006	35,941,253	20,340,676	5,048,960,000
1868....	51,520,000	896,000	52,416,000	1,121,189,415	49,495,102	18,329,940	4,719,680,000
1869....	100,801,225	896,000	101,697,225	1,247,833,430	60,407,202	20,995,911	5,326,720,000
1870....	87,043,000	896,000	87,929,000	1,196,773,569	56,923,745	22,760,904	5,411,840,000
1871....	173,304,592	896,000	179,200,592	1,277,473,653	64,621,239	14,203,714	5,920,320,000
1872....	156,352,125	896,000	157,248,125	1,509,185,674	81,213,001	16,598,822	5,886,560,000
1873..	134,832,493	1,120,000	135,952,493	1,568,304,592	82,716,953	34,010,384	6,726,720,000
1874.. ..	108,640,119	1,568,000	110,208,119	1,701,297,869	81,887,463	29,442,750	7,006,720,000
1875.. .	142,240,691	224,000	142,464,691	1,797,509,990	73,330,556	35,352,785	6,565,440,000
1876....	172,480,070	224,000	172,704,070	1,493,977,472	58,120,583	67,730,198	6,569,920,000
1877.....	199,360,570	224,000	199,584,570	1,654,556,831	84,978,182	42,872,675	6,088,320,000
1878....	159,041,941	224,000	159,265,941	1,537,451,934	73,090,958	50,123,065	7,266,560,000
1879.....	250,880,753	448,000	251,328,753	1,834,365,836	72,078 688	82,741,564	8,021,440,000
1880.....	178,872,000	2,688,000	181,560,000	1,829,291,684	80,087,720	40,640,206	7,288,960,000
1881.....	285,302,899	1,120,000	286,422,899	1,946,745,205	86,670,624	31,980,791	8,196,160,000
1882.....	171,074,950	1,120,000	172,194,950	1,990,152,374	90,439,675	19,443,075	8,606,080,000
1883.....	318,746,258	1,120,000	319,866,258	2 137,667,665	91,637,992	30,552,136	9,528,960,000
1884.....	302,944,230	1,198,400	304,142,630	2,756,416,896	98,264,607	85,532,916	10,492,160,000
1885.....	225,962,963	2,134,720	228,097,683	2,717,884,653	72,519,514	258,163,890	10,967,040,000
1886.....	302,754,486	1,344,000	304,098,486	2,689,881,765	80,773,744	175,836,220	10,218,880,000
1887.....	191,282,272	1,792,000	193,074,272	3,136,443,240	78,411,224	204,241,167	11,374,720,000
1888.....	375,904,197	571,200	376,475,397	2,700,284,282	74,245,206	60,399,496	11,011,840,000
1889.....	344,756,221	4,168,640	348,924,861	2,762,202,967	88,543,971	19,751,597	11,173,120,000
1890.....	301,284,395	4,934,720	306,219,115	2,934,011,560	96,094,532	47,495,577	12,772,480,000
1891.....	497,169,856	7,748,160	504,918,016	3,483,477,222	105,728,216	113,051,117	14,033,600,000
1892.....	370,579,307	11,997,440	382,576,747	3,556,509,165	104,408,813	19,414,620	14,230,720,000
1893.....	498,455,926	26,920,320	525,376,246	3,766,445,347	116,255,784	29,232,282	14,500,608,640
1894.....	610,825,618	44,688,000	655,513,618	4,345,193,881	126,871,889	64,324,539	16,532,250,560
1895.....	729,392,561	45,006,080	774,398,641	3,574,510,454	76,462,836	27,234,732	17,778,582,080
1896.....	543,633,726	65,452,800	609,086,526	3,896,338,557	89,219,773	10,743,185	16,215,805,760
1897.....	644,175,323	84,080,640	728,255,963	4,918,905,733	99,066,181	48,770,668	17,828,489 280
1898.....	708,251,878	90,491,670	798,743,548	2,689,920,851	60,472,749	19,927,465	17,329,598,720
1899.....	568,789,795	72,735,040	641,524,835	3,980,250,569	94,964,120	16,964,213	17,942,422,400
1900.....	322,549,011	163,458,075	486,007,086	4,018,086,530	100,250,974	26,918,380	19,369,920,640
1901.....	623,774,123	172,164,160	795,938,283	3,975,005,840	90,487,800	14,015,102	21,757,115,520
1902.....	728,650,448	369,211,733	1,097,862,181	3,031,915,875	55,061,097	15,175,805	24,625,095,040
1903.....	745,805,875	436,811,685	1,182,617,560	4,216,108,106	72,088,973	19,529,092	22,222,280,640
1904.....	525,952,000	481,209,087	1,007,161,087	3,700,623,613	71,915,753	41,607,988	23,124,933,440
1905.....	784,000,000	484,226,430	1,268,226,430	3,680,932,998	97,645,449	27,428,446	21,309,706,880
1906....	766,080,000	625,841,228	1,391,921,228	3,979,331,420	85,460,088	37,105,110	31,241,784,000
1907....	544,320,000	967,224,000	1,511,544,000	4,391,839,975	92,806,253	42,879,843	32,419,822,400
1908.....	788,480,000	927,256,430	1,715,736,430	3,371 997,112	80,258,147	43,686,270	31,181,106,880
1909.....	828,800,000	851,768,000	1,680 568,000	4,189,421,018	96,554,998	97,879,825	32,599,871,360
1910.....	750,400,000	1,024,938,000	1,775,338,000	4,094,545,936	106,349,005	189,304,952	33,415,267,200
1911.....	710 080,000	1,020,344,000	1,730,424,000	3,937,978,265	96,691,096	89,436,445	38,083,411,200
1912.....	721,748,160	1,199,000,000	1,920,748,160	4,104,618,393	115,515,079	102,915,741	35,585,303,040
1913.....	325,147,200	1,385,112,000	1,710,259,200	4,740,041 488	103,639,823	66,569,033	40,787,743,360
1914.....	601,074,880	1,466,802,000	2,067,876,880	5,066,821,873	101,649,375	96,862,462	41,972,098,560
1915.....	493,239,040	1,444,108,000	1,937,347,040	5,420,981,867	173,992,603	601,103,749	41,511,919,680
1916.....	277,240,320	1,748,440,000	2,025,680,320	5,633,161,749	208,769,399	1,685,195,537	37,094,744,960
1917.....	621,799,360	1,641,314,000	2,263,113,360	5,329,587,360	230,574,22[illegible]	1,268,306,254	37,144,428,160
1918.....	491,677,760	1,529,622,080	2,020,897,840	4,898,277,025	236 105,886	587,572,855	36,016,676,878
1919.....	629,216,000	1,713,741,120	2,342,957,120	5,831,982,457	308,346,986	1,118,872,723	27,464,640,000

The American production is of the season preceding the fiscal year. The export figures relate to continental United States after 1900. The consumption figures are mainly in terms of raw sugar. The beet sugar production figures, 1865-1872 and 1875-1879, are averages. The world production of 1919 is a Willett & Gray estimate for 1919-1920 crop.

Maple sugar production (1919) in pounds--New York, 3,161,000; Vermont, 4,894,560.

Maple sugar production (1919) in gallons--New York, 1,401,000; Vermont, 521,180.

Sorghum syrup production in United States (1919), 34,000,000 gallons, estimated.

Sugar beet production in United States (1919), 7,265,000 tons estimated.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

The spread of Prohibition is causing augmented demand for sugar for consumption, so that it would not be surprising if a production figure of much over 20,000,000 tons will be necessary within a few years to inaugurate a free supply of sugar for all localities, such as obtained in pre-war times. Cuba has reached 4,000,000-ton crops, and there is more likelihood of her exceeding rather than falling short of this amount. The beet sowing by the Central European Powers will tend to increase, as sugar is one of the most convenient and quickest methods of obtaining an export commodity by means of which to settle those countries' external debts resulting from the war.

MUSHROOMS AND OTHER EDIBLE FUNGI.

"Mushrooms," says C. F. Langworthy of the United States Department of Agriculture, "are often spoken of by popular writers as very rich in nitrogenous material and so natural substitutes for meat, but such statements are not justified by studies of their composition. Mushrooms and other edible fungi, like more common succulent vegetable foods, contain a very high average of water—over 90 per cent. on an average. The 10 per cent. or so of nutritive material they contain is largely carbohydrates, though a little nitrogenous material is also present. Fat is almost utterly lacking. So it is obvious that the mushroom more nearly resembles in composition such a vegetable as carrot or turnip than it does meat."

SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD.

(Estimate made by Willett & Gray, N. Y.)

CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION.

COUNTRIES	1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
United States:				
Louisiana	271,339	217,499	250,802	125,000
Texas	6,250	2,009	3,125	2,000
Porto Rico	448,567	405,174	375,000	400,000
Hawaiian Isl.	575,510	515,025	520,000	560,000
West Ind.—St Croix	7,787	5,960	6,500	12,000
Cuba	3,023,720	3,446,083	4,000,000	4,300,000
Brit. West Ind.:				
Trinidad	70,891	45,256	50,000	65 000
Barbados	55,456	65,230	80,000	70,000
Jamaica	28,331	34,300	40,000	50,000
Antigua	17,04	9,409	11,900	12,000
St. Kitts	15,048	8 846	10,000	10,000
Other	7,906	16,745	10,000	10,000
Fr. West Ind.:				
Mart'que (exp)	34,443	20,881	35,000	30,000
Guadeloupe	36,160	28,000	25,000	25,000
Dominican Rep	130,171	125,000	165,000	180,000
Hayti	.....	.....	18,000	5,000
Mexico	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Central America	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
South America:				
Demerara (exp)	101,650	114,007	93,902	100,000
Surinam	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
Venezuela (exp)	18,428	15,000	15,000	18,000
Ecuador	7,000	8,000	7,000	7,000
Peru	276,000	265,000	250,000	250,000
Argentina	87,699	130,266	240,000	250,000
Brazil	150,051	148,958	260,000	175,000
Tot. in Amer.	5,456,453	5,721,107	6,548,229	6,738,000
Brit. Ind. (consum locally)	2,728,000	3,311,000	2,337,000	2,800,000
Java	1,596,174	1,791,064	1,669,637	1,300,000
Taiwan and Jap	436,026	397,618	415,678	300,000
Philippine Isl.	202,655	216,260	150,000	200,000
Tot. in Asia	4,962,855	5,715,942	4,572,315	4,600,000

COUNTRIES	1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Australia	192,831	325,000	226,000	275,000
Fiji Islands	95,900	70,800	80,000	60,000
Tot. Austral and Polyn.	288,731	396,700	306,000	335,000
Egypt	101,832	79,450	82,000	96,000
Mauritius	209,035	225,466	252,000	242,000
Reunion	42,152	50,000	50,000	50,000
Natal	114,494	106,250	144,000	150,000
Mozambique	55,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Tot. in Africa	522,513	521,166	578,000	582,000
Europe: Spain	4,584	6,000	6,000	6,000
Tot cane-sug crops	11,235,136	12,350,915	12,019,544	12,261,000

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

Europe:				
Germany	1,693,920	1,570,573	1,411,000	1,300,000
Czek.-Slav, etc	944,500	668,250	700,000	750,000
France	134,191	200,265	109,783	150,000
Belgium	135,931	131,000	75,000	125,000
Netherlands	269,180	199,295	151,981	250,000
Russia (Uk, Pl, etc.)	1,321,600	1,028,580	700,000	350,000
Sweden	150,000	125,000	140,000	140,000
Denmark	112 800	115,000	115,000	130,000
Italy	140,000	100,000	100,000	150,000
Spain	125,540	134,955	135,000	120,000
Switzerland	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Bulgaria	15,000	11,000	8,000	
Tot. in Europe	5,005,762	4,287,923	3,642,634	3,469,000
United States	734,577	682,887	674,392	850,000
Canada	12,500	11,250	22,300	20,000
Tot. bt-sug cp.	5,752,839	4,982,040	4,339,356	4,339,000
Gr. tot. cane and beet sugar	16,987,975	17,332,955	16,350,400	16,600,000

U. S. SUGAR IMPORTS FROM AMERICAN COLONIES

YEAR (Fiscal.)	From Porto Rico	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1865	51,694,718	2,434,644	15,877,773
1866	106,360,235	16,062,039	29,208,963
1867	91,918,924	15,207,914	22,251,699
1868	105,845,851	18,271,258	22,719,444
1869	111,615,991	16,315,491	35,544,844
1870	130,712,197	14,016,181	59,367,828
1871	149,219,683	15,018,469	50,950,793
1872	167,582 316	15.360,184	87,339,414
1873	122,657,581	15,805,370	70,142,113
1874	98,871,248	13,582,874	77,271,492
1875	114,583,612	17,909,360	119,309,951
1876	70,289,275	20,978,374	110,455,708
1877	62,784,202	32,785 463	161,089,740
1878	73,978,123	30,434,916	140,044,046
1879	84,706,761	41,696,674	112,450,478
1880	84,070 596	61,556,708	132,859,769
1881	50,533,363	76,907,207	190,494,795
1882	78,788,027	106,181,858	163,658,156
1883	83,940,670	114 132,670	188,589,026
1884	138,382,724	125,158,797	295,235,883
1885	159,799,898	169,652,603	179,503,732
1886	93,002,688	191,623,175	292,082,214
1887	131,443,622	218,290,835	246,168,994
1888	115,654,059	228,540,513	274,809,392
1889	81,340,747	243,324,683	186,151,600
1890	76,926,934	224,457,011	259,775,540
1891	80,013,652	312,255,016	92,610,118
1892	80,474,547	262,612,405	97,285,662

YEAR (Fiscal.)	From Porto Rico.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1893	99,617,911	289,553,529	122,413,780
1894	75,546,030	326,574,584	124,052,343
1895	56,352,954	274,385,228	68,770,492
1896	81,582,810	352,175,269	145,075,344
1897	86,607,317	431,217,116	72,463,577
1898	98,452,420	499,776,895	29,489,600
1899	107,208,014	462,423,609	51,625,280
1900	72,558,181	504,713,105	49,490,542
1901	137,201,828	690,877,934	4,693,333
1902	183,817,049	720,553,357	11,424,000
1903	226,143,508	774,825,420	13,773,333
1904	259,231,607	736,492,092	61,570,614
1905	271,319,993	832,721,387	77,997,424
1906	410,544,618	746,602,637	69,373,602
1907	408,149,992	821,014,811	25,164,756
1908	469,205,082	1,077,570,637	38,408,000
1909	488,452,733	1,022,863,928	83,648,000
1910	569,039,881	1,110,594,466	175,869,739
1911	645,834,403	1,011,215,858	230,351,485
1912	734,289,872	1,205,465,510	435,570,122
1913	765,420,310	1,085,362,344	203,160,972
1914	641,252,527	1,114,750.702	116,749,211
1915	588,922,493	1,280,863,812	326,842,296
1916	849,763,491	1,137,159,828	217,190,825
1917	977,377,996	1,162,605,056	267,891,954
1918	672,937,334	1,080,908,797	173,600,941
1919	703,286,023	1,215,594,766	210,950,670

ALABAMA PEANUTS.

In 1909 Alabama planted in peanuts 200,000 acres and gathered 1,574,000 bushels, valued at $1,496,000. In 1916, 400,000 acres were planted, 9,000,000 bushels raised, worth $10,250,000. In 1918 the area planted increased to over 1,000,000 acres, producing 17,500,000 bushels of nuts, worth over $21,000,000. This is the story of the Alabama peanut in a nutshell.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.).

Sections.	Vessels Employed.		Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1908)	534	5,029	17,961	$2,324,000	$4,034,000
Gulf States (1908)	915	13,665	15,387	3,901,000	4,824,000
Middle Atlantic States (1908)	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States (1908)	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes (1917)	587	7,877	9,221	10,555,669	6,297,969
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1908)	39	273	11,825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1915)	1,038	24,633	28,936	24,025,172	9,300,672
Alaska Territory (1918)	820	97,622	31,213	73,750,789	59,094,859
Total	8,721	238,576	190 863	$139,071,630	$118,118,130

SUMMARY OF COD CATCH.

The following table gives a complete summary of all the codfish secured in the vessel and shore fisheries from the inception of the industry and carried to the home ports in Washington and California. No effort has been made to include the cod consumed locally in Alaska, which, in the aggregate, amounts to considerable, as it forms the principal article of diet.

Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total	Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total.	Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total.
	Number.	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*
1863	7,100	7,100	1882	1,038,000	1,241,000	1901	787,000	1,514,000
1864	54,500	54,500	1883	1,485,000	1,720,000	1902	1,229,000	2,369,000
1865	225,000	225,000	1884	1,373,000	1,622,000	1903	1,463,800	2,448,800
1866	724,000	724,000	1885	988,000	1,374,000	1904	1,546,524	2,548,524
1867	943,400	943,400	1886	800,000	1,183,000	1905	2,332,133	3,614,133
1868	580,000	580,000	1887	827,000	1,126,000	1906	2,492,618	3,513,250
1869	1,032,000	1,032,000	1888	674,000	1,046,000	1907	1,490,230	3,009,181
1870	1,467,000	1,467,000	1889	327,000	816,000	1908	2,028,000	3,174,403
1871	926,000	926,000	1890	365,000	1,138,000	1909	1,748,155	2,658,516
1872	305,000	305,000	1891	583,000	1,245,000	1910	1,291,500	1,974,975
1873	563,000	563,000	1892	775,000	1,475,000	1911	1,542,000	2,534,000
1874	369,000	369,000	1893	666,000	1,326,000	1912	1,348,000	2,345,934
1875	362,000	362,000	1894	698,000	1,003,000	1913	1,481,260	2,285,357
1876	814,600	844,000	1895	765,000	1,051,000	1914	2,283,202	3,868,802
1877	779,000	880,000	1896	837,000	837,000	1915	2,733,571	3,801,586
1878	902,000	1,127,000	1897	850,000	1,361,000	1916	2,640,744	3,573,669
1879	1,301,000	1,499,000	1898	342,000	792,000	1917	2,555,841	3,373,124
1880	1,002,000	1,203,000	1899	783,000	1,505,000	1918	2,364,424	3,487,608
1881	907,000	1,061,000	1900	817,000	1,726,000	Totals	61,614,002	89,855,862

RECORD OF WRECKS OF CODFISH VESSELS.

Name	Home Port	Where Wrecked.	Date.	Name.	Home Port.	Where Wrecked.	Date.
Brontes	S Francisco		1877	Marion	S Francisco	Sannak Isl.	April 11,1906
Sarah	S.Francisco		1879	Glen	S Francisco	Unimak Isl	Sept. 30, 1907
Nagay	Alaska	Popof Island	Sum'er, 1880	J. F. Miller	S Francisco	Unimak Isl	Jan. 8, 1908
Gen. Miller	S.Francisco		1882	Stanley	S.Francisco	Sannak Isl	Mar. 28, 1910
H. L. Tiernan	S.Francisco	Shumagin Isls	1882	Czarina	S Francisco	Nagai Island.	Feb. 15, 1911
Wild Gazelle	S Francisco		Aug. 19, 1883	Joseph Russ	Anacortes, Wash	Chirikof Isl	April 21, 1912
Isabel	S.Francisco	F'und'datsea	1888	J D.Spreckels	S Francisco	Run down off Cal. coast	Mar. 29, 1913
Dash'g Wave	S Francisco	Bering Sea	April 16, 1891				
J. Hancock	S.Francisco		Mar. 7, 1893				
Anna	S.Francisco	Bering Sea	1902	W.H.Dimond	S Francisco	Bird Island	Feb. 3, 1914
Mary and Ida	S Francisco	Unga Island	Feb. 23, 1904	Nonpareil	S Francisco	Shumagin Isls	1915
Pearl	S.Francisco		1905	Hight'd Que'n		Shumagin Isls	Ab't Apr. 20
NellieColman	Seattle	At sea	1905	H. Blekum.	Anacortes	Ugak Bay	Mar. 3, 1917
Pirate	Alaska	Alaska	1906	Hunter	Anacortes	Sutwick Isl	Aug. 30, 1917

No losses of vessels or lives were reported in 1918.

Lives lost—Isabel, 14; Pearl, 30; Nellie Colman, 30; Glen, 1; John F. Miller, 10; Stanley, 4; Joseph Russ, 1; John D. Spreckels, 2; Harold Blekum, 4.

The Northern Fishers, Inc., lost, in 1917, the schooner Harold Blekum, wrecked at Ugak Bay, Kodiak Island, March 3; and the auxiliary schooner Hunter was lost off Sutwick Island, August 30. Three fishermen were drowned and one accidently killed while engaged in this industry, a total loss of four men. No losses of vessels and men in the vessel fisheries were reported for 1916.

The Pacific Coast salmon pack in 1918 was 9,692,300 cases, of which 5,128,276 cases was of pink, humpback, and chum, and 2,987,710 cases was sockeye. Of the total pack, 6,677,569 cases came from Alaska, 1,616,157 from British Columbia, 624,198 from Puget Sound, and 591,381 from Columbia River.

The Alaska salmon pack of 1918 was valued at $51,041,949. It weighed 430,000,000 pounds.

Halibut catch (pounds), 1918—Puget Sound, 16,455,564; Cal., 6,100,000; Brit. Col, 16,695,500.

Canned shad pack (cases), 1918—Columbia River, 7,000; Scaramento River, 4,800.

California canned salmon pack, 1918—26,500 cases; 1917—39,000 cases.

THE CATCH OF COD ON THE PACIFIC COAST, 1916, 1917, AND 1918.

Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore Fishery.	Total.	Year.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore Fishery.	Total
1918	2,640,744	932,925	3,573,669	Previous total	59,249,578	27,118,676	86,368,254
1917	2,555,841	817,283	3,373,124				
1918	2,364,424	1,123,184	3,487,608	Total	61,614,002	28,241,860	89,855,862

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERY PRODUCTS.

United States (including Alaska)	$118,118,130	Germany (1913)	10,764,605
United States insular possessions	15,800,000	Italy (1913)	$3,848,227
Canada (1917)	52,312,044	Denmark (1914)	4,669,147
Newfoundland (1914)	7,971,355	Austria-Hungary (1911-1912)	2,078,535
South and Central America and West Indies	13,035,000	Belgium (1912)	1,114,375
England and Wales (1916)	36,686,011	All other European countries	4,800,000
Scotland (1918)	29,483,618	Japan (1911)	63,147,550
Ireland (1916)	2,410,560	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma, and East India	20,000,000
France, including Algeria (1913)	33,034,497	China, Korea, and all other Asiatic countries	34,000,000
Russia (1911)	50,034,825	Africa	5,000,000
Norway (1913)	14,517,281	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific Islands	3,561,000
Spain (1914)	13,895,172	Total	$563,772,513
Portugal (1915)	9,307,071		
Holland (1912)	7,183,410		

GERMAN POTASH STATISTICS.

The following statistics of the consumption of actual potash (German) *in industry, not including agriculture*, in the most important consuming countries, are taken from German official sources. The quantity is given in short tons:

COUNTRY.	1910.	1911.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Germany	65,348	63,247	71,699	74,993	59,600	51,575	48,931	40,805
United States	3,553	3,577	15,190	12,552	8,733	389	.....	.....
Belgium	1,650	1,965	2,291	2,257	1,221	204	60	7
Holland	141	229	201	214	468	34	.....	.....
France	8,846	8,396	9,242	10,254	6,585	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	7,116	6,470	7,262	6,609	2,525	.....	.....	.....
Austria	3,178	2,693	3,649	3,551	2,911	3,015	4,229	4,663
Switzerland	92	93	160	186	274	8	.....	.....
Italy	852	1,055	1,488	1,063	1,482	7	.....	.....
Russia	1,578	1,997	2,090	2,104	1,240	395	471	553
Spain	69	76	68	69	34	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1,678	1,798	1,798	1,465	1,847	2,589	2,916	1,486
Norway	67	93	111	95	196	391	319	200
Denmark	55	63	.....	63	118	81	142	44
Finland	377	412	478	516	138	.....	.....	6
Other countries	.....	.....	189	1,104	449	.....	.....	.....

The following statistics of the consumption of actual potash (German) *in agriculture, not including industry*, in the most important consuming countries, are taken from German official sources. The quantity is given in short tons:

COUNTRY.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Germany	395,269	464,575	509,722	589,713	531,990	572,232	748,617	917,820
Belgium	9,886	10,011	12,040	14,501	11,498	11,742	11,670	15,878
Holland	32,338	37,812	43,421	47,826	46,188	31,972	62,535	48,225
France	25,134	29,115	34,860	36,426	21,327	65	1	1
United Kingdom	20,084	22,992	25,756	25,572	12,792	.....	.....	.....
Luxemburg	118	193	312	442	511	1,632	1,800	2,384
Austria	12,996	16,572	20,767	23,072	23,404	18,611	27,320	32,724
Hungary	1,477	3,019	4,110	4,508	3,210	2,835	3,514	3,018
Switzerland	3,055	2,945	3,851	3,639	4,438	2,785	7,556	5,296
Italy	6,161	6,667	8,025	6,990	4,880	521	.....	.....
Russia	16,003	18,787	25,762	24,920	16,883	1,424	3,973	1,097
Spain	8,083	10,830	9,910	9,122	3,502	252	.....	.....
Portugal	870	1,244	1,248	1,365	455	60	.....	.....
Sweden	18,290	19,197	22,737	21,455	26,671	24,909	24,968	30,536
Norway	1,937	2,511	3,774	3,953	5,271	3,967	4,379	
Denmark	4,804	6,195	6,607	8,222	8,212	8,553	18,269	
Finland	1,080	1,459	1,565	1,766	684	.....	.....	.....
Balkan States	152	414	408	218	806	200	53	.....
Asia	3,531	5,137	6,496	6,281	4,633	707	38	46
Africa	1,808	2,523	3,455	4,807	2,126	121	.....	.....
United States	139,063	206,141	233,446	254,859	167,749	55,551	.....	.....
Canada			307	1,513	337	.....	.....	.....
Remainder of North and South America	8,345	7,467	8,614	10,140	7,271	.....	.....	.....
Australia	1,996	1,970	2,883	2,739	1,787	.....	.....	.....

The following statistics, from the same sources, show the foreign and domestic sales of German potash salts:

YEAR.	Domestic Sales.	Foreign Sales.	Total.	Value in Marks.	Value in Dollars.	Percent Used in Agric.	Percent Used in Indus.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*				
1910	460,618	346,473	807,091	133,800,000	$31,800,000	88.3	11.7
1911	527,822	441,941	969,763	160,100,000	38,100,000	90.5	9.5
1912	581,422	524,514	1,105,936	186,400,000	44,400,000	89.5	10.5
1913	664,711	556,695	1,221,406	202,500,000	48,200,000	90.4	9.6
1914	591,590	402,797	994,387	164,500,000	39,200,000	91.2	8.8
1915	623,807	123,947	747,754	111,700,000	26,600,000	92.0	8.0
1916	797,548	174,825	972,373	163,900,000	39,000,000	94 1	5.9
1917	958,625	146,084	1,104,709	230,500,000	54,900,000	95.7	4.3

POTATO CROPS OF THE WORLD.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

DURING the five-year period, 1909-1913, the world's potato crop averaged about 5,471,000,000 bushels annually, ranging between 4,842,000,000 bushels in 1911 and 5,873,000,000 bushels in 1912. Of the average yearly production during this period, a total of 2,692,000,000 bushels, or 49%, was furnished by the 10 countries named below. In 1917, these 10 countries produced 2,734,156,000 bushels of potatoes, or 50% of the average annual production during 1909-1913

COUNTRY.	1917.	1916.	1915	COUNTRY.	1917	1916	1915.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
United States...	442,536,000	286,953,000	359,721,000	Norway.....	27,733,000	29,189,000	19,957,000
Canada.....	79,892,000	63,297,000	62,604,000	Spain.....	113,477,000	.....	.....
United Kingdom	321,165,000	204,172,000	281,592,000	Sweden..	64,558,000	54,972,000	78,806,000
France.....	401,336,000	335,507,000	332,788,000	Switzerland....	36,376,000	18,000,000	38,672,000
Italy.....	55,115,000	54,277,000	56,763,000	Germany.....	1,580,000,000	862,000,000	1,984,140,000
Japan.....	36,923,000	39,006,000	35,103,000				
Netherlands....	89,858,000	88,490,000	126,741,000	Total.....	2,734,156,000	1,720,356,000	3,044,014,000

*Figures for Germany for 1916 and 1917 are unofficial.

MINNESOTA WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

PRODUCE	lbs	PRODUCE.	lbs.	PRODUCE.	lbs	PRODUCE.	lbs.
Apples, green	50	Shelled corn.....	56	Millet.....	48	Rape seed.....	50
Apples, dried	28	Unshelled corn....	70	Oats..	32	Redtop seed	14
Beans..... .	60	Clover seed.....	60	Onions..... ..	52	Rutabagas.....	52
Barley.... .	48	Carrots.....	45	Orchard grass seed	14	Rye.	56
Buckwheat.... .	50	Cranberries.	36	Peas....	60	Sorghum seed.....	57
Beets..... .	50	Currants.	40	Potatoes, Irish... .	60	Timothy seed.....	45
Blue grass seed	14	Gooseberries.... .	40	Potatoes, sweet ...	55	Wheat.....	60
Blueberries	42	Hemp seed.....	50	Parsnips...	42		
Broom corn seed....	57	Hungarian grass....	48	Peaches, dried.....	28		

LEGAL WEIGHT PER BUSHEL IN KENTUCKY ON VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Section 4821 of the Kentucky Statutes provides that the following shall be the legal weights in Kentucky and said weights shall constitute a bushel of each article named:

PRODUCE.	lbs.	PRODUCE.	lbs	PRODUCE.	lbs.	PRODUCE.	lbs.
Wheat.... ...	60	White beans.....	60	Dried apples.....	24	Unslaked lime.... .	35
Shelled corn...	56	Castor beans..... .	45	Dried peaches.. ...	33	Corn meal.....	50
Corn in the ear.. .	*70	Clover seed.....	60	Onions.....	57	Fine salt.....	55
Corn..... .	†68	Timothy seed.....	45	Bottom onion sets.	36	Hungarian grass sd	50
Rye	56	Flax seed	56	Salt.	50	Ground peas.....	24
Oats, shelled.....	32	Millet seed	50	‡Stone coal..... .	76	Orchard grass seed.	14
Barley..... .	47	Peas.....	60	Bran....	20	English bluegrass sd.	14
Irish potatoes. . ..	60	Bluegrass seed. . .	14	Plastering hair .	8	Hemp seed	44
Sweet potatoes.....	55	Buckwheat.....	56	Turnips.....	60		

*November 1 to May 1. †May 1 to November 1. ‡Coal includes anthracite, cannel, bituminous and other mined coal.

WEIGHT OF A FARM HORSE.

THE weight of a mature farm horse, average for the United States, is 1,203 pounds. Washington, the most northwestern State of the Union, has the highest State average, 1,350 pounds, seconded by Maine, the most northeastern State, with 1,325 pounds. Lightest weight horses are found in Florida, the most southeastern State, with an average weight of 850 pounds. Mature mules on farms of the United States average 956 pounds. Washington again leads, with 1,110 pounds, followed by Oregon, with 1,100 pounds. Lightest mules are found in Mississippi, where the average is 865 pounds.

THE WORLD'S STOCK OF HORSES.

The world's stock of horses was estimated early in 1919 as follows: Russia in Europe, 23,860,178; United States, 21,123,000; Argentina, 9,427,000; Russia in Asia, 6,577,693; Brazil, 6,065,230; Austria-Hungary, 4,370,884; Germany, 3,341,627; Canada, 2,990,635; Australia, 2,521,983; France, 2,317,205; India, 1,818,873; United Kingdom, 1,699,640; Japan, 1,533,829; Italy, 955,878; Union of South Africa, 714,414; Sweden, 599,136; Cuba, 560,580; Uruguay, 556,307; Chile, 553,869; Spain, 525,353; Denmark, 515,415; Bulgaria, 477,233; New Zealand, 404,284; Holland, 384,445; Belgium, 317,080; Algeria, 221,178; Switzerland, 186,513; Serbia, 152,136; Tunis, 88,000; Portugal, 87,765; Costa Rica, 52,095; Egypt, 47,911.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MILK FROM 23,000,000 COWS?

Forty-three and one-tenth per cent. used as liquid milk; 41 per cent. used for making butter; 5 per cent. used for making cheese; 2.9 per cent. used for condensed milk; 3 7 per cent. used for making ice cream; 4.3 per cent. used for feeding calves. This 2.9 per cent. used by the condensers is the milk from 480,000 cows. The United States has about 23,000,000 dairy cows Europe has lost 22,000,000 in the last few years and there is no quick chance for replacement, for, having no cows, there can be no calves, and no importation of cattle can be permitted for at least a year after the war.

ANNUAL LOSS TO THE UNITED STATES CAUSED BY INSECTS.

(By L. O. Howard, Chief, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.)

FARM crops—Cereals, $430,204,600; hay, $116,230,500; cotton, $140,631,100; tobacco, $16,900,800; vegetables, $199,412,600; sugar crops, $8,436,800; fruits, $141,264,300; farm-forest products, $22,138,900; other crops, $29,649,700; farm crop total, $1,104,869,300.

Forests and forest products, $100,000,000; products in storage, $100,000,000; insect-borne diseases of man, $150,000,000; damage to domestic animals, $100,000,000; grand total, $1,554,869,300.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following figures, revised officially to July 1, 1919, show the acres of surveyed and unsurveyed public lands in the U. S., the figures in parenthesis being acreage of unsurveyed domain: Alabama, 37,740; Arizona, 7,142,565 (13,572,220); Arkansas, 300,599 (7,000); California, 15,654,405 (4,585,572); Colorado, 8,251,297 (1,296,681); Florida, 117,784; Idaho, 6,745,861 (3,942,747); Kansas, 4,956; Louisiana, 30,129; Michigan, 73,106; Minnesota, 240,314; Mississippi, 39,933; Missouri, 78; Montana, 4,182,643 (2,950,951); Nebraska, 92,826; Nevada, 31,971,560 (23,146,330); New Mexico, 14,033,148 (4,752,575); North Dakota, 90,547; Oklahoma, 20,994; Oregon, 13,412,269 (748,832); South Dakota, 531,810 (29,399); Utah, 14,217,026 (17,104,961); Washington, 868,502 (309,299); Wisconsin, 6,934; Wyoming, 20,721,658 (1,666,321). Grand total, 138,788,684 (74,112,938).

The unappropriated lands in Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaska is 378,165,760 acres, of which about 25,384,000 acres are reserved. Approximately 1,144,449 acres have been surveyed under the rectangular system.

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919: From disposal of public lands, $2,817,533.86; sales of Indian lands, $1,387,781.74; leases of power permits, etc., $43,941.26; depredations on the public lands, $29,927.20; copies of records and plats, $22,970 38; and sales of Government property, etc. $1,219.72; total receipts for the year, $4,303,674.16.

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year, 11,871,181.50 acres; area of lands patented, 10,777,001.35.

The total number of entries, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone Acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1919, entries, 103,768; acres, 13,476,627.69; amount, $34,207,333.88.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES AND OFFICERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

STATE.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.	STATE	Office.	Register.	Receiver.
Ala...	Montg'ery.	Cato D. Glover	John S. Hunter	Mont..	Lewistown.	H. J. Kelly....	A. Hoagland.
Alaska	Fairbanks.	H. C. Kelly. ..	Lewis T. Erwin		Miles City	G. W. Myers...	J. T. Hamilton.
	Juneau . .	Fr. A. Boyle...	(Abolished).		Missoula..	F.M.MacHaffie	W. E·McMurry
	Nome..	Thos McGann	E. R. Jordan.	Neb. .	Alliance ..	T. J. O'Keefe..	J. C Morrow
Ariz .	Phoenix.	John L. Irvin..	Scott White.		Brok'nBow	M. C. War'gton	J. P. Robertson·
Ark . .	Camden...	B M. Tribble..	O. B. Gordon.		Lincoln....	H. A. Meier....	G. G. Beams
	Harrison ..	J. L. Clendenin	W. L. Snapp.	Nev	CarsonCity	Mrs. M. L. Bray	A. B. Gray.
	Little Rock	B. F. Squires..	H. V. Sewell.		Elko.....	J. E. Robbins..	Mrs. L. Hurley.
Cal .	El Centro	Vene Bloomer	B. H. Lien.	N.Mex	Clayton...	Paz Valverde .	Thos. E. Owen.
	Eureka...	F. P Wheeler.	G. D. Little.		Ft. Sumner	W. R. McGill..	R. Harrison.
	Inde'd'nce.	O. C Harper...	A. T. Force.		Las Cruces	J. L. Burnside.	D E. Rodriguez
	Los Angeles	B T. Groves..	Alex. Mitchell.		Roswell...	Emmett Patton	Wm. G Cowan.
	Sac'mento	H. P. Andrews	Sam Butler.		Santa Fe..	F. Delgado..	Juan N. Vigil.
	S. Fran'co	J. B. Sanford...	Mrs.G.BCaukin		Tucumcari	R. P Donohoo	F. S. y Baca.
	Susanville..	Jas. A. Nutting	J. B. Alvord.	N.Dak	Bismarck .	P. E. Bryne....	F. L. Brant.
	Visalia...	C A Ferguson.	Joseph Allen.		Dickinson.	W. B. Dickson.	E. J Hughes.
Col...	Del Norte.	H. H. Abbott..	Lee A Ruark.		Minot	Wm. O'Leary.	A. J. Schroer.
	Denver	Mrs. M. Dargin	W. A. Maxwell		Williston.	W. E. Byerly. .	W N Dickinson
	Durango..	J. T. Joyce....	George Weaver	Okla...	Guthrie .	J. Y. Callahan.	W. K Patterson
	Glenw'd S.	D C. Weyand	F. H. Selhorst.	Ore....	Burns.... .	V. G Cozad...	S. Mothershead.
	Hugo.....	J. R. Beavers..	J. J. Missemer.		La Grande.	C S. Dunn....	N. Skiff.
	Lamar.....	A. L. Beavers..	R. J. McGrath.		Lakeview..	J F. Burgess...	A. J Foster.
	Leadville	E. J. Hoefnagels	Mrs. A. Rogers		Portland..	Alex. Sweet ...	G. I. Smith.
	Montrose .	O. C. Skinner..	Geo W. Bruce		Roseburg.	W H. Cannon.	R. R. Turner.
	Pueblo....	G. M. Dameron	Flo. M. West.		The Dalles	H F. Woodc'ck	L. A. Booth.
	Sterling....	A. F. Browns..	John W. Cloyd.		Vale.....	T Jones.....	M. N. Fegtly.
Fla...	Gainesville.	R. W. Davis..	P M. Colson	S. Dak	Belief'che .	J. A. Ross.....	K. E Baxter.
Idaho.	Blackfoot..	J. T. Carruth .	C E. Harris.		Gregory...	E M. Starcher	D. F B'kholder
	Boise.....	F. S. Heer.....	F. B. Kinyon.		Lemmon...	J. C. Stoner ..	J. K Clark.
	C. d'Alene	Frank Langley	Arthur J. Ewing		Pierre	John Cogan...	LeR.E.C'm'ngs.
	Hailey...	Ben. R Gray.	Wm. U. Hews.		Rapid City	J W. Mee....	W H.Tompkins.
	Lewiston..	H. Heitfeld....			T'ber Lake	J. E. Truesdale	W. W Sparks.
Kan...	Topeka....	G. S. Allen.. ..	J. E. Barrett.	Utah..	S. L. City.	G. B. Blakely.	H. C Jex.
La....	Bat. Rouge	E. D Gianelloni	W. W. Ventress.		Vernal	P Hanson.....	A. F. Young.
Mich..	Marquette	J. L. Heffernan.	P. H. Ross.	Wash..	N. Yakima	R. Strobach...	C. E. Rusk.
Minn.	Cass Lake	A. G Swindleh't	Fred. A. King.		Seattle....	G A.C.Roch'ter	J. W. Oyen.
	Crookston.	Ole Thompson.	J. P. O'Connell.		Spokane..	J. L. Wiley....	W. F. Page.
	Duluth....	J. Winczewski..	J. L. Travers.		Vancouver	Henry A. Porter	J. J O'Keane.
Miss...	Jackson...	W. F. Cummins	H. C. Sharkey.		W. Walla.	F. M. Hedger.·	W. A. White.
Mo...	Springfield.	C. C. Davidson.	(Abolished.)		Waterville	B Spear.....	S. S. Beggs.
Mont..	Billings.. .	F. T. Woods...	E. J. McLean.	Wis...	Wausau .	H. Schmidt ...	K. A. Beyreis
	Bozeman .	F. W. Appleton	J. P. Bole.	Wyo...	Buffalo...	R. R. Read....	G. T. Stahl.
	Glasgow...	T. R. Jones....	E.C.Hargadine.		Cheyenne..	W. Reid... ...	L. Voorhees.
	Great Falls	J. A. Parker...	Thos. Corbally.		Douglas...	W. H. Fowler..	Julia M. Cross.
	Havre....	M.W.H'chins'n	J. A. Mayer.		Evanston .	A. Nisbet.. ...	J. P. Folger.
	Helena....	Jos. Oker.....	F. F. Steele.		Lander....	R. Connaghan.	W. H. Edley
	Kalispell...	F. O. Williams.	O. E. Thomas		Sundance..	C. H. Massle...	C. R. Yoeman.

U. S. Surveyors General—Alaska, Juneau, ———; Arizona, Phoenix, Frank P. Trott; California, San Francisco, L. H. Moser; Colorado, Denver, John B. McGauran; Idaho, Boise, Edward Hedden; Montana, Helena, Henry Gerhartz; Nevada, Reno, John B. O'Sullivan; New Mexico, Santa Fé, Lucius Dills; Oregon, Portland, Edward G. Worth; South Dakota, Huron, William A. Lynch; Utah, Salt Lake City, Ingwald C. Thoresen; Washington, Olympia, Edward A. FitzHenry; Wyoming, Cheyenne, Charles L. Decker.

Chief of Field Divisions—Portland, Ore., Harry E. Laughlin; San Francisco, Jos. H. Favorite; Juneau, Alaska, Geo. A. Parks; Helena, Nath. Gammon; Denver, M. D. McEniry; Cheyenne, Clair Gordon; Southern, Charles W. Atkinson, Jackson, Miss.; Salt Lake City, Ralph S. Kelley; Santa Fe, B. H. Gibbs, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Supervisor of Surveys—Frank M. Johnson, Denver.

THE MINT CROP.

The 1919 mint crop of Indiana and Michigan was reported by the crop specialist of the Bureau of Crop Estimates as 300,000 pounds from 10,000 acres, as compared with 350,000 pounds from 12,000 acres in 1918. 400,000 pounds from 15,000 acres in 1917, 450,000 pounds from 15,000 acres in 1916, 550,000 pounds from 16,000 acres in 1915, and 600,000 pounds from 18,000 acres in 1914. The average yield was about 30 pounds per acre.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

About one-fourth of the United States, or 550,000,000 acres, is in forests. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all the timber standing. The remaining four-fifths is contained in forests privately owned. The timber in private ownership is not only four times that publicly owned but is generally more valuable. The original forests of the United States covered an area of about 850,000,000 acres, with an estimated stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, a greater quantity and variety than upon any area of similar size in the world. The present rate of cutting for all purposes exceeds the annual growth of the forests

The leading species, from the point of number production in 1918, was yellow pine, with a total production of 10,845,000,000 board feet. The Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with more than 5,520,000,000 board feet, and white pine, with 2,200,000,000 board feet, was third. Of the hard woods, oak, the first in amount cut, was followed in the order named by maple, gum, cypress, chestnut, and birch. We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and manufacture, more than 22,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about $1,375,000,000. We use in a single year 100,000,000 cords of firewood, nearly 32,000,000,000 feet of lumber, 100,000,000 ties, nearly 1,300,000,000 staves, 445,000,000 board feet of veneer, over 81,000,000 sets of heading, over 335,000,000 barrel hoops, over 4,500,000 cords of native pulpwood, 170,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior, and nearly 4,000,000 telegraph and telephone poles.

About 5,480,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper in 1917, of which about 900,000 cords were imported, mostly from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain upon the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine, and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. Tests by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that pulp suitable for use in the manufacture of news and wrapping paper can be made from some ten species of native woods, including Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, Englemann spruce, red fir, white fir, and lodge pine. The gross area within the National forest boundaries is 175,103,336 acres, of which 20,561,669 acres are alienated lands. The present net area of the National forests, including those in Alaska and Porto Rico, and lands acquired in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian region for National forest purposes, is 154,541,667 acres. Receipts in 1919 were: From timber, $1,540,100; from grazing, $2,609,169; from special uses, $209,145; from all sources, $4,358,414.

The operating costs of the National forests are about $4,000,000 annually. In bad-fire years the cost of fire fighting adds heavy emergency expenditures, which in the calendar year 1918 exceeds $1,000,000. For improvements (roads, trails, telephone lines, bridges, cabins, etc) there is an annual appropriation of $450,000. plus 10 per cent of the receipts, which is expendable for roads and trails. In addition, the Federal Aid Roads Act made available $1,000,000 yearly for ten years for roads and trails within or partly within the National forests. The total regular appropriation for the support of the Forest Service, including its diversified investigative and co-operative work for the fiscal year 1918 is $5,731,555

Thirty-three States have forestry departments. The appropriations for their yearly support range from $1,000 to $500,000. Those having $25,000 or more are: Pennsylvania, $500,000; New York, $267,000; Michigan, $190,000; Massachusetts, $120,000; Maine, $119,000, with an additional $225,000 for the suppression of the gypsy and brown-tail moths; Minnesota, $103,000; California, $50,000; Washington, $50,000; New Jersey, $40,000; New Hampshire, $29,000; Oregon, $27,000; Wisconsin, $25,000. New York in 1917 also appropriated $2,500,000, available until expended, for the extension of her State-owned "forest preserve" of nearly 2,000,000 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains. Pennsylvania has more than 1,000,000 acres of State-owned forests and practises forestry on them. Minnesota has 400,000 acres now in State forests and 1,000,000 acres of school lands to be retained for State school forests Wisconsin has 380,000 acres reserved, and Michigan 289,000 with an additional 300,000 to be used for exchange. South Dakota has 51,000 acres of State forest, New Jersey 17,000, and North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts from 350 to 13,000 acres each Twenty-four States co-operate in fire protection with the Federal Government.

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

The Palisades Interstate Park comprises 36,000 acres (1,000 acres in the State of New Jersey and 35,000 in New York State). The park embraces the Palisades cliffs and runs for twelve miles on the west bank of the Hudson River from a point north of Fort Lee to Palisades, N. Y. The Harriman Park, which is the highlands region of the Palisades system, runs from Bear Mountain, N. Y., five miles south of West Point, for fifteen miles to Tuxedo, N. Y. The Commission also owns the State Rifle Range at Blauvelt, N Y., and the Hook Mountain quarries. In the creation of the Palisades Park, the State of New York has appropriated in money and lands nearly $6,000,000 New Jersey appropriated $500,000 for the building of the Henry Hudson Drive along the Palisades, and $50,000 for land. In addition, the Commission has received private contributions of nearly $5,000,000 in cash; all these contributions and appropriations, together with value of land donations, aggregate $12,000,000.

In the Palisades section of the park, the Commission maintains pavilions for picnic parties; bath houses and beaches; canoe beach for camping, and facilities for Winter storage of canoes; motor boat basin for small pleasure craft; week-end camps for working boys; hundreds of individual camps are established here under permit. In the Harriman Park and Bear Mountain section of the Palisades system there is maintained by the Commission the Bear Mountain Inn, which is a restaurant, built by private funds and operated by the Commissioners for the sale of food at reasonable prices; a lawn plateau for baseball, tennis, running meets, and other organized athletic sports; a large grove on the side of Hessian Lake for picnic parties, benches and tables being scattered through this area, and swings for the children; the free use of rowboats is permitted for a limited period on Hessian Lake; sightseeing automobiles take visitors into the park, which plunges into the woodland for fifteen miles; parking places for automobiles have been developed; seven lakes have been either entirely made or artificially enlarged.

The Commission maintains the largest civil encampment in the world. In 1919 over 52,000 individuals. mostly tenement children and mothers, averaged eight consecutive days' vacation each. There was a daily census of nearly 1,600 Boy Scouts in the camps Camps for working girls are maintained at cost. During the Summer of 1919 over 625,000 visitors were at Bear Mountain, nearly 200,000 of whom came by automobile. Over 1,100,000 sales were made at the Bear Mountain Inn. Nearly 200,000 people were carried in the Commission automobiles. Over 800,000 people visited the Palisades section of the park. No concessions are let in the Palisades Park. This park is under the jurisdiction of a Joint Commission, appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey.

George W. Perkins has been the President of the New York Commission for nearly twenty years and has been very active in its management The Commission consists of: New York State—George W. Perkins, President; Franklin W. Hopkins, Vice-President; J. Du Pratt White, Secretary; Edward L. Partridge, Treasurer; Richard V. Lindabury, William H. Porter, A. Averell Harriman, Frederick C. Sutro, Charles W. Baker and John J. Voorhees. New Jersey—Richard V. Lindabury, President; Edward L. Partridge, Vice-President; J. Du Pratt White, Secretary; Frederick C. Sutro, Treasurer; George W. Perkins, Charles W. Baker, Myron W. Robinson, John J. Voorhees, William H. Porter and W. Averell Harriman.

THE NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE.

(Specially prepared for the ALMANAC by the State Conservation Commission.)

NEW YORK STATE'S great Forest Preserve was established by act of the Legislature in 1885. It includes large areas in the two great forested sections of the State, the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains. Article 7, Section 7, of the State Constitution, adopted in 1894, assured its integrity for all time. It provided that "The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest land. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. But the Legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State, and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the State, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property, and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received."

The objects for which the Forest Preserve were established may be briefly stated as follows:

First—Forests are the great conservers of water supply. The leaves of the forest trees prevent rapid evaporation of moisture from the ground and the soft sponge-like duff of the forest floor hoards the water from melting snow and from rain, allowing it to run gradually into the brooks and rivers. The streams of Europe and Asia have shrunk as the forests have been cut away, and in many parts of our own country the water courses have diminished from the same cause.

Second—Forests increase the fall of rain. As the moisture laden winds from the lakes and ocean sweep over them, their lower temperature precipitates the vapor as rain or snow. Thus the forests are not only conservers of water supply but are also, for all practical purposes, actual producers of water supply.

Third—Forests are great equalizers of climate and temperature. It is a fact of common knowledge that the localities which have the most equable climates, which are most free from violent winds, from periods of drought, and from excessive heat and cold, are the sections which have a considerable forest cover over them or in their immediate vicinity.

Fourth—Because of the pace of our modern civilization, forests have become invaluable as recreation grounds for all the people. In fact their use for this purpose has increased so tremendously within the last twenty years that it is now one of the chief purposes for which a forest preserve should be maintained. Forested regions are also important as sanitary and health resorts, and are absolutely essential for the preservation of fish and game.

Fifth—Without preservation of the forest under State ownership, the supply of timber for the future will be seriously endangered. Private ownership of forest land has proved almost universally to be wasteful and o lead ultimately to complete denudation.

Since the establishment of the Forest Reserve, the State of New York has spent $5,007,287 in the acquisition of land for its extension. In addition large areas of other land have been acquired by tax sales, with the result that January 1, 1919, the area of the Forest Preserve in both the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains aggregated 1,838,322 acres.

Jurisdiction over the Forest Preserve is exercised by the Conservation Commission, which has charge, besides, of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, the St. Lawrence Reservation, the Cuba Reservation, and the John Brown Farm in the Town of North Elba, Essex County. Besides administrative control over this property, the commission also has entire charge of the fighting of forest fires upon both public and privately-owned land in the large forested regions.

For the prompt detection of forest fires, fifty-two observation stations are maintained upon mountain tops throughout the Adirondacks and Catskills. All of these stations are connected by telephone lines with the ranger headquarters. Observers are on duty at these stations throughout the entire dry season from Spring until Fall. A force of sixty-five forest rangers and five district rangers is also maintained, to attend to the administration of the State owned land and the fighting of fires upon both State and private land.

The work of reforestation of State land and the raising of trees for the reforestation of private land is also conducted by the commission. For this purpose six nurseries are maintained, having a total capacity of 30,000,000 trees and an annual production of 10,000,000. Approximately 5,000 acres of State land are reforested each year. Trees are sold to private landowners at the cost of production, to municipalities at 50 cents per thousand, and are furnished to State institutions without charge.

The sections of the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains upon which it is most important for the State to insure the maintenance of a continuous forest cover have been defined by law and are known as the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. They are bounded by a line called the blue line. Within these parks approximately one-half of the land is still privately owned. Part of the land of the Forest Preserve lies outside of the park lines, and thus the park lines, which run through both State and private land, are simply lines to designate the most vital sections of the mountain regions. Extensive lumbering operations upon much of the land within the park lines are endangering the water sheds, and this led to a referendum vote in 1916 for the authorization of a bond issue of $7,500,000 for purchase of additional land to be added to the Forest Preserve. The proposition passed by a large majority and the Conservation Commission is now engaged upon the expenditure of this sum. The Legislature in 1917 appropriated $2,500,000 of the bond issue for immediate use. The recommendations of the Conservation Commission are submitted to the Commissioners of the Land Office, who act with the Conservation Commission in finally deciding on purchases.

It is conservatively estimated that the Forest Preserve is now worth, if it should be placed on the market, at least $40,000,000, thus showing an increase in value of approximately 800 per cent. over its cost to the State.

Investigations made by the Conservation Commission indicate that investment in hotels, boarding houses and other facilities for the care of Summer visitors in the Forest Preserve regions, the amount of money annually expended in caring for these people, the money spent by vacationists, and the number of persons actually engaged in the business of caring for Summer visitors, far exceed in amount similar figures for the lumber industry, thus indicating that the chief business in the Forest Preserve regions has now come to be that of caring for vacationists.

For such a business the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains are incomparable. They are covered almost everywhere with the native trees of North America—pine, spruce, hemlock, balsam, cedar, tamarack, beech, birch, maple, and the other less important deciduous trees. Even on many of these areas that have been devastated in the past, these trees are returning.

Under a careful system of game protection the fauna native to the woods is preserved, and in many respects is increasing. Chief among the large animals are deer and bears. Beaver, which had become extinct, were reintroduced to the Adirondacks in 1905 and have since spread over every section of the woods. They have also been introduced in the Catskills and are becoming more abundant there. In 1915, through co-operation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a carload of elk from Yellowstone Park were liberated in the Adirondacks. Among other common animals, many of which furnish a large amount of fur, should be mentioned the fox, mink, otter, marten, weasel, fisher, coon, and muskrat.

The lakes and streams, which are annually stocked by the Conservation Commission, contain brook trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, largemouth and smallmouth black bass, great northern pike, pickerel, perch, bullheads, and many of the other coarser fishes.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

[Number, 18; total area, 10,739 square miles.]

NATIONAL PARKS IN ORDER OF CREATION.	Location.	Area in Sq. Miles	Distinctive Characteristics.
Hot Springs, 1832 ..	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties.
Yellowstone, 1872...	No'western Wyoming	3,348	Geysers; boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests; Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
Sequoia, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	252	12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter; cave.
Yosemite, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty; lofty cliffs; many waterfalls of extraord'y height; 3 groves of big trees.
General Grant, 1890.	Mid east'n California.	4	Created to preserve Gen. Grant Tree, 35 ft in diam.
Mount Rainier, 1899	W. central Washington	324	28 glaciers; 48 sq. miles of glacier, 50 to 500 ft. thick.
Crater Lake, 1902...	Southwestern Oregon.	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano; sides 1,000 feet high; lava; fishing.
Wind Cave, 1903....	South Dakota	17	Miles of galleries and chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt, 1904.....	Southern Oklahoma...	1⅛	Many sulph. and oth. springs possess medicinal value
Sullys Hill, 1904....	North Dakota.....	1⅛	An important wild animal preserve.
Mesa Verde, 1906...	So'western Colorado..	77	Most notable, best preserved prehistoric cliff dwell'gs.
Glacier, 1910.....	No'western Montana.	1,534	250 glacier-fed lakes; 60 small glaciers; precipices thousands of feet deep.
Rocky Mount'n, 1915	North middle Colorado	397½	Heart of the Rockies; snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude.
Hawaii, 1916.....	Hawaii..	118	Kilauea & Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui
Lassen Volcano, 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in U. S. proper; hot springs; mud geysers.
Mt. McKinley, 1917	South central Alaska .	2,200	Highest mountain in North America.
Grand Canyon, 1919	North central Arizona.	958	Greatest example of erosion in the world.
Lafayette, 1919.....	Maine coast.....	8	Group of granite mountains on Mt. Desert Isl.

THE National parks and reservations mentioned are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress, by act of August 25, 1916, created a National Park Service, and placed the administration of the National parks and monuments under the Department of the Interior in charge of a director of such service. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or the superintendents of the parks.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, is 62 miles long and 54 miles wide, and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The supervisor's address is Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The park can be reached by the following railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad to Gardiner, the northern entrance, via Livingston, Mont.; Oregon Short Line Railroad to Yellowstone, Mont., the western entrance; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Cody, Wyo , from which the eastern entrance of the park is accessible by auto stages, by a drive of 55.4 miles. Stage and private transportation connections for the reservation are made at all these points. The tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15. During the park season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada, to Gardiner, Yellowstone station, and Cody, as destinations. From the Middle West, East and South round-trip excursion tickets may be purchased for transportation on going trip to any of the three Yellowstone National Park gateways (Gardiner, Yellowstone station, Cody), and for transportation on the return trip from the same or any other gateway, thus affording passengers the privilege of entering the park at one entrance and leaving it at the same point or any one of the other entrances. From many sections trips may be planned to include visits to two or more of the following national parks in the Rocky Mountain region; Yellowstone, Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Mesa Verde. Passengers wishing to visit Yellowstone National Park as a side-trip in connection with journeys to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available and may make side-trips to the park from Livingston, Mont., Pocatello, Idaho, Ogden, Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, or Frannie, Wyo , which are stop-over points on both one-way and round-trip tickets, or from Billings, Mont., or Butte, Mont., which are stop-over points on round-trip tickets. The Yellowstone is the largest national park. The central portion is a broad, elevated, volcanic plateau, between 7,000 and 8,500 feet above sea level, and with an average elevation of about 8,000 feet The entire region is volcanic. Not only the surrounding mountains but the great interior plain is made of material once ejected, as ash and lava, from depths far below the surface. Geological speculation points to a crater which once opened just west of Mount Washburn. Wild elk, deer, and antelope are numerous in the park; and moose, bison, mountain sheep, black, brown, and grizzly bears, wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, and the smaller fur-bearing animals are found. Bears are seen daily in summer at garbage dumps near all hotels and camps and occasionally elsewhere. In winter, elk, mule deer and white-tailed deer, antelope, and mountain sheep may be viewed at close quarters along the northern line of the park.

THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, embraces an area of 719,622 acres. The superintendent's address is Yosemite, Cal. The park can be reached from Merced on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific Railroads by way of Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs to El Portal, near the western boundary. Stage lines run from the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad and from Merced, by way of Mariposa, Wawona, and Mariposa Big Trees, to Yosemite Valley within the park. Tickets may be procured covering trip in one way and out the other way. This is known as the Horseshoe Route. The tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but the park is accessible and hotel accommodations are furnished the entire year The Yosemite Falls drop 1,430 feet in one sheer fall, a height equal to nine Niagara Falls piled one on top of the other. The Lower Yosemite Fall, immediately below, has a drop of 320 feet, or two Niagaras more. Vernal Falls has the same height, while Illilouette Falls is 50 feet higher. The Nevada Falls drops 594 feet sheer; the celebrated Bridalveil Fall, 620 feet; while the Ribbon Falls, highest of all, drops 1,612 feet sheer, a straight fall nearly ten times as great as Niagara. Nowhere else in the world may be had a water spectacle such as this. Similarly the sheer summits Cathedral Rocks rise 2,591 feet vertically from the valley; El Capitan, 3,604 feet; Sentinel Dome, 4,157 feet; Half Dome, 4,892 feet; Clouds Rest, 5,964 feet.

The park lies on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. From east to west winds the Tioga Road, connecting on the west with the main road system of California and crossing the Sierra on the east through Tioga Pass. The monster mountain mass of which Mount Lyell is the chief lies on the southwest boundary of the park. It may be reached by trail from Tuolumne Meadows. It is the climax of the Sierra in this neighborhood. The traveler swings from the Tuolumne Meadows around Johnston Peak to Lyell

Fork, and turns southward up its valley. Rafferty Peak and Parsons Peak rear gray heads on the right, and huge Kuna Crest borders the trail's left side for miles. At the head of the valley, beyond several immense granite shelves, rears the mighty group, Mount Lyell in the centre, supported on the north by McClure Mountain and on the south by Rodgers Peak.

The greatest grove of giant sequoia trees outside of the Sequoia National Park is found in the extreme south of the Yosemite National Park. It is called the Mariposa Grove. It is reached from the Wawona Road, which enters the park from the south. To see this grove requires a day's trip from the Yosemite Valley and back.

The monster tree of the Mariposa Grove is the Grizzly Giant, girth 93 feet, diameter 29.6 feet, height 204 feet. It is a little short of 4,000 years old. It is the third largest tree in the world. The largest and oldest is the General Sherman tree in the Sequoia National Park, whose height is 280 feet and whose diameter is 36.5 feet. The second largest is the General Grant tree, in the General Grant National Park, whose height is 264 feet and whose diameter is 35 feet. Other trees in the Mariposa Grove, which have become more or less celebrated individually, are the Washington tree, whose diameter is only 3 inches less than that of the Grizzly Giant; the Columbia tree, whose height is 294 feet; and the Wawona tree, through whose trunk runs an automobile road 26 feet wide There are two minor sequoia groves in the Yosemite National Park—the Merced and the Tuolumne The valley is 7 miles long. Its floor averages 1 mile in width, its walls rising from 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA, has an area of approximately 981,681 acres. Within the limits stated there are 250 lakes, ranging from ten miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are sixty glaciers between five square miles and a few acres in area. There are wild animals, plants, and rocks in number and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur to gratify the artist and the lover of nature. The address of the supervisor is Belton, Mont. The park can be reached via the Great Northern Railway, Glacier Park Station being the eastern entrance. The tourist season extends from June 15 to about September 15. From Glacier Park Station, automobile roads lead to Two Medicine Lake, to Cut Bank Chalets, to St. Mary Lakes, and eventually to Lake McDermott, from which point horse trails lead up into the mountain fastnesses, and, at three points, across the Continental Divide to the western slopes. Belton, Mont., is the western entrance to the national park The road from Belton runs to Fish Creek on Lake McDonald and up the Flathead River Trails lead to points of interest, skirting lakes, and trips may be taken on trails leading from the Flathead River Road to Logging, Quartz, Bowman, and Kintla Lakes, and reach glacial amphitheatres, rock pinnacles, ridges, and hanging glaciers. The Bowman Trail crosses the mountain range through Brown Pass

As a rule tourists are inclined to carry too much. A very inexpensive and simple outfit is required—old clothes and stout shoes are the rule. For a week's to two weeks' trip, either afoot or horseback, the following list is about all that is required:

One suit of old clothes, 1 sweater or mackinaw wool jacket, 2 suits of wool underwear (medium weight), 3 pairs of wool socks (heavy), 1 pair of stout lace shoes or hunting boots, 1 pair of canvas leggings (if shoes are worn), 2 pairs of cotton gloves, 1 old felt hat, 1 rubber blanket or raincoat, if on walking tour. Waterproof slickers are furnished free with saddle horses.

Glacier, whose lower valleys once were hunted and trapped by Blackfeet Indians, has a large and growing population of creatures of the wild. Its rocks and precipices fit it especially to be the home of the Rocky Mountain sheep and the mountain goat. Both of these large and hardy climbers are found in Glacier in great numbers. They are a familiar sight in many of the places most frequented by tourists. Trout fishing is particularly fine. The trout are of half a dozen western varieties, of which the cutthroat is the most common. In St. Mary Lake, Mackinaw trout up to 20 pounds in weight are caught. So widely are trout distributed that it is difficult to name lakes of special fishing importance. Many of the best fishing lakes are seldom visited.

MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, has an area of 207,360 acres, and contains the largest accessible single-peak glacier system, with twenty-eight glaciers, covering forty-eight square miles, from fifty to five hundred feet thick. There are wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields. The supervisor's address is Longmire, Wash. The park is reached by stage or private transportation from Ashford, Wash., on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and by trail from Fairfax, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15. The southern portion of the park is reached by rail to Ashford, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, thence by automobile stage lines of the Rainier National Park Co. to Longmire Springs, a distance of 13 miles, 6½ of which are within the park. The northwestern portion of the park is accessible by trail from Fairfax. The distance is 10 miles from Fairfax to the Carbon River ranger station, from which point trails lead to Crater Lake, Spray Park, Carbon Glacier, Mystic Lake, and other points of interest. Pack horses can be secured at Fairfax. The northeastern portion of the park is reached through the White River entrance, which is 39 miles from Enumclaw, over the McClellan Pass State Highway. This highway has been completed to The Dalles, Washington, 29 miles from Enumclaw. The remaining 10 miles is over the road constructed through the forest reserve by the Mount Rainier Mining Co. From the White River entrance the new Storboo Road leads to Glacier Basin, 10 miles. From Glacier Basin, and from other points on the Storbo Road, trails lead to Chinook Pass, Owyhigh Lakes, Summerland, Yakima Park, Winthrop Glacier, Mystic Lake, and other points of interest. The southeastern portion of the park, where the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs are located, can best be reached by trail from Narada Falls, 14 miles This section can also be reached by trail, 13 miles from Lewis, Wash. There are no hotel or camp accommodations at the hot springs.

The lower altitudes of the park are densely timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock, maple, alder, cottonwood, and spruce. The forested areas, extending to an altitude of about 6,500 feet, gradually decrease in density of growth after an altitude of 4,000 feet is reached, and the high, broad plateaus between the glacial canyons present scenes of diversified beauty.

A large part of the area above the 4,500-foot contour consists of open, grassy parks, rocky and barren summits, snow fields, and glaciers. Tracts of dense sub-alpine forest occur in sheltered locations, but they are nowhere very extensive, and their continuity is broken by open swamp glades and meadows and small bodies of standing water The steep upper slopes of the spurs diverging from the main ridges are frequently covered with a stunted, scraggy growth of low trees firmly rooted in the crevices between the rocks. The most beautiful of the alpine trees are about the mountain parks. Small patches of low, weather-beaten, and stunted mountain hemlock, alpine fir, and white-bark pine occur up to 7,000 feet. A few diminutive mountain hemlock grow above this elevation. The trunks are prostrate, and the crowns are flattened mats of branches lying close to the ground. The extreme limit of tree growth on Mount Rainier is about 7,600 feet. The forest continues up to 4,500 feet, at which elevation the grassy meadows begin.

Here begins also the real floral beauty of the park. The lower meadows are generally moist and often swampy. The typical plants are the cotton grass, spiraeas, asters, erythroniums, arnicas, monkey flowers, the creamy fireweed, swamp speedwells, sedges, and willows. These moist meadows soon give way to dry, grassy areas interspersed with beautiful symmetrical tree groups. As elevation increases the groups of trees diminish in both number and size until timber line is reached, when they form prostrate mats at about 6,700 feet. The region of the greatest floral beauty is about 5,400 feet. Here the plants are large, growing in

fertile soil. Here the color of the leaves as well as the floral organs are superb. All colors are represented. The principal plants having red flowers in this zone are Indian paint brush, Lewis's monkey flower, red heather, rosy spiraea, and the fireweeds; those having white flowers are valerians, mountain dock, saxifrages, avalanche lilies, several umbelliferous plants, and the cudweeds; those having blue flowers are speedwells, lupines, mertensias, pentstemons, and violets; those having yellow flowers are the arnicas, potentillas, buttercups, deertongues, stonecrops, mountain dandelions, and monkey flowers. The principal plants in the pumice fields above timber line are the mountain phlox, golden aster, Lyall's lupine, yellow heather, scarlet pentstemon, hulsea nana, purple phaelia, golden draba, and smelowskia. The last two vie with each other for attaining the highest altitude.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 161,597 acres, and is the home of the Big Trees. The address of the superintendent is Three Rivers, Cal This park may be reached from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads, by way of the Visalia Electric Railroad Company to Lemon Cove, thence by stage or private conveyance to the Giant Forest within the park, or by private conveyance from Visalia via Lemon Cove. The tourist season is May 24 to Oct. 10, and the best period is June 15 to Oct. 1, while it is dry and clear.

Visalia, Cal. (altitude 384 feet), is the gateway city of the Sequoia National Park and the High Sierra region, including the Great Western Divide, Kern River Canyon, and Mount Whitney, which is part of the territory it is proposed to add to the present park area by legislation providing for the establishment of the Roosevelt National Park. It is one of the oldest cities settled by Americans in California and has excellent hotel accommodations. A new concrete highway connects this city with Lemon Cove, 20 miles, and Three Rivers, 30 miles. From Three Rivers it is 43 miles to the Giant Forest, the last 20 miles of which are within the Sequoia National Park. Visalia is on the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads, and is also connected with Lemon Cove by the trains of the Visalia Electric Railroad, via Exeter, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. At Lemon Cove immediate transfer from the train is made to the automobile stages of the Sequoia National Park Stage Co. for Giant Forest. The running time of the automobile stages is about five hours.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are in western central California. They are situated on the Sierra Nevada's warmest slopes and contain some of the most luxuriant forests of America. They are the big-tree national parks in every sense. Here all native growths attain their greatest girth and height. The pines and firs and cedars are the noblest of their kind. Their open glades are gardens of wild flowers. But their chief glory is the tree after which the parks are named, the Sequoia Washingtoniana, popularly known and widely celebrated as the Big Tree of California. Sequoia National Park contains more than 1,000,000 sequoia trees of all sizes, 12,000 of which exceed 10 feet in diameter. Among these are many monsters of great age. The General Sherman Tree, most celebrated of all, is 279.9 feet high with a diameter of 36.5 feet. It is the biggest and the oldest living thing. The Abraham Lincoln Tree is 270 feet high, with a diameter of 31 feet. The William McKinley Tree is 290 feet high, with a diameter of 28 feet. These trees occur in 12 groves scattered through the park. The largest and most famous of these is the Giant Forest, in whose 3,200 acreas grow a half million sequoia trees, of thich 5,000 exceed 10 feet in diameter. Here is found the General Sherman Tree and many of his peers. The Giant Forest was until recently the terminus of the automobile road from Visalia and the site of the public camp. This road, however, has now been completed to a point on the Marble Fork River several miles beyond the forest.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 2,536 acres. This reservation is administered jointly with Sequoia National Park, and the tourist season extends from May 24 to October 10. The address of the superintendent is given above. The park may be reached from Sanger, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence by auto stage or private conveyance, a distance of 46 miles to the park, also from Cutler Station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, thence thirty-nine miles by stage or private conveyance by way of Orosi and Badger to the park.

Six miles away, across the mountain, valley, and forest, lies the General Grant National Park. It was created to preserve for the public benefit the General Grant Tree and its splendid group of fellows. In this grove, which is as luxuriant in all growing things as the Giant Forest, are 10,000 sequoia trees, 190 of which exceed 10 feet in diameter.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON, has an area of 159,360 acres. The address of the superintendent during the tourist months (July 1 to September 30) is Crater Lake, Ore., and during the balance of the year Medford, Ore. This park may be reached by stage or automobile from Klamath Falls, Medford, Chiloquin, or Ashland, Ore., on the Southern Pacific Railroad. This park is in the very heart of the Cascade Range. Crater Lake, itself, is a body of water of wonderful blue, in the blown-in top of an extinct volcano In this neighborhood the Cascades merge into a broad, irregular platform surmounted by volcanic cones. The cones vary in size and are distributed without regularity. Each has been an active volcano. The fragments, blown out by violent eruption, have fallen upon the volcanic orifice from which they issued, and built up cinder cones. From their bases have spread streams of lava (coutces), raising the general level of the country between the cones From some vents by many eruptions, both explosive and effusive, large cones, like McLoughlin, Shasta, and Hood, have been built up. Were we to examine their internal structure, exposed in the walls of the canyons carved in their slopes, we should find them composed of overlapping layers of lava and volcanic conglomerate. But to this general form of volcanic architecture there was an exception. One of the very largest of these ancient volcanoes was Mount Mazama, which lifted its majestic cone nearly to the height of Mount Rainier, 300 miles to the north. But this was ages ago. No human eyes ever saw Mount Mazama. Long before man came the entire upper part of it in some titanic cataclysm fell in upon itself as if swallowed by a subterranean cavern, leaving its craterlike lava sides cut sharply downward into the central abyss.

The first awful depth of this vast hole no man can guess. But the volcano was not quenched. It burst up through the collapsed lavas in three places, making lesser cones within the crater, but none quite so high as the surroundingrim. Then the fires ceased and gradually, as the years passed, springs percolated into the vast basin and precipitation, in the form of snow, filled it with water within a thousand feet of its rim. This is Crater Lake. To-day one small cone emerges a few hundred feet from the surface The lake is 2,000 feet deep in places. It has no inlet of any sort, nor is there any stream running out of it; but the water is supposed to escape by underground channels and to reappear as springs in the Klamath region, a few miles away. Geologists find Crater Lake of special interest because of the way nature made it. Many volcanoes have had their tops blown off, and Mount Rainier was one of these, but no other in the United States has fallen in like Mount Mazama.

Unforgettable also are the twisted and contorted lava formations of the inner rim. A boat ride along the edge of the lake reveals these in a thousand changes. At one point near shore a mass of uriously carved lava is called the Phantom Ship because, seen at a distance, it suggests a ship under full sail. The illusion at dusk or by moonlight is striking. In certain slants of light the Phantom Ship suddenly disappears—a phantom indeed. Another experience full of interest is a visit to Wizard Island. One can climb its sides and descend into its little crater. The somewhat mysterious beauty of this most remarkable lake is by no

means the only charm of the Crater Lake National Park. The surrounding cliffs present some of the most striking pictures of the entire Western country. These can best be studied from a boat on the lake, but walking upon the rim of the lake is one of the most wonderful experiences possible. The motor road around the rim, which has been under construction for four years, is now completed. It is easily one of the greater scenic highways of the world. The motorist looks down on the one side upon the lake disclosed in complete detail from every point of view, and out on the other side over an ever-changing panorama of Cascade Mountain scenery. At many points he may park his car and clamber as he pleases among the rocks and over the precipices of the lake's deep gulf. All park approaches connect with the rim road, which is 35 miles in length.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SO. DAKOTA.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA, contains 10,899 acres. The superintendent's address is Wind Cave, S. Dak. This park may be reached by private conveyance from Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, or by similar conveyance from Custer, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The season is June 1 to Sept. 30. The cave consists of a series of long, narrow passageways having variations in height and width, and opening into irregular chambers at intervals. There are three principal divisions. The first, into which the entrance descends, is a long, narrow tunnel leading southeast, parallel with the road to Hot Springs and a short distance east of it. This extends 1,900 feet to G. A. R. Hall, 360 feet lower than the entrance and 330 feet below the surface of the ground above. A few feet beyond the G. A. R. Hall the trail ascends by stairways to upper level of the cave, and thence through other chambers to the Garden of Eden, the end of this route. From the crossroads on this division there is a branch passage leading to the northeast to the Assembly Room, same elevation as the Garden of Eden. Here it joins the third division, northwesterly to the Pearly Gates, parallel to the entrance passage. There are several branches, the largest leading upward into the Fair Grounds, 100 feet higher than adjoining portions of the cave. It is reached through a hole in the roof of a passageway from the Ticket Office. In the game preserve are buffalo, elk, and deer.

SULLYS HILL PARK, NORTH DAKOTA, on the shore of Devils Lake, has an area of 780 acres. The address of the superintendent is Fort Totten, N. Dak. Devils Lake, Narrows, and Tokio, on the Great Northern Railroad, are close to the park, and from these points the reservation can be approached by wagon or by boat (private conveyance).

PLATT NATIONAL PARK, AT SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA, has an area of 848.22 acres. Sulphur is the postoffice address of the superintendent. The town is accessible by the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads. The park, which is open to tourists the entire year, is within walking or riding distance of the railroads.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, under the organic act approved June 29, 1906, contained an area of 42,376 acres, and the five-mile strip under the park jurisdiction for the protection of ruins, provided for by the act, abutting the park, contained 175,360 acres. The five-mile strip was eliminated from park supervision by the act of June 30, 1913, and the boundaries of the park proper were changed so as to make the present aggregate area 76.51 square miles, or 48,966.4 acres. The address of the superintendent is Mancos, Col., the nearest railroad station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Auto stages take the visitor from Mancos to the ruins (a distance of thirty-two miles) and return. The tourist season extends from May 1 to October 31.

The Mesa Verde or Green Mesa is so called from the cedar and pinyon trees which, growing upon it, impart to it a green color. This mesa is 15 miles long by 8 wide. Rising from the valley on the north side, its top slopes southward to the cliff bordering the valley of the Mancos on the south. Into this valley open a number of small high-walled canyons through which, in times of heavy rain, torrents of water flow into the Mancos. In the shelter of the sides of these small canyons occur some of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in America.

In prehistoric times a large human population lived in these cliff dwellings, seeking a home there for protection. They obtained their livelihood by agriculture on the tops of the mesa, cultivating farms, which yielded them corn. Game was scarce The Mancos yielded a few fishes. The earth contributed berries and nuts. At that time as at present water was rare and found only in sequestered places near the heads of canyons, but the inhabitants cultivated their farms and raised their corn, which they ground on flat stones called metates and baked their bread on a flat stone griddle. They boiled their meat in decorated vessels. They shaped stones into regular forms, ornamented them with designs, and laid them one on another. The population of the cliff dwellings, due to increase in numbers, led to their covering the cave floor with rooms, after which they emerged from their caves and built their homes in the open on top of the mesas in the form of pueblos or community houses. These latter fell into disuse and for years were indicated by mounds of stone and earth. One of these mounds, situated on the point of a mesa opposite Cliff Palace, was opened in the summer of 1915 and found to be a massive walled structure. On top of the mesa there are many mounds, not unlike that which formerly covered the Sun Temple.

The Mesa Verde National Park and the Casa Grande National Monument were set aside to protect the instructive prehistoric ruins and other objects of antiquity which they contain. These ruins are being excavated and repaired and are open for the inspection of visitors. Reports on the repair of such ruins have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and more detailed accounts are distributed by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, as created by the act of January 26, 1915, contained 229,062 acreas, and later by the act of February 14, 1917, the eastern boundary of the park was changed so as to make the present aggregate area 254,327. It includes about twenty-nine miles of the Continental Divide and large areas of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. The park may be reached on the east from Loveland, Longmont, Lyons and Fort Collins, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, from Fort Collins, on the Colorado and Southern Railroad, and from Ward, on the Denver, Boulder and Western Railroad; and may be reached on the west from Granby, on the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad. The address of the superintendent is Estes Park, Col. The park season is May 1 to November 1, but the reservation is accessible throughout the year, and in winter snow carnivals are regular held. This national park is high up in the air. The summer visitors who live at the base of the great mountains are 8,000 feet, or more than a mile and a half, above the level of the sea; while the mountains themselves rise precipitously nearly a mile, and sometimes more than a mile. Longs Peak, the biggest of them all, rises 14,255 feet above sea level, and most of the other mountains in the Snowy Range, as it is sometimes called, are more than 12,000 feet high; several are nearly as high as Longs Peak. The valleys on both sides of this range and those which penetrate into its recesses are dotted with parklike glades clothed in a profusion of glowing wild flowers and watered with cold streams from the mountain snows and glaciers. Forests of pine and silver-stemmed aspen separate them.

The range lies, roughly speaking, north and south. The gentler slope is on the west. On the east side the descent from the Continental Divide is precipitous in the extreme. Sheer drops of two or three thousand feet into rock-bound gorges carpeted with snow patches and wild flowers are common. Seen from the east side valleys this range rises in daring relief, craggy in outline, snow spattered; awe inspiring. In the northeast corner, separated from the Continental Divide by the Fall River Canyon, lies a tumbled

majestic mountain mass which includes some of the loftiest peaks and the finest glaciers. To the south of Longs Peak the country grows even wilder. The range is a succession of superb peaks. The southern park boundary unfortunately cuts arbitrarily through a climatic massing of noble snow-covered summits. The St. Vrain Glaciers, with their surrounding ramparts, a spectacle of grandeur, lie outside the park and, still farther below, the Continental Divide grows in splendor to Arapaho Peak and its glacier. The west side, gentler in its slopes and less majestic in its mountain massings, is a region of loveliness and wildness diversified by splendid mountains, innumerable streams, and lakes of great charm. Grand Lake, which has railroad connections nearby, is the largest and deepest lake in the park. It is the center of a growing cottage and hotel population, and is destined to become a center of much importance upon the completion of the Fall River Road, which will connect the east and west sides across the Continental Divide.

Often one can see a thunderstorm born on the square granite head of Longs Peak. First, out of the blue sky a slight mist seems to gather. In a few moments, while you watch, it becomes a tiny cloud. This grows with great rapidity. In five minutes, perhaps, the mountain top is hidden. Then, out of nothing, apparently, the cloud swells and sweeps over the sky. Sometimes in 15 minutes after the first tiny fleck of mist appears it is raining in the valley and possibly snowing on the mountain. In half an hour more it has cleared. These rocks are the home of the Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn. This animal is much larger than any domestic sheep. It is powerful and agile. When fleeing from enemies, these sheep, even the lambs, drop off precipices apparently hundreds of feet high, breaking the fall at short intervals, upon ledges. They do not land on their curved horns, as many persons declare, but upon their four feet held close together. Landing on some nearby ledge, which breaks their fall, they plunge again downward to another ledge, and so on till they reach good footing in the valley below. They also ascend slopes surprisingly steep.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, created by act of August 9, 1916, has an area of 79,-561,58 acres, and contains Lassen Peak, 10,437 feet elevation, still exhibiting some volcanic activity, the remarkable Cinder Cone, 6,907 feet elevation, erupted a few hundred years ago; many hot springs and mud geysers, seven lakes and many interesting ice caves and lakes of volcanic glass. The park may be reached from Red Bluff, Susanville, or Westwood, on the Southern Pacific Railway, and from Keddie, on the Western Pacific Railway

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK, TERRITORY OF HAWAII created by act of August 1, 1916, and having an area of 75,295 acres, contains three celebrated Hawaiian volcanoes—Kilauea, Mauna Loa, and Haleakala, wholly unique of their kind, the most famous in the world of science, and the most continuously, variously and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. It also contains a wonderful lake of lava and magnificent tropical forests. No appropriation has yet been made for adminstration of this park.

MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, created by act of February 26, 1917, and comprising an area of 1,408,000 acres, contains the mountain from which it is named, the loftiest summit in America, its top reaching 20,300 feet above sea level. No appropriation has been made for its administration.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS (the permanent reservation), has an area of 911.63 acres. Eleven bath houses on the reservation and twelve in the City of Hot Springs, as well as several hotels operated in connection with bath houses, receive hot water from the springs, under lease with the Secretary of the Interior The address of the superintendent is Hot Springs, Ark The hot springs, 46 in number, are situated near the center of Arkansas, 50 miles southwest of Little Rock. In addition to the hot springs there are many cold springs furnishing palatable waters extensively used both in the treatment of disease and as table waters The only physicians allowed to prescribe the waters of the hot springs are those of Arkansas examined by a Federal board appointed by the Sec. of the Interior. While the baths may be taken without the advice of a physician by procuring a permit at any of the bathhouses receiving water from the hot springs on the reservation, this practice is not recommended. Patients who assume to determine the nature of their ailments and to prescribe for themselves often fail to obtain the desired relief. The waters are not beneficial in all diseases and in some are harmful.

Among the ailments the Springs help are gout, rheumatism, malaria, alcoholism, drug addiction, some heart troubles, blood diseases, and many chronic skin diseases. The waters range in temperature from 102° to 147° F., most of them having a temperature of 135° to 145° F. Little Geyser Spring is nearly cold and contains only 170 parts per million of mineral matter besides having slightly higher percentages of silica and sulphate and slightly lower percentages of calcium and bicarbonate than the average. Superior Spring (North) contains only 231 parts per million of mineral matter, but is otherwise normal. Tunnel Spring contains only 259 parts of mineral matter and has a slightly higher percentage of silica and slightly lower percentages of calcium and bicarbonate than the average. Stevens Springs and Mud Spring have somewhat higher percentages of sulphate. Reservoir Spring contains 310 parts of mineral matter and has higher percentages of sulphate, potassium, and sodium, and lower percentages of silica, bicarbonate, and magnesium than the average. These differences in composition are too small to affect the therapeutic value of the waters. The waters of the other springs, ranging in mineral content from 272 to 297 parts per million, correspond closely in their chief constituents to the analysis of Big Iron Springs. The baths create a reaction accompanied by an elevation of body temperature, accelerated heart action with diminished blood pressure in the arteries, and a stimulation of the nutritive changes in the tissue cells, especially those composing the organs of elimination and those concerned in the formation of the blood The mineral constituent is very low, and when the waters are taken internally, combined with the sweating produced by the baths and packs, elimination by all the emunctories is greatly increased.

There are also seven National Military and other parks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. They are as follows: Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Georgia and Tennessee; Shiloh, Tennessee; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Antietam Battlefield, Maryland; Lincoln's birthplace, Kentucky; Guilford Court House, North Carolina

NATIONAL MONUMENTS—THE CASA GRANDE RUIN, ARIZONA.

CASA GRANDE RUIN, ARIZONA, has an area of 480 acres. The nearest railroad station is Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It may also be reached by private conveyance from Florence, Ariz., on the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad. The address of the custodian is Florence.

The Pima Indians, who dwell in the neighborhood, claim Casa Grande as the habitation of one of their ancient chiefs, and designate it by several names, among which are Vaaki, Old House; Civanavaaki, Old House of the Chief; and Sialim Civanavaaki, Old House of Chief Morning Green. Casa Grande was a ruin when discovered and has not been permanently inhabited since it was first seen by a white man. The identity of its builders has furnished a constant theme for speculation from the discovery of the ruin to the present time. Although it has been ascribed to the Aztec, there is no evidence that the ancient people who inhabited this building were closely related to any tribes of the Mexican plateau, whose culture, as indicated by archeologic remains, was different from that of the Pueblos, or sedentary tribes of New Mexico and Arizona. The age of Casa Grande and contiguous remains is unknown, but there is good reason to believe that settlements on their site were older than most of the present pueblos or cliff dwellings. The Pima claim, however, that it is not so old as ruins of the same general character situated near Phoenix, on Salt River, a short distance from its junction with the Gila.

The walls of Casa Grande are of a fawn color slightly tinged with red. Externally they are rough and very much eroded, but the interior walls are plastered, still showing places that formerly, in the words of

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE—*Continued.*

Father Kino, were as smooth as "Puebla pottery." The walls are constructed of a natural cement, commonly called caliche by the Mexicans, composed of lime, earth, and pebbles; this was made into blocks, which were laid in courses. These blocks are supposed to have been made in position, the materials therefor being rammed into bottomless baskets or wooden frames that were raised as the work progressed until the wall reached the desired height. The blocks are not of uniform size, consequently the horizontal joints of the courses are not always the same distance apart. Although clearly shown in the outside walls, these joints are not visible in the interior walls on account of the plastering. The exterior faces of the walls are not perfectly plumb, the thickness of the walls at the top being much less than at the base. Impressions of human hands appear in places in the plaster of the north and the west rooms. Posts were used to support some of the narrow walls, and stones employed for the same purposes are found in their foundations. Many conflicting statements regarding the former height of Casa Grande are on record, most authors favoring three or four stories. There were undoubtedly four stories counting from the level of the plain to the top of the highest wall, as could be seen from the outside as one approached the structure, but the lowest etory was filled solid with earth, so that inside the building there were really only three tiers of rooms, one above the other in the central part of the ruin and two on each of the four sides The entrance into the lowest room was on a level with the roofs of the surrounding buildings, forming a terrace that surrounded the base of Casa Grande. Entrance to the upper rooms was effected by means of ladders from the outside and by hatchways. The positions of the outside doorways indicate that there were entrances on all four sides, but the middle room had only one doorway, which was situated on the east side.

It is evident to anyone who visits Casa Grande that the historic structure called by this name is only one of many blocks of buildings which formerly existed in the immediate vicinity. In addition to the compounds, or structures inclosed by a common wall, there is a type of thick-walled buildings at Casa Grande from which this wall is absent or at least has not yet been discovered. The best example of this type is the so-called Clan-house 1. Perhaps the most remarkable of the several rooms in Clan-house 1 are the two massive-walled inclosures on the north side, which have been designated "the annex." One of these seems to have been merely an open space surrounded by thick walls formerly higher than at present. In this inclosure were found the remains of a walled-up cyst of natural cement, one side of which was built continuous with the south wall; the other sides of this cyst, visible from the room, were decorated with figures of birds and other animals, painted red In the interior of this cyst, or rude sarcophagus, was found a human skeleton extended at full length with the head directed to the east; near the head was a receptacle for mortuary offerings.

OTHER NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Zion, Utah; Shosbone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Sitka, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro, Arizona; Capulin Mountain, New Mexico; Dinosaur, Utah; Verendrye, North Dakota; Casa Grande, Arizona; Katmai, Alaska.

Eleven other National monuments within National forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Two other National monuments (Big Hole Battlefield, in Montana, and Cabrilio, in California) are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Calendar Year 1918—by the Forest Service, U S Department of Agriculture)

STATE	Feet, b. m.	STATE.	Feet, b m	STATE.	Feet, b. m.	STATE	Feet, b m
Wash	4,603,123,000	Mich.	940,000,000	N. Y	335,000,000	Ill.	42,000,000
La.	3,450,000,000	Va.	855,000,000	Mo	273,000,000	S. Dak	29,533,000
Ore.	2,710,250,000	Idaho	802,529,000	Ind	250,000,000	N J	19,500,000
Miss.	1,935,000,000	W. Va.	720,000,000	Ohio.	235,000,000	Ia.	14,200,000
Ark	1,470,000,000	Me.	650,000,000	Okla	195,000,000	R. I.	13,100,000
Texas	1,350,000,000	Tenn	630,000,000	Mass	175,000,000	Utah	9,815,000
Cal. & Nev	1,277,084,000	S. C.	545,000,000	Vt.	160,000,000	Kan & Neb.	8,401,000
Wis.	1,275,000,000	Pa.	530,000,000	N. Mex	88,915,000	Wyo.	7,501,000
Ala.	1,270,000,000	Ga.	515,000,000	Ariz	83,661,000	Del.	6,000,000
N. C.	1,240,000,000	N. H.	350,000,000	Md	71,000,000		
Minn	1,005,000,000	Ky.	340,000,000	Ct.	64,000,000	U S.	31,890,494,000
Fla.	950,000,000	Mont.	340,000,000	Col.	56,882,000		

Red gum is produced mostly in Ark., Miss., and La.; yellow poplar in W. Va. and Tenn.; chestnut in W. Va. and Pa.; yellow pine in La, Miss., Tex., N C, Ala, and Ark.; sycamore in Ark., Ind., and Tenn.; lodgepole pine in Col. and Wyo.; balsam fir in Me., Minn., and Mich.; walnut in Mo. and Ind.; sugar pine in Cal.; hickory in Ark. and Tenn.; cottonwood in Miss. and Ark.; white fir in Cal, Nev., and Idaho; ash in Ark, Wis., La., and Tenn.; basswood in Wis., Mich, and W. Va.; elm in Wis. and Mich.; cedar in Wash., Ore., and Idaho; beech in Mich., Pa., Ind., W. Va., and N. Y.; tupelo in La., Ala., and Va.; redwood solely in Cal.; larch in Mont. and Idaho; birch in Wis., and Mich.; cypress in La. and Fla.; maple in Mich., Wis, W. Va, and N. Y.; spruce in Me., Wash., W. Va., Ore., Vt, and N. H; Western yellow pine in Cal., Ore., Idaho, Wash., Mont., Ariz, and N. M.; white pine in Minn., Idaho, Me., Wis., N. H., and Mass; hemlock in Wis., Mich., Wash., Pa., W. Va, Me, and N. Y.; Douglas fir in Wash., Ore., Cal., Nev., Idaho, and Mont.; oak in W. Va., Ark, Tenn, Ky, Va, Miss, N. C, Pa. and Ohio.

TOTAL LUMBER CUT IN U S SINCE 1914

YEAR.	Feet, b m	Ave. val 1,000 ft	YEAR.	Feet, b m.	Ave. val 1,000 ft.	YEAR.	Feet, b. m.	Ave. val 1,000 ft
1904	43,000,000,000	$12.76	1909	44,509,761,000	$15.38	1914	40,500,000,000	....
1905	43,500,000,000	.....	1910	44,500,000,000	15.30	1915	38,000,000,000	$14.04
1906	46,000,000,000	16.54	1911	43,000,000,000	15.05	1916	40,000,000,000	25.32
1907	46,000,000,000	16 55	1912	45,000,000,000	15.35	1917	36,000,000,000	20.32
1908	42,000,000,000	15.37	1913	44,000,000,000	....	1918	32,000,000,000	24.79

In 1918 the number of mills reporting was 14,753; their cut was 29,362,020,000 feet, b. m Of the mills. 777 cut, each, over 10,000,000 feet, b. m.

VARIETIES OF TIMBER CUT IN U. S. IN 1917.

Kind Wood	Feet, b. m.	Kind Wood	Feet, b m.	Kind Wood	Feet, b. m.	Kind Wood	Feet, b. m.
Yellow pine	13,539,464,000	Gum, red and sap	788,000,000	Tupelo	265,000,000	Walnut	62,000,000
Douglas fir	5,585,000,000	Redwood	487,458,000	White fir	218,200,000	Sycamore	32,000,000
Oak	2,250,000,000	Birch	415,000,000	Elm	205,000,000	L'pole pine	12,500,000
White pine	2,250,000,000	Chestnut	415,000 000	Basswood	203,000,000	All other kinds	56,117,000
Hemlock	2,200,000,000	Larch	360,000,000	Cottonw'd	190,000,000		
W. yel. pine	1,960,000,000	Yellow pop	350,000,000	Ash	175,000,000		
Spruce	1,125,000,000	Beech	296,000,000	Sugar pine	132,600,000	Total	35,831,239,000
Cypress	950,000,000	Cedar	265,000,000	Hickory	95,000,000		
Maple	860,000,000			Balsam fir	88,900,000		

PRODUCTION OF LATH IN U. S. IN 1917.

State.	No. Pieces.	State	No. Pieces.	State.	No. Pieces	State.	No. Pieces.
La	348,806,000	Me.	142,488,000	Mich	84,352,000	Pa	43,928,000
Wash	230,194,000	Miss	133,925,000	Texas	47,654,000	All other	296,889,000
Minn	213,092,000	Ore	132,418,000	Georgia	46,889,000		
Wis	185,074,000	Fla	97,954,000	W. Va	44,233,000	U. S.	2,281,738,000
Ark	147,573,000	Idaho	86,264,000				

PRODUCTION OF SHINGLES IN U. S. IN 1917.

State.	No. Pieces.	State.	No. Pieces	State.	No. Pieces.	State.	No. Pieces.
Wash	6,313,364,000	Me.	166,101,000	Texas	61,011,000	Miss	39,261,000
Ore	481,353,000	Wis	151,726,000	Ark	59,927,000	All other	67,319,000
La	453,819,000	Fla	143,792,000	Ala	54,735,000		
Cal	261,434,000	Ga	112,430,000	Idaho	52,631,000	U. S.	8,696,513,000
Mich	203,907,000	N. C.	73,703,000				

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO YIELD ONE CORD.

Diam. Tree. (5 ft. Above Ground).	Hardwoods North	Hardwoods South.	Soft Wo'ds	Diam Tree. (5 ft. Above Ground)	Hardwoods. North	Hardwoods. South.	Soft Wo'ds	Diam Tree. (5 ft. Above Ground).	Hardwoods. North	Hardwoods. South.	Soft Wo'ds.
2 inches	.....	170	.....	10 inches	6	6	8	18 inches	1.5	1.8	1.9
3 inches	.....	90	.....	11 inches	5	5	7	19 inches	1.3	1.5	1.6
4 inches	.....	50	.....	12 inches	4	4	6	20 inches	1.2	1.3	1.5
5 inches	35	25	.....	13 inches	3.5	3.4	4 5	21 inches	1.0	1.2	1.4
6 inches	20	17	.....	14 inches	3.0	3.0	3.7	22 inches	.9	1.1	1.2
7 inches	15	13	20	15 inches	2.5	2.5	3.0	23 inches	.8	1.0	1.1
8 inches	11	9	13	16 inches	2.0	2.2	2.5	24 inches	.7	.9	1.0
9 inches	8	7	10	17 inches	1.7	.2.0	2.1				

The figures given are for trees of average height; allowances should be made in case of unusually short or tall timber.

WOOD FUEL USED ON FARMS.

State.	Farms, 1917. (Est.)	No. Cords	State.	Farms, 1917 (Est)	No. Cords	State.	Farms, 1917. (Est.)	No. Cords
Maine	60,000	780,000	Ohio	271,000	3,523,000	Texas	430,000	3,870,000
N. Hampshire	27,000	324,000	Indiana	215,000	2,580,000	Oklahoma	210,000	2,100,000
Vermont	33,000	495,000	Illinois	250,000	2,250,000	Arkansas	225,000	4,275,000
Massachusetts	37,000	370,000	Michigan	209,000	2,717,000	Montana	35,000	350,000
Rhode Island	5,000	50,000	Wisconsin	180,000	2,340,000	Wyoming	15,000	150,000
Connecticut	27,000	351,000	Minnesota	157,000	1,727,000	Colorado	55,000	330,000
New York	215,000	3,010,000	Iowa	215,000	1,075,000	New Mexico	45,000	405,000
New Jersey	33,000	264,000	Missouri	275,000	3,575,000	Arizona	12,000	108,000
Pennsylvania	218,000	1,962,000	N. Dakota	90,000	270,000	Utah	23,000	184,000
Delaware	11,000	143,000	S. Dakota	90,000	270,000	Nevada	3,000	33,000
Maryland	50,000	650,000	Nebraska	135,000	405,000	Idaho	36,000	324,000
Virginia	190,000	3,420,000	Kansas	180,000	1,080,000	Washington	65,000	715,000
West Virginia	99,000	1,584,000	Kentucky	265,000	4,770,000	Oregon	50,000	600,000
N Carolina	259,000	4,403,000	Tennessee	250,000	4,750,000	California	95,000	950,000
S. Carolina	185,000	2,590,000	Alabama	270 000	4,860,000			
Georgia	300,000	4,800,000	Mississippi	285,000	4,560,000	U. S.	6,562,000	82,777,000
Florida	55,000	605,000	Louisiana	122,000	1,830,000			

The average value in 1917 was $3 42 a cord.

The total stand of timber in the National forests is estimated at nearly 570,000,000,000 board feet. The 1918 cut in board feet in these forests by chief States was: Oregon, 106,764,000; California, 102,673,000; Montana, 75,950,000; Arizona, 74,623,000; Idaho, 60,867,000; Washington, 67,844,000; Colorado, 49,573,000; Alaska, 47,902,000; New Mexico, 47,120,000; Wyoming, 20,893,000; South Dakota, 20,244,000.

APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS PER CORD

Kind of Wood	Green. Lb.	Air Dry Lb.	Kind of Wood	Green. Lb.	Air Dry. Lb	Kind of Wood	Green. Lb.	Air Dry. Lb.
Ash, white	4,300	3,800	Cottonwood	4,200	2,500	Maple, red	4,700	3,200
Beech	5,000	3,900	Elm	4,400	3,100	Oak, red	5,800	3,900
Birch, yellow	5,100	4,000	Hickory	5,700	4,600	Oak, white	5,600	4,300
Chestnut	4,900	2,700	Maple, sugar	5,000	3,900	Willow	4,600	2,300

HEAT VALUES OF CORDWOOD, AIR-DRY.

The figures show what per cent. of coal heat value is represented by each of the kinds of wood named—Alder, red, 57; ash, black, 64; ash, black, 71; ash, blue, 82; ash, white, 79; aspen, 54; basswood, 48; beech, 80,

birch, paper, 70; birch, sweet, 90; birch, yellow, 80; birch, red, 68; buckeye, 49; buckthorn, 78; butternut, 55; cherry, black, 71; chestnut, 60; cottonwood, 49; dogwood, 97; elder, 71; elm, cork, 87; elm, slippery, 73; elm, white, 68; gum, black, 71; gum, blue, 93; hackberry, 73; hickory, shellbark, 95; hickory, pig nut, 100; hickory, shag bark, 98; holly, 75; laurel, cal., 80; laurel, mountain, 96; locust, black, 102; locust, honey, 92; magnolia, 71; maple, red, 73; maple, silver, 69; maple, sugar, 84; oak, bur, 87; oak, canyon live, 106; oak, post, 92; oak, red, 83; oak, swamp, white, 97; oak, white, 92; oak, yellow, 85; osage, 188; persimmon, 96; rhododendron, 75; sassafras, 66; service berry, 100; sumac, 69; sycamore, 71; walnut, black, 80; willow, black, 52; witch hazel, 84; yellow poplar, 58.

The best values of evergreen trees are as follows: Cedar, incense, 56; cedar, western red, 47; cedar, white 43; cypress, yellow, 61; fir, Douglas, 68; fir, balsam, 52; fir, white silver, 55; hemlock, black, 66; hemlock eastern, 58; larch, 74; pine, lodgepole, 58; pine, long leaf, 85; pine, pitch, 71; pine, white, 60; pine, yellow 58; spruce, red, 58; spruce, white, 54; yew, 94; redwood, 95.

IMPORTS OF PAPER, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Total Value.	News-Print Paper.		All Other Printing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.		All Other Paper
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1918...	42,753,780	1,192,540,059	35,023,161	182,995	42,633	7,942,134	541,866	7,146,120
1917 ..	41,724,084	1,118,225,912	30,929,628	412,091	67,931	6,661,518	456,752	10,279,773
1916...	28,189,998	936,460,899	18,527,748	1,259,761	119,802	7,103,661	280,952	9,261,496
1915 ..	24,465,694	736,817,721	14,138,651	2,395,755	161,703	22,208,212	626,661	9,538,679
1914...	27,604,771	630,950,295	12,189,792	5,752,447	261,616	41,080,659	1,156,591	13,996,772
1913...	24,359,827	439,687,195	8,549,062	6,758,490	371,328	.....	735,857	14,703,580
1912...	18,723,877	171,185,402	3,262,778	5,597,094	292,242	.....	846,590	14,322,357
1911...	18,112,859	111,660,615	2,096,105	7,376,593	534,250	.....	400,535	15,081,969

EXPORTS OF PAPER, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Total Value	News-Print Paper		All Other Printing.		Wrapping Paper.		All Other Paper.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1918 ..	54,169,821	193,479,180	7,978,539	99,218,916	8,710,704	59,899,043	4,828,856	32,651,722
1917 .	46,393,655	187,732,739	7,586,374	94,548,586	8,179,868	52,485,911	3,987,239	26,640,174
1916..	39,576,879	153,472,663	4,126,617	124,145,837	8,069,812	83,673,411	4,025,388	23,355,062
1915.	22,264,371	110,332,513	2,707,626	44,657,646	2,169,067	36,991,079	1,667,387	15,720,291
1914	20,113,942	121,578,332	2,983,344	30,259,588	1,568,960	14,815,496	522,951	15,038,687
1913...	21,174,217	86,602,057	2,105 984	28,117,371	1,617,285	13,722,414	560,535	16,890,413

PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Kind of Wood.	1918.		1917.		1916.		1909.	
	Quantity	% Distribution	Quantity.	% Distibution	Quantity	% Distribution	Quantity.	% Distribution
	Cords.		*Cords.*		*Cords.*		*Cords.*	
Total	5,250,794	100 0	5,480,075	100 0	5,228,558	100 0	4,001 607	100 0
Spruce: Domestic	2,204,143	42 0	2,385,966	43.5	2,399,933	45 9	1,653,249	41 3
Imported.	666,164	12 7	681,450	12 4	701,667	13.4	768,332	19 2
Hemlock...	836,406	15 9	775,003	14 1	760,226	14 6	559,657	14 0
Balsam fir.....	363,117	7 0	382,036	7 0	301,032	5 8	95,366	2 4
Poplar: Domestic	210,849	4 0	313,955	5 7	329,370	6 3	302,876	7 6
Imported	78,354	1.5	92,298	1 7	82,326	1 6	25,622	6
Jack pines..	152,124	2 9	75,382	1 4	80,068	1 5	.....	...
Yellow pine...	133,774	2 5	142,094	2 6	90,310	1 7	90,885	2 3
Yellow poplar	61,247	1.2	41,155	7	37,974	7	.. ..	.
Tamarack	52,031	1.0	58,732	1 1	33,271	6	.. . .	
Gum.	47,145	.9	32,513	6	37,391	7	.....	. .
White fir	35,119	.7	33,181	.6	49,425	1.0	37,176	9
Cottonwood.....	18,685	.4	32,993	.6	22,211	.4	36,898	9
Basswood.....	12,110	.2	3,807	.1	11,481	.2	... .	. . . .
White pine.....	10,183	.2	3,562	. .1	2,545	.....	... . .	.....
Beechbirch, maple and chestnut	202,930	3 9	183,317	3 3	77,762	1.5	.....	...
All other species...	6,810	1	8,649	2	10,662	2	182,569	4 6
Slabs and other mill waste.....	154,603	2.9	233,982	4.3	200,844	3.9	248,977	6.2

Total cost of the pulpwood at the mills—(1918), $73,167,118; (1917), $60,815,057; (1916), $45,785,682; (1909), $34,477,540.

Of the pulpwood consumed in 1918, the reduction to pulp by the various processes was, in cords—Mechanical, 1,345,435; sulphite, 2,860,172; soda, 748,638; sulphate, 296,549

Number of mills—250 in 1918, 246 in 1917, 235 in 1916, 253 in 1909

Average cost per cord at the mills, of the wood consumed—(1918), $13.93; (1917), $11 10; (1916), $8.76; (1909), $8.62. In 1918 the cost ranged from $18.10 in New Hampshire and $17.89 in New York to $5.43 in West Virginia.

The cut, by States, in cords, in 1918, was—Maine, 1,234,969; New York, 1,003,742; Wisconsin, 860,857; Pennsylvania, 383,699; New Hampshire, 345,272; Michigan, 203,516; North Carolina, 186,168; Minnesota, 182,002; Virginia, 129,637; West Virginia, 109,885; Vermont, 99,687; Massachusetts, 45,754; California Oregon and Washington, 239,774; all other States, 225,832.

Of the pulpwood bought in 1918 by the mills, 2,467,745 cords were rough, and cost $11.78 a cord; 2,402,393 cords were peeled, and cost $15.18 a cord; and 380,656 cords were rossed, and cost $20.07 a cord.

Production of wood pulp in United States, in tons—(1918), 3,313,861; (1917), 3,509,939; (1916), 3,425,001; (1909), 2,495,523.

Imports of pulp wood, by fiscal years, in cords—(1917), 1,016,814; (1918), 1,172,033; (1919), 1,390,334.

Value of pulpwood imports—(1919), $13,708,447; (1918), $11,088,422; (1917), $6,889,123.

Exports of wood pulp long tons—(1918), 20,399; (1917), 34,982. The average export value in 1918 was $85.81 a ton, as against $59.37 in 1916.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

THE Pan-American Union is the international organization and office maintained in Washington, D. C., by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development and advancement of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among these countries. It is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based upon the population. Its affairs are administered by a Director-General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, which is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. These two executive officers are assisted by a staff of experts, statisticians, commercial specialists, editors, translators, compilers, librarians, clerks and stenographers. The Union publishes a monthly bulletin in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, which is a record of Pan-American progress. It also publishes numerous special reports and pamphlets on various subjects of practical information. Its *library*, the Columbus Memorial *Library*, contains 40,000 volumes, 22,000 photographs, 150,000 index cards, and a collection of 1,500 maps. The Union is housed in a building erected through the gifts of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the American republics.

Director-General—John Barrett; *Assistant Director*—Francisco J. Yanes; *Chief Clerk and Editor*, Franklin Adams; *Chief Statistician*—William C. Wells; *Trade Expert*—W. A. Reid

PROPERTY IN NEWS.

THIS question was decided favorably to the Associated Press in February, 1919, by the Supreme Court of the United States in an action between the Associated Press and the International News Service. Here are extracts from the opinion of the Court, rendered by Justice Pitney:

"In considering the general question of property in news matter it is necessary to recognize its dual character, distinguishing between the substance of the information and the particular form or collocation of words in which the writer has communicated it. No doubt news articles often possess a literary quality, and are the subject of literary property at the common law; nor do we question that such an article, as a literary production, is the subject of copyright by the terms of the act as it now stands. In an early case at the circuit Mr. Justice Thompson held in effect that a newspaper was not within the protection of the copyright acts of 1790 and 1802 (*Clayton* v. *Stone*, 2 Paine 382; 5 Fed. Cas. No 2872). But the present act is broader; it provides that the works for which copyright may be secured shall include 'all the writings of an author,' and specifically mentions 'periodicals, including newspapers' (Act of March 4, 1909, Ch. 320, Secs. 4 and 5; 35 Stat. 1075, 1076). Evidently this admits to copyright a contribution to a newspaper, notwithstanding it also may convey news; and such is the practice of the copyright office, as the newspapers of the day bear witness. See Copyright Office Bulletin No. 15 (1917), pp. 7, 14, 16-17.

"But the news element—the information respecting current events contained in the literary production—is not the creation of the writer, but is a report of matters that ordinarily are *publici juris*, it is the history of the day. It is not to be supposed that the framers of the Constitution, when they empowered Congress 'to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries' (Const., Art. 1., Sec. 8, Par. 8), intended to confer upon one who might happen to be the first to report a historic event the exclusive right for any period to spread the knowledge of it. * * * *

"Not only do the acquisition and transmission of news require elaborate organization and a large expenditure of money, skill, and effort; not only has it an exchange value to the gatherer, dependent chiefly upon its novelty and freshness, the regularity of the service, its reputed reliability and thoroughness, and its adaptability to the public needs; but also, as is evident, the news has an exchange value to one who can misappropriate it. * * *

"The underlying principle is much the same as that which lies at the base of the equitable theory of consideration in the law of trusts—that he who has fairly paid the price should have the beneficial use of the property. Pom. Eq. Jur. Sec. 981. It is no answer to say that complainant spends its money for that which is too fugitive or evanescent to be the subject of property. That might, and for the purposes of the discussion we are assuming that it would, furnish an answer in a common-law controversy. But in a court of equity, where the question is one of unfair competition, if that which complainant has acquired fairly at substantial cost may be sold fairly at substantial profit, a competitor who is misappropriating it for the purpose of disposing of it to his own profit and to the disadvantage of complainant cannot be heard to say that it is too fugitive or evanescent to be regarded as property It has all the attributes of property necessary for determining that a misappropriation of it by a competitor is unfair competition because contrary to good conscience.

"The contention that the news is abandoned to the public for all purposes when published in the first newspaper is untenable. Abandonment is a question of intent, and the entire organization of the Associated Press negatives such a purpose. The cost of the service would be prohibitive if the reward were to be so limited. No single newspaper, no small group of newspapers, could sustain the expenditure. Indeed, it is one of the most obvious results of defendant's theory that, by permitting indiscriminate publication by anybody and everybody for purposes of profit in competition with the news gatherer, it would render publication profitless, or so little profitable as in effect to cut off the service by rendering the cost prohibitive in comparison with the return. The practical needs and requirements of the business are reflected in complainant's by-laws, which have been referred to. Their effect is that publication by each member must be deemed not by any means an abandonment of the news to the world for any and all purposes, but a publication for limited purposes; for the benefit of the readers of the bulletin or the newspaper as such; not for the purpose of making merchandise of it as news, with the result of depriving complainant's other members of their reasonable opportunity to obtain just returns for their expenditures."

U. S. TRADE IN SILK BY-PRODUCTS.

U. S. IMPORTS OF SILK WASTE, NOILS, AND PIERCED COCOONS.

YEAR.	Waste.	Noils.	Co'cns	Totals.		YEAR.	Waste.	Noils.	Co'cns	Totals.	
(Fiscal.)	*Dollars*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	(Fiscal.)	*Dollars*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*
1918–1919....	14567,070	.....	307,155	59,235	14761,186	1909–1910....	1,556,873	141,581	4,370	11,101	3,088,737
1917–1918....	7,229,176	.....	319,349	35,852	9,303,126	1908–1909 ..	1,222,855	49,909	17,865	9,290	2,238,883
1916–1917..	4,764,064	53,022	32,071	23,329	6,692,533	1907–1908 ...	1,079,755	15,574	59,810	7,277	1,681,581
1915–1916...	4,779,768	67,476	187,953	30,645	8,590,776	1906–1907....	1,299,074	40,568	74,800	9,574	2,444,744
1914–1915....	2,681,158	83,714	22,856	22,558	5,079,627	1905–1906 ...	1,021,122	46,326	65,298	9,009	2,203 942
1913–1914....	2,893,092	325,249	14,307	22,800	6,065,691	1904–1905...	1,101,302	553,605	9,142	15,339	4,847,819
1912–1913.....	2,061,349	429,630	71,158	21,907	5,508,879	1903–1904...	1,317,625	368,381	16,336	12,400	4,596,477
1911–1912....	2,035,201	307,968	67,640	18,344	5,070,252	1902–1903 .	1,074,761	25,304	1,015	5,434	1,796,421
1910–1911....	2,119,786	126,525	31,351	15,310	4,293,818						

LAWS ON FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

(From a Summary by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Alabama—There is a close season (March 1 to October 31), on beaver, otter, bear, fox, raccoon, opossum, mink, and muskrat

Alaska—There is no close season for black bear, wolf, wolverine, squirrel, or rabbit.

Arizona—Beavers are protected until January 1, 1923.

Arkansas—Open season on bears is November 10 to January 15

Connecticut—*Open Seasons*: Otter, November 1 to March 31; raccoon, October 16 to January 31, but landowner may kill the animals at any time to protect property; skunk, November 1 to January 31; may be taken at any time to protect property No close season on other fur animals.

Trapping—Unlawful to trap with scented baits; to trap on lands of another without permission; and to take animals with a snare or similar device. Traps must be visited at least once in 48 hours, and must not be set in path, wood road, or specially prepared furrow. Hunting license is required for trapping (except of a resident on own land); fee, resident, $1; non-resident, $10; alien, $15; with an additional 25 cents recording fee for each license Persons under sixteen years of age, while denied a hunting license, may obtain one for taking fur animals only.

Propagation—No restrictions on possession or sale of fur animals kept in captivity.

Bounties—Towns are permitted to pay bounty on wild cat or fox (not over $5); on weasel, woodchuck, wild Belgian hare, or wild German rabbit (not over $1).

Delaware—Otter open season is December 1 to March 25; open season on muskrat is December 1 to March 10.

Idaho—For all fur animals (except bear), there is an open season, October 1 to March 31.

Illinois—Open season on all is November 1 to March 15.

Maine: *Open Seasons*—All fur animals (except beaver, muskrat, raccoon, bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), and weasel, October 15 to February 29; muskrat, October 15 to May 14; raccoon, August 15 to February 29. No open season on beaver except when declared by the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game. No close season on bear, bobcat, Canada lynx (loup cervier), or weasel. Unlawful to transport or dispose of a beaver skin without official seal of Commissioner attached.

Trapping—Special beaver trapping license, good only in territory opened to beaver trapping by Commissioner, fee $25. Trappers in unorganized townships of the State are required to take out an annual license except for bear and bobcat (fee $10), and on or before December 15 of each year must make such report as the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game may require. Any person who sets a trap in an organized county or incorporated place must obtain written consent of the owner or occupant of land on which the trap is set, and must visit such trap at least once in every twenty-four hours and remove animals caught. All traps must be plainly marked with owner's name and address, either by having the same stamped on the trap or on a metal tag firmly attached to it. A bear trap must be inclosed in a "hut."

Dealers in skins of fur animals must each year take out a license (fee, State, $25; county, $2), to engage in this trade and must keep a record of transactions and forward same to the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game on or before December 20. Putting out poison for wolves, foxes, dogs, or other animals is forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

Traps may not be set within twenty-five feet of a muskrat house. (Special laws in Southern Oxford and certain territory in Washington County.) On complaint by landowners of damage done by beavers, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game has authority to declare an open season for beavers on lands where damage occurs. Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal, except beaver, found destroying his property. Unlawful to dig out a fox den at any time.

Propagation—Permit required to raise fur animals (fee, $2). Protected species may be taken under special permits by licensed trappers for breeding purposes. No animals may be imported into the State without permit.

Bounties—Bobcat and Canada lynx (loup cervier), $10 each; paid by State Claim for bounty must be made within five days after killing or return from trip in which killing was done. Bounty on bears, $5 each; paid by State, claim to be made within ten days after killing

Massachusetts—*Open Seasons:* Raccoon, October 1 to December 31. No close season for other fur animals.

Trapping—Poison may not be used to kill animals, except rats, woodchucks, or other pests on one's own premises. The use of steel traps with spread of over six inches and "choke" traps with greater opening than six inches is unlawful, as is also the use of snares or, except with consent of landowner, of scented baits. Traps may not be set on inclosed lands of another without written consent Traps must be visited at least once in twenty-four hours. Animals "may be taken from traps on the Lord's day," but traps may not be set or reset. Introduction of foxes or raccoons in Dukes County is prohibited.

Propagation—No legislation.

Bounties—Seals, $2; wildcat or lynx, $5; paid by town, but refunded by county.

Michigan—Beaver open season is November 1 to April 15; open season on coons is October 15 to December 31. The open season on muskrat is extended.

Minnesota—There is no close season on black bear. Open season on mink and muskrat is December 1 to April 1.

Missouri—Open season on all fur animals is November 1 to January 31.

Montana—Marten close season is May 1 to September 14

Nebraska—Muskrat, opossum, and otter open season is November 20 to March 20; coon and skunk September 20 to March 20; mink, December 1 to January 31.

New Hampshire—Muskrat open season on Connecticut River is November 1 to March 31.

New Jersey—*Open Seasons:* Skunk, mink, muskrat and otter, November 15 to April 1, raccoon, October 1 to December 15. Beaver, unlawful to trap, take, kill, or have in possession at any time. The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners may grant permits to hunt foxes with hound and firearms from the last day of the open season for quail (December 15) to May 31.

Trapping—Skunks, minks, muskrats, and otters may not be taken in close season, except that muskrats may be destroyed by owner of canal or dam which they are destroying. Muskrats, skunk, mink, otter, may be taken by trap only, except in Salem County, above Mill Creek, where they may be taken in open season by firearms and light. It is unlawful to disturb the lodge or nesting chamber of muskrats, to molest traps set by another, or to appropriate or take animals caught in such traps.

Propagation—No restrictions except those imposed by close seasons, during which wild animals may not be taken for breeding purposes. Breeder's license, fee $5

Bounties—Fox, $3; paid by counties.

New York—*Open Seasons:* Mink and sable, November 10 to March 15; raccoon may be taken otherwise than by trapping in the Catskill Park, October 1 to March 15; raccoon, elsewhere in State, November 10 to February 10; skunk, November 10 to February 10; muskrat, November 10 to April 20 No open season for beaver.

Trapping—License required for hunting or trapping; fee, resident, $1.10; non-resident, $10 Muskrat houses may not be molested, injured, or disturbed, nor the animals shot at any time. Skunks may not be taken by the aid of dogs or by digging out or driving them from dens or holes by smoking or the use of chemicals; if injuring property, they may be taken at any time and in any manner, but the skins of animals so taken shall not be possessed, sold, bought, or trafficked in. Unlawful to set traps during close season

Propagation—All protected fur animals may be kept alive in captivity for propagation and sale, provided a license be obtained from the conservation commission (fee, $5). No fur-bearing animals may be kept which are taken wild during close season for such animals (unless taken under license); nor may they be disposed of during close season. The con-

servation commission is authorized to issue license to capture animals for propagation; fee for permit, $1.

Bounties—Panther, $20, paid by State; none paid since May, 1884.

Ohio—Muskrat open season is December 1 to March 1; on coon, mink, skunk, and opossum, November 1 to February 1; on foxes, October 2 to January 1.

Pennsylvania—*Open Seasons:* Bear, October 15 to December 15; raccoon, September 1 to December 31. No open season for beaver. Foxes may not be trapped, shot, snared, or poisoned in Delaware County.

Trapping—Non-resident trapper requires license (fee, $10). Unlawful to trap bears, and only one may be killed in a season or three to a camp or body of men. No steel traps larger than No. 3 size may be used for trapping wildcats or other fur animals. Resident requires no license for trapping, but hunting licenses required for killing raccoons or bears, which are regarded as "game" animals (fee, $1).

Propagation—No restrictions on raising fur animals, except that possession and breeding of ferrets is unlawful except under license from the State Board of Game Commissioners; fee for license to breed and sell ferrets, $25; to possess a ferret without breeding, $1.

Bounties—Wildcat, $8; fox, $2; mink, $1; weasel, $2; paid from special fund created by setting aside one-half the receipts by the Board of Game Commissioners from gun licenses, fines, etc.

Rhode Island—Raccoon open season is November 1 to February 1.

South Carolina—Fox open season is October 1 to February 15; on other fur animals, October 1 to March 15.

South Dakota—Otter and beaver are protected indefinitely. Mink, muskrat, and skunk open season is December 1 to March 1.

Utah—Marten are protected indefinitely.

Vermont—On black bear, May 1 to November 1, there is a $10 bounty.

Washington—A breeder's license is required to raise fur animals in captivity.

West Virginia—Open season on red fox, coon, mink, muskrat, is November 1 to February 1. Bounty on wolf is $62.50; on bear and mountain lion, $30; on coyote, $4; on lynx or wild cat, $3.

Wyoming—Beaver are protected until 1925.

FEDERAL LAWS.

That part of the Lacey Act codified as Section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137) makes it unlawful to ship or transport "from any State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory or District thereof" the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animal or bird killed or shipped in violation of law of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed or from which they were shipped. This makes it unlawful to ship out of any State skins or pelts illegally taken or shipped. Section 243 of the Criminal Code requires packages containing furs, when shipped in interstate commerce, to be plainly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained by inspection of the outside of the package.

The Tariff Act of 1913 places a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on live animals shipped into the United States. Paragraph 397 of this act places on the free list animals imported for breeding purposes by a citizen of the United States: "*Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure-bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed." This act has made it impossible thus far to admit free of duty any foxes or other Canadian fur animals for propagation Raw furs not advanced in manufacture are admitted free of duty.

CANADA

New Brunswick—*Open Seasons*: Mink, otter, and fisher, November 1 to March 31; fox, October 1 to March 1; muskrat, noon of March 25 to noon of May 15. Beaver and sable, close season to July 1, 1920. The Minister of Lands and Mines, when satisfied that a number of beavers may be taken from any stream without injury to the supply, may issue a special license accompanied by necessary tags for taking them; fee, $4 for each animal.

Trapping—Non-residents require a license (fee, $25) for trapping. A license is also required to deal in, buy, sell, cure, or tan the skin of fur-bearing animals (fees, non-resident, $25; resident, $2). The digging out of foxes from their homes or earth burrows is prohibited at all times. Unlawful to possess green skins or carcasses of protected fur animals in close season.

Propagation—Permits to capture wild fur-bearing animals for propagation within the Province may be obtained from the Minister of Lands and Mines, who fixes the fee for such permit.

Bounties—Wildcat (killed within the Province), $3; porcupine, 50 cents; hawks and owls, 25 cents each; paid by the Minister of Lands and Mines.

Nova Scotia—*Open Seasons*: No open season for beaver or marten. Mink, otter, fox, raccoon, muskrat, and all other fur-bearing animals (except bear, wolf, and wildcat, which are not protected), November 1 to January 31.

Trapping—Non-resident requires a license (fee, $30) to take fur-bearing animals, which are included in the term "game." Unlawful to take any protected fur animal (unless under a permit) from a burrow or den by smoking or digging; to take fur animal by use of poison; to damage or molest a beaver dam or house, or a muskrat house, or set snare or trap within 25 feet of the latter; or to have in possession the green hide or pelt of a fur animal taken out of season.

Propagation—Permits to take wild animals may be obtained from the Board of Game Commissioners under such restrictions as they may require. Unlawful to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity for breeding purposes without a permit from the Chief Game Commissioner; fee, $2 for each kind of animal kept, payable annually. Reports are required annually on September 30. Inclosures for fur animals are protected from trespass.

Bounties—None paid.

Newfoundland—*Open Seasons*: Otter, marten, and lynx, October 1 to March 31; fox, October 16 to March 14; muskrat, October 1 to April 30 No open season for beaver until October 1, 1920.

Trapping—Non-resident trappers require annual license; fee, $501. Fur buyers and shippers also require annual license (fee, 50 cents), and must report operations under same before December 31 of each year. Trapping on Grand Lake Caribou Preserve is unlawful at all times.

Propagation—No restrictions, except as to foxes. A fox farm must be licensed; the owner must at stated times make reports to the Game and Inland Fisheries Board, and the premises must be at all times open to inspection by officers of the board. Possession of fox cub or fox taken in close season is prohibited. Unlawful to export a fox not bred on a fox farm, or, without permit from the Colonial Board, to export a fox bred in captivity.

Bounties—None paid.

Ontario—*Open Seasons*: Mink, fisher, and marten, November 1 to April 30; muskrat, north of French and Mattawa Rivers, April 1 to May 20; south of said rivers, March 1 to April 20. Beavers and otters may be taken by residents of the Province only, under license and special restrictions, from November 1 to March 31.

Trapping—License to trap required except to take wolf and fox, or for farmers and their sons to trap on own land; fee, resident, $5; non-resident, $50. License (fee for resident and British subject, $10; for alien, $25) is required of all fur dealers or traders. Dealers may obtain a permit to hold furs during close season. Possession of unprime skins is illegal. Muskrats may not be shot or speared at any time. Muskrat houses are protected at all times except when the animals are injuring property. Beavers, when damaging property, may be destroyed by game overseer under special authorization from the Department of Game and Fisheries.

Propagation—A permit is required of breeders of game or fur animals. Licensed fur breeders may sell live animals or skins during open season upon payment of royalties. The Minister may grant permits to take fur animals during the close season for propagating and scientific purposes

Bounties—Gray timber wolf, $20; other wolf, $5; paid by county, but Provincial treasurer refunds 40 per cent. to county Provincial treasurer pays entire bounty in unorganized counties.

LAWS ON FUR-BEARING ANIMALS—*Continued.*

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM LAWS ON FUR-BEARING ANIMALS MAY BE HAD.

Alabama—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Montgomery.
Alaska—The Governor, Juneau; Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Arizona—State Game Warden, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.
California—Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, New Call Building, San Francisco.
Colorado—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.
Connecticut—Secretary, Commission of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.
Delaware—Chief Game Warden, Dover.
District of Columbia—Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.
Florida—Secretary of State, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Game and Fish Commissioner, Atlanta
Idaho—Fish and Game Warden, Boisé.
Illinois—Chief Game and Fish Warden, Springfield
Indiana—Director, Department of Conservation, Indianapolis.
Iowa—State Fish and Game Warden, Lausing.
Kansas—State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.
Kentucky—Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.
Maine—Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta
Maryland—State Game Warden, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Chairman, Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.
Michigan—Commissioner Game, Fish, and Forest-Fire Department, Lansing
Minnesota—Game and Fish Commissioner, St Paul
Mississippi—Secretary of State, Jackson.
Missouri—Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.
Montana—State Game Warden, Helena.
Nebraska—Chief Deputy, Game and Fish Commission, Lincoln.
Nevada—State Fish and Game Warden, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Fish and Game Commissioner, Sunapee.
New Jersey—Secretary, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.
New Mexico—Game and Fish Warden, Santa Fé.
New York—Secretary of Conservation Commission, Albany.
North Carolina—Secretary, Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Secretary, Game and Fish Board, Steele.
Ohio—Chief Game Warden, Board of Agriculture, Columbus.
Oklahoma—State Game Warden, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—State Game Warden, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island—Chairman, Commissioners of Birds, Rumford.
South Carolina—Chief Game Warden, Columbia.
South Dakota—State Game Warden, Pierre
Tennessee—State Game and Fish Warden, Nashville.
Texas—Game, Fish, and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.
Utah—Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Fish and Game Commissioner, Cambridge
Virginia—Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.
Washington—Chief Game Warden and State Fish Commissioner, Seattle; Chief Deputy Game Warden, Spokane
West Virginia—Forest, Game, and Fish Warden, Philippi.
Wisconsin—Secretary, Conservation Commission, Madison.
Wyoming—State Game Warden, Lander.

CANADA.

Alberta—Chief Game Guardian, Edmonton.
British Columbia—Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Victoria.
Manitoba—Chief Game Guardian, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick—Chief Game and Fire Warden, Richibucto.
Northwest Territories—Commissioner of Parks, Ottawa.
Nova Scotia—Chief Game Commissioner, Halifax.
Ontario—Superintendent Game and Fisheries, Toronto.
Prince Edward Island—Game Inspector, Charlottetown.
Quebec—General Inspector of Fisheries and Game, Quebec.
Saskatchewan—Chief Game Guardian, Regina.
Yukon—Gold Commissioner, Dawson.
Colony of Newfoundland—Secretary, Department of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's.

MUNICIPAL AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING LAW IN WISCONSIN.

(From a Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor.)

In July the Wisconsin Legislature added a section to its general corporation law which made it possible for municipalities to engage in housing or for interested individuals to organize themselves to form co-operative housing companies. Under the law in question such a corporation is given power to acquire land and to prepare it for residential use upon approval of any public land commission or city planning commission of any locality where the property of such corporation is located. It is also provided that if the land is located within any city or within a radius of three miles from the boundary of the city approval must be had from the health department for the development of the land. No single dwelling may be erected by such company the cost of which exceeds $5,000. Sufficient ground space must be provided to furnish sufficient air and light.

The test clause of the act which makes co-operative housing possible is that clause which directs that no land shall be sold by the corporation except in case of winding up the affairs of the corporation or in closing mortgages or liens, or for disposing of land not needed by the corporation. Two other provisions indicate further the truly co-operative character of the corporation; namely, that no lease may be made for land or property of the corporation except to a stockholder of it and for the use of such stockholder. In this instance exception is made in the case of American soldiers, sailors, or marines in the war with Germany and the Entente, who need not be stockholders of the corporation. No tenant may hold stock of the corporation beyond the value of the premises occupied by him. All stock must be issued in consideration of money, labor, or property estimated at its true money value. No dividends may be declared until a fund equal to 2 per cent. of the authorized capital of the corporation has been created, and no dividend exceeding 5 per cent. of the par value of the stock may be paid to any holder. The preferred stock of the corporation must be retired as soon as possible. For this purpose 10 per cent. of the annual profits is set aside each year.

By providing that the common council of any city and the board of supervisors of any county may subscribe for preferred stock of the corporation in question, opportunity is offered for those governmental units to engage in the housing of wage earners. The directors of the co-operative housing corporation are not to receive any compensation until the surplus fund of 2 per cent. of the capital has been set aside and until dividends on preferred stock have been paid. At no time is the compensation of the board of directors to exceed $500 per annum. No fee for filing articles of incorporation by a housing corporation formed under the provisions of this law are required. This puts any housing corporation organized under the act on the same standing in that respect as educational, benevolent, and charitable corporations. The co-operative housing law outlined above is probably the first specific co-operative housing law passed by any State in the Union.

THE UNITED STATES REPATRIATION LAW.

THE joint resolution of Congress providing for repatriation of aliens lawfully resident in the United States, but who were drafted or enlisted in the military forces of this country or its co-belligerents, was approved on October 19, 1918.

(Public Resolution No. 44—Sixty-fifth Congress—H. J. Res. 331.) Joint resolution authorizing the readmission to the United States of certain aliens who have been conscripted or have volunteered for service with the military forces of the United States or co-belligerent forces.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, excluding from the United States aliens who are likely to become a public charge, or who are physically defective, or who are contract laborers, or who have come in consequence of advertisements for labor printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country, or who are assisted by others to come, or whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, or who are stowawaays, or who are illiterate, aliens lawfully resident in the United States when heretofore or hereafter enlisted or conscripted for the military or naval service of the United States, or of any one of the nations co-belligerent of the United States in the present war; and aliens lawfully resident in the United States who have enlisted for service with Czecho-Slovak, Polish, or other independent forces attached to the United States Army or to the army or navy of any one of the co-belligerents of the United States in the present war, who may during or within one year after the termination of the war apply for readmission to this country, after being honorably discharged or granted furlough abroad by the proper military or naval authorities, or after being rejected on final examination in connection with their enlistment or conscription, shall, within two years after the termination of the war, be readmitted; and that any alien of either of the foregoing descriptions who would otherwise be excluded under said section of the immigration act on the ground that he is idiotic, imbecile, feeble-minded, epileptic, insane, or has had one or more attacks of insanity, or on the ground that he is afflicted with constitutional psychopathic inferiority, tuberculosis, a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or mental defect, shall be readmitted if it is proved that the disability was acquired while the alien was serving in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any one of the nations co-belligerent of the United States in the present war or in an independent force of the kind hereinbefore described, if such alien returns to a port of the United States within two years after the termination of the war; and that the head tax provided in the immigration act of February 5, 1917, shall not be collected from aliens readmitted into the United States under the provisions of this resolution.

STATE AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS.

Alabama, Montgomery, M. C. Allgood, Com. of Agric.
Arizona, Phoenix, D. W. Working, Dean College of Agric., Univ of Ariz.
Arkansas, Little Rock, J. G. Ferguson, Com. of Mines, Manuf. and Agric
California, Sacramento, Chas. W. Paine, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Colorado, Denver, Edward D. Foster, Com. State Board of Immigra.
Connecticut, Hartford, Marcus H. Holcomb, Pres. State Board of Agric ; Leonard H. Healy, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Delaware, Dover, A. R. Benson, Pres State Board Agric.; Wesley Webb, Sec. State Board Agric.
Florida, Tallahassee, W. A. McRae, Com. of Agric.
Georgia, Atlanta, J. J. Brown, Com. of Agric.
Idaho, Boise, Miles Cannon, Com. of Agric.
Illinois, Springfield, Chas. Adkins, Dir. Dept. of Agric.
Indiana, Indianapolis, Chas. N. Lindley, Pres. Ind. State Board of Agric.; Chas. F. Kennedy, Sec. Ind. State Board of Agric.
Iowa, Des Moines, C. E. Cameron, Pres. Dept. of Agric.; A. R. Corey, Sec. Dept of Agric.
Kansas, Topeka, H. S. Thompson, Pres. State Board of Agric.; J. C. Mohler, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Kentucky, Frankfort, Matt. S. Cohen, Com. of Agric.
Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Harry D. Wilson, Com. of Agric.
Maine, Augusta, John A. Roberts, Com. of Agric.
Maryland, College Park, Dr. F. A. Woods, Exec. Off. State Board of Agric.; Kensington, Dr. W. W. Skinner, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Massachusetts, Boston, Wilfred Wheeler, Com. of Agric.
Michigan, East Lansing, F. S. Kedzie, Pres. Mich. Agric College.
Minnesota, St. Paul, N. J. Holmberg, Com. of Agric.
Mississippi, Jackson, P. P. Garner, Com. Dept. of Agric. and Com.
Missouri, Jefferson City, Arthur T. Nelson, Pres. State Board of Agric.; Jewell Mayes, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Montana, Helena, Chas. D. Greenfield, Com. of Agric. and Publicity.
Nebraska, Lincoln, R. M. Wolcott, Pres. State Board of Agric.; E. R. Danielson, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Nevada, Reno, C. S. Knight, Dean Coll. of Agric., Univ. of Nev.
New Hampshire, Concord, Andrew L. Felker, Com. Dept. of Agric.
New Jersey, Trenton, Alva Agee, Sec. Dept. of Agric.
New Mexico, State College, Austin D. Crile, Pres. N. Mex. Coll. of Agric.
New York, Albany, Charles S. Wilson, Com. of Agric.
North Carolina, Raleigh, W. A. Graham, Com. of Agric.
North Dakota, Bismarck, J. N. Hagan, Com. of Agric.
Ohio, Columbus, N. E. Shaw, Sec. of Agric.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, J. A. Whitehurst, Pres. State Board of Agric.; Leslie Bush, Sec. State Board of Agric.
Oregon, W. J. Kerr, Pres. Ore. Agric. Coll.
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Fred Rasmussen, Sec. of Agric.
Rhode Island, Providence, John J. Dunn, Sec. State Board of Agric.
South Carolina, Columbia, B. Harris, Com. of Agric., Commerce and Indus.
South Dakota, Pierre, Chas. McCaffree, Com. of Immig.
Tennessee, Nashville, F. M. McRee, Com. of Agric.
Texas, Austin, Fred W. Davis, Com. of Agric.
Utah, Logan, E. G. Peterson, Pres. Agric. Coll. of Utah.
Vermont, Montpelier, E. S. Brigham, Com. of Agric.
Virginia, Richmond, C. W. Kolner, Com of Agric. and Immig.
Washington, Olympia, E. F. Benson, Com. of Agric.
West Virginia, Charleston, J. H. Stewart, Com. of Agric.
Wisconsin, Madison, C. P. Norgord, Com. of Agric.
Wyoming, Cheyenne, Chas. S. Hill, Com. of Immig.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

(For Roster of This Body see Index.)

THE Federal act to regulate commerce, passed by Congress, and approved February 4, 1887, established a commission of five, since increased to nine, members. The original act, with its amendments, applies to common carriers (except water), including railroads, sleeping car companies, petroleum pipe lines, and telephone, telegraph, cable and express companies. The act requires all rates to be reasonable and just; prohibits preferential rates, or undue or unreasonable preferences, or advantages in rates or facilities; forbids the charging of a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul over the same line in the same direction when the shorter is included within the longer haul. The commission has inquisitorial powers; it may prescribe rates, rules and regulations, including methods of keeping the accounts, records and memoranda required of the carriers subject to the law. The commission defined the zones under the Daylight Saving Act.

The act known as the Overman or Federal Control Act, approved March 21, 1918, provides that the commission shall ascertain and certify to the President the average annual railway operating income to be used by the President in making agreements for compensation for the use of the transportation systems of the country; that, in case the amount of compensation is not adjusted, claims may be submitted to boards of referees appointed by the commission, and the finding of such boards shall be a maximum of compensation which may be paid to the carriers; that the President, in executing the Federal Control Act, may avail himself of the advice, assistance, and co-operation of the commission, its members and its employés; that the President may initiate rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices by filing same with the commission; that the commission shall, upon complaint, enter upon a hearing and determine the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, or regulation, initiated by the President, taking into consideration the fact that the railroads are operated under unified control, and such recommendations as the President may make as to the necessity of increasing railway revenues.

A safety appliance act was passed (approved March 2, 1893), amended in 1903, and supplemented in 1910, providing for automatic couplers, drawbars of a standard height, grab-irons or handholds on sides and ends of freight cars, sill steps, handbrakes, ladders, running boards, roof holds, and other safety appliances. The act of February 17, 1911, as amended, compels railroads to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances. There are also regulations as to limiting the consecutive hours on duty in twenty-four, the carrying of explosives, etc. By act approved March 1, 1913, the commission is directed to investigate, ascertain and report the value of all property of common carriers subject to the act. It is the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to report to the proper District-Attorneys infractions or violations of the provisions of these various acts, and to investigate accidents.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

(Created by act of Congress, Approved July 15, 1913.)

Commissioner—William L. Chambers. *Assistant Commissioner*—G. W. W. Hanger. *Assistant to the Commissioner*—Wm. H. Smith. *Members of Board*—Chairman, Martin A. Knapp, William L. Chambers, and G. W. W. Hanger.

The purpose for which the board was established is to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration all controversies concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment that may arise between any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and their employés, which includes all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, whether the cars upon or in which they are employed are owned or held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract.

The Commissioner is appointed by the President for a term of seven years, salary $7,500, and is the executive officer of the board, which consists of the Commissioner and not more than two other officials of the Government, who are designated by the President. The Assistant Commissioner is appointed by the President, salary $5,000 per annum.

Since the organization of the board and up to June 30, 1919, 123 controversies between railroads and their employés engaged in train operation have reached the stage where an appeal for the services of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was made. Of these cases an adjustment of the controversy was secured by the board through mediation alone in 78 cases; by mediation and arbitration in 4 cases; by arbitration in 18 cases; by the parties after mediation had been invoked in 6 cases. 1 case was settled by Federal legislation, and 1 case is pending. In 1 case mediation was declined by a railroad. Mediation was invoked in 14 cases and later withdrawn for adjustment through the U. S. R. R. Administration.

CIVIL EMPLOYEES ENTITLED TO PAY WHEN INJURED.

An act passed by Congress and approved September 7, 1916, provides for the compensation of civil employees of the United States when they sustain injuries while in the performance of duty. If the injuries need medical or surgical attention the employees are entitled to treatment at United States hospitals and by United States medical officers; or, if these are not available, treatment may be obtained of physicians or hospitals designated for the purpose. If more than three days are lost from work because of the injury, the employee is entitled to compensation for the time lost in excess of three days. The amount of the compensation is two-thirds of his salary, but in no case more than $66.67 a month. Special provisions are made for compensation in case of death.

To carry out the provisions of the act a commission was provided for by the law and appointed by the President. This commission is known as the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and has offices in the Union Trust Building in Washington. The members of the commission are Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, Chas. H. Verrill, and John J. Keegan. The secretary of the commission is S. R. Colbert, Jr. At arsenals and navy yards and similar establishments of the Army and Navy, where large numbers of civilians are employed, medical officers of the Army and Navy have been detailed to treat injuries of the employees. Throughout the country treatment may be obtained from the medical officers and hospitals of the United States Public Health Service. In all the more important cities where there are no hospitals or medical officers of the Public Health Service arrangements have been made with local hospitals or physicians which have been designated for the care of beneficiaries of the compensation act. Arrangements with hospitals and physicians will be made in all localities where there are sufficient numbers of Government employees to warrant such action. When an employee is injured and desires medical or surgical advice or treatment he should be given by his official superior a letter addressed to the proper hospital or medical officer requesting treatment and reciting the facts that the bearer (giving the name) is an employee of the United States, employed at (giving the name of the office or establishment), that he was injured in the performance of duty on (giving the date), and that treatment is requested for the results of said injury pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Federal Compensation Act.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS SINCE 1837.

(By the Com. of Patents. Applic. incl. pat's, designs, and reissues. Caveat Law repealed June.25, 1910.)

YEAR.	Applications	C'v't's Filed	Patents.	Cash Received	Cash Expend.	YEAR.	Applications	C'v't's Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received	Cash Expend.
1837	.....	.....	435	29,289 08	33,506 98	1878	20,260	2,755	13,444	$725,375 55	$593,082.89
1838	.....	.....	520	42,123.54	37,338 92	1879	20,059	2,620	13,213	703,931.47	529,638.97
1839	.....	.....	425	38,019.97	34,543.51	1880	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685.32	538,865.17
1840	765	228	473	38,056.51	39,020 67	1881	26,659	2,406	16,584	853,665.89	605,173.28
1841	847	312	495	40,413 01	52,666 87	1882	31,522	2,553	19,267	1,009,219 45	683,867.67
1842	761	291	517	36,505 63	31,241.43	1883	34,576	2,741	22,383	1,146,240.00	675,234.86
1843	819	315	519	35,315 81	30,776.96	1884	35,600	2,582	20,413	1,075,798 80	970,579.76
1844	1,045	380	497	42,509 26	36,344 53	1885	35,717	2,552	24,233	1,188,089.15	1,024,378.85
1845	1,246	452	503	51,076 14	39,395 65	1886	35,968	2,513	22,508	1,154,551 40	992,503.45
1846	1,272	448	638	50,264.16	46,158.71	1887	35,613	2,622	21,477	1,144,509 60	994,472.22
1847	1,531	533	569	63,111 19	41,878 35	1888	35,797	2,251	20,506	1,118,516.10	973,108.78
1848	1,628	607	653	67,576 60	58,905 84	1889	40,575	2,481	24,158	1,281,728.05	1,052,955 98
1849	1,955	595	1,077	80,752.78	77,716 44	1890	41,048	2,311	26,292	1,340,372 66	1,099,297.74
1850	2,193	602	993	86,927 05	80,100 95	1891	40,552	2,408	23,244	1,271,285 78	1,139,713.35
1851	2,258	760	872	95,738 61	86,916 93	1892	40,753	2,290	23,559	1,286,331 88	1,110,739.24
1852	2,639	996	1,019	112,056 34	95,916 91	1893	38,473	2,247	23,769	1,242,871 64	1,141,038.45
1853	2,673	901	961	121,527.45	132,869 83	1894	38,439	2,286	20,867	1,187,439 58	1,100,947.12
1854	3,324	868	1,844	163,789 84	167,146 32	1895	40,680	2,415	22,057	1,245,246 93	1,106,389.49
1855	4,435	906	2,013	216,459 35	179,540 23	1896	43,932	2,271	23,373	1,324,059 83	1,113,413 71
1856	4,960	1,024	2,505	192,588 02	199,931 02	1897	47,905	2,176	23,794	1,375,641.72	1,122,843 13
1857	4,771	1,010	2,896	196,132 01	211,582 09	1898	35,842	1,659	22,267	1,137,734 48	1,136,196 20
1858	5,364	943	3,710	203,716 16	193,193 74	1899	41,443	1,716	25,527	1,325,457.03	1,211,783.73
1859	6,225	1,079	4,538	245,942 15	210,278 41	1900	41,980	1,731	26,499	1,350,828 53	1,260,019 62
1860	7,653	1,084	4,819	256,352 59	252,820 80	1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398.16	1,297,385.64
1861	4,643	700	3,340	137,354 44	221,491 91	1902	49,641	1,851	27,886	1,552,859.08	1,393,345 54
1862	5,038	824	3,521	215,754 99	182,810 39	1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201.81	1,448,645 81
1863	6,014	787	4,170	195,593 29	189,414 14	1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326.53	1,476,000 38
1864	6,972	1,063	5,020	240,919 98	229,868 00	1905	54,971	1,896	30,399	1,806,758.14	1,479,633.22
1865	10,664	1,932	6,616	348,791 84	274,199 34	1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921.38	1,554,891 20
1866	15,269	2,723	9,450	495,665 38	361,724 28	1907	58,762	1,967	36,620	1,910,618.14	1,631,458.36
1867	21,276	3,597	13,015	646,581.92	639,263 32	1908	61,475	2,110	33,682	1,896,847.67	1,712,303 42
1868	20,445	3,705	13,378	681,565 86	628,679 77	1909	65,839	1,948	37,421	2,042,828 14	1,955,151 14
1869	19,271	3,624	13,986	693,145.81	486,430.74	1910	64,629	970	35,930	2,025,536 69	2,005,711 94
1870	19,171	3,273	13,321	669,456 76	557,147 19	1911	69,121	...	34,084	2,019,388 03	1,953,689 91
1871	19,472	3,366	13,033	678,716.46	562,091 64	1912	70,976	...	37,731	2,118,158.30	2,022,066 11
1872	18,246	3,090	13,590	699,726 39	665,595 00	1913	70,367	.....	35,788	2,084,417 79	1,947,333.28
1873	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191.77	691,178 98	1914	70,404	...	41,850	2,251,892 82	2,000,770.12
1874	21,602	3,181	13,591	738,278 17	679,288 41	1915	70,069	...	44,934	2,290,773.47	2,053,442.15
1875	21,638	3,094	14,337	743,453.36	721,657.71	1916	71,033	.	45,927	2,345,540 94	2,115,367.91
1876	21,425	2,697	15,595	757,987.65	652,542 60	1917	70,373	..	42,760	2,258,377.10	2,048,173.16
1877	20,308	2,809	14,187	732,342.85	613,152.62	1918	59,615	.....	39,941	1,977,518.82	2,050,938.17

SERIAL NUMBER OF FIRST PATENT AND CERTIFICATE ISSUED IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR.

YEAR.	Patent.	Design.	Reissue	Trade-mark.	Label	YEAR.	Patent.	Design	Reissue.	Trade-mark.	Label.
1895	531,619	23,922	11,461	25,757	.....	1908	875,679	38,980	12,738	66,892	13,964
1896	552,502	25,037	11,520	27,586	6,546	1909	908,436	39,737	12,906	72,083	14,582
1897	574,369	26,482	11,581	29,399	6,547	1910	945,010	40,424	13,066	76,267	15,074
1898	596,467	28,113	11,646	31,070	6,561	1911	980,178	41,063	13,189	80,506	15,444
1899	616,871	29,916	11,706	32,308	6,761	1912	1,103,095	42,073	13,346	84,711	16,103
1900	640,167	32,055	11,798	33,957	7,272	1913	1,049,326	43,415	13,504	89,731	16,736
1901	664,827	33,813	11,879	35,678	8,009	1914	1,083,267	45,098	13,668	94,796	17,444
1902	690,385	35,547	11,960	37,606	8,887	1915	1,123,212	46,813	13,858	101,613	18,163
1903	717,321	36,187	12,070	39,612	9,654	1916	1,166,419	48,358	14,040	107,875	18,966
1904	748,567	36,723	12,189	41,798	10,644	1917	1,210,339	50,117	14,238	114,666	19,830
1905	778,834	37,280	12,299	43,956	11,758	1918	1,251,458	51,629	14,417	120,005	20,443
1906	808,618	37,766	12,428	48,446	12,588	1919	1,290,027	52,836	14,582	124,066	21,097
1907	839,799	38,391	12,587	59,014	13,297						

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATENTS, DESIGN PATENTS, AND REISSUED PATENTS, CALENDAR YEARS SINCE 1904.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Number of Patents and Certificates of Registration Issued During Each Calendar Year.							
	Patents.	Designs	Reissues.	Total Patents.	Trade-marks.	Labels	Prints.	Total Certificts.
1904	30,267	557	110	30,934	2,158	1,114	297	3,569
1905	29,784	486	129	30,399	4,490	830	359	5,679
1906	31,181	625	159	31,965	10,568	709	656	11,933
1907	35,880	589	151	36,620	7,878	667	315	8,860
1908	32,757	757	168	33,682	5,191	618	220	6,029
1909	36,574	687	160	37,421	4,184	492	148	4,824
1910	35,168	639	123	35,930	4,239	370	120	4,729
1911	32,917	1,010	157	34,084	4,205	659	248	5,112
1912	36,231	1,342	158	37,731	5,020	633	243	5,896
1913	33,941	1,683	164	35,788	5,065	708	290	6,063
1914	39,945	1,715	190	41,850	6,817	719	338	7,874
1915	43,207	1,545	183	44,934	6,262	803	371	7,436
1916	43,970	1,759	198	45,927	6,791	864	432	8,087
1917	41,069	1,512	179	42,760	5,339	613	245	6,197
1918	38,569	1,207	165	39,941	4,061	654	197	4,912

NOTED INVENTIONS.

AMERICAN.

INVENTION.	Inventor.	Date	INVENTION.	Inventor.	Date.
Air brake	Westinghouse	1869	Split-phase induction motor	Tesla	1887
Celluloid	Hyatt	1870	Single-type composing machine	Lanston	1887
Welt machine	Goodyear	1871	Rotary converter	Bradley	1887
Block signals for railways	Robinson	1872	Recording adding machine	Burroughs	1888
Automatic car-coupler	Janney	1873	Transp'rent photograph film	Eastman	1888
Water gas	Lowe	1875	Calcium carbide	Willson	1888
Machine for making barbed wire	Glidden	1875	Continuous-process match machine	Beecher	1888
Telephone	Bell	1876	Electric welding	Thomson	1889
Typewriter	Sholes	1878	Electrolytic alkali prod'ction	Castner	1890
Talking machine	Edison	1878	Carborundum	Acheson	1891
Electric lamp	Brush	1879	Harveyized armor plate	Harvey	1891
Incandescent lamp	Edison	1880	Motion-picture machine	Edison	1893
Automatic knot-tying harvester machine	Appleby	1880	Dry-air process for blast furnace	Gayley	1894
Buttonhole-sewing machine	Reece	1881	Artificial graphite	Acheson	1896
Chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine	French & Myers	1881	Disk ploughs (modern type)	Hardy	1896
Chrome tanning	Schulz	1884	High-speed steel	Taylor & White	1901
Trolley car	Van Depoele & Sprague	1884-87	Aeroplane	Orville & Wilbur Wright	1903
Type-bar casting	Mergenthaler	1885	Hydro-aeroplane	Glenn H. Curtiss	1911
Cash register	Patterson	1885	Machine gun	Isaac N. Lewis	1912
Electric furnace reduction	Cowles	1885			

FOREIGN.

INVENTION.	Date.	Inventor.	Nationality.
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish.
Artificial alizarene (dye)	1869	Graebe & Lieberman	German.
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English.
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German.
Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish.
Electric transformer	1883	Gaulard & Gibbs	English.
Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English.
Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French.
Cyanide process for extracting metal	1888	Arthur & De Forrest	English.
Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian.
By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian.
Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French.
Wireless telegraphy	1900	Marconi	Italian.
Diesel oil motor	1900	Diesel	German.
Depth bomb	1903	W. T. Unge	Swedish.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE.

(Revised by the Patent Office at Washington.)

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specifications for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, however, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any particular attorney or firm, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor.

When the nature of the invention admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called for by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more that twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the invention is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more that he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; or over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of the drawings of pending, patented or abandoned cases, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Negative photographic copies of specifications and drawings of foreign patents, or of any page or part of page of any printed publication in the possession of the office, will be furnished on paper 7x11 inches for fifteen cents per sheet. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

The most important changes in Patent Office practice put in effect in the past year are as follows:

In Rule 93. "An interference is a proceeding instituted for the purpose of determining the question of priority of invention between two or more parties claiming substantially the same patentable invention. In order to ascertain whether any question of priority arises the Commissioner may call upon any junior applicant to state in writing the date when he conceived the invention under consideration. All statements filed in compliance with this rule will be returned to the parties filing them. In case the applicant makes no reply within the time specified, not less than ten days, the Commissioner will proceed upon the assumption that the said date is the date of the oath attached to the application. The fact that one of the parties has already obtained a patent will not prevent an interference, for, although the Commissioner has no power to cancel a patent, he may grant another patent for the same invention to a person who proves to be the prior inventor."

In Rule 77. "If an applicant neglect to prosecute his application for one year after the date when the last official notice of any action by the office was mailed to him, the application will be held to be abandoned, as set forth in Rule 171.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905, and later amendatory acts.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-

marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as these set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any State in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant; Provided, That said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant; unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By Act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trades-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Charge d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge, or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

A fee of $10.00 is required by law to be paid with each application for the registration of a trade-mark, and this fee will include the certificate of registration, if the trade-mark be determined to be registrable.

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights.)

THE copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopædic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art, models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The amendment of August 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution: 1. Publish the work with the copyright

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19....(year date of publication) by.....(name of copyright proprietor), or in case of works specified above (f) to (k) the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed in a circle (C) accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies." 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed, together with copies of the reels, and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the Copyright Office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for 30 days from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee ($1) published during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. A new application must be made in such cases and another fee of $1 paid. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying production of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play, a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the author's next of kin may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyrights, he may also secure the renewal.

Copyrights are assignable by any instruments of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States. "In default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such Consular Officer or Secretary of Legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright is not secured in foreign countries by action in the Copyright Office, but only by complying with the legislation of such countries.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and the British possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright proclamations have been issued under Sec. 1 (e) of the act of 1909, securing copyright control of mechanical musical reproduction in the U. S. to citizens or subjects of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, New Zealand and Norway. The convention with Hungary includes such protection.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on October 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. The Pan-American Copyright Convention signed at Buenos Ayres in 1910 was proclaimed July 13, 1914, and is effective as between the United States and Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador.

AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

THE Commissioner of Patents is charged with the administration of the patent laws, and supervision of all matters relating to the granting of letters patent for inventions, and the registration of trade-marks. He is by statute made the tribunal of last resort in the Patent Office, and has appellate jurisdiction in the trial of interference cases, of the patentability of inventions, and of registration of trade-marks. Appeals lie from his decisions to the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The first Patent law in the U. S. was approved April 10, 1790. In the first year 3 patents were granted, one of them to Sam'l Hopkins for his method of making potash and pearlash, dated July 31, 1790. In the second year 33 patents were granted, and 11 in the third year. The Patent Office was burned, with most of the records, in 1836. Up to January 1, 1836, there had been 9,957 patents issued.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

Marriage Licenses—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska. California and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Del., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ind., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., Ore., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and W. Va. The causes for absolute divorce given in the table are in addition to adultery, which is a primary cause in every State except South Carolina. Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Ariz., N. C., Ore., and S. C.; and between whites and Chinese in Ariz., Cal., Miss., Ore., and Utah. Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in most of the States, as is the marriage of an epileptic or imbecile.

Note—Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in all of the States except Ala., Cal., Col., Ct., Del., Dist. of Col., Ga., Hawaii, Idaho, Ky., Me., Mass., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Va., and Wash.; between step-relatives except in Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Del., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Md., Minn., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Pan., Tenn., Utah, and Wis.

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce
Alabama.....	1-3 years.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs. New ground for divorce: To the wife, when the wife without support from the husband has lived separate and apart from the bed and board of the husband for five years next preceding the filing of the bill and she has actually resided in this State during all of said period. Acts 1915, held to authorize granting of divorce to wife only upon lapse of five years from and after date of its enactment.
Alaska. ..	2 years	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona .	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas ...	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California ..	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado .	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut	3 years	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years, with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware . .	1 year	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years. "When at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona fide resident of the State, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, or bigamy, unless one of the parties has been for the two years next preceding the commencement of the action, a bona fide resident of this State."
D. of Columbia	3 years	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida	2 years	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Hawaii	2 years.	Desertion one year, felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Idaho	6 months	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party; divorced party cannot marry for one year.
Indiana	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage.
Kansas	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland.	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio*.
Massachusetts..	3-5 years.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
Minnesota	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana .	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska .	1 year.†	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.
Nevada	6 months.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
New Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey....	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy. In other cases, an action may be begun if the overt act was committed here.
New Mexico...	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
North Carolina	2 years	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.....	1 year. ..	That either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from which the divorce is sought, wilful absence of either party from the other for three years, adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract, any gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for three years, the imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto The petition for divorce under this clause must be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party. The procurement of a divorce without this State, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while they remain binding upon the other party.
Oklahoma.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania .	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity.
Porto Rico... .	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, abandonment one year.
Rhode Island. .	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity, cruel treatment of husband by wife, making it unsafe for him to live with her. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
South Carolina.	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota .	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee.. .	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness
Texas.....	1 year.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont.....	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia.....	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.
Washington....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.

† Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin.. .	2 years	Felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Wyoming.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud.

AGES AT WHICH MARRIAGE IS VALID.

Males (age without parents' consent), 21 years in every State except Idaho, Ill., Mich., Minn., Nev., N. H., N. C., S. C., and W. V , where it is 18 years; and Tenn , where it is 14 years.

Males (age with parents' consent), 14 years in Ky., La., N. H., and Va.; 16 years in Iowa, Tex., and Utah; 17 years in Ala., Ark , Ga , and Kan.; 18 years in Ariz , Cal , Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind , Mich., Minn., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Porto Rico, S. C., S. Dak , Tenn., Wis., Wyo. There is no definite age provision in Ct , Del , District of Columbia, Fla , Me , Mass., N. J., N. Y., R. I., S. C., Tex., and Vt.; 21 years elsewhere.

Females (age without parents' consent), 12 years in Tenn.; 16 years in Md , N. H.; 21 years in Fla., Ky., La., Pa , Porto Rico, R. I , Va., W. Va , and Wyo; 18 years in the other States.

Females (age with parents' consent), 12 years in Ky., La., Md., Miss., Va ; 13 years in N. H.; 14 years in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Ga., Iowa, N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex , Utah; 15 years in Cal., Hawaii, Kan., Minn., Mo., N. Mex , N. C.; N. Dak , Okla., S. Dak., and Wis.; 16 years in Ill., Ind., Mich , Mont., Neb., Nev , Ohio, Ore., Porto Rico, W. Va., and Wis.; 18 years in Alaska, Col., Idaho, N. Y., Tenn., and Vt.

The lowest age at which a single female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 18 years in Ark., Cal., Col., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill , Iowa, Kan , Minn , Mont., Neb., Ohio, Okla., Ore., S. Dak., Vt. and Washington; 21 years in the other States.

Most of the States require consent of parents to marriages of males under 21 or of females under 18; exceptions are for males under 18 in Idaho, Ill., Minn , Nev , N. H., S. C.; under 20 in Hawaii; under 16 in Ct. and Tenn ; for women under 21 in Fla., Ky., La , Pa , Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; under 16 in Ct., Ill., Md., Nev., N. H., R. I., Tenn., and W. Va.; under 15 in Minn.

The lowest age at which a married female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 14 years in Ariz., Iowa, Tex.; 16 years in Neb., Ore., Porto Rico; 18 years in Ala., Alaska, Ark., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Minn., Mont., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Utah, Vt , Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIM.			STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIM.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years	Open Accounts, Years.		Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract	Judgments, Years	Notes, Years	Open Accounts, Years.
	Per Ct	Per Ct.					Per Ct	Per Ct.			
Alabama...	8	8	20	6	3	Montana. .	8	12	10	8	5
Alaska....	8	12	10	6	6	Nebraska..	7	10	5	5	4
Arkansas...	6 to 10	6 to 10	10	5	3	Nevada....	12	12	6	6	4
Arizona..	6	10	4	4	3	N. Hamp..	6	6	20	6	6
California..	7	Any rate.	5	4	4	New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado...	8	Any rate.	20	6	6	New Mex..	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut	6	6	(*k*)	6	6	New York..	6	6††	20 (*j*)	6	6§
Delaware.	6	6	10 (*h*)	6	3	N. Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
Dist. of Col.	6	10	12	3	3	N. Dakota	6	10	10	6	6
Florida....	8	10	20	5	3	Ohio.....	6	8	21‡	15	6
Georgia ...	7	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma.	6	10	5	5	3
Hawaii....	8	12	20	6	6	Oregon. .	6	10	10	6	6
Idaho.....	7	12	6	5	4	Pa.	6	6	5 (*f*)	6‡	6
Illinois ..	5	7	7	10	5	Porto Rico	6	12 (*e*)	5	3	3
Indiana ...	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Isl..	6†	Any rate	20	6	6
Iowa.....	6	8	(*d*)	10	5	S. Carolina.	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas....	6	10	5	5	3	S. Dakota..	7	12	20	6	6
Kentucky..	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee..	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana..	5	8	10	5	3	Texas	6	10	10	4	2–4
Maine... .	6	Any rate.	6–20	6–20	6	Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland..	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont..	6	(*m*)	6	6 (*n*)	6
Mass.....	6	Any rate.	6 (*c*)	6	6	Virginia...	6	6	20	5*	3
Michigan..	5	7	10	6	6	Washington	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota.	6	10	10	6	6	W. Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi.	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin.	6	10	20 (*b*)	6	6
Missouri...	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming..	8	12	10	10	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‡ Under seal, 20 years †† New York has legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security § Six years from last item on either side. (*a*) Judgments, 6 per cent. (*b*) Justice Court judgments, 6 years. (*c*) Witnessed, 20 years. (*d*) Thirty-five years in Courts of Record, eighteen years in inferior courts. (*e*) Pawnbrokers, 4 per cent. per month. (*f*) Ceases to be a lien after the period unless revived. (*h*) Subject to renewal. (*j*) Not of record, 6 years. (*k*) No limit. (*m*) No statute. (*n*) Except witnessed promissory note, 14 years.

In New York a judgment ceases, after 10 years, to be a lien on real estate.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

WHILE the penalties for homicide are not precisely uniform throughout the various States of the Union, except for the continuance or the abolishment of capital punishment, they are similar. With regard to other serious crimes, likewise, differences are more seeming than real. Felonies, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, robbery and larceny, are in some States subdivided into degrees, first, second, third and even fourth; while in others there is a single general classification. Where there is no subdivision into degrees, however, the modifying of penalties by reason of attending circumstances, results in the same effect as though there were degrees.

CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Treason—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for not less than 5 years, fine of not less than $10,000, or death. Misprision of treason consists in general of having knowledge of, concealing and not disclosing the treason of others. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than 7 years, and fine of not more than $1,000, or both fine and imprisonment. Rebellion or insurrection is the inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in armed resistance to the execution of the laws by two or more. The penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

CRIMES AGAINST THE STATES, PROVIDED FOR IN THE VARIOUS STATE PENAL CODES.

Murder in the First Degree may be generally defined to be the unlawful, intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes, such as arson, burglary, rape or robbery. In Nevada, killing of a person by a life convict is murder in the first degree.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

The penalty for murder in the first degree by the Federal Statutes is death by hanging. Hanging is also the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, New Mexico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Death by hanging or life imprisonment in Alabama, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, West Virginia and Wyoming, Alaska and Porto Rico. In Illinois, hanging or imprisonment not less than 14 years to life. In Texas, hanging, or any term of imprisonment not less than 5 years. Death by electricity in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Vermont Death by electricity or life imprisonment in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Carolina Life imprisonment in Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin. In Nevada and in Utah, the penalty may be death or life imprisonment; if death, the convicted person may choose between hanging or shooting. In Tennessee, the jury may fix the term of imprisonment. In the State of Washington, the jury may, by special verdict, find for the death penalty. In New Jersey, the jury are permitted to recommend life imprisonment.

Murder in the second degree is punished in the Federal Constitution by imprisonment for not less than 10 years to life. The same penalty, not less than 10 years up to life is imposed in the States of Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah Not less than 10 (the statutes not mentioning life imprisonment) is the penalty in Alabama, California, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Washington and Porto Rico. Life imprisonment is the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont. The statutes of Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas have no second degree murder classification In Arkansas the penalty is from 5 to 21 years; Maryland, 5 to 18; Michigan and New Hampshire, any term of years to life; no minimum term mentioned New Jersey, not over 30; New Mexico, 3 or more; New York, not less than 20 up to life; North Carolina, 2 to 30; North Dakota, 10 to 30; Pennsylvania, not over 20; Tennessee, 10 to 20; Virginia and West Virginia, 5 to 18; Wisconsin, 14 to 25; Wyoming, not less than 20 up to life; Alaska, not less than 15; Hawaii, 20 up to life; District of Columbia, not less than 20 up to life.

In Colorado the death sentence is not imposed where the conviction is had on circumstantial evidence, nor on one under 18 years of age. In Delaware the jury may recommend commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character or intentionally in the heat of passion and without premeditation

Penalties for manslaughter vary, scarcely any two States fixing precisely the same. Many of the States do not subdivide into first and second Where there is but the single heading the penalties are as follows: California (not over 10), Connecticut (not over 10 years and fine of $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Florida (not over 20 or $5,000), Idaho (not over 10), Illinois (any term up to life fixed by the Division of Pardons and Paroles), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (not over 8 and $1,000), Louisiana) not over 20 and $2,000), Maine (not over 20 and $1,000, or both), Maryland (not over 10 or $500), Massachusetts (not over 20), Michigan (15 or not over $1,000), Mississippi (not over 20 and $500), Montana (not over 10), Nebraska (1-10), Nevada (not over 10), New Jersey (not over 10), New Mexico (1-10), North Carolina (4 months to 20 years), Ohio (1-20), Oregon (1-15 and $5,000), Rhode Island (not over 20), South Carolina (2-30), Texas (2-5, Vermont (not less than 1 up to life or $1,000), Virginia (1-15, Washington (not over 20 and fine), Wyoming (1-20), Alaska (1-15), District of Columbia (not over 15, or $1,000, or both). Where two degrees are specified the penalty for manslaughter in the first is: Alabama (1-10), Arizona (not over 10), Arkansas (2-7), Colorado (1-8), Georgia (1-20), Kansas (5-21), Kentucky (2-21), Minnesota (5-20), Missouri (not less than 5), New Hampshire (not over 30), New York (not over 20), North Dakota (5-15), Oklahoma (not less than 4), Pennsylvania (not over 12 and $1,000), South Dakota (not less than 4), Tennessee (2-10), Utah (1-10), West Virginia (1-5), Wisconsin (5-10), Hawaii (10-20), Porto Rico (not over 10). And for second degree: In Alabama (not over 1 and $500), Georgia (1-3), Kansas (3-5), Kentucky (1-6), Minnesota (1-15), Missouri (3-5), New Hampshire (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), New York (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), North Dakota (1-15), Oklahoma (2-4), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), South Dakota (2-4), Tennessee (1-15), Utah (not over 1), West Virginia (court fixes penalty), Wisconsin (4-7), Hawaii (5-10), Porto Rico (not over 10).

Assault with Intent to Kill—Under Federal Statutes, assault with intent to kill or to commit a rape is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, while assault with intent to commit a felony other than murder or rape is punishable by not more than 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of not over $3,000. In Iowa, assault with intent to kill is punishable by 10 years' imprisonment; not over 10 in Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma; from 1 to 10, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia; not less than 10 in Porto Rico; 1 to 14, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, Wyoming; 1-20 Maine, Rhode Island and Utah; Alabama (2-20) Arizona (5 up to life), Arkansas (1-21), Connecticut (10-30), Delaware (not over 3), Florida (not over 20), Georgia and Maryland (2-10), Indiana (2-14 and $2,000), Kentucky (1-5), Louisiana (not over 2 and $1,000), Michigan (any term to life or $8,000), Minnesota (5-10 and not over $100), Mississippi (not over 5 or $1,000). Montana (5-10), Nebraska and Texas (2-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 7 or $200, or both), New Mexico (6 months to 3 years or $1,000), North Carolina (fine or imprisonment, or both), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $1,000), South Dakota (not over 5), Tennessee (3-21), Vermont (not over 10 and $1,000), Washington (not less than 5), West Virginia (2-10), Wisconsin (1-5 or $1,000), Hawaii (not over 5 and a fine), District of Columbia

(not over 15). In Texas, an assault with a dagger incurs a double penalty. In Iowa, assault with intent to commit a rape (not more than 20).

Rape—In Federal Courts, rape is punishable with death by hanging. While many States have death as the extreme penalty, in few is it the same one. Arkansas and North Carolina (death by electricity), Alabama, Delaware and Louisiana (hanging), Florida and Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), Kentucky (electrical execution or life), Georgia (hanging or 1-20), Missouri (hanging or not less than 5), Oklahoma (electrical execution or not less than 5), Oklahoma (electrical execution or not less than 15), South Carolina (electrical execution or 5-40), Tennessee (electrical execution or not less than 10 to life), Texas (hanging or not less than 5 to life), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-20), West Virginia (hanging or 7-20), District of Columbia (hanging or 5-30). Many of the States do not inflict the death penalty. Arizona (5 to life), California (not over 50), Colorado (3 to life), Connecticut (not over 20), Idaho (not less than 5 to life), Illinois (1-life), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (any term to life), Kansas (5-21), Maine (any term of years), Maryland) hanging or 18 months-21 years), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term to life), Minnesota (7-30), Montana (not less than 5) Nebraska (3-20), Nevada (not less than 20 up to life), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Jersey (not over 15 or $5,000, or both), New Mexico (5-20), New York (10-20), North Dakota (not less than 1), Ohio and Oregon (3-20), Pennsylvania (not over 15 and $1,000), Rhode Island (not less than 10 up to life), South Dakota (not less than 10), Utah and Washington and Porto Rico (not less than 5), Vermont (not over 20 or $2,000, or both), Wisconsin (1-30), Wyoming (not less than 1 up to life), Alaska (3-20), Hawaii (up to life and $1,000) The rape of a daughter, sister or female under 12 is punished in Alaska by life imprisonment. In Indiana rape of female under 12, life imprisonment. In Nevada rape accompanied with extreme violence may be punished by death or imprisonment not less than 20 years in jury's discretion.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definitions of degrees varies greatly —is in general classified with reference to two conditions, first, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to contain a human being; and, second, whether the crime is committed by day or night. Thus the most serious offense is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night. The Federal Statutes for arson in the first degree impose a penalty of not more than 20 years, and for the second degree, not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. Some States punish arson in the first degree with death. These are: Alabama (hanging or not less than 10), Delaware (hanging), Louisiana (hanging or 1 to 10), Maryland (hanging or not over 20), Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia (death by electricity), Vermont (any term to 30 years or death by electricity), Hawaii (hanging or life imprisonment). The imprisonment which may be imposed for arson in the first degree takes a wide range—New York (not over 40), Iowa (30), New Hampshire (not over 30), Oklahoma (10-30), Florida and Michigan (any term up to life), Georgia (1 to life), Idaho (2 to life), Illinois (1-20), Indiana (2-21), Kansas (10-21), Kentucky (5-12), Maine (1-20), Minnesota and North Dakota (not less than 10), Nebraska (1-20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $2,000, or both), New Mexico (2-20), Ohio (not over 20), Oregon, West Virginia and Alaska (10-20), Texas (5-20), Utah (2-15), Wisconsin (3-14), Wyoming (1-21), South Dakota and Porto Rico (not less than 10), Arizona and California (not less than 2), Arkansas (2-10), Colorado and District of Columbia (1-10), Connecticut (not over 10), Missouri, Montana and Washington (not less than 5). The penalties for arson in the second degree are as varied as those for the first. In the Federal Courts, nor more than 20 and $5,000. California (1-25), Colorado (not over 2 and $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Iowa (10-20), Kansas (7-10), Louisiana (1-20), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (2-20), Minnesota (7-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Mexico (1-15), New York (not over 25), North Dakota (7-10), Oregon (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $2,000), South Dakota (7-10); Tennessee (2-21), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000), Virginia (5-18), Washington (not over 10 or $5,000), Alaska (5-15), Hawaii (life or any number of years), Alabama and Oklahoma (2-10), Arizona, Idaho Montana, Utah and Porto Rico (1-10), Arkansas (6 months and fine), Massachusetts and Mississippi (not over 10), Missouri (not less than 3), Nevada (1-3 and fine), South Carolina (in discretion of the court), Wisconsin (3-10).

Burglary—The classification of burglary or house breaking depends on substantially the same elements as those of arson, namely, the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offence was committed by day or night. Burglary in the first degree is punished in North Carolina by death by electricity; Virginia (electricity or 5-18), Delaware (hanging or not over 14), Florida and Iowa (any term up to life), Maine (any term of years), Massachusetts (life imprisonment or not less than 10), Ohio (life or 5-30), Rhode Island and South Carolina (not less than 5 up to life), Alabama, Georgia and Illinois (1-20), Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-15), Connecticut, Michigan and Hawaii (not over 20), Indiana (10-20), Kansas (10-20), Mississippi (7-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Mexico (3-12), Oklahoma (7-20), Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $10,000), Texas (2-12), Utah (25-40), Vermont (not over 15 or $1,000), District of Columbia (not over 15), West Virginia (2-15), Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota (not less than 10), Missouri and Washington (not less than 5), Arkansas (3-7), Colorado and Nebraska (1-10), Kentucky (2-10), Maryland, (3-10). Burglary by means of dynamite or other explosives is punished in Colorado by imprisonment from 25 to 40 years; in Wisconsin (15-40), and in Wyoming (not over 20) Quite a number of States have no heading of second degree burglary. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming, also the District of Columbia. The penalties where it is specified do not show as much variance as in the first degree. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts (not over 20), Delaware, Georgia and Utah (1-20), Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina and Hawaii (not over 10), Maine (1-10), Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and New Hampshire (not over 5), Texas (not less than 5), North Dakota and New Mexico (1-5), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia (3-10), Indiana (2-14), Kansas (5-10), Missouri (not less than 2), Ohio (1-15), Oklahoma (2-7), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $500), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000), Washington (not over 15), Wisconsin (3-8), Alaska (2-5), Porto Rico (not over 2).

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the person or immediate presence of the victim, accomplished by force or fear Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury. In the following synopsis, degrees are not considered Federal Statutes fix the penalty for robbery at not more than 15 years. Alabama punishes robbery by death (hanging or not less than 10), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-18), Massachusetts, Michigan and Hawaii (any number of years to life), Maine (any term of years), Idaho, Rhode Island and Texas (5 to life), Oregon and Utah (3 to life), Illinois (1 to life), Oklahoma (not less than 10), New York and South Dakota (10-20), Kansas (10-21), Arizona, Nevada and Washington (not less than 5), North Carolina (5-60), Minnesota (5-20), Tennessee (5-15), Indiana (5-14 and $1,000), West Virginia (5-10), Arkansas (3-21), Nebraska, New Mexico and Wisconsin (3-15), Colorado (3-14), Maryland (3-10), Kentucky and South Carolina (2-10), Georgia and Iowa (2-20), Montana and Porto Rico (1-20), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota (1-10), California (not less than 1), New Hampshire (not over 30), Vermont (not over 20 and $1,000), Florida (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), Louisiana (not over 14), Delaware (not over 12), Connecticut (not over 7), Pennsylvania (not over 5 and $1,000), District of Columbia (6 months to 15 years). In Nevada train rob-

bery and in Texas robbery by means of deadly weapons may be punished with death. Train robberies in Territories are punishable by imprisonment not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000.

Grand Larceny is simply theft of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—more States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespective of value, though, of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitutes the crime of robbery. In the Federal Courts, grand larceny is punishable by not more than 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $10,000. Wisconsin (1-25), Alabama and Georgia (1-20), Maryland (1-15), Idaho, Indiana, Montana and Nevada (1-14), New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Alaska, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia (2-10), Nebraska and Ohio (1-7), Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine and North Dakota (1-5), Hawaii (not over 20), Washington (not over 15), Louisiana, New York, North Carolina and Wyoming (not over 10), Kansas and Missouri (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and South Dakota (not over 5), Florida and Rhode Island (not over 5 or $1,000), Michigan (not over 5 or $5,000), Pennsylvania (3 and $500), Delaware (not over 3), South Carolina (3 months to 10 years). Special penalties are imposed in certain States for horse and cattle stealing; in Arkansas for stealing horse or mule (1-15); in Missouri and New Hampshire, larceny of horse or cattle (not over 7); in Texas horse theft (5-10); in Georgia there are various grades of larceny of horses, cattle, etc. In Connecticut the punishment for larceny of over $2,000 (not over 20). In North Carolina, habitual offenders receive longer terms.

Forgery in general means the false making, imitating or counterfeiting or alteration of a genuine signature or written instrument. There are numerous Federal Statutes defining and imposing penalties for alteration of public records and documents. These do not come within the purview of this synopsis, being no one general classification. Counterfeiting is punished by imprisonment of not more than 15 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. There is some uniformity but not a great deal in the various State penalties for forgery. North Dakota (not less than 10), North Carolina (4 months to 10 years), Oklahoma (7-20), Kentucky (5-15), Tennessee (3-15), Arkansas (2-21), Oregon and Alaska (2-20), Mississippi and New Mexico (2-15), Indiana (2-14 or $1,000), Alabama, Georgia and West Virginia (2-10), Texas (2-7), Nebraska, Ohio and Utah (1-20), Montana (1-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), Maryland, Virginia, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Wisconsin (1-7), South Carolina (1-7), Kansas (not over 21), Minnesota, New York and Washington (not over 20), Michigan (not over 14), Florida, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, South Dakota (not over 10), Pennsylvania and Vermont (not over $1,000), Rhode Island (not over 10, or $1,000, or both), Hawaii (not over 10 and $500), New Hampshire (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut (not over 5).

Bigamy—A person who, having a husband or wife living, marries another, is guilty of bigamy. Under Federal Statutes, polygamy (or bigamy) in the Territories is punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than $500. Five years' imprisonment is the most general maximum penalty in the States for bigamy and fines are quite commonly imposed. Some of the States, however, have a more severe extreme penalty and some a lesser maximum. Kentucky (3-9), Virginia (3-8), Tennessee (2-21), Arkansas (3-7), New Mexico and District of Columbia (2-7), Alabama and Texas (2-5), Indiana (2-5 or $1,000), Georgia (1-10), Nebraska, Ohio and Alaska (1-7), North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming (1-5), Illinois, Nevada and Rhode Island (1-5 and $1,000), Louisiana (1-5 and $500), Wisconsin (1-5 and fine), Oregon (1-4), Mississippi (not over 10), California (not over 10 and $5,000), Arizona (not over 10 and $2,000), New Jersey (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), Delaware (not over 6 and $2,000), Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington (not over 5), Idaho (not over 5 and $2,000), Minnesota and Vermont (not over 5 and $1,000), Florida, Maine, Michigan and Utah (not over 5 or $500), Porto Rico (not over 3 or $2,000), Montana (not over 3 and $1,000), New Hampshire (not over 3 and $500), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), Hawaii (not over 2 or $500).

Perjury under the various State codes usually means false testimony on a material point given in an action or proceeding at law. The following are the penalties imposed in accordance with this usual definition. In the Federal Courts (not more than 5 and not more than $2,000), Iowa (10 up to life), Oklahoma (5-20), Georgia (4-10), Ohio and Oregon (3-10), Indiana (2-21 or $50 and $1,000), Minnesota, Texas and District of Columbia (2-10), Wisconsin (2-5), South Dakota (1-20), Arkansas and Tennessee (1-15), Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota, Utah, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-10), New Mexico (1-7), Kentucky (1-5), West Virginia (1 year and $1,000), North Carolina (4 months to 10 years), Florida, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Hawaii (not over 20), Michigan and Washington (not over 15), Vermont (not over 15 and $1,000), Maine, Maryland, Mississippi and New York (not over 10), Delaware (not over 10 and $2,000), Kansas, Missouri and South Carolina (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $500), Connecticut and Louisiana (not over 5), Virginia (not over 1 and $1,000). In many of the States severer penalties than those given above are imposed, varying with the character of the action or the results of the false testimony. Thus in Colorado and Texas perjury which causes conviction in a capital case is punished by death. In capital cases, irrespective of results, the penalty is: In Alaska (2-20), Oregon (5-20), Kansas (not less than 7), Maine, Mississippi and Missouri (not less than 10), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term up to life), Wisconsin (3-15). In cases of felony not necessarily capital: Alabama (3-20), New York (not more than 20), North Dakota (not less than 10), Virginia (2-10), West Virginia (1-10).

Where crimes are divided into several degrees, it is generally within the province of the jury, in convicting, to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court

NOTE—Figures in parentheses are years. Money figures are maximum.

PENALTIES FOR USURY

Penalties for usury differ in various States. California, misdemeanor with jail term, $500 fine or both; Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), have no provisions on the subject. Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon

Loss of interest in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Wyoming In Alaska, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, double the amount of interest collected

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire (three times), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment. In New Mexico, fine and forfeiture of double amount collected.

By the Federal act No. 193, the period of military service is to be excluded from the computation of time limited for the bringing of an action by or against persons in the service. This applies to all the courts, Federal, State or district, in the country and to causes of action accruing prior to or during the service and to limitations established before or after the passage of the act.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

THESE statutes have been revised for THE ALMANAC by one of the largest law firms in New York City making a specialty in their practice of the inheritance laws. All the data has been carefully brought up to date.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

The following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.
Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.
Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

STATE	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations
Alabama.....	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employés.
Arizona.....	To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, lineal descendant, or adopted child, 1%; $5,000 exempt to each beneficiary above named. Estates less than $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, 2%; $2,000 exempt to each beneficiary named. Estate less than $5,000 exempt. To others, 3% up to $10,000; 4% from $10,000 to $20,000; 5% from $20,000 to $50,000; 6% above $50,000. $500 exempt.	No statutory provision.
Arkansas.....	On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. To all others the rate on the same amount is 3%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1% and 3% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $30,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $30,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 5 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 6 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7 times; above $1,000,000, 8 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	(a) To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12%, $500,000 to $1,000,000; 15% above $1,000,000 $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. (b) To	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages due within sixty days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
California..... *Continued.*	brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-in-law or daughter-in-law 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. $2,000 exempt from tax. (c) To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, 4% up to $25,000; upon the same increasing amounts the rates are 8%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 30% $1,000 exemption. (d) To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $500,000 as follows: 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%, above $500,000 the rate is 30%. $500 exemption.	
Colorado.....	To parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, brother, sister, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $10,000 exempt Rates on excess 2% up to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or their descendants, $500 exempt. Rates on excess 3% up to $20,000; 4%, $20,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $100,000; 6%, above $100,000. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $500,000, 6%; above $500,000, 10%.	1. Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses for funeral and last sickness. 4. Allowances to widow and orphans.
Connecticut....	To husband, wife, parent, grandparents, descendants, adopted parent, adopted child or its descendants, 1%, $10,000 to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $250,000; 3%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4% above $1,000,000. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, stepchild, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%, $3,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. To others more remote in blood, 5%, $500 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Wages within three months. 5. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.. ...	To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $3,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 1% up to $30,000; 2%, $30,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, $1,000 exempt Rates on excess 2% up to $25,000; 3%, $25,000 to $100,000; 4%, $100,000 to $200,000; 5% above $200,000. To others more remote 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 8%, above $200,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia....	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia	To parents, husband, wife, child, or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, or sister, or daughter-in-law the tax is 1%. $5,000 exempt. To all others, 5%.	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child or its issue, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt, $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,-	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax	Preferred Obligations.
Idaho..... *Continued*	000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	
Illinois... ...	To parents, husband, wife descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from $20,000 to $100,000 the rate is 1%; above $100,000, 2%; exempt below $20,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2% on amounts less than $20,000; 4% on amounts in excess of $20,000; exempt below $2,000. To all others the rates vary with amounts as follows: Up to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $100,000, 6%; above $100,000, 10%; exempt to $500.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.
Indiana...	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (1) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, or its descendants, 1%. Exempt $10,000 to widow and $2,000 to other parties just named. (2) To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $500 (3) To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3%; exempt $250 (4) To great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, 4%; exempt $150. (5) To others more remote, 5%; exempt $100. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times; (2) from $50,000 to $100,000, twice; (3) from $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; (4) above $500,000, 3 times.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa.	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1 Debts preferred by U S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages within 90 days of death. 4. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	Property passing to husband, wife, ancestors, descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted children or their descendants is exempt from tax To brothers or sisters, $5,000 is exempt, and rates are 3%, $5,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 7½%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10%, $100,000 to $500,000; 12½% above $500,000. To others more remote the rate is 5% up to $25,000, and on the increasing amounts stated above the rates are 7½%, 10%, 12½%, and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5 All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years.
Kentucky . ..	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (a) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. $10,000 exempt to widow and each minor child, to others in this class $5,000 exempt. (b) To brother, sister, or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $2,000. (c) To uncle, aunt, or their descendants, 3%; exempt $1,500. (d) To great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%: exempt $1,000 (e) To others more remote, 5%; exempt, $500 On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied at the same amounts and rates as provided by the Indiana statute (above).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana... ...	Exempt to $10,000 to husband or wife, parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Salaries, clerks.
Maine.	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, adoptive parent, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, or adoptive parent. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S laws. 5. Taxes.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Maine..... .. *Continued.*	or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption.	
Maryland ...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Arrears of rent: 4. Judgments or decrees of Court.
Massachusetts.	(a) To husband, or wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child, or adoptive parent. 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 4%, $50,000 to $250,000; 5%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 6%, above $1,000,000. (b) To ancestor, or descendant, except those included in the previous class, or son- or daughter-in-law, descendant of adopted child, or ancestor of adoptive parent. 1% up to $10,000; 2%, $10,000 to $25,000; 4%, $25,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $250,000; 6%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 7%, above $1,000,000 (c) To brother, sister, step-child, step-parent, half-brother, half-sister, nephew or niece, the rates on the amounts given in class (b) are 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. (d) To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. Exempt to husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adoptive parent $10,000. To others $1,000.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100. 4. Debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $150.
Michigan.....	Tax of 1% to grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100. Exemption to widow is $5,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota. .	Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding $15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1%, 1½%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from $15,000 to $30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from $30,000 to $50,000 twice; from $50,000 to $100,000 2½ times, and above $100.000 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b) $10,000, except ancestors, $3,000; to class (c) $1,000; to class (d) $250 and to class (e) $100.	1. Administration expenses 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	None.	No statutory preference.
Missouri	Primary rates on amounts below $20,000 are as follows: (1) Husband or wife, lineal descendant or ancestor, adopted child or its descendants, 1%. Exemption $15,000 to husband or wife, to others of this class $5,000. (2) Brother, sister, or their descendants, son- or daughter-in-law, 3%. $500 exempt (3) Uncle or aunt or their descendants, 3%; $250 exempt. (4) Great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; $100 exempt (5) To others more remote 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follow. $20,000 to $40,000, twice; $40,000 to $80,000, 3 times; $80,000 to $200,000, 4 times; $200,000 to $400,000 5 times; above $400,000, 6 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants; tombstone. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year.
Montana .	Tax of 1% to parents, husband, wife, child brother, sister, descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $7,500 exempt, To all others, 5% over $500.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or their descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses not exceeding $100. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Nevada.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: (1) To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%. $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named $10,000 exempt (2) To brother, sister, or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 2%; $10,000 exempt. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; $5,000 exempt. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twice primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages, within ninety days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	To husband or wife, child, adopted child, or its issue, or lineal descendant the rates are 1% from $5,000 to $50,000; 1½% $50,000 to $150,000; 2% $150,000 to $250,000; 3% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. To parents, brother, sister, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, the rates are 2%, from $5,000 to $50,000; 2½% $50,000 to $150,000; 3% $150,000 to $250,000; 4% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. All others, 5%, $500 exempt.	1 Judgments. 2 Funeral expenses. 3 Medical expenses of last sickness.
New Mexico...	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Taxes.
New York	To parents, husband or wife, child, adopted child ($5,000 exempt), and to descendants ($500 exempt), 1% up to $25,000; 2% on the next $75,000; 3% on the next $100,000; 4% upon all additional sums To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $500 exempt; 2% up to $25,000; 3% on the next $75,000; 4% on the next $100,000; 5% thereafter. To others more remote, $500 exempt; 5% up to $25,000; 6% on the next $75,000; 7% on the next $100,000; 8% thereafter.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
North Carolina.	To husband or wife, parents or ancestor, children or descendants, adopted child. Exempt, $10,000 to widow, $5,000 to minor child, $2,000 to others of this class Rates on excess, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $250,000; 4%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5% above $500,000. To brother, sister, or their descendants, no exemption Rates on the amounts given above are: 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 5%, 6%, 7%, 8% and 9%.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
*North Dakota * There is a special provision in the law of North Dakota for the protection of interests in estates of persons in the military or naval service of the U. S.	To husband or wife ($20,000 exempt), father, mother, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, 1% up to $100,000; 2% from $100,000 to $250,000; 2½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 3% above $500,000, $10,000 exempt To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law ($500 exempt), 1½% up to $25,000; 2¼% from $25,000 to $50,000; 3% from $50,000 to $100,000; 3¾% from $100,000 to $500,000; 4½% above $500,000. To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3% up to $25,000; 4½% from $25,000 to $50,000; 6% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7½% from $100,000 to $500,000; 9% above $500,000. To others, 5% up to $25,000; 6% from $25,000 to $50,000; 9% from $50,000 to $100,000; 12% from $100,000 to $500,000; 15% above $500,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants or adopted child. To others, 5% above $500 exempt.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages up to $150.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Oklahoma.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 3%, $50,000 to $100,000; 4% above $100,000. $15,000 to widow. $10,000 to each child, and $5,000 to each other person named above is exempt To others more remote, $2,500 exempt; tax above exemption, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $50,000; 8%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10% above $100,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented within six months.
Oregon.....	To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, brother, sister, son- or daughter-in-law, adopted child, $5,000 exempt. The rate 1% below $25,000, increases with varying amounts up to 4% above $600,000. Uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or their descendants. The rates increase from 2% from $1,000 to $5,000; up to 8% above $200,000. To others more remote, the rates increase from 3% from $500 to $2,500; up to 10% above $200,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	Estates under $5,000 tax exempt (above said sum a general tax of ½% is imposed in addition to the rates specified below). To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $25,000 is exempt. Rates on excess are: ½% below $50,000; 1%, $50,000 to $250,000; 1½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 2%, $500,000 to $750,000; 2½%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 3% above $1,000,000 To others more remote $1,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: 5% up to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8%, above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due U. S. 4. State and town taxes. 5. Wages up to $100. 6. Other claims presented within six months. 7. Other claims presented within one year.
South Carolina.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
*South Dakota. * There is a special provision in the law of South Dakota for the protection of interests of estates of persons in the U. S. military or naval service.	On amounts not exceeding $15,000 the primary rates of tax are: (1) To wife or lineal issue, 1%. (2) To husband, ancestor or adopted child or its issue, 1½%. (3) To brother, sister or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%. (4) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 4% (5) To others, 5%. On increased amounts the primary rate is multiplied as follows: $15,000 to $30,000, 1½ times; $30,000 to $50,000, twice; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; above $100,000, 3 times. $10,000 is exempt to husband, wife, issue or adopted child; $3,000 is exempt to ancestor; $1,000 exempt to class (3), $250 to class (4) and $100 to class (5).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee.....	To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, $10,000 exempt. Upon excess, 1% up to $20,000; 1¼% above $20,000. To others, 5% above $250.	No priority.
Texas.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (1) up to $10,000; (2) $10,000 to $25,000; (3) $25,000 to $50,000; (4) $50,000 to $100,000; (5) $100,000 to $500,000; (6) above $500,000. To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2%, 2½%, 3%, 3½%, 4% and 5%, $2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%, $1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4%, 5½%, 7%, 8½%, 10% and 12%, $500 being exempt.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Administration expenses and one year's support of widow and children. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Utah.....	$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages up to $100. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, stepchild, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Headstone not over $25. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts due to State. 6. Debts due to U. S. 7. Wages within 3 months, not over $50 per creditor.
Virginia ...	On amounts not exceeding $50,000 the primary rates are: (a) To grandparent, parent, husband or wife, child, descendant, brother or sister, 1%. $15,000 exempt. (b) To others more remote, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $50,000 to $250,000, twice; (2) $250,000 to $1,000,000, 3 times; (3) above $1,000,000, 4 times.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
Washington. ..	To parents, husband or wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendants, $10,000 exempt Rates on excess are: 1% up to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $100,000; 3% $100,000 to $250,000; 5% above $250,000 To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, no exemption, the rates on the amounts stated are: 3%, 5%, 7% and 9%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 6%, 9%, 12% and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
West Virginia...	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½%; above $500,000, 3%. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts owing to U. S. 3. Taxes. 4. Fiduciary obligations.
Wisconsin.....	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and their descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. To others than above, tax of 5%; $500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages, including medical attendance and medicines. 3. Judgments and mortgages. 4. All claims presented within six months. 5. All claims presented within one yr
United States...	The Federal Tax is imposed on the estate as a whole, not on the shares of the several legatees, irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the decedent. $50,000 of each estate is exempt from tax. The rates on the excess are as follows: Not exceeding $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $150,000, 2%; $150,000 to $250,000, 3%; $250,000 to $450,000, 4%; $450,000 to $750,000, 6%; $750,000 to $1,000,000, 8%; $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, 10%; $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, 12%; $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 14%; $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 16%; $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 18%; $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, 20%; $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, 22%; exceeding $10,000,000, 25%.	

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the persona estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants (given below); Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue

(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, if there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother, but a brother or sister, nephew or niece surviving, the widow takes $2,000 and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes all. The residue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or issue survive.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $20,000 and three-fourths of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(j) In Vermont the widow takes entire estate if not exceeding $2,500; if more than $2,500, widow takes that sum and one-half of residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

the mother, and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters of their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally: Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

(f) In North Carolina, where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent, if there be one child the husband takes one-half and the child one-half; if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to

hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument Law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.
2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other
3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.
4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.
5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto

Contracts in general are equally valid whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds**, vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry

Promise of an executor or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff)

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia. In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check on which, on presentation to the bank, payment is refused is guilty of a mis-

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION—*Continued.*

demeanor. Criminal prosecution cannot be instituted, however, until after an expiration of thirty days, and not then if the drawer makes good the invalid check.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota. Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado, persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3). South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898, AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, mining, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act Private bankers, but no national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee, (8) prepare, make oath to and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Act of March 3, 1911 (Judicial Code) 36 Stat 1134, as follows:

SEC. 24. Original jurisdiction in district courts

"SEC. 130. The Circuit Courts of Appeals shall have the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction conferred upon them by the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all laws amendatory thereof, and shall exercise the same in the manner therein prescribed."

SEC. 252 states the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court conferred upon it by the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898.

SEC. 4, Act of January 28, 1915, as follows:

"That the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals in all proceedings and cases arising under the Bankruptcy Act and in all controversies arising in such proceedings and cases shall be final, save only that it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require by *certiorari*, upon the petition of any party thereto, that the proceeding, case, or controversy be certified to it for review and determination, with the same power and authority as if taken to that court by appeal or writ of error; but *certiorari* shall not be allowed in any such proceeding, case, or controversy unless the petition therefor is presented to the Supreme Court within three months from the date of such judgment or decree."

By act of Congress, approved March 2, 1917, section 17 of the Bankruptcy Law of 1898 was amended by adding to debts not affected by a discharge those "for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction."

The war suspended for a time the operation of bankruptcy laws in their application to those who were engaged in war service military or civil. These were embodied in the moratorium provisions of both Federal and State statutes.

CHIEF LEGISLATION OF 1919 IN THE U. S.

NOTE—This review, prepared by the American Bar Association's Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law, Thomas I. Parkinson, Chairman, covers the Acts of Congress passed by the final session of the 65th Congress and those enactments of the 66th Congress available on August 15th, 1919, and the principal State enactments then available of the 44 legislatures which were in session in 1919.

SEDITION AND SABOTAGE.

Statutes defining and punishing criminal syndicalism and sabotage were enacted in Oregon (12), Oklahoma (70), Utah (127), and Iowa (382). The Oregon act recites that "there is an active element within this State which is determined if possible to overthrow our existing political structure" and "destroy our industrial and economic institutions." A similar but less detailed provision against syndicalism is contained in Michigan (H. B. 139), Nevada (22), Ohio (H. B. 477), California (188), and Washington (174). Most of these statutes also penalize the owner of premises who knowingly permits assemblages the purposes of which are contrary to the provisions of the act. Washington (173) not only punished sabotage, but also makes it a felony to interfere with or supplant the owners' management of his industry or to threaten such interference.

Sedition and opposition to the Government of the United States or of the State is punished in Minnesota (93), which prohibits interference with the military forces or with bond sales, and the publication of disloyal or abusive language concerning the Government or our military forces, flag or uniform. This statute is permanent and applicable whenever the United States is at war. Criminal punishment for any one who advises, suggests or encourages crime as a means of coercion or of accomplishing reform is provided in Wyoming (76), Indiana (125), Vermont (194), Massachusetts (191), and Rhode Island (177). Connecticut (312) punishes the publication of disloyal or abusive matter concerning the Government of the United States, its military forces, flag, or uniform. Similar prohibitions against the advocacy of the reformation or overthrow by violence, or other unlawful means, of the present form of Government of the United States and of the several States are contained in Illinois (H B. 300), West Virginia (24), and New Hampshire (155). Pennsylvania (No. 275) defines and punishes sedition.

The display of the red flag or any other symbol or emblem calculated to incite disorder or hostility to government is forbidden in a large number of States Legislation of this kind is contained in West Virginia (24), New Jersey (78), Oregon (35), Indiana(125), and South Dakota (S. B. 2). Iowa (199) makes it a felony for a person armed with a dangerous weapon to display such red flag or other symbol. The display of a red flag may be punished by fifteen years' imprisonment in New Jersey, and by a maximum of only thirty days' imprisonment in South Dakota.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A new administration for health legislation is provided for in Michigan. The statute abolishes the former State board of health and substitutes a commissioner of health. In the new Oregon health code the State Board of Health may take direct charge of the health administration of any city or county whose officers do not enforce the rules and regulations of the board. This code also creates a State board of eugenics with power to order an operation on insane, febble-minded, habitually criminal persons, or perverts, whose children "would probably become a social menace or wards of the State." North Carolina (281) also authorizes such an operation on the inmates of institutions when, in the judgment of the board of medical consultation, necessary "for the improvement of the mental, moral or physical condition" of the inmate. The operation cannot be performed until approved by the Governor and the secretary of the Board of Health.

A bill declaring social diseases dangerous to public health and subjecting persons affected to quarantine as in the case of other serious communicable diseases, requiring physicians to report cases, and giving to health officers power to examine and quarantine and requiring compulsory treatment, was passed in North Dakota (S. B. 140), North Carolina (206), South Dakota (S. B. 85), Montana (106), South Carolina (No. 17), Delaware (53), Florida (7829), Utah (52), Washington (114), Georgia (1918, No 393), and Oregon (264). These statutes also make it unlawful for a person affected with these diseases to expose another person to infection. They are phrased in almost identical language, but the Montana statute adds a provision requiring, under threat of criminal punishment, a physician or other person who knows or has good reason to suspect that a person infected "is so conducting himself or herself as to expose other persons to infection or is about to so conduct himself or herself" to notify the health authorities. The Utah statute requires physicians to inform infected persons of the danger of communicating the disease and to advise such persons against marriage. Maine (41) forbids the marriage of persons with a social disease. Oklahoma (17) makes the marriage of infected persons a felony, while Alabama (No. 178) requires a certificate of the man's freedom from infection before a marriage license can be issued. The Maine act requires physicians, under penalty, to notify the local health officer if an infected patient intends to marry, and the health officer is empowered to notify the other party. North Carolina makes the social evil a crime. This act appears in six other States and has influenced legislation in at least two others. The Montana act forbids issuance of certificates of freedom from infection unless given under safeguards. Washington (114) allows an appeal to the State Board of Health from a decision of the local health officer.

Nebraska (H. B. 188) declares social diseases "contagious, infectious, communicable, and dangerous to the public health," and vests in the State Department of Health the power to make rules and regulations "in its judgment necessary" to control and supresss such diseases. Breach of these regulations is a misdemeanor.

NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The war against the abuse of narcotic drugs—the consumption of which in this country has grown—was expanded by amendments to the Federal tax and by drastic State laws. Congress in the Revenue Act of 1918 increased the tax on these drugs and tightened the administrative provisions under which dealers are licensed and controlled. This tax was enacted to carry out obligations under the international agreement for the control of habit-forming drugs. Tennessee (105) limits the amount of such drugs which may be dispensed or prescribed by physicians to any patient in any twenty-four hours Oklahoma (60) also limits the supply which may be secured in any forty-eight hours Both of these laws make violations felonies. A physician's license may be revoked under Tennessee (117) if he prescribes or dispenses opium to an addict except in a bona fide attempt to effect a cure. Delaware (214) and the Oklahoma act show the effect of the anti-narcotic campaign stimulated by the enforcement of the Federal law. The Delaware act follows generally the Federal act and depends, as do similar State laws, on that statute, since the Federal official order form on which narcotics must be obtained by dealers is made the official form for the State. Consequently, if no forms were issued by the United States Government, no narcotics could be procured by Delaware druggists. A provision opens the records to Federal officers, but punishes them for disclosing information so obtained except for the purposes of enforcing the Federal law or that of the State.

CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Varying estimates of the death penalty as a deterrent of crime are illustrated in Washington (112) which substitutes life imprisonment for the death penalty unless the jury in addition to its verdict of guilty find, in a special verdict, that the death penalty should be inflicted; in New Jersey (134), which permits the jury as a part of its verdict to recommend life imprisonment, in which case the death penalty shall not be imposed; and in Tennessee (4 and 5), which repeal recent legislation abolishing the death penalty as a punishment for murder in the first degree, and provide, like the New Jersey statute, that the punishment shall be death unless the jury, finding that there are mitigating circumstances, fix the punishment at imprisonment. Vermont (196, 197) reduces the maximum punishment for arson and assault with intent to kill from life to thirty years' imprisonment.

New York (414) makes a change in its criminal law by repealing the statute punishing as a crime attempts to commit suicide. It is believed that there never was a conviction under this statute. A change in the definition of murder is contained in Nevada (248), which provides that murder committed by a convict serving a life sentence shall be deemed murder in the first degree. Wisconsin (559) provides that an act or omission within the State, which culminates in the commission of a crime outside the State, is punishable in the same manner as if the whole crime had been committeed within the State. This statute also provides that "any person who commits an act or who omits to do an act which act or omission constitutes a part of a crime by the laws of this State shall be punished the same as if he had committed the whole of such crime within this State."

Georgia (1918, No 297) and Pennsylvania (No. 26) punish the bringing of stolen property into the State or the receiving of such property, knowing it to have been stolen outside the State, in the same manner as if the person so bringing or receiving such stolen property had stolen it within the State Alabama (No. 119) provides "that it shall be unlawful to try any person on an indictment presented by the Grand Jury until at least one entire day after the case has been placed upon the trial docket of the court." Delaware (237) provides that "it shall be a sufficient arraignment" if the defendant is informed of the substance of the indictment, and whether it is for a felony or a misdemeanor Nevada (232), amending the criminal practice act, provides for criminal trials upon information as well as upon indictment. South Dakota (H B. 201) provides for amendment of the indictment or information if upon the trial there appears a variance between the allegations and the proof in respect to time or the name or description of a place, person or thing; and provides also (H. B. 225) that where defendant's objection to the introduction of evidence under an indictment or information is sustained by the court, the effect shall be the same as the sustaining of a demurrer, and "the court may direct the filing of new information or the resubmission of the case." Vermont (No. 75) provides that "any witness summoned from without the State in a criminal cause shall be privileged from the service of papers of any kind" and from arrest. New York (282) provides that appellate courts in criminal cases may modify the sentence imposed by the trial court. Tennessee (165) provides that upon reversal and the order of a new trial in a felony case, the trial judge who "has passed upon the fact" shall be incompetent to conduct a new trial

WILLS AND ESTATES.

New York (294) provides that a will executed outside the State in the mode prescribed by the law of the place of execution or the law of the decedent's domicile shall be deemed to be legally executed Wisconsin (582) provides for the probate of wills executed in a country with which the United States is at war and devising or bequeathing property in the State. Tennessee (14) provides that the collateral kin of a deceased negro shall inherit real or personal property as in the case of white persons. California (615, 611) changes the community property rules and places the wife more nearly on an equality with the husband, by giving her the right to dispose by will of one-half of the community property If she fails to do so, the husband gets the whole community property as formerly. Oklahoma (25) gives to the court having jurisdiction of the settlement of a decedent estate jurisdiction to determine conclusively the question of "heirship of such person." New York (Ch. 293) provides that subsequent marriage revokes the will of the husband or wife if either husband or wife or the issue of such marriage survives the testator. Under the former law the wife's will was revoked by subsequent marriage, but the husband's was revoked only in case issue of the marriage survived. California (Ch. 595) adopts amendments with a similar effect. The will of a woman is revoked by her subsequent marriage if the husband or issue of the marriage survive. Heretofore, subsequent marriage revoked the will of a woman and the later death of her husband did not revive it.

PROPERTY.

This year South Carolina (173) provides that if the wife leaves her husband and remains away for five years or is guilty of other specified marital offenses, she shall be barred of all dower in her husband's lands. In 1917, Oregon permitted the husband or wife to take one-third of the real estate in fee in lieu of dower or curtesy. This year, Oregon (351) repeals this provision, thereby apparently returning to the old system. Tennessee (13) provides for the determination of the interests of unborn persons in equity suits to determine title to real estate. It is provided that such a proceeding shall be deemed *in rem* against the land and shall operate directly on the land and shall have the effect of releasing all claims inconsistent with the title established With respect to conveyances of real estate, Vermont (90) provides that a married woman may convey or mortgage her real estate of which she is seized in her own right by her separate deed as she might do if unmarried An Ohio statute (S B 8) prohibits either husband or wife to subject personal household property owned by either or both of them to a lien without the joint consent of both. Minnesota (188) provides that no conveyance of real estate shall contain a covenant against its subsequent conveyance to a person of a specified religious faith or discriminating against any class of persons of religious belief.

Oklahoma (16) provides for the creation of express trusts in real or personal property. The trust instruments must specify the period of duration, which is limited to twenty-one years or to the life or lives of the beneficiaries.

A rider in Deficiencies Appropriation Bill (65th Congress, No. 233) amends the Trading with Enemy Act by increasing the powers of the Alien Property Custodian to take or seize property rights of enemies and provides that the sole relief and remedy "of any claimant on account of any property taken by the Custodian shall be that provided by this act, and in case of sale or liquidation by the Custodian shall be limited to the proceeds derived from such sale or liquidation." Pennsylvania (No. 177) in a whereas clause recites that the bankruptcy statutes of the United States and the insolvency statutes of the State are not so worded as to make it clear that the "statutory interest inchoate of a spouse" of the debtor is divested by bankruptcy or insolvency sale The act then provides that in case of such sale the inchoate interest of the spouse shall be fully and completely divested.

UNIFORM LAWS

Uniform laws recommended by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws have been enacted as follows:

Uniform Flag Act, Maine (158); Washington (107); Wisconsin (113).
Uniform Partnership Act, New Jersey (212); New York (408).
Uniform Limited Partnership Act, New Jersey (211); Minnesota (498); Tennessee (120); Wisconsin (449)
Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, Texas (S B. 215).
Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law, Texas (S. B. 211).
Uniform Conditional Sales Act, New Jersey (210); South Dakota (S. B. 142); Delaware (192); Wisconsin (672).
Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act, New Jersey (213); South Dakota (S. B. 143); Delaware (207); Tennessee (125); Wisconsin (470); Michigan (H. B. 173); New Hampshire (63)
Uniform Cold Storage Act, Tennessee (116).
Uniform Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind, Wisconsin (277).
Uniform Foreign Probate Act, Tennessee (77).
Uniform Sales Act, Oregon (91); Tennessee (118); Iowa (396).
Uniform Bills of Lading Act, North Carolina (65).
Uniform Acknowledgments of Written Instruments Act, Tennessee (48).

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Marriage between first cousins or persons either of whom is feeble-minded is forbidden in Montana (6). The minimum age at which marriage is permitted is fixed at fifteen by Missouri (H. B. 27), and at eighteen by Tennessee (156). Provision for alimony without divorce is made in North Carolina (24), which authorizes

an order for subsistence where the husband deserts or is guilty of conduct which might be ground for a divorce. In a State where divorce is difficult to obtain, this statute permits the wife to secure subsistence out of her husband's property or income without the necessity of either living with him after the conduct complained of, or of divorcing him Tennessee (70) adds to the causes of divorce such cruel or inhuman treatment of the husband by the wife "as renders it unsafe or improper for him to cohabit with her."

New York (265) reduces from five to three years the time which must elapse before the court may permit the guilty party in divorce proceedings to remarry. The question whether an illegitimate child shall succeed to the property of its parent of unsound mind is placed wholly within the discretion of the court by New York (202), which provides that if the marriage be annulled because one of the parties was of unsound mind, the child of such marriage shall be the legitimate child of the parent of sound mind, and the court shall determine whether he shall be considered the legitimate child of the parent of unsound mind. Tennessee (126) declares that married women are "fully emancipated from all disability on account of coverture" (state of marriage) and "the common law as to the disability of married women and its effect on the rights of property of the wife is totally abrogated," except that the husband's curtesy (life interest) is not abolished.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Changes in legislative procedure along the line of the California plan are proposed in constitutional amendments in West Virginia (127) which divides the legislative session into two parts, the first lasting for fifteen days and devoted to the introduction of bills, and the second, after a recess, devoted to their consideration and final action. No bill can be passed in the first part of the session except in an emergency and by a four-fifths vote, and no bill can be introduced in the second part without a three-fifths vote. Oklahoma (312) proposes an amendment prohibiting the introduction of bills after the sixtieth day of the session except on the recommendation of the Governor. The registration of persons employed as counsel or agents to promote or oppose legislation is provided for in Maine (100). Among other things this act prohibits the employment of legislative counsel on a contingent fee In the Act of Congress, known as the Revenue Law of 1918 (65th Congress, No. 254), a legislative drafting service is created for each House of Congress to "aid in drafting public bills and resolutions or amendments thereto on the request of any committee of either House." Oregon (167) creates a legislative reference service consisting of the heads of the departments of law, economics, history and commerce in the State university, "to conduct research into questions of importance and legislative interest," and Indiana (34) recreates a legislative reference bureau to take the place of a similar service which was permitted to lapse two years ago.

Bills reorganizing the State Government were enacted in Massachusetts (350) and Idaho (S. B. 19). The Massachusetts measure divides the State Administration into nineteen departments and brings within these departments practically all existing State agencies. Power to make detailed examinations of the operation of various State agencies and their financial transactions is contained in Michigan (S. 41) and Connecticut (291). Michigan (H. 42) contains important provisions looking toward uniformity of accounting systems and methods in the various State offices. This act not only authorizes the prescribing of uniform systems of accounting, but it requires their installation and use under penalty of removal from office. With slight modifications the 1918 Virginia budget law has been adopted in Oklahoma (142) and Wyoming (10). This plan requires the Governor to hold hearings upon and review the departmental estimates of proposed appropriations and to survey the executive and administrative agencies of the State as a basis for his recommendations to the Legislature. This budget scheme includes not only executive responsibility for recommendations to the Legislature respecting needed appropriations and existing financial resources, but also reforms in the procedure of the Legislature in considering and enacting appropriation bills. Provision is made for joint hearings of the finance or appropriation committees of both Houses, at which the Governor or Governor-elect may be heard and before which heads of departments may be called. Items contained in the Governor's budget may be increased or decreased by the Legislature, but no special appropriation is to be considered until the budget is finally acted upon. North Carolina (38) also adopts the Virginia plan but with the exception that the budget is prepared by a board consisting of the Governor and the four chairmen of the committees on appropriations and finance of the two houses of the Legislature. Montana (205) entrusts the preparation of the budget to the State Board of Examiners and provides that neither house "shall consider any other appropriation until the budget bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no other appropriation shall be valid unless ....passed in each House by a two-thirds vote of all members." Nevada (45) adopts the Maryland budget plan placing further limitations on the power of the Legislature to alter the Governor's budget by providing that items may be reduced or stricken out, but may not be increased.

Alabama (No. 31) provides a similar budget plan and specifically alters the rules of legislative procedure to provide that there shall be no change in the executive budget except a reduction or elimination of an item unless such change is adopted by a two-thirds vote.

So-called budget plans, which merely provide for the more careful preparation of departmental estimates and their submission to the Legislature for its information in dealing with appropriation bills, are provided by South Carolina (130), Michigan (S B. 41), and Maine (102). New Hampshire (153) contains a similar provision. These schemes do not regulate Legislative procedure or limit the power of the Legislature to deal with executive recommendations Detailed provision for the purchase of all State supplies through a central purchasing agency is provided in Michigan (H B. 199), Wyoming (96), and Alabama (No. 47).

The Pennsylvania State Constabulary, which has been the model for State police forces in this country, is reorganized (No. 179). Similar State police forces are created in Michigan (H B. 24), Tennessee (96), and West Virginia (Sp. 12).

State agencies to study and co-operate in solving the social, political, and industrial problems of reconstruction are provided in Wyoming (77), North Carolina (261), Michigan (S. B. 84), and Alabama (No. 172), and the existing council of defence is continued in Nevada (173) Governmental assistance in the development and extension of the trade and commerce of the State is provided for in Massachusetts (119), Georgia (1918, 513), and South Carolina (172) The South Carolina statute provides for the incorporation of exporting companies and grants them tax exemptions. Nevada (105), authorizes an investigation of the feasibility of constructing a State cement plant and a State smelter. Acting under a recent Constitutional amendment the South Dakota Legislature (S. B 222), provides for the construction and operation of State cement plants, and creates a coal mining commission (S. B. 218), authorized to acquire in the State or in adjoining States coal lands "to the end that the State through said commission may engage in the mining, distribution, and sale of coal"

A NORTH DAKOTA EXPERIMENT.

North Dakota (H. B. 17) creates an Industrial Commission "to conduct and manage, on behalf of the State of North Dakota, certain utilities, industries, enterprises and business projects now or hereafter established by law." This Commission is required to establish, operate, and manage such new undertakings as the Bank of North Dakota (H. B. 18), warehouses, elevators, and flour mills (S. B. 20), and a home building association (S. B. 19). All of this Legislation was fostered by the Non-Partisan League, which was organized, according to the *North Dakota Leader*, the League's official newspaper, "to gain certain benefits for the farmers of this State through political action" The League controlled a majority of the members in each House of the Legislature. All of these statutes providing for the State embarking on various business ventures were approved by the electors under a referendum vote. The Industrial Commission is composed of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, all of whom are elective officers. All orders and regulations of the Commission must be approved by the Governor before becoming effective. In connection with the business enterprises under its super-

vision, the Commission is authorized to determine their location, to acquire necessary properties by purchase, lease, or condemnation, to erect and equip buildings, to appoint a manager of each enterprise as its general agent, and "to fix the buying price of things bought and the selling price of things sold." Civil actions against the State are authorized with respect to claims arising out of transactions in connection with the various enterprises of the Commission.

The Bank of North Dakota (H. B. 18) may do "anything that any bank may lawfully do, except as herein specified." All deposits are guaranteed by the State, and exempted from State and local taxation. Provision is made for issuing $2,000,000 of State bonds to finance the banking enterprise (H. B. 49), and (S. B. 130) provides for the issuance of not more than $10,000,000 of "bonds of North Dakota, real estate series," the proceeds of which are to be used for loans by the bank on real property. The same State (S. B. 20) provides "that for the purpose of encouraging and promoting agriculture, commerce, and industry, the State of North Dakota shall engage in the business of manufacturing and marketing farm products and for that purpose shall establish a system of warehouses, elevators, flour mills, factories, plants, machinery, and equipments." The business "may include anything that any private individual or corporation may lawfully do in conducting a similar business except as herein restricted." The Association, under the direction of the Industrial Commission, "may buy, manufacture, store, mortgage, pledge, sell, exchange, or otherwise acquire or dispose of all kinds of manufactured and new farm and food products and by-products and may for such purposes establish and operate exchanges, bureaus, markets, and agencies, within or without the State, including foreign countries" Provision is made (S. B. 75), for an issue of State bonds not exceeding $5,000,000 to finance the mill and elevator enterprise. The State undertakes (S. B. 19), to "engage in the enterprise of providing homes for residents of the State" for the purpose of "promoting home-building and ownership." The Industrial Commission is authorized to purchase, lease, or condemn land, subdivide such land into lots, lay out streets and build homes. Any person may open a home buying account "by applying in person, by mail, or through a home buyers' league, a trade union, a woman's club, or any other recognized industrial, social or civic body" The statute provides that "special efforts shall be made to secure deposits from children, young people, renters and wage earners." Any such deposits, together with interest, may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice. In case of accident or crop failure, payments under a home-buying contract and mortgage payments due the State bank may be deferred. By (S. B. 47), the State engages in the business of insuring crops against damage from hail A flat tax of three cents per acre per annum is levied on all tillable land within the State, for the purpose of establishing the indemnity fund; but the only persons who can receive payments from the fund are those who pay an additional acreage tax. All tillable land is regarded as covered by the insurance and as taxable in this double manner, unless the owner expressly withdraws it from the operation of the act.

LAWYERS, AMBULANCE CHASERS, ETC.

Indiana, by Constitutional provision, has heretofore assured "every person of good moral character, being a voter," the right "to admission to practice law in all courts of justice" The Legislature now proposes (239), an amendment to the Constitution which will give to the State Legislature power to prescribe the qualifications of persons who shall be admitted to practice. Indiana is now the only State in the Union in which the voter of good moral character enjoys the Constitutional right to represent his fellows in courts of law.

North Dakota (S. B. 21) makes innovations in a provision for the service of subpoenas. It is provided that service may be had by telegraph, in which case a service message from the telegraph company showing delivery of the telegram is made *prima facie* evidence of service; or by telephone, in which case acknowledgment of identity over the telephone by the person so served is made *prima facie* evidence of service.

Oregon (422) makes it a crime for a person or corporation to practice law without having been duly admitted and licensed as an attorney. The practice of the law is defined by this statute to include not only proceedings in the courts, but also acting in any manner "professionally, in legal formalities, negotiations or proceedings"

Oklahoma (173) penalizes not only practice without a license, but also provides that the judge who knowingly permits an unlicensed person to practice in his court shall be removed from office.

New Jersey (223) penalizes any person not a member of the bar who solicits the commencement of an action for damages out of which action such solicitor has an agreement to receive directly or indirectly compensation dependent upon the amount of the recovery. Oregon (95), goes further and punishes criminally both the person who solicits "any business on account of a claim for personal injuries," and the lawyer who accepts or brings action on a claim obtained through such solicitor.

Tennessee (42) specifically includes as a ground of disbarment the seeking out, by the attorney, of persons having personal injury or other claims, or the employment of runners for such purposes

OREGON'S CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM ACT.

OREGON adopted and put in effect on February 9, 1919, an anti-syndicalism law, similar to that of the State of Washington. It provides: Criminal syndicalism is the doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform. The advocacy of such doctrine, whether by word of mouth or writing, is a felony, punishable as in this act otherwise provided. Any person who (1) By word of mouth or writing, advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform; (2) Prints, publishes, edits, issues or knowingly circulates, sells, distributes or publicly displays any book, paper, document or written matter in any form containing or advocating, advising or teaching the doctrine that industrial or political reform should be brought about by crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism; (3) Openly, wilfully and deliberately by word of mouth or writing, urges the commission or the attempt to commit crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism with intent to exemplify, spread or advocate the propriety or the doctrines of criminal syndicalism; (4) Organizes or helps to organize or become a member of or voluntarily assembles with any society, group or assemblage of persons formed to teach or advocate the doctrines of criminal syndicalism, is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by both

AMERICAN HARBORS FOR AMERICANS.

IN 1912 when there was some discussion in the United States as to Japan's plans in regard to purchasing and colonizing lands on the west coast of Mexico Senator H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, introduced in the United States Senate on July 31, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government, not American, as to give that Government practical power of control for naval or military purposes."

The above resolution was passed by the Senate (51 to 4, 39 not voting), on August 2, 1912, and is in effect, with all the force of a United States act or statute, until repealed.

CHIEF NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION IN 1919.

Aircraft Insurance—Chapters 391, 392 and 393 Empower Marine and Fire Insurance companies to insure risks in connection with airplanes, seaplanes, dirigibles, &c , and Casualty companies to insure against loss or damage to aircraft, or resulting from use.

Americanization—Chapter 617 amends Education law. Appropriates $100,000, authorizes Commissioner of Education to divide State into zones, appoint directors, teachers and necessary employees for instruction and education of illiterates and non-English speaking persons.

Assumed Names—Chapter 224 amends Penal law. (Subd. 1, sec 440) Provides information to be certified to County Clerks by persons conducting business under an assumed name; must include true full name or names of person or persons, with post office address or addresses; age of any who may be infants; certificate must be executed and acknowledged; if there be more than one all must execute and acknowledge.

Autos on Speedway—Chapter 511. Opens N. Y City Speedway to autos with discretion to Park Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond to exclude merchandise and freight trucks.

Banks' Fiduciary Powers—Chapter 159 amends Banking law Adds new section permitting banks by special authorization of Superintendent of Banks to act as trustee, executor, &c., or in any other fiduciary capacity in which trust companies are permitted to act; requires such banks to deposit additional securities and exempts them from giving fiduciary bonds unless court or officer making appointment shall require it; separate set of books and records to be kept of such fiduciary accounts and assets segregated

Board of Purchase—Chapter 321 amends Greater New York City charter; authorizes the Mayor to create a Board of Purchase, to consist of not less than three persons, who shall be Commissioners of Departments or members of boards appointed by the Mayor; this board to have jurisdiction over purchases for all city departments, boards, bureaus or offices, and to serve without pay.

Boys' Uniforms—Chapter 407 amends Military law. Authorizes Military Training Commission, in its discretion, to prescribe uniform style and color of clothing and equipment for boys, 16 to 19, under military training.

Bureau of Women in Industry—Chapter 85, amends Section 42 of Labor law. Creates a new bureau; appropriates for Chief of Bureau, $2,500; for five investigators at $1,500, and a stenographer at $900.

Business Corporation Tax—Chapter 628 amends Tax law (chap. 60, consol. L.). Increases tax to four and one-half per cent of entire net income Former tax was three per cent and some exemptions in calculation of net income heretofore permitted are now omitted.

Canals—Chapter 137. Appropriates $6,500,000 for barge canal terminals. Chapter 73 appropriates $10,000 and certain miscellaneous receipts for barge canal traffic Chapter 72 appropriates nearly $500,000 for Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals.

Corn Borer Pest—Chapter 17. Appropriates $75,000 to Department of Farms and Markets for extermination of European corn borer

Conductorettes—Chapter 583 amends Labor law and regulates employment of women on street, surface, electric, subway and elevated railroads; forbids employment of females under 21; limits time of occupation to six days or 54 hours in any one week; 9 hours in any one day; hours to be reckoned from time of reporting for duty to time of release for the day; forbids employment before 6 A M., or after 10 P. M.; provides for dressing rooms, drinking water, toilet facilities, and one hour for meals, unless State Industrial Commission permits a shorter time.

Deserted Wives—Chapter 265 provides that deserted wives may apply directly to magistrates (instead of having to go to Commissioner of Charities), and transfers Bureau of Domestic Relations from Department of Charities to Magistrates' court

Dispossessing Tenants—Chapter 512, as amended at Special Session. Provides for 20 days' notice to monthly tenant by landlord of election to terminate tenancy as a prerequisite to hold-over proceedings. Chapter 639 permits tenants to answer orally.

Act passed at Special Session permits tenant of room or apartment in tenement to have a stay of not over 20 days upon depositing in court amount of rent for permit of stay at rate fixed by landlord for month immediately prior to issuing of warrant.

Extra Fare—Chapter 153 amends Railroad law by forbidding collection of extra charge for fares paid on train from passengers getting on at stations where ticket offices are not open during half hour previous to schedule time for departure from such station

Evaporated Apples—Chapter 219 defines standard "evaporated apples containing not more than 24 per cent of water or fluids as determined by drying for four hours at temperature of boiling water."

Firearms Licenses—Chapter 413, provides for coupons on licenses to carry arms, seller to detach and preserve such coupons on sales for identifying purposes

Food Supply Act—Passed in 1917 is repealed (chapter 139); State Food Commission (chapter 64); Office of Ice Comptroller (chapter 86), and State Council of National Defence (chapter 123) are abolished.

Free Peddling Licenses—Chapter 42, provides for issuing free to veterans of the World War licenses to peddle or solicit trade upon presentation of certificate of honorable discharge; licenses to be personal and not transferable

Hours of Labor—Chapter 582 amends Labor law. Prohibits employment of children under 16 in factories more than 48 hours in any one week, and excepts from limitations of hours in Labor law for women those employed as writers or reporters in newspaper offices.

Improving Roads—Chapter 163. Appropriates $375,000 for State's share of cost of constructing and improving rural post roads. (U S. by act of Congress, July 11, 1916, aiding)

Industrial Aid Bureaus—Chapter 404 Authorizes the establishment of industrial aid bureaus by Municipal Corporations and the furnishing of assistance to unemployed during the war readjustment period.

Labor Law Amended—Chapter 402 Defines "mercantile establishment," as any place *where one or more persons are employed* where goods, wares or merchandise are offered for sale and shall include any building, shed or structure, or any part thereof, which is occupied in connection with such establishment.

Lots on Instalments—Chapter 521 Makes person or firms that sell real estate by instalments trustee for it until delivery of deed or title; failure to make such delivery presumptive evidence of misappropriation

Marking Thread—Chapter 475. Provides for honest labelling of cotton, silk and linen thread.

Married Women's Estates—Chapter 295 amends existing law as to distribution of property of deceased married women by omitting the words: "leaving descendants then surviving"

Milk and Cream—Chapter 199 Defines milk and cream as meaning a mixture containing at least 10 per cent of milk fat.

Mirrors on Rural Autos—Chapter 378 provides for mirror or reflecting device on motor vehicles operating on public highways outside of cities of first and second class, to enable operator to see condition of traffic in rear

Motor Vehicle Regulation—Chapter 472. Restricts operation of motor vehicles in N. Y City to persons over 18, licensed as operators or chauffeurs; applicants for license to pass examination both oral and written and, as to character and past record; examiners to be appointed by Secretary of State. Ten day permits, renewable up to 30 days, may be issued to persons desiring to become operators. Persons residing out of the city but in State may drive a motor vehicle in the city not to exceed ten days in any one year without a license.

Mexican Border Service—Chapter 204. Appropriates $1,000 and empowers Adjutant General to

CHIEF NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION IN 1919—*Continued*

provide service badges and ribbons for officers and enlisted men who served on the Mexican border in Mexico between June 16, 1916, and April 5, 1917.

Partnership—Chapter 408. Enacts a uniform partnership law in lieu of chapter 44, laws of 1909, constituting chapter 39 of the Consolidated laws.

Personal Income Tax—Chapter 627 amends Tax law, constituting chapter 60 of Consolidated laws. Taxes net incomes 1 per cent. up to $10,000; 2 per cent. up to $50,000; 3 per cent. over $50,000. Single men exempt up to $1,000; married men up to $2,000; and $200 for each additional dependent. State employees not exempt; Federal are. Act applies to non-residents Partnerships must file returns but members are taxed as individuals. Corporations are not included Net income means gross income, less deductions allowed Comptroller may require inventories (forms and methods as to U S. Revenue act of 1918).

Private Wharves—Chapter 341. Empowers Commissioner of Docks, N. Y. City, to order repairs to piers, bulkheads, or wharves, expense to be assessed against owners.

Public Service Commissioner—Chapter 263. Reorganizes Public Service Commission of First District by making it consist of one instead of five members; terms five years from February 1 of year of appointment. Commissioner may appoint and remove two deputy commissioners (at $7,500); may appoint examiners, or may designate officers in service of commission as examiners.

Savings Banks—Chapter 97 amends Banking law by permitting savings banks to borrow money for the purpose of purchasing stocks or bonds or interest-bearing notes or obligations of the United States

Savings Banks—Act passed at Special Session. Prohibits banks from investing in bonds and mortgages except on report of committee who shall certify to value of premises mortgaged or to be mortgaged; such report to be filed and preserved upon records of the corporation

Second Hand Autos—Chapter 379. Provides for re-registering by purchaser of second-hand motor vehicle; requires seller to endorse upon certificate of registration name and address of buyer and date of delivery.

State Aid for Employment Service—Chapter 155. Appropriates $50,000 for use of State Industrial Commission to establish and maintain during current fiscal year additional employment offices and branch offices.

State Prisons Manufactures—Chapter 236. Appropriates $75,000 and authorizes Prison Superintendent to provide for the manufacture of street and highway signs, motor vehicle number plates and similar devices in State prisons

Stock to Employees—Chapter 308. Authorizes corporations to issue stock to employees with consent of stockholders; where consent is by a majority vote at annual stockholders' meeting, an objecting stockholder may demand payment for his stock, the act providing for an appraisal of same.

Stream Pollution—Chapter 615 Appropriates $10,000 to investigate pollution of rivers, lakes, streams, bays, and harbors by sewage, factory waste, &c , and methods to eliminate same to prevent contamination of sources of drinking water or fish supplies.

Sunday Baseball—Chapter 260, and moving pictures, chapter 257, permit the playing of base ball and the exhibition of moving pictures after 2 P. M on Sundays unless prohibited by local ordinance

Teachers' Pay—Chapter 645. Provides an increase in pay approximately $100 a year each, and for annual increments which vary in different cities and grades

Tenement House Hall Lights—Chapter 446. Requires lights in halls where natural light is insufficient to read names on letter boxes within eight feet.

Vehicular Tunnel Bill—Chapter 178. Appropriates $1,000,000 as New York State's first half of first instalment of $2,000,000 for building a tunnel from Canal Street and North River in Manhattan to Jersey City.

War Ribbon and Medal—Chapter 122. Provides for service ribbons for citizens of State who entered U. S. service in war with Germany as volunteers or otherwise, and for medals of honor for veterans or to families of such as died.

War Service Credit—Chapter 11. Provides that active U. S service of National Guard or Naval Militia men in time of war, or under a call or draft of the President, shall count as if such service had been rendered in the State

Wills—Chapter 293 Provides that a will made prior to marriage shall be deemed revoked as to surviving wife, husband or issue, unless provided for in will, or statement in will showing intention not to provide.

Women Elevator Operators—Chapter 544 amends Labor law. Provides one day of rest in seven; prohibits employment of males under 16, females under 18; limits hours of women to 6 days or 54 hours in any one week; not more than 9 hours in any one day; prohibits employment before 7 A. M. or after 10 P. M., except when run where women work between 6 and 7; requires seats, wash room facilities and 45 minutes for noon-day meal.

Workmen's Compensation—Death payments, chapter 498 To section 33 is added: in case of death of injured employee to whom was due not over $250, amount shall be payable to surviving wife or husband; if none, to surviving child or children of deceased under 18; if no surviving wife, husband or children, then to dependents of deceased, or to any of them as Commission may direct.

An Agreement Between Employer and Employee—Chapter 629 amends sections 20, 20-A and 25. Provides that employer must report agreement within 10 days; intervals of payment not over two weeks; employer must notify commission of last regular payment within 16 days; lapses in payments are penalized by adding 10 per cent , and failures to pay after award, by 20 per cent. of unpaid amounts, and failure to notify of last regular payment by additional $100 to Commission, one-half for previous disability fund, one-half for Commission's expenses. These penalties are a substitute for former provision giving Commission discretion to impose 10 per cent. additional in cases of unfair dealing or bad faith.

NARCOTIC DRUG CONTROL.

The Department of Narcotic Drug Control, created by chapter 639 of the Laws of 1918, superseded on February 1, 1919, the Bureau of Habit Forming Drugs under the State Board of Health. Under the new law every physician, druggist, dentist, veterinarian, hospital, sanatorium or other institution, wholesaler or manufacturer, prescribing, administering, dispensing, selling or manufacruting cocaine, opium or its derivations must, during January, 1919, file an application and receive from the Department a certificate of authority to deal in habit-forming drugs. This registration was for the balance of the State fiscal year and required no fee . Thereafter, during June in each year he shall in like manner register with the Department and for this and each subsequent registration shall pay the Department a fee of $1.

Drug addicts in N. Y. City were required to register at No. 128 Prince Street, the local office of the Department. Each addict got a card identifying the holder

BIRTH STONES.

January—Garnet. February—Amethyst March—Bloodstone and aquamarine. April—Diamond. May—Emerald. June—Pearl and moonstone. July—Ruby. August—Sardonyx and peridot. September—Sapphire. October—Opal and tourmaline. November—Topaz. December—Turquoise and lapis-lazuli

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s p.f.—not specially provided for.)
* Effective March 1, 1914

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Acids, n.s p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Alcoholic compounds, n.s p.f.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	10c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val. to 40c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonate of, and muriate of	¾c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Coal-tar products, not medicinal and not colors or dyes	Free list.	15 p.c. ad val. and 2½c. lb.
All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin. or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I. and II. (see below), natural alizarin and indigo, and colors, dyes, or color lakes obtained, derived, or manufactured therefrom	.....	30 p. c. ad val. and 5c. lb.
Group I. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, benzol, carbazol having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, cresol, cumol, fluorene, metacresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than seventy-nine degrees centigrade, orthocresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, paracresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or cresote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than five per centum of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this title		Exempt from duty.
Group II. Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, anilin oil, anilin salts, anthracene having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzylchloride, benzidin, binitrobenzol, binitrochlorobenzol, binitronaphthalene, binitrotoluol, carbazol having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, chlorophthalic acid, cumidin, dimethylanilin, dinaisidin, dioxynaphthalene, diphenylamin, metacresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, methylanthraquinone. metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of seventy-nine degrees centigrade or above, naphthylamin, naphthol, nahpthylenediamin, nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitronaphthalene, nitranilin, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrotoluylenediamin, orthocresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, paracresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamin, phenylnaththylamin, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid, toluidin, tolidin, toluylenediamin, xylidin, or any sulphoacid or sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I, and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than five per centum of the original distillate, all the foregoing not colors, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title	.....	15 p. c. ad val. and 2½c. lb.
Drugs	1¼c. lb. and 10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Drugs and medicines in pills, capsules, etc.	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per pound	2½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	12c gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals	50c gal.	30c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c gal.	5c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs.	$1.50 lb.	$3 lb.
Paints, colors, pigments, etc.	30 p c. ad val.	15 to 20 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 50 p.c ad val.	40c. lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, castile and unperfumed toilet soap	1¼c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	5-8c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Sponges, not advanced in value by chemical processes	20 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Talcum	.....	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.		
Cement	8c. 100 lbs.	10 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 55 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, decorated or cut	60 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER Law of 1909.	Law of 1913.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry, n s p f	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Opera and field glasses, and frames for same	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p c. ad val.
Spectacles and eyeglasses, and frames for same	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron, bar, n.s.p f.	6-10c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val
Steel, n.s.p.f	Graduated rate.	15 p c. ad val.
Automobiles, valued at $2,000 or more and automobile bodies	.....	45 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles valued at less than $2,000, and automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles, not including tires	45 p c ad val.	30 p c. ad val
Copper plates, n.s.p.f	45 p c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross	8c. gross.
Table and kitchen utensils, metal, n s p f	45 p c ad val.	20 p c ad val
Tin plates	1 2-10c. lb.	15 p c. ad val
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c ad val.	20 p c ad val.
Iron beams, girders, joists	Graduated rate	10 p.c ad val
Cast iron pipe, andirons, plates, stove plates, hollow ware	8-10c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val
Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which it is the chief component, in crude form	7c. lb.	2c lb.
Watch movements and watch cases, clocks and parts thereof	Graduated rate.	30 p.c ad val
Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets	Graduated rate.	15 p.c ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Bamboo, wood, or straw blinds, etc		20 to 25 p c.ad val.
Briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p c ad val
Cabinet wood advanced from crude condition	Free.	15 p c ad val
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone, trolley and telegraph poles	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val
House or cabinet furniture, and manufactures of wood or bark, n.s.p.f	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p c. ad val
Willow furniture	...	25 p.c. ad val
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES & MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugars and syrups of cane juice	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb additional.	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 71-100 of 1c., per lb ; for every additional degree 26-1000 of 1c per lb additional.*
Saccharin	65c. lo.	65c. lb.
Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured	20 p c ad val.	15 p c. ad val.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	4c. lb.	3c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1⅛c lb.
Sugar candy, valued more than 15c. per pound	50 p.c ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, n s.p f, valued at 15c. per pound or less	4c. lb. and 15 p.c ad val.	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF		
Tobacco, wrapper, leaf	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb
Tobacco, filler	35c. to 50c. lb.	35c. to 50c. lb
Tobacco, smoking		55c lb
Snuff	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Horses and mules and all live animals, n.s p.f	20-25 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val
Barley, bushel of 48 pounds	30c. bushel.	15c bushel
Barley malt, bushel of 34 pounds	45c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1c. lb.	30c. 100 lbs.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel.	6c bushel.
Rice, cleaned	2c. lb.	1c lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	1½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Butter and substitutes	6c lb.	2½c lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor	6c lb.	20 p.c ad val.
Hay	$4 ton.	$2 ton.
Honey	20c gallon	10c. gallon
Hops	16c lb.	16c. lb.
Seeds, flax-seed, linseed and other oil seeds, n.s.p f. (bu. of 56 lbs.)	25c bushel.	20c. bushel
Seeds, castor (bu of 50 lbs.)	25c bushel	15c. bushel.
Fish, except shell fish, packed in oil or in oil and other substances	Graduated rate.	25 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears	25c. bushel.	10c. bushel
Fruits, preserved, n.s.p.f	2c. lb.	1c lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit, and limes in bulk	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Lemons	1½c. lb.	½c. lb.
Pineapples in bulk	$8 per 1,000.	$5 per 1,000
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, n s p.f.	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Spices, unground	Free list.	1c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa unsweetened, prepared or manufactured, n.s p f.	Graduated rate.	8 p.c. ad val.
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened, prepared or manufactured, valued at 20c. per pound or less	Graduated rate.	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, n.s.p.f	$2 60 gallon	$2.60 gallon
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, quarts	$9.60 per doz.	$9.60 per doz
Wines, still, in casks, vermuth and similar beverages	45c. to 60c. gallon.	45c. to 60c. gallon.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.85 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	45c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	20c. doz.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, uncolored, according to numbers	2½c. lb to 28c. lb.	5 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, uncolored, according to numbers	1c. sq. yard to 12½c. sq. yard	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, colored, bleached, according to numbers	Graduated rate.	10 to 30 p c. ad val.
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemmed or hemstitched, n.s.p.f	Graduated rate.	30 p c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	70c doz. to $2 doz & 15 p.c. ad val	30 to 50 p c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and all underwear, n.s.p.f	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c ad val
Cotton, plushes, velvets, corduroys	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c ad val	40 p.c. ad val.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax hemp or ramie single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	15 p c. ad val.	10 p c. ad val.
Mattings for floors	3½c. sq. yard.	2½c. sq. yard.
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Alpaca, hair of	. . .	15 p.c ad val.
Combed wool or tops, n.s p.f	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val
Yarns	Graduated rate	18 p c. ad val.
Yarns of hair of angora goat and alpaca	. . .	25 p c. ad val.
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven and all manufactures of every description, wholly or chiefly of wool, n s p f	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, n s p f., and flannels	Graduated rate.	25 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description, n.s.p.f	44c. lb. & 60 p c ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	10c sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cotton cut or uncut	Graduated rate.	40 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk partially manufactured, or spun silk	35c. lb. and graduated rate.	20c. lb. to 35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns, threads, artificial	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, all manufactures of, n s p.f	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p c. ad val.
SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.		
Printing paper, unsized or glued and suitable for printing books and newspapers, but not for covers or binding (except Japan paper, imitation Japan paper, hand-made or machine hand-made paper, valued over 5c. lb., 12 p c. ad val.; valued less than 5c. lb., free. There is a clause providing for a higher (reciprocity) duty on printing paper, in case any other country so taxes American paper.		
Indigo paste is derived from indigo and is dutiable as dye obtained from indigo.		
Books, of all kinds, bound or unbound pamphlets, engravings, photographs, n.s.p.f	25 p.c ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of n.s.p.f	35 p c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Playing cards	10c. pack and 20 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Beads, not threaded or strung	35 p.c ad val.	35 p c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c lb.	7c. lb.
Diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p c. ad val.
Feathers and downs	20 to 60 p.c. ad val	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 to 40 p.c. ad val.	10 to 40 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Gloves (leather)	$1.25 doz. to $5.80 doz.	$1 to $4.75 doz. pairs.
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of, n.s.p.f	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human	. . . . .	10 to 35 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human, cleaned but not manufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of, n s.p.f	40 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, or parts	45 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Pipes and smokers' articles	Graduated rate.	20 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary, n.s.p.f	15 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, n.s.p.f	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

THE FREE LIST.

Acids (not provided for under Schedule A).
Aconite.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements.
Albumen, n.s.p.f
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Ammonia, nitrate and sulphate of.
Animals brought into U. S temporarily or for breeding purposes.
Animals, wild, for exhibition in zoological collections.
Anthracite coal.
Antitoxins.
Aromatic (not garden) seeds.
Arrowroot, not manufactured
Arsenic.
Art, works of, originals, or for certain institutions.
Articles, domestic made, returned after exportation
Asbestos, unmanufactured
Asphaltum.
Bacon.
Bagging for cotton, etc
Barbed fence wire.
Barks, n s p.f.
Beans, n.s.p.f.
Beef, fresh.
Beeswax.
Belting leather.
Benzine.
Berries, n s p f.
Bibles.
Birds.
Bismuth.
Bituminous coal.
Books for the blind or for certain classes of institutions, text-books, etc
Boots, leather.
Borax, crude.
Brass, old.
Brimstone.
Briquets.
Bristles, crude, etc.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burlaps
Cabinet wood, in the log, rough, or hewn only.
Calcium, n.s p.f.
Camel's hair.
Carbolic acid.
Cash registers.
Cattle.
Cement.
Chalk, crude.
Charts for use of societies or United States.
Citizens of U. S. dying in foreign countries, personal effects of.
Clapboards.
Coal.
Cobalt
Cocoa, crude, n.s p.f.
Cocoanuts in the shell.
Cocoons, silk
Cod liver oil
Coffee.
Coins, gold, silver and copper.
Coke.
Composition metal, copper chief value.
Copper, in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, n.s p f. and ore.
Copperas.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Corn and corn-meal.
Cotton and cotton bagging.
Cotton gins.
Cotton waste.
Cottonseed oil.
Cream.
Croton oil
Curry.
Darning needles.
Drawings, original.
Drugs, not advanced.
Dyeing and tanning materials
Dyestuffs, n s.p.f.
Dyewoods, n.s.p.f.
Engravings, original.
Etchings, original.
Evergreen seedlings.
Explosive substances.
Extracts for tanning.
Fans, common palm leaf.
Fats and grease.
Fencing, barbed and galvanized wire.
Ferromanganese.
Fibres and grasses
Films, moving picture, American manufacture, light struck or damaged
Flat rails, iron or steel.
Flax.
Flint, flints and flint stones unground.
Flocks.
Flower and grass seeds, n.s.p.f.
Fossils
Fowls, water
Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for purpose of propagation or cultivation.
Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n s p.f.
Fulminates
Furniture of persons or families from foreign countries if used by them abroad one year or more.
Furs, undressed.
Galvanized wire.
Gasoline.
Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought.
Glaziers' diamonds.
Gloves, horsehide, pigskin or cowhide, n s p f.
Glue stock
Goat skins, undressed.
Gold, bullion, ore and sweepings.
Gold, silver, copper or other metal coins
Grains, drugs, crude.
Granite, unmanufactured, n.s.p.f.
Grasses and fibres.
Guano, manures and all substances used only in manure.
Gunny bags and cloth, old.
Gunpowder.
Gutta-percha, crude.
Hair, n s p f.
Hams
Handle bolts
Hand sewing needles.
Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts thereof.
Harvesters.
Hemlock bark, extract of
Hemp, n s.p.f.
Herbs, natural state, used as drugs, n.s p f.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, coated or not coated with paint.
Hoops, iron or steel, cut to lengths.
Horns and parts of.
Horsehair unmanufactured.
Horseshoe nails.
Horseshoes.
Household effects used one year or more abroad by the importer thereof.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo
Ingots.
Instruments, philosophical and scientifical, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Inventions if suitable only for use as a model
Iodine, crude and resublimed.
Ipecac.
Iron ore.
Iron or steel bands, cut to lengths and manufactures of.
Iron or steel billets.
Iron or steel nails, rails and scrap.
Jute.
Kerosene.
Kindling wood.
Lamb and lambskins, undressed.
Land fowls.
Lard.
Laths
Leather, n.s.p.f., boots and shoes, harness, saddles, and saddlery, shoe laces, sole, uppers, vamps.
Leaves used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Leeches.
Lemon and lime juice.
Lemon peel, not preserved.
Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus imported by life-saving societies.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic stones not engraved.
Lodestones.
Logs
Loops, iron.
Lumber, planed or finished, n s p.f.
Machines, for spreading tar and oil and for sugar making, linotype, sewing, thrashing, type-setting
Magnesite, crude or calcined.
Maize.
Manganese, oxide and ore of
Manila.
Manures.
Manuscripts.
Maps, over 20 years old, or for use of United States
Marrons
Marrow
Marshmallow.
Meal, corn.
Meats
Medals of gold, silver or copper when bestowed and accepted as trophies or prizes
Metal composition, n s p.f
Milk, preserved or condensed, etc
Mineral salts.
Minerals, crude.
Models of inventions suitable for use as models only
Moss, crude or unmanufactured.
Mowers.
Music for the blind.
Mustard seed.
Mutton.
Nails.
Naphtha.
Needles, hand sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals issued within 6 months of time of entry, etc.
Nickel ore
Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude and soda.
Nut oil.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils not provided for in list under Schedule A.
Orange juice, peel, not preserved, candied or dried.
Ore, cobalt, copper, emery, gold, iron, manganese, manganiferous iron, nickel, silver, tin, tungsten-bearing.
Paper, printing, n.s p f, stock, crude.
Paraffin and paraffin oil.
Parchment.
Paris green.
Pearl, mother of, and pearl shells in natural state.
Pebble, Brazilian.
Periodicals and newspapers issued within 6 months of time of entry, etc.
Personal effects of persons arriving from foreign countries, within certain limitations.
Petroleum.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic, and moving picture films not exposed or developed.
Pigs, copper, iron.
Plants, fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation or cultivation.
Plates, copper, glass.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plows.
Plumbago.
Pork.
Potash, carbonate, crude, cyanide, sulphate
Potassium, cyanide of.
Potatoes, conditionally.
Printing paper not above 5c. lb.
Prizes.
Prussic acid.
Pulp woods.
Quinine
Radium.
Rags, n s.p.f.
Rails, flat, iron or steel.
Railway bars, iron or steel.
Rapeseed
Rattan.
Reapers.
Reeds, unmanufactured
Regalia and gems, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Roots, drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.
Rye and rye flour.
Saddlery.
Safety lamps, miners'.
Sago.
Salt.
Saltpetre, crude.

THE FREE LIST—*Continued.*

Scientific apparatus, when imported by certain classes of institutions
Seeds, all flower and grass, n.s.p f
Sewing machines
Sheep.
Shellfish, and shells in natural state.
Shingles.
Shoddy.
Shoes, leather.
Silk, raw.
Silver bullion, coins, ore, sweepings
Sisal grass.
Skins, undressed.
Soda, arseniate, ash, cyanide, nitrate, silicate, sulphate.
Sole leather.
Specimens, botany and mineralogy and natural history for scientific public collections.
Spermaceti oil
Spikes
Spirits, turpentine.
Sprigs, cut.
Stamps, foreign.
Statuary, original or two replicas.
Statuary and casts of sculpture, when for use as models or for art educational purposes
Staves.
Steel, scrap.
Stone.
Strychnine.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sulphate of ammonia, copper, iron, potash, soda.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Sumac, ground.
Swine.
T-rails, iron or steel.
Tacks, cut.
Talcum, crude, n s.p.f.
Tallow
Tanning material.
Tapioca.
Tar, and pitch of wood.
Tea
Thrashing machines.
Timber.
Tin, except plates.
Tobacco stems.
Trophies, aricles bestowed as trophies and received as honorary distinctions
Turpentine.
Twine
Type, old.
Typesetting machines.
Typewriters.
Vaccine virus
Veal.
Vegetable subs'nces, crude
Vellum.
Verdigris.
Vitriol, blue
Wagons and carts.
Waste
Water fowls.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Weeds and wood used as drugs, n s.p.f.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Whale oil, n.s.p f.
Wheat, n s p f, conditionally.
Whetstones.
Wild animals for exhibition in zoological collections.
Wire, barbed fence, galvanized, nails, staples.
Wood, n.s p.f
Wood alcohol.
Wood pulp
Wool, n.s.p.f.
Works of art, originals or for certain institutions.
Wrought iron or steel nails, n.s p f.

LITIGATION OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS.

(By the Board of United States General Appraisers.)

A statutory judicial remedy is given by the Customs Practise Act of June 10, 1890, and supplements thereto, for the return of money illegally exacted by the administrative customs officials, before a special statutory Court of Customs Claims called the Board of United States General Appraisers. If the valuation by the local appraiser of imported merchandise upon which an ad valorem duty is assessed is disputed by the importer he may appeal for a re-valuation (or re-appraisement as it is called) within ten days after the local appraiser has made the assessment. If the Importer is dissatisfied with the classification by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, he may file a protest in writing within thirty days with such Collector, who thereupon must forward the papers to the Board, and the case is regularly docketed

There is no limitation upon the amount involved in such litigation It covers and includes merchandise imported by Parcel Post and claims arising from the assessment ano classification of baggage not exempt from duty. The trial of the case is usually had at the port of entry or some nearby place. Regular dockets for the trial of such cases are held at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles In addition special dockets are held in other customs districts at the convenience and on request of the importers' attorneys. There are no court costs and the procedure is simple and expeditious yet includes all the safeguards and protections of an ordinary court trial Numerous claims against the Government, arising from the administration of the customs laws, are thus litigated and involve in the aggregate large sums of money. Reappraisement cases are heard by a single member of the Board with an appeal by either the Government or the importer from his judgment to a board of three. Classification cases, including contests over the legality of an appraisement, the legality of any administrative regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the legality of other administrative action resulting in the levy of an excessive rate or amount of duty by the Collector of Customs, are decided by the Classification Board. An appeal lies from this Board's judgment to the Court of Customs Appeals at Washington from whence certiorari lies to the Supreme Court of the United States in treaty cases, constitutional cases and other cases which the Attorney General certifies as of sufficient importance.

The Clerk of the Board is De Witt P Dutcher, 641 Washington Street, New York, N.Y. The Board consists of Jerre B. Sullivan (President) of Iowa, Byron S. Walte of Michigan, Eugene G. Hay of Minnesota, William B. Howell of New Jersey, Israel F. Fischer of New York, Samuel B. Cooper of Texas, Charles P. McClelland of New York, George Stewart Brown of Maryland, and William C. Adamson of Georgia. The U. S. Court of Customs Appeals consists of Robert M. Montgomery, Presiding Judge; James M. Smith, Orion M. Barber, Marion De Vries, and George E Martin, Associate Judges. Clerk, Arthur B. Sheldon.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE U. S.

No.	Commandery.	Headquarters	Instituted.	Recorder.	Address
1.....	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia ..	Apr 15, 1865	Brev Lieut-Col J. P. Nicholson	Philadelphia.
2.....	New York	New York City	Jan 17, 1866	Brev Lieut.-Col W. S Cogswell.	New York.
3.....	Maine..	Portland	Apr. 25, 1866	John F. Dana	Portland.
4.....	Massachusetts	Boston... .	Mar 4, 1868	Capt. Charles W. C Rhoades ...	Boston.
5.. .	California	San Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Col William C. Alberger	San Francisco.
6 ...	Wisconsin .	Milwaukee	May 15, 1874	Act. Asst Paym J W. Meacham	Milwaukee.
7....	Illinois ...	Chicago. .	May 8, 1879	Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman...	Chicago.
8.....	Dist of Col ..	Washington	Feb. 1, 1882	First Lieut Thomas H McKee...	Washington.
9.....	Ohio.... .	Cincinnati	May 3, 1882	Capt John M. Blair.....	Cincinnati.
10...	Michigan. .	Detroit... .	Feb. 4, 1885	Brig.-Gen. Charles A Coolidge...	Detroit.
11...	Minnesota ..	St. Paul .	May 6, 1885	Capt Orton S Clark	St. Paul.
12...	Oregon. .	Portland .	May 6, 1885	First Lieut Joseph E. Hall	Portland.
13....	Missouri.	St. Louis .	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt William R. Hodges.....	St. Louis.
14....	Nebraska .	Omaha.....	Oct 21, 1885	First Lieut. Frank B. Bryant . ..	Omaha.
15...	Kansas .. .	Leavenworth	Apr 22, 1886	Capt. John T Taylor.....	Leavenworth.
16....	Iowa....	Des Moines	Oct 20, 1886	Brevet Capt. E D Hadley.....	Des Moines.
17 ..	Colorado.....	Denver . . .	June 1, 1887	First Lieut W. H. Conley..	Denver
18 ...	Indiana.	Indianapolis	Oct 17, 1888	First Lieut. Alexander M. Scott.	Indianapolis.
19....	Washington...	Seattle. . ..	Jan. 14, 1891	Frank C. Shipley.....	Seattle.
20. .	Vermont.....	Burlington .	Oct. 14, 1891	First Lieut. Carlos D. Williams.	Burlington.
21.....	Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney.....	Baltimore.

Commandery-in-Chief, headquarters Philadelphia; instituted October 21, 1885. Brevet Lieut.-Col John P. Nicholson, Recorder-in-Chief.

INCOME TAX TABLE—WAR REVENUE LAW OF 1917.

Net Income.	Normal Tax			Surtax P'c't'ges			Surtax.				Total Tax.
	Old	New									
	2% on Excess of $4,000	2% Ad't'al on Excess of $2,000	Total Normal Tax	Old Law	New Law Additional	Total	Amount Subject to Tax.		Install of Surtax at Each Rate	Total Surtax.	
$3,000		$20	$20								$20
4,000		40	40								40
5,000	$20	60	80								80
7,500	70	110	180		1%	1%	$5,000 to	$7,500	$25	$25	205
10,000	120	160	280		2%	2%	7,500 "	10,000	50	75	355
12,500	170	210	380		3%	3%	10,000 "	12,500	75	150	530
15,000	220	260	480		4%	4%	12,500 "	15,000	100	250	730
20,000	320	360	680		5%	5%	15,000 "	20,000	250	500	1,180
40,000	720	760	1,480	1%	7%	8%	20,000 "	40,000	1,600	2,100	3,580
60,000	1,120	1,160	2,280	2%	10%	12%	40,000 "	60,000	2,400	4,500	6,780
80,000	1,520	1,560	3,080	3%	14%	17%	60,000 "	80,000	3,400	7,900	10,980
100,000	1,920	1,960	3,880	4%	18%	22%	80,000 "	100,000	4,400	12,300	16,180
150,000	2,920	2,960	5,880	5%	22%	27%	100,000 "	150,000	13,500	25,800	31,680
200,000	3,920	3,960	7,880	6%	25%	31%	150,000 "	200,000	15,500	41,300	49,180
250,000	4,920	4,960	9,880	7%	30%	37%	200,000 "	250,000	18,500	59,800	69,680
300,000	5,920	5,960	11,880	8%	34%	42%	250,000 "	300,000	21,000	80,800	92,680
500,000	9,920	9,960	19,880	9%	37%	46%	300,000 "	500,000	92,000	172,800	192,680
750,000	14,920	14,960	29,880	10%	40%	50%	500,000 "	750,000	125,000	297,800	327,680
1,000,000	19,920	19,960	39,880	10%	45%	55%	750,000 "	1,000,000	137,500	435,300	475,180
1,500,000	29,920	29,960	59,880	11%	50%	61%	1,000,000 "	1,500,000	305,000	740,300	800,180
2,000,000	39,920	39,960	79,880	12%	50%	62%	1,500,000 "	2,000,000	310,000	1,050,300	1,130,180
3,000,000	59,920	59,960	119,880	13%	50%	63%	On excess of	2,000,000	630,000	1,680,300	1,800,180

Old law, normal tax exemption, $3,000 for single persons; new law, $1,000. Table does not take account of $200 exemption for each dependent child

INCOME TAX TABLE—WAR REVENUE LAW OF 1918.

(This law was approved by the President February 24, 1919)

NOTE—The table shows the tax payable by a married person, taking no notice of the $200 exemption for each dependent child. The total surtax is the total of the instalments for the income considered. A single person is allowed a personal exemption of $1,000 on income; a married person living with husband or wife, $2,000.

Net Income	Rate. Normal Tax.	Rate. Surtax	Amount Subject to Surtax Between Change of Rates.	Normal Tax.	Surtax on Instalments	Total Surtax	Total Tax	Net Income	Rate Normal Tax	Rate Surtax	Amount Subject to Surtax Between Change of Rates	Normal Tax	Surtax on Instalments	Total Surtax.	Total Tax
*Dol	P C	P.C.	*Dollars.	Dols.	Dols	Dols	Dols.	*Dol	P.C	P.C.	*Dollars.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
3	6		....	60	. .	.	60	58	12	27	56 to 58	6,480	540	7,550	14,030
4	6	.	.... .	120		.	120	60	12	28	58 " 60	6,720	560	8,110	14,830
5	6	.	... .	180	.	.	180	62	12	29	60 " 62	6,960	580	8,690	15,650
6	6	1	5 to 6	240	10	10	250	64	12	30	62 " 64	7,200	600	9,290	16,490
8	12	2	6 " 8	480	40	50	530	66	12	31	64 " 66	7,440	620	9,910	17,350
10	12	3	8 " 10	720	63	110	830	68	12	32	66 " 68	7,680	640	10,550	18,230
12	12	4	10 " 12	960	80	190	1,150	70	12	33	68 " 70	7,920	660	11,210	19,130
14	12	5	12 " 14	1,200	100	290	1,490	72	12	34	70 " 72	8,160	680	11,890	20,050
16	12	6	14 " 16	1,440	120	410	1,850	74	12	35	72 " 74	8,400	700	12,590	20,990
18	12	7	16 " 18	1,680	140	550	2,230	76	12	36	74 " 76	8,640	720	13,310	21,950
20	12	8	18 " 20	1,920	160	710	2,630	78	12	37	76 " 78	8,880	740	14,050	22,930
22	12	9	20 " 22	2,160	180	890	3,050	80	12	38	78 " 80	9,120	760	14,810	23,930
24	12	10	22 " 24	2,400	200	1,090	3,490	82	12	39	80 " 82	9,360	780	15,590	24,950
26	12	11	24 " 26	2,640	220	1,310	3,950	84	12	40	82 " 84	9,600	800	16,390	25,990
28	12	12	26 " 28	2,880	240	1,550	4,430	86	12	41	84 " 86	9,840	820	17,210	27,050
30	12	13	28 " 30	3,120	260	1,810	4,930	88	12	42	86 " 88	10,080	840	18,050	28,130
32	12	14	30 " 32	3,360	280	2,090	5,450	90	12	43	88 " 90	10,320	860	18,910	29,230
34	12	15	32 " 34	3,600	300	2,390	5,990	92	12	44	90 " 92	10,560	880	19,790	30,350
36	12	16	34 " 36	3,840	320	2,710	6,550	94	12	45	92 " 94	10,800	900	20,690	31,490
38	12	17	36 " 38	4,080	340	3,050	7,130	96	12	46	94 " 96	11,040	920	21,610	32,650
40	12	18	38 " 40	4,320	360	3,410	7,730	98	12	47	96 " 98	11,280	940	22,550	33,830
42	12	19	40 " 42	4,560	380	3,790	8,350	100	12	48	98 " 100	11,520	960	23,510	35,030
44	12	20	42 " 44	4,800	400	4,190	8,990	150	12	52	100 " 150	17,520	26,000	49,510	67,030
46	12	21	44 " 46	5,040	420	4,610	9,650	200	12	56	150 " 200	23,520	28,000	77,510	101,030
48	12	22	46 " 48	5,280	440	5,050	10,330	300	12	60	200 " 300	35,520	60,000	137,510	173,030
50	12	23	48 " 50	5,520	460	5,510	11,030	500	12	63	300 " 500	59,520	126,000	263,510	323,030
52	12	24	50 " 52	5,760	480	5,990	11,750	1,000	12	64	500 " 1,000	119,520	320,000	583,510	703,030
54	12	25	52 " 54	6,000	500	6,490	12,490	Over							
56	12	26	54 " 56	6,240	520	7,010	13,250	1,000	12	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Thousands.

WAR REVENUE ACT OF 1918.

(Approved by the President February 24, 1919.)

THIS act imposes income taxes as shown in the table above.

For citizens or residents of the United States on first $4,000 of taxable income for 1918 6 per cent.; for subsequent years 4 per cent.

In computing net income individuals are allowed as credits, dividends from corporations whose net income is taxable, dividends out of taxable earnings or profits from personal service corporations, and interest on United States obligations and those of a State, Territory, or political subdivision, or District of Columbia, and on bonds issued by the War Finance Corporation, and securities of Federal Farm Loan Act.

No deductions are allowed for personal, living, or family expenses; nor for moneys paid out for permanent improvements to, or restorations of, property.

Life insurance is taxed 8 cents on each $100 of insurance or fractional part; on weekly or monthly payment insurance not in excess of $500, 40 per cent. of first weekly, or 20 per cent of first monthly premium; casualty insurance, 1 cent on each dollar (or fractional part) of premium; 40 per cent of first weekly, or 20 per cent. of first monthly premium.

Further deductions allowed in computing net income are: Ordinary and necessary expenses of carrying on trade or business, including salaries and other compensation paid for personal services and rentals; interest paid (or accrued) on indebtedness; United States, State and local taxes (except income, war-profits, and excess profits taxes); losses during taxable year not compensated for by insurance (but in case of non-resident aliens only as to transactions or property within the United States); worthless debts; a reasonable allowance for wear and tear of trade or business property, and a reasonable amount for amortization for buildings, machinery, equipment, etc., for production of articles for war purposes, and for vessels for carrying articles or men; in case of mines, gas or oil wells; other natural deposits and timber; a reasonable amount for depletion and depreciation of improvements; gifts to religious, charitable, scientific or educational societies, or for prevention of cruelty to animals or children, or to vocational rehabilitation fund.

Upon net incomes over the first $4,000 the rate is 12 per cent. in 1918, and 8 per cent. subsequent years; such rates, and inclusive of the first $4,000, apply to other than citizens or residents.

Partners in business co-partnership and stockholders in personal service corporations are liable for income tax as individuals.

The normal tax and surtax, as given above, apply to income of estates or property held in trust, the fiduciary being responsible for making the return

CORPORATIONS.

Practically the same amount of income taxes is imposed on corporations as on individuals, viz, for 1918, 12 per cent. of net income in excess of interest on United States obligations and bonds of War Finance Corporation, excluding war profits and excess profits taxes; 10 per cent. in subsequent years, and practically the same deductions (i e., necessary trade or business expenses, salaries, rentals, etc). There is an exemption of $2,000 allowed to domestic corporations instead of $4,000, as allowed to citizen and resident individuals.

Organizations exempt from taxation are chiefly those not run for profit, such as agricultural, labor, horticultural, scientific, educational, charitable and religious; for prevention of cruelty to children, and to animals; Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, fraternal societies, civic and social welfare leagues, mutual or co-operative fire, cyclone and hail insurance companies, clubs for pleasure and recreation, mutual savings and co-operative banks without capital, cemetery companies for members only, domestic and national building and loan associations, Federal land banks, and personal service corporations (i. e , those whose income is due to activities of its stockholders and in which capital is not a producing factor).

Provision is made for re-examination and credit for return of overpaid taxes

RETURNS.

Every individual having a net income of over $1,000, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife, must make a return, under oath, of gross income itemized, and deductions and allowances claimed. Where aggregate net income of husband and wife is over $2,000 each must make a return unless each is included in a single joint return.

Partnerships must make returns, which shall include names and addresses of partners and amounts of distributive shares, sworn to by any one of the partners.

Every fiduciary (except receivers in possession of part only of property of individuals), must make a return for the individual, estate, or trust for which he acts.

Returns are to be made on or before March 15, or on or before the fifteenth day of third month following close of fiscal year. Commissioner may extend the time for making returns and may require inventories to be made.

A foreign corporation's gross income includes only income from sources within the United States.

Corporation returns must be sworn to by the president or vice-president, and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer. Agent of foreign corporation, if there is one in United States and no office or place of business, must make return.

WHEN PAYABLE.

Taxes are payable in four instalments—The first at filing of return; second, fifteenth day of third month; third, fifteenth day of sixth month; fourth, fifteenth day of ninth month.

In cases of understatements if return is made in good faith and without fault of taxpayer no penalty is added; if through negligence 5% of deficiency and 1% per month on amount of deficiency is added; if false or fradulent with intent to evade the tax 50% of deficiency is added.

On taxes unpaid when due and for ten days after notice and demand by collector 5% on amount due and unpaid and interest at 1% per month is added.

Failure to pay, make return, or give information makes one liable to penalty of not over $1,000; if wilful, to fine up to $10,000, or imprisonment up to one year, or both.

Corporations may be required by the Commissioner to render return of payments of dividends, with names and addresses of stockholders and number of shares held.

Brokers may be required to make a return of names of customers, their profits and losses. Similarly, individuals, corporations, and partnerships, making payments of interest, rent, salaries, profits, etc , to others, may be required to make returns.

Returns upon which tax has been determined by the Commissioner are public records, but open to inspection only upon order of the President, and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary and approved by the President.

Bona fide stockholders of record owning 1% or more of outstanding stock, upon making request of the Commissioner, are permitted to examine the annual income returns of such corporations and its subsidiaries. Punishment is provided for unlawful disclosures of information thus obtained.

WAR PROFITS AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Upon net income of corporation for 1918 (in addition to other taxes imposed by this act), first 30% of amount of net income in excess of excess-profits credit (viz., an exemption of $3,000 plus 8% of invested capital), and not in excess of 20% of invested capital; second, 65% of amount of net income in excess of 20% of invested capital; the sum, if any, by which 80% of the amount of the net income in excess of the war profits credit exceeds the amount of the tax computed under first and second.

"Pre-war period" means calendar years 1911, 1912, and 1913.

War Profits Credit: 1. Exemption of $3,000. 2 Amount equal to average net income for pre-war period, plus or minus, 10% of the difference between the average invested capital for the pre-war period and the invested capital for the taxable year. If no income for pre-war period specific exemption of $3,000 and amount equal to 10% of invested capital for the taxable year; if corporation was not in existence for at least one year during pre-war period specific exemption of $3,000 and amount equal to same percentage of invested capital of taxpayer for taxable year as average percentage of net income to invested capital for prewar period of corporation engaged in trade or business of same general nature; in no case to be less than 10% of the invested capital of taxpayer for taxable year.

For the taxable year 1919 20% of amount of net income in excess of excess-profits credit and not in excess of 20% of invested capital, 40% of amount of net income in excess of 20% of invested capital; but, for 1919 and after, from corporations deriving a net income of over $10,000 from any Government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, the proportion of net income due to Government contracts shall be taxed at same rates as corporation taxes of 1918; the proportion of net income not due to Government contracts shall be taxed at rates of corporation taxes of 1919.

Net losses, proved by evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner for any taxable year, may be deducted from net income of preceding taxable year and taxation for that year redetermined; amount found due to be credited or refunded.

Payment of Tax at Source: Individuals, corporations, and partnerships, having control of rent, salaries, wages, etc., fixed or determinable annual or periodical profits and income of non-resident alien individuals, shall deduct and withhold a tax equal to 8%; in the case of foreign corporations not engaged in trade or business within the United States, and not having any office or place of business in United States, 10% withheld.

Affiliated corporations shall make consolidated returns under regulations prescribed by Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with approval of Secretary of Treasury.

ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Percentages of value of net estate imposed upon transfer of decedents, resident or non-resident, dying after passage of this act: Not in excess of $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $150,000, 2%; $150,000 to $250,000, 3%; $250,000 to $450,000, 4%; $450,000 to $750,000, 6%; $750,000 to $1,000,000, 8%; $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, 10%; $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, 12%; $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 14%; $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 16%; $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 18%; $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, 20%; $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, 22%; in excess of $10,000,000, 25%.

These taxes do not apply to estate of any decedent who has died or may die while serving in United States military or naval forces, or from injuries received or disease contracted while in such service.

Deductions and Exemptions From Estate Transfer Tax: In general, funeral, and administration expenses, claims against estate, unpaid mortgages, etc., identifiable shares of estates of persons who have died within five years prior to decedent; bequests, legacies, gifts, etc., to charities and for public purposes.

In cases of non-residents funeral and administration expenses are to be apportioned as against property in and not in United States.

TRANSPORTATION.

Three per cent. on freight by rail, water, or other mechanical motor power; 1 cent for each 20 cents (or fraction) paid for carriage of freight; 8% of passenger fares where ticket or order is sold in United States. (Commutation less than 30 miles and fares not over 42 cents, exempt); 8% on parlor and sleeping car seats and berths; 8% on pipeline oil carriage; 5 cents per message, telegraph, cable, etc , 14 to 50 cents; over 50 cents, 10 cents.

Insurance Taxes: Marine, inland, fire, and casualty, 1 cent on each dollar (or fraction), of premium.

BEVERAGES.

On all distilled spirits now in bond or that have been or may hereafter be produced or imported into United States, $2.20 (if for beverage purposes, $6 40) on each proof gallon, to be paid by distiller or importer when withdrawn.

On all perfumes hereafter imported into United States containing distilled spirits, $1 10 per wine gallon.

No distilled spirits produced after October 31, 1917, shall be imported into United States from any foreign country (unless imported for other than beverage purposes).

Upon distilled spirits (for beverage purposes), on which internal revenue tax has been paid, a floor tax of $3.20 on each proof gallon.

On distilled spirits and wines hereafter rectified, purified, or refined, 30 cents on each proof gallon; on such heretofore produced, 15 cents floor tax. On beer, ale, porter, etc., containing ½% or more alcohol, $6 per barrel of not over 31 gallons. On wines containing up to 14% alcohol, 16 cents per wine gallon; 14 to 21%, 40 cents; 21 to 24%, $1; wines containing more than 24% are classed as distilled spirits. On each bottle of champagne or sparkling wine (when sold or removed for consumption or sale), 12 cents per half pint; on carbonated wine, liquors, cordials, etc., 6 cents per half pint. Grape juice, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, etc , 10% of price for which sold; mineral and table waters, 2 cents per gallon; ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc., 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction.

HOME MADE WINES.

Wines produced for the family use of duly registered producer, not sold or removed from place of manufacture and not exceeding in any case 200 gallons per year, are free from taxation, subject to regulations prescribed by Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TOBACCO.

Tax on Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.: On cigars weighing not over 3 pounds per 1,000, $1.50 per 1,000; over 3 pounds, to retail at not over 5 cents each, $4 per 1,000; at 5 to 8, $6; 8 to 15, $9; 15 to 20, $12; at more than 20 cents each, $15 per 1,000. On cigarettes, not over 3 pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000; over 3 pounds, $7.20; on tobacco and snuff, 18 cents per pound; cigarette papers, 25 to 50 papers, half cent; 50 to 100 papers, 1 cent; more than 100, half cent for each 50; on tubes, 1 cent for each 50 tubes.

THEATRES AND SHOWS

Taxes on Admissions and Dues: For admissions, 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction; on tickets sold at newsstands, hotels, etc , at not to exceed 50 cents advance, 5% of the advanced price; if advance over 50 cents, 50%; 1½ cents on admissions to cabarets, roof gardens, etc.

CLUBS.

Where dues or initiation fees of social, athletic or sporting clubs amount to more than $10, 10%; life members to pay at active membership rates annually.

EXCISE TAXES.

Automobile trucks, including tires, 3%; other automobiles and motorcycles, 5%; automobile tires sold to other than manufacturer or producer, 5%; pianos, organs, and phonographs and records, 5%; sporting goods, 10%; chewing gum, 3%; cameras, 10%; films, except movies, 5%; candy, 5%; firearms and ammunition, 10%; hunting and bowie knives, 10%; dirks, daggers, stilettos, brass knuckles, 100%; electric fans, 5%; thermos bottles, 5%; meerschaum and amber pipes and holders, humidors, etc., 10%; vending machines, 5%; weighing machines, 10%; livery and riding boots and garments, 10%; fur garments, 10%;

WAR REVENUE ACT OF 1918—*Continued.*

yachts and motor boats (pleasure), 10%; soaps and powders, 3%; sculptures and paintings, 10% (does not apply to sales by the artist or to a museum).

If tax is not paid when due there shall be added a penalty of 5%, together with interest at the rate of 1% for each full month.

On and after May 1, 1919, there shall be a tax equivalent to 10% of so much of the amount paid for any of the following articles as is in excess of the price hereinafter specified:

Carpets and rugs, $5 per square yard; picture frames, $10 each; trunks, $50 each; valises, travelling bags, suit cases, hat boxes, and fitted toilet cases, $25 each; purses, pocketbooks, shopping and hand bags, $7.50 each; portable lighting fixtures, lamps and lamp shades, $25 each; umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, $4 each; fans, $1 each; house or smoking coats or jackets, and bath or lounging robes, $7.50 each; men's waistcoats, sold separately from suits, $5 each; women's hats, $15 each; men's hats, $5 each; men's caps, $2 each; shoes and slippers, $10 per pair; men's neckties, $2 each; men's hose, $1 per pair; women's hose, $2 per pair; men's shirts, $3 each; men's, women's, misses', and boys' pajamas, night gowns, and underwear, $5 each; and kimonos, petticoats, and waists, $15 each.

The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to any article if such article is made of, or ornamented, mounted, or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory, or to any article made of fur on the hide or pelt, or of which any such fur is the component material of chief value.

On jewelry, real or imitation, pearls, precious stones and imitations, articles made of, ornamented, mounted or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof, or ivory (not including surgical instruments); watches, clocks, opera glasses, lorgnettes, marine and field glasses and binoculars, when sold by dealer for consumption or use, 5% of price for which sold.

For leasing or licensing motion picture films, 5% of total rentals earned during preceding month.

PERFUMES, PILLS, POWDERS.

A tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents (or fraction) paid for toilet articles and proprietary medicines when sold by dealer for consumption or use: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of vaccines and bacterines which are not advertised to the general lay public, nor to the sale by a physician in personal attendance upon a patient of medicinal preparations not so advertised.

SPECIAL TAXES.

Domestic Corporations: $1 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000 of fair average value of capital stock for preceding year; foreign corporations, $1 for each $1,000 of average capital employed in business in United States.

In computing the tax, deposits and reserve funds required by law to be kept by insurance companies are not included.

Brokers, $50; if value of seat or exchange membership $2,000 to $5,000, $100; over $5,000, $150; pawnbrokers, $100; ship brokers, $50; Custom House brokers, $50; proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls, seating not over 250, $50; 250 to 500, $100; 500 to 800, $150; over 800, $150.

In cities, towns and villages of 5,000 or less, one half of above for theatres, museums, and concert halls.

Circuses, $100; other public exhibitions or shows, $15 (not applicable to Chautauquas, industrial fairs or exhibitions under auspices of religious or charitable bodies).

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $10 per alley or table; shooting galleries, $20; riding academies, $100; hiring out automobiles, each auto $10; if seating more than 7, $20.

Brewers, distillers, wholesale and retail liquor, and malt liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills, for Federal licenses in places where such business is contrary to State or local laws, $1,000.

Manufacturers of tobacco, annual sales not over 50,000 pounds, $6; 50,000 to 100,000 pounds, $12; 100,000 to 200,000, $24; over 200,000, $24, and 16 cents per 1000 (or fraction) on excess. Cigar manufacturers up to 50,000 cigars, $4; 50,000 to 100,000, $6; 100,000 to 200,000, $12; 200,000 to 400,000, $24; over 400,000, $24 and 10 cents per 1,000 (or fraction); cigarettes, 6 cents per 10,000 (or fraction).

Yachts, pleasure, motor, sailing boats, length not over 50 feet, $1 for each foot; 50 to 100, $2 per foot; over 100, $4 per foot; motor boats not over 5 net tons with fixed engines, $10. (Boat taxes to be paid July 1, or at time of purchase.)

Opium: Importers and dealers in opium and compounds or derivatives must register name or style with district collector.

Importers, manufacturers, producers or compounders, $24 per year; wholesale dealers, $12; retail, $6; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, $3.

STAMP TAXES

On bonds, certificates of indebtedness, corporate securities, 5 cents on each $100 of face value (or fraction); indemnity and surety bonds, policies of guaranty and fidelity insurance, and all other bonds not otherwise provided for, 50 cents; on each original issue of capital stock, 5 cents on each $100 (or fraction) stamps to be affixed to stock-books, not to certificates; on sales or transfers, 2 cents on each $100; Produce Exchange sales, for each $100, 2 cents; promissory notes, and drafts, up to $100, 2 cents, and 2 cents on each additional $100; deeds (real estate) $100 to $500, 50 cents, for each additional $500, 50 cents; Custom House entries, up to $100, 25 cents; $100 to $500, 50 cents, over $500, $1; for withdrawals, 50 cents; passage tickets (on vessels), sold or issued in U. S. to place not in U. S., Canada or Mexico, $10 to $30, $1; $30 to $60, $3; over $60, $5; proxies for voting at election of officers, or at business meetings, 10 cents; powers of attorney, 25 cents (not applicable to pensions, back-pay-bounty, or claims from U. S., or to those required in bankruptcy cases); playing cards, 8 cents per pack; parcel post packages, 1 cent for each 25 cents of postage.

CHILD LABOR EMPLOYMENT TAX.

Persons operating mines in which children under 16 are or have been permitted to work during any part of taxable year; or mill, cannery, work-shop or factory in which children under 14 have been permitted to work; or between 14 and 16, more than 8 hours per day, or more than 6 days in any week; or after 7 P. M., or before 6 A. M., in addition to all other taxes, 10% of entire net profits.

In computing net profits, deductions from gross amount allowed of cost of raw materials, running expenses (rentals, repairs, maintenance, heat, power, insurance, management, salaries and depreciation, interest on business debts or loans, taxes, losses).

BRITISH INCOME TAX PAYERS.

UNDER the new British Income Tax Law the returns (1918-1919), showed that 3,406,000 persons were chargeable (out of a total population of over 45,000,000) with the tax, and 1,940,000 others were relieved of the tax by abatements and allowances. The super-tax payers numbered 59,100, of whom 36,535 had a super-income of $12,177 to $24,332; 906 had a super-income of $97,331 to $121,665, and 148 had an income exceeding $486,666. Of the ordinary tax payers, 28,900 had an income of $9,734 to $12,166; 900,000 had an income of $633 to $779; 820,000 had an income of $780 to $973; and 443,000 had an income of $974 to $1,216.

UNITED STATES INCOME TAX STATISTICS, 1917-'16.

(CALENDAR YEARS)

STATE.	No. of Personal Returns.		Income Classes $1,000 to $2,000 in 1917.		Net Incomes on Personal Returns.		Amount of Tax Yielded.	
	1917.	1916.	No. of returns	Net income.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala.....	21,844	2,097	8,866	13,299,000	60,209,562	18,469,010	1,936,211	175,989
Alas.....	4,570	243	2,694	4,041,000	6,508,506	1,878,419	106,098	17,022
Ariz.....	12,264	994	5,121	7,681,500	31,954,008	11,777,241	968,564	191,519
Ark.....	17,839	2,255	6,532	9,798,000	58,498,287	17,683,678	1,783,510	157,513
Calif.....	182,232	21,208	87,438	131,157,000	501,451,546	228,324,945	19,489,788	3,595,636
Colo.....	40,627	4,435	19,464	29,196,000	108,657,875	53,854,130	4,992,255	1,055,758
Conn.....	64,472	9,713	32,840	49,260,000	199,926,724	133,858,341	10,270,621	2,824,846
Dela.....	8,032	1,346	3,908	5,862,000	50,597,176	57,798,410	9,311,772	3,695,605
Dist. Col...	29,737	6,808	14,655	21,982,500	82,375,392	67,334,621	4,301,536	1,068,644
Fla.....	15,336	1,779	6,039	9,058,500	45,319,996	17,401,202	1,525,131	322,636
Ga.....	38,252	3,444	14,403	21,604,500	116,171,112	32,992,965	3,107,754	378,062
Hawaii....	3,131	1,144	243	364,500	21,524,255	20,362,022	1,172,425	366,802
Idaho.....	16,414	756	8,420	12,630,000	33,835,514	7,927,064	756,288	140,496
Ill.	319,497	37,525	170,784	256,176,000	863,784,600	484,290,833	47,412,500	10,947,250
Ind.....	85,021	7,004	39,113	58,669,500	202,595,926	74,637,683	5,591,553	1,165,961
Ia.....	114,970	8,497	54,810	82,215,000	255,068,861	65,604,874	4,903,197	518,845
Kan.....	63,065	4,290	27,256	40,884,000	161,275,002	39,638,465	5,158,660	555,943
Ky.	34,693	3,887	14,618	21,927,000	102,899,244	38,506,976	2,798,478	384,497
La.....	32,317	4,517	12,302	18,453,000	115,896,180	51,274,633	4,815,035	778,693
Me	17,112	2,823	7,890	11,835,000	55,115,710	30,435,945	3,289,741	371,367
Md..	60,954	9,674	30,281	45,421,500	208,911,789	121,009,054	12,078,942	2,405,523
Mass	156,111	32,291	77,467	116,200,500	601,311,502	474,292,762	43,711,983	10,892,685
Mich.	111,562	11,448	57,215	85,822,500	302,002,410	162,533,104	14,592,959	3,340,682
Minn.	80,009	7,556	34,343	51,514,500	223,995,603	93,201,384	8,016,177	1,553,282
Miss	15,382	1,440	6,142	9,213,000	52,550,713	14,831,796	2,191,806	195,054
Mo.	91,608	12,956	37,151	55,726,500	306,300,187	147,069,303	10,512,446	2,373,327
Mont.....	28,646	1,801	14,610	21,915,000	59,292,992	19,467,019	1,403,943	304,448
Nebr.....	82,472	4,286	32,840	49,260,000	202,728,895	36,559,607	4,960,122	347,778
Nev.....	6,623	364	2,640	5,460,000	10,963,316	2,799,775	205,908	18,505
N. H.....	10,809	1,735	4,734	7,101,000	35,742,296	19,557,542	1,470,316	258,173
N. J.....	134,960	19,701	66,190	99,285,000	421,757,424	254,068,880	25,054,761	5,545,231
N. M.....	11,616	813	7,168	10,752,000	20,892,721	7,486,732	642,866	83,935
N. Y.....	489,089	93,155	222,866	334,299,000	2,439,736,148	1,922,864,651	249,579,422	77,970,521
N. C.....	22,977	2,207	9,714	14,571,000	69,649,131	24,825,826	2,651,504	560,970
N. Dak....	20,941	1,176	8,120	12,180,000	49,053,723	9,219,055	856,474	66,344
Ohio.....	190,273	21,774	94,877	142,315,500	598,090,922	318,822,511	30,989,654	7,722,306
Okla.	48,758	2,539	20,727	31,090,500	139,660,858	66,811,462	5,477,296	4,347,797
Ore.....	25,071	2,800	12,106	18,159,000	66,587,023	24,968,572	3,178,781	337,051
Penn.....	328,171	40,289	166,668	250,002,000	1,110,800,293	643,243,991	77,804,835	17,612,739
R. I.....	23,927	3,745	12,311	18,466,500	93,663,069	65,257,163	8,684,074	1,915,104
S. C.....	22,321	1,204	10,361	15,541,500	55,375,849	9,882,947	1,713,335	77,198
S. Dak.....	39,654	971	16,240	24,360,000	85,434,860	7,474,252	1,010,552	48,563
Tenn.....	31,451	4,414	13,314	19,971,000	91,993,540	39,867,675	2,662,388	413,078
Tex..	95,416	10,514	35,837	53,755,500	296,541,837	113,278,037	13,092,667	2,643,697
Utah.....	14,636	1,259	7,445	11,167,500	33,877,446	14,281,206	1,290,946	167,688
Vt..	7,258	1,100	3,150	4,725,000	24,815,804	14,628,955	1,428,068	365,004
Va.....	37,951	4,190	17,881	26,821,500	103,861,359	42,216,464	3,752,251	593,304
Wash.....	56,322	5,360	28,625	42,952,500	126,775,115	49,697,247	4,094,267	776,470
W. Va.....	28,281	2,575	13,188	19,782,000	86,279,550	30,170,809	3,172,724	416,386
Wis.....	70,554	8,201	35,360	53,040,000	175,150,253	87,614,595	5,366,192	1,253,257
Wyo.	7,663	673	2,781	4,171,500	24,684,103	6,523,787	810,664	67,510
Total..	3,472,890	437,036	1,640,758	2,461,137,000	11,191,246,207	6,298,577,620	675,249,450	173,386,694
Net income $1,000 to $2,000			. .	.....	2,461,137,000	.....		
Grand Total					13,652,383,207	6,298,577,620		

The number of personal returns, as shown above, covers net incomes of $3,000 and over in 1916, and $1,000 and over in 1917. Net income was determined on the basis of the number of returns filed and average net income.

SUMMARY OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.

INCOME CLASSES.	No. of Personal Returns Filed		Net Income Reported.		Amount of Tax Yielded.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916	1917	1916.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
$1,000 to $2,000.....	1,640,758	.. ....	2,461,137,000	... ...	....	.....
$2,000 to $3,000.....	838,707	. . . .	2,064,977,328	.. . ...	9,097,378	.....
$3,000 to $5,000.....	560,763	157,149	2,115,864,601	624,669,015	18,283,457	775,804
$5,000 to $10,000.....	270,666	150,553	1,827,508,088	1,037,247,977	44,066,389	6,301,183
$10,000 to $25,000.....	112,502	80,880	1,687,165,619	1,235,015,786	80,695,149	11,637,014
$25,000 to $50,000.....	30,391	23,734	1,042,320,083	822,661,658	76,593,344	11,602,681
$50,000 to $100,000.	12,439	10,452	846,894,335	722,795,474	85,027,556	16,298,587
$100,000 to $150,000	3,302	2,900	400,492,040	357,355,318	55,766,236	12,423,481
$150,000 to $300,000	2,347	2,437	474,651,960	505,859,406	86,718,157	24,007,267
$300,000 to $500,000..	559	714	209,904 969	271,938,017	50,227,598	17,951,410
$500,000 to $1,000,000.... ...	315	376	214,631,270	256,771,325	59,349,187	20,901,911
$1,000,000 and over	141	206	306,835,914	464,263,644	109,424,999	51,487,356
Total.....	3,472,890	* 437,036	13,652,383,207	6,298,577,620	675,249,450	173,386,694

*The 1917 returns include 7,635 returns of married women making separate returns from husbands. The net incomes shown by those returns were for statistical purposes combined with husbands' returns and in each case treated as one return in its proper income class.

SUMMARY OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS—(*Continued*)

Income exempted from normal tax, income subject to normal tax, and corresponding percentages, personal returns reporting net incomes of $2,000 and over, 1917.

Distribution.	Amount.	Tot'l Net Income	Distribution.	Amount.	Tot'l Net Income.
	Dollars.	*Per Cent*		*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*
Exemptions: Pers'l exemp'n.	3,773,079,800	33 72	Net income subject to normal tax	4,222,994,039	37 73
Dividends	2,848,842,499	25.46			
Contributions.....	245,080,088	2 19			
War excess profits tax...	101,249,781	90	Total net inc. returned (class $2,000 and over)	11,191,246,207	100 00
Total exemptions.....	6,968,252,168	62.27			

PERSONAL INCOMES, CALENDAR YEARS 1917 AND 1916, BY SOURCES.

Distribution.	1917		1916.		Increase.
	Amount.	% of Total Income.	Amount.	% of Total Income	
INCOME FROM PERSONAL SERVICE.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, directors' fees, etc	3,648,437,902	30.21	1,478,346,372	17.70	2,170,091,530
Business, trade, commerce, partnership, farming, and profits from sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, and other property	3,958,670,028	32 77	3,010,404,924	36.06	948,265,104
Total.....	7,607,107,930	62 98	4,488,751,296	53 76	3,118,356,634
INCOME FROM PROPERTY.					
Rents and royalties.....	684,343,399	5.67	643,802,657	7.71	40,540,742
Interest on bonds, notes, etc., including fiduciaries and foreign sources.....	936,715,456	7 76	1,080,879,405	12.94	144,163,949
Dividends.....	2,848,842,499	23 59	2,136,468,625	25 59	712,373,874
Total.....	4,469,901,354	37 02	3,861,150,687	46 24	608,750,667
Total income.....	12,077,009,284	100 00	8,349,901,983	100 00	3,727,107,301
Less general deductions	885,763,077	7 33	2,051,324,363	24 57	1,165,561,286
Total net income.....	11,191,246,207	92.67	6,298,577,620	75.43	4,892,668,587

INCOMES FROM PRINCIPAL SOURCES, NET INCOMES OF $2,000 AND OVER, CAL YEAR 1917

Principal Sources of Income.	No. of Returns	Amnt. Income This Source These Returns	Amnt Income This Source All Returns	Principal Sources of Income	No. of Returns	Amnt Income This Source These Returns	Amnt Income This Source All Returns
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Salaries and wages.....	789,992	2,956,270,777	3,648,437,902	Property.	331,783	2,876,203,565	4,469,901,354
Business....	710,357	3,340,050,344	3,958,670,028	Totals....	1,832,132	9,172,524,686	12,077,009,284

PERSONAL INCOMES FROM BUSINESS, CALENDAR YEAR 1917, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	No of Returns	Gross Sales	Business Expense.	Net Income.
		Dollars	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agriculture and animal husbandry.....	251,838	1,622,907,759	816,743,802	806,163,957
Mining.....	1,882	45,750,672	31,851,806	13,898,866
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	22,850	1,271,122,965	1,126,880,453	144,242,512
Construction, planning and supervising, excavating, equipp'g and install'g, wrecking, raising, moving, etc.	12,791	349,592,997	290,204,435	59,388,562
Public util's—Water, rail transport'n and related serv's	6,843	196,283,538	166,758,911	29,524,627
Trade, wholesale and retail.....	134,862	6,026,670,809	5,262,829,124	763,841,685
Pers'l serv., domest. serv., amusements, profes'nal serv	111,207	1,198,130,773	716,052,860	482,077,913
Finance—Banks and related business.....	3,065	114,246,119	94,607,003	19,639,116
Combinations—Individuals engaged in business failing in two or more principal divisions.....	33,738	1,132,193,168	943,457,328	188,735,840
Special cases—Individuals whose business was not sufficiently defined to be classed by principal divis'ns	33,453	532,460,268	388,527,513	143,932,755
Total.....	612,529	12,489,359,068	9,837,913,235	2,651,445,833

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES FROM PERSONAL RETURNS REPORTING NET INCOMES OF $2,000 AND OVER, CAL. YEAR 1917, BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.

Distribution.	Returns.		Net Income	
	Number	% of Tot'l	Amount.	% of Tot'l
			Dollars.	
Joint returns of husbands and wives, with or without dependent children, and of husbands whose wives, though living with them, filed separate returns.....	1,450,723	79.18	8,390,968,851	74.98
Wives making separate returns from husbands.....	20,530	1.13	307,045,768	2.74
Single men, heads of families.....	72,668	3.98	412,096,152	3.68
Single women, heads of families.....	25,368	1 39	174,811,281	1.57
Single men, all other.....	199,263	10 85	1,349,784,238	12.06
Single women, all other	63,580	3 47	556,539,917	4.97
Total	1,832,132	100 00	11,191,246,207	100.00

NUMBER OF PERSONAL RETURNS, CALENDAR YEARS 1914-1917, BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income Classes.	1914	1915	1916	1917	Income Classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
$1,000 to $2,000	....	. .	. .	1,640,758	$150,000 to $200,000	406	724	1,284	1,302
$2,000 to $2,500	....	.....	. . .	480,486	$200,000 to $250,000	233	386	726	703
$2,500 to $3,000	.....	. . .	. . .	358,221	$250,000 to $300,000	130	216	427	342
$3,000 to $4,000	82,750	69,045	85,122	374,958	$300,000 to $400,000	147	254	469	380
$4,000 to $5,000	66,525	58,949	72,027	185,805	$400,000 to $500,000	69	122	245	179
$5,000 to $10,000	127,448	120,402	150,553	270,666	$500,000 to $1,000,000	114	209	376	315
$10,000 to $15,000	34,141	34,102	45,309	65,800	$1,000,000,000 and over	60	129	206	141
$15,000 to $20,000	15,790	16,475	22,618	29,896					
$20,000 to $25,000	8,672	9,707	12,953	16,806	Total	357,515	336,652	429,401	3,472,890
$25,000 to $30,000	5,483	6,196	8,055	10,571	Married women making returns separate from husbands	.		7,635	.....
$30,000 to $40,000	6,008	7,005	10,068	12,733					
$40,000 to $50,000	3,185	4,100	5,611	7,087					
$50,000 to $100,000	5,161	6,847	10,452	12,439	Total number of returns filed	357,515	336,652	437,036	3,472,890
$100,000 to $150,000	1,189	1,793	2,900	3,302					

The net incomes reported on separate returns made by husband and wife in 1916 are combined and included as one return in the figures for the several classes. In 1914, 1915, and 1917 the returns of married women filed separately are included in their individual income classes independent of husband's income.

NET INCOME FROM PERSONAL RETURNS, CALENDAR YEARS 1913-1917.

Year.	No. of Returns	Net Income	Increase.	Year.	No. of Returns	Net Income.	Increase
		Dollars	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1913	357,598	3,900,000,000	.....	1916	437,036	6,300,000,000	1,700,000,000
1914	357,515	4,000,000,000	100,000,000	1917	3,472,890	13,700,000,000	7,400,000,000
1915	336,652	4,600,000,000	600,000,000				

INCOME TAX YIELD FROM PERSONAL RETURNS, CALENDAR YEARS 1913-1917.

Year.	Normal	Surtax.	War Exc's Profits	Total	Year.	Normal.	Surtax.	War Exc's Profits.	Total
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*
1913	12,728,038	15,525,497	..	28,253,535	1916	51,440,558	121,946,136	.....	173,386,694
1914	16,559,493	24,486,669	.....	41,046,162	1917	140,653,937	433,345,732	101,249,781	675,249,450
1915	23,995,777	43,947,818	.....	67,943,595					

CALIFORNIA SWEET WINE PRODUCTION SINCE 1913.

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Port	3,105,955.42	6,431,070 36	9,703,630 85	2,253,262 28	11,019,442.82	9,123,587 27
Sherry	2,789,419.29	7,385,648 21	5,672,805 62	1,046,755.66	5,616,305 06	5,137,246.75
Angelica	630,360 81	1,954,699 09	3,337,742 73	349,408 15	1,648,780 13	1,228,734 71
Muscat	504,873.69	1,583,212 84	2,933,390 18	242,656 46	1,299,187 86	1,449,128 61
Malaga	.....	112,915 14	177,129 12	. . . .	75,818 60	288,170 14
Madeira	9,771.07	170,573 40	32,718 41	.....	81,636 56	40,914 37
Tokay	26,006.05	61,273.69	37,288 85	1,284 26	52,262.41	39,816 13
Marsala	.....	...	8,985 93	.	. . . . .	... .
Totals	7,066,386.33	17,699,392.73	21,903,691.69	3,893,366.81	19,793,433.44	17,307,597.98

PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, 1917.

(In tax, gallons, 1916 production figures in parenthesis.)

California and Nevada, 17,851,482 (11,845,251); Connecticut, 132,054 (127,215); Rhode Island, 224 (237); Hawaii, 14,010 (13,672); Illinois, 79,320,617 (66,868,865); Indiana, 43,361,275 (51,108,395); Kentucky, 36,441,777 (33,254,130); Louisiana and Mississippi, 26,545,832 (23,291,661); Maryland, Pennsylvania, 24,965,320 (3,327,842); District of Columbia, 608,812 (1,664,389); Massachusetts, 12,511,238 (11,609,189); Michigan, 819,907 (2,575,375); Missouri, 289,660 (194,172); Montana, Idaho and Utah, 244,772 (52,386); Nebraska, 2,938,594 (2,476,219); New Jersey, 54,493 (56,158); New Mexico and Arizona, 314 (296); New York, 13,856,053 (13,802,024); Ohio, 10,114,572 (12,448,348); Pennsylvania, 12,190,763 (14,408,130); South Carolina, 1,159,308 (1,179,890); Texas, 13,904; Virginia, 122,957 (547,560); Wisconsin, 2,527,244 (2,428,460). Total, 286,085,463 (253,283,273).

Wyoming produced 259 gallons in 1917. The total for United States includes 8,521,097 gallons of fruit brandy.

Note—Since September 10, 1917, distillation of spirits for beverage purposes has been prohibited, and no grain has been lawfully used since then in making beverage spirits.

The amount of whiskey held in bond in Government warehouses on September 1, 1918, was between 100,000,000 gallons and 120,000,000 gallons. There was also estimated to be in the hands of dealers, tax paid, approximately 30,000,000 gallons at that time.

Grain used in making distilled spirits in United States in 1917: Corn, 33,973,268 bushels; rye, 2,375,439 bushels; malt, 4,239,677 bushels; wheat, 2,533 bushels; barley, 148 bushels; oats, 6,730 bushels; other materials, 72,172 bushels; molasses, 112,497,633 gallons; dilute saccharine liquid, 78,462,969 gallons.

The estimated average yield per bushel of grain used for the production of spirits, was 4.62+ gallons of spirits. The estimated average yield per gallon of commercial molasses used for the production of spirits was 0.757+ of a gallon. The average yield per gallon of commercial molasses used for the production of rum was 0.788+ of a gallon. The average yield per gallon of dilute liquid containing small quantities of saccharine matter used for the production of spirits was 0.39+ of a gallon

GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

(The figures represent gallons.)

California, 3,695,795.1; Connecticut, 1,674,194.8; Delaware, 814,939.7; District of Columbia, 324,032 2, Florida, 1,234,790.8; Hawaii, 52,875.3; Illinois, 14,317,210; Indiana, 1,565,614.7; Iowa, 27,494.8; Kentucky, 7,815,805.2; Louisiana, 1,177,697.9; Maryland, 4,328,479.7; Massachusetts, 6,038,171.6; Michigan; 947,280.2; Minnesota, 2,559,089 2; Missouri, 4,074,795.2; Montana, 36,270 4; Nebraska, 365,111.5; New Hampshire, 107,732.7; New Jersey, 3,209,265; New Mexico, 21,882.4; New York, 24,398,085.9; Ohio, 14,009,547.6; Pennsylvania, 16,357,592.4; Rhode Island, 451,163.6; Tennessee, 1,356,014.9; Texas, 451,218.6; Utah, 113,198.3; Virginia, 482,349.5; Wisconsin, 2,585,297.8; Wyoming, 3,204.7; total, 114,596,201.7.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1919, BY STATES

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Income and Profits Tax, 1919	Miscellaneous Taxes, 1919	Total, 1919.	Income and Excess Profits Tax, 1918
Alabama	$10,392,914 26	$2,481,161 72	$12,874,075 98	$18,200,142 73
Alaska	282,287 27	69,279 06	351,566 33	269,344 58
Arizona	4,927,995 54	778,939 03	5,706,934 57	6,179,671,74
Arkansas	6,280,623 02	1,234,386 07	7,515,009.09	5,731,398 42
California	74,232,539 80	48,205,662 84	122,438,202 64	76,616,857 59
Colorado	17,650,463 23	3,970,645 77	21,621,109.00	23,190,502 66
Connecticut	61,277,388 85	18,341,475 30	79,618,864 15	62,190,711 73
Delaware	20,262,707 69	2,185,920 80	22,448,628.49	27,410,733 36
District of Columbia	7,323,728 29	7,852,233 82	15,175,962 11	8,822,573 23
Florida	4,450,886 54	4,778,577 46	9,229,464 00	4,639,716 09
Georgia	25,052,149.50	5,880,070 89	30,932,220 39	16,230,449 09
Hawaii	5,148,047 92	683,885 27	5,831,933 19	8,961,868 47
Idaho	3,119,349 60	483,828 03	3,603,177 63	2,067,089 07
Illinois	201,213,091.83	121,790,541.87	323,003,633 70	275,579,056 40
Indiana	34,572,093 71	25,328,619 14	59,900,712 85	29,054,944 64
Iowa	22,324,925 26	5,239,966 86	27,564,892 12	14,972,211 59
Kansas	21,677,746 86	7,703,645 62	29,381,392 48	25,943,912 41
Kentucky	22,051,296 30	156,876,289 35	178,927,585.65	20,946,948 81
Louisiana	19,079,461.59	12,538,341 84	31,618,303 43	21,807,341 85
Maine	10,053,350,83	2,242,869 92	12,306,220 75	12,016,085 50
Maryland	30,930,214 85	37,025,064 83	67,955,279.68	40,003,951 94
Massachusetts	207,140,626 09	38,590,543 27	245,731,169 36	166,598,752 86
Michigan	90,665,964 08	43,747,909 39	134,413,873.47	71,061,308 12
Minnesota	30,651,657 90	20,468,300 97	51,119,958 87	58,218,134.48
Mississippi	5,873,160.53	783,429 24	6,656,589 77	4,955,263 52
Missouri	67,028,558 42	39,361,247 61	106,389,806 03	60,012,953 42
Montana	5,443,404 42	1,563,909 65	7,007,314 07	3,325,820 00
Nebraska	13,043,788 03	5,193,414 13	18,237,202 16	11,335,082 21
Nevada	6,189,394 61	221,646 79	6,411,041 40	609,229 99
New Hampshire	8,177,113.25	1,263,101 47	9,440,214 72	6,318,838 42
New Jersey	67,826,787.27	34,074,057 78	101,900,845 05	71,811,484 88
New Mexico	1,102,408 02	244,924 55	1,347,332 57	1,802,649 79
New York	712,425,702 94	217,318,791 66	929,744,494 60	685,649,375 16
North Carolina	30,050,143 77	71,228,009 21	101,278,152 98	20,248,035 74
North Dakota	2,563,333 96	396,322 59	2,959,656 55	1,828,857 21
Ohio	184,210,927 24	75,794,969 68	260,005,896 92	241,027,649 66
Oklahoma	14,754,148 73	2,907,555 86	17,661,704 61	18,263,262 07
Oregon	12,750,223 12	3,918,572 64	16,668,795 76	10,070,079 46
Pennsylvania	301,111,410 79	136,542,456 28	437,653,877 07	495,881,375 95
Rhode Island	17,598,438 12	4,292,075 02	21,890,513 14	16,385,548 57
South Carolina	17,200,692 49	1,459,868 84	18,660,561 33	7,384,094 31
South Dakota	3,693,765 95	1,959,402 13	5,653,168 08	2,478,972 94
Tennessee	17,210,136 88	6,261,634 65	23 471,771 53	14,172,718 62
Texas	46,900,575 35	15,314,507.80	62,215,083 15	30,313,161 81
Utah	6,346,347 35	2,325,812 97	8,672,160 32	6,103,175 21
Vermont	3,360,459 44	765,780 54	4,126,239 98	3,589,674 62
Virginia	23,851 930.36	21,256,615 48	45,108,545 84	21,486,152 38
Washington	25,996,295 61	3,686,516 35	29,682,811 96	19,334,083 84
West Virginia	21,357,100 27	4,373,854 82	25,730,955.09	45,548,830 46
Wisconsin	46,954,967.56	20,905,613 96	67,860,581 52	39,192,571 30
Wyoming	2,215,977 39	951,080 32	3,167,007 71	2,685,289 67
Philippine Islands	. .	1,078,118 21	1,078,118 21	. . ..
Total	$2,596,008,702.70	$1,243,941,909.35	$3,839,950,612.05	$2,839,027,938.57

Income tax on Alaska railroads, included, was $28,044 29 for 1918 and $21,167.86 for 1919.

The receipts for 1919 do not include the third and fourth instalments of the tax, which under provisions of the revenue act of 1918 are payable September 15 and December 15, respectively.

U. S. CUSTOMS REVENUES AND INTERNAL REV. RECEIPTS SINCE 1800.

YEAR (FISCAL).	Customs.	Internal Revenue	YEAR (FISCAL)	Customs	Internal Revenue	YEAR (FISCAL).	Customs	Internal Revenue.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800	9,080,933	809,397	1876	148,071,985	116,700,732	1899	206,128,482	273,437,162
1810	8,583,309	7,431	1877	130,956,493	118,630,408	1900	233,164,871	295,327,927
1820	15,005,612	106,261	1878	130,170,680	110,581,625	1901	238,585,456	307,180,664
1830	21,922,391	12,161	1879	137,250,048	113,561,611	1902	254,444,708	271,880,122
1840	13,499,502	1,682	1880	186,522,065	124,009,374	1903	234,479,582	230,810,124
1850	39,668,686	...	1881	198,159,676	135,264,386	1904	261,274,565	232,904,119
1855	53,025,794	. .	1882	220,410,730	146,497,595	1905	261,798,857	234,095,741
1860	53,187,512	. . .	1883	214,706,497	144,720,369	1906	300,251,878	249,150,213
1861	39,582,126	...	1884	195,067,490	121,586,073	1907	332,233,363	269,666,773
1862	49,056,398	.. ...	1885	181,471,939	112,498,726	1908	286,113,130	251,711,127
1863	69,059,642	37,640,788	1886	192,905,023	116,805,936	1909	300,711,934	246,212,644
1864	102,316,153	109,741,134	1887	217,286,893	118,823,391	1910	333,683,445	289,933,519
1865	84,928,261	209,464,215	1888	219,091,174	124,296,872	1911	314,497,071	322,529,201
1866	179,046,652	309,226,813	1889	223,832,742	130,881,514	1912	311,321,672	321,612,200
1867	176,417,811	266,027,537	1890	229,668,585	142,606,706	1913	318,891,396	344,416,966
1868	164,464,600	191,087,589	1891	219,522,205	145,686,249	1914	292,320,015	380,041.007
1869	180,048,427	158,356,461	1892	177,452,964	153,971,073	1915	209,786,672	415,669,646
1870	194,538,374	184,899,756	1893	203,355,017	161,027,624	1916	213,185,846	512,702,029
1871	206,270,408	143,098,154	1894	131,818,531	147,111,233	1917	225,962,393	809,366,208
1872	216,370,287	130,642,178	1895	152,158,617	143,421,672	1918	179,998,383	3,694,619,639
1873	188,089,523	113,729,314	1896	160,021,752	146,762,865	1919	178,913,704	3,839,619,639
1874	163,103,834	102,409,785	1897	176,554,127	146,688,574			
1875	157,167,722	110,007,494	1898	149,575,062	170,900,641			

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1908 TO 1919.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco	F'mented Liquors	Income Tax.	Fiscal Years	Spirits	Tobacco.	F'mented Liquors.	Income Tax.
1908....	$140,158,807	$49,862,754	$59,807,617	....	1914..	$159,098,177	$79,986,639	$67,081,512	$71,381,274
1909...	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411	.....	1915..	141,619,699	79,957,373	79,328,946	80,190,694
1910....	148,029,311	58,118,457	60,572,288	.....	1916..	158,682,439	88,063,947	88,771,103	124,937,253
1911..	155,279,858	67,005,950	64,367,777	.....	1917..	192,111,319	102,576,998	91,897,194	359,685,147
1912	156,391,487	70,590,151	63,268,770	.....	1918..	317,553,687	156,188,660	126,285,857	2,839,027,938
1913....	163,879,342	76,789,424	66,266,989	.....	1919....	365,211,252	206,003,092	117,839,602	2,596,008,703

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID FOR CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

Fiscal Year.	Distilled Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco, Chewing, & Smoking	Snuff.
	Taxable Gals	*Barrels*	*Number.*	*Number*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1913	143,220,056	65,245,544	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914.....	139,138,501	66,105,445	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915.....	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917.....	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918.....	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
1919.....	84,585,984	30,093,159	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	34,895,173
Total..	884,584,889	390,669,460	59,656,774,743	174,159,185,190	2,876,947,812	234,295,448

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1918 AND 1919, BY OBJECTS OF TAXATION.

Objects of Taxation.	1918	1919
Income and profits:		
Individ., partners, and corpns.	$2,838,999,894 28	$2,595,987,534 84
Alaska railroads (act July 18, 1914)	28,044 29	21,167.86
Total..	$2,839,027,938 57	$2,596,008,702 70
Estates: Trans. of est deced .	$47,452,879 78	$82,029,983 13
Distilled spirits . . .	$317,553,687 33	$365,211,252 26
Fermented liquors...	$126,285,857 65	$117,839,602 21
Tobacco, snuff, etc ..	$156,188,659 90	$206,003,091 84
Revenue acts of 1917 and 1918:		
Munitions mfrs'. tax	$13,296,927 32	....
Doc. stamps, etc.:		
Bonds, capt. stock issues, convey., etc	12,948,622 76	18,747,421 49
Cap. stock transf	2,236,040 52	7,540,881 04
Sales of produce (fut. deliv)	2,353,888 98	7,263,571 00
Playing cards....	1,276,505 42	2,091,790 62
Perfumes, cosmetics, etc..... .	....	1,500,018 93
Transp of freight	30,002,163 38	116,345,976 85
Transp. of express .	6,458,994 82	14,301,901 49
Transp of persons..	24,306,350 26	77,790,778 43
Seats, berths, and staterooms..... .	2,236,699 76	5,896,833 09
Oil by pipe lines .	1,433,324,61	5,601,693 60
Teleg., telep, and radio messages.....	6,299,017 18	17,879,233 07
Leased wires or talking circuits	....	23,155 77
Insur. (life, marine, inland, fire, and cas.)	6,492,025.48	14,508,881 31
Excise taxes (rev. act of 1917).....	36,977,000.66	42,097,553 64
Mfrs'. excise tax:		
Auto. trucks and auto. wagons....	(a)	1,934,222 51
Other auto. and motorcye.....	(a)	17,915,510 81
Tires, parts, or access. for autos., etc.	.....	4,908,276 18
Pianos, organs, sport. goods; chewing gum, cameras, etc.....	(a)	8,584,194.92

Objects of Taxation	1918.	1919
Motion-picture films leased..... ...	..... .	$23,915 98
Consumer's exc tax:		
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc	.....	112,770,67
Carpets and rugs, pic. frames, trunks, wearing app., etc.	. ...	394,971 78
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.... .	. . .	1,794,247 50
Beverages (non-alc.), incl. soft drinks, mini. waters, etc..	$2,215,181 03	7,182,219 25
Opium, coca leaves, incl spec. taxes, etc.	185,358,93	726,136 79
Corporation, on value of capital stock..	24,996,204 54	28,775,749 66
Brokers, stock, etc ..	333,396 57	1,048,578 29
Theatres, museums, circuses, etc. . . .	865,360 19	1,349,742 22
Bowl alleys, billiard and pool tables .	1,086,307 82	1,611,980 14
Shooting gall. and riding acad.... ..	.....	12,512 05
Pass. autos. for hire	.....	507,721 01
Yachts, pleas boats, power boats, etc..	.....	190,764.45
Admiss. to theatres, concerts, cabarets, etc..	26,357,338 80	50,919,608.42
Dues of clubs (ath, soc. and sport.) ..	2,259,056 57	4,072,548 59
Unidentified collec. (distrib. by sources later).	.. .	4,775,200 00
Total..	$204,615 765.60	$468,430,561 55
Miscellaneous:		
Adult. and process or renovated butter and mixed flour..... .	$66,129 05	$134,583 13
Oleomarg., colored..	562,725 00	680,351 45
Oleomarg., uncolored	829 606 40	852,888.80
Oleomarg. mfrs'. and dealers (special taxes)	944,575 60	1,258,590 83
Sales of Govt. prop., receipts from sources no longer taxable, etc	1,091,813 84	1,501,004 15
Total.....	$3,494 849 89	$4,427,418 36
Grand total.....	$3,694,619,638.72	$3,839,950,612.05

a Consolidated and reported above as excise taxes, revenue act 1917.

NOTE—Collections from sale of parcel post and other adhesive stamps for the fiscal year 1919 reported by the Postmaster General under revenue act of 1918, not included, amounted to $10,199,466

Beer brewed in the United States was estimated at 58,633,624 barrels in 1916; 60,817,379 barrels in 1917; 42,000,000 barrels in 1918; and 30,000,000 barrels in 1919.

WHAT AMERICANS DRINK.

[SOURCE—The production of domestic wines has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture by J. W. Schopp of Bonfortis Wine and Spirit Circular (Inc.), New York, and others. The production of domestic spirituous and malt liquors has been derived from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The table does not include for any year withdrawals of distilled spirits for scientific purposes and for use of the United States, or since 1906 withdrawals for denaturation, free of tax. For 1916 these amounts were 2,745,790 and 84,532,253 tax gallons, respectively.]

YEAR (FISCAL)	Domestic Fruit Brandy.	Domestic, All Other Native Liquors.	Foreign Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Foreign Wines.	Domestic Beer, Etc.	Foreign Beer, Etc.
	Proof Gals	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1850	.....	46,768,083	5,065,390	221,249	6,095,122	36,361,708	201,301
1860	.....	83,904,258	6,064,393	1,860,008	8,944,679	100,225,879	1,120,790
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	3,059,518	9,165,549	203,743,401	1,012,755
1871-80	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	13,781,774	7,077,921	308,197,473	1,469,185
1881-90	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	22,484,024	5,034,849	645,092,353	2,088,012
1891-95	1,480 259	88,960,330	1,348,097	21,558,200	4,788,008	1,014,933,842	3,073,846
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	14,599,757	4,101,648	1,110,165,435	3,300,531
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	33,940,319	4,331,159	1,066,637,650	3,002,558
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	17,453,684	3,114,339	1,162,042,753	2,457,348
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	22,835,587	3,524,912	1,133,583,481	2,797,427
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	26,242,492	3,745,975	1,219,070,196	3,316,908
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	24,008,380	4,388,140	1,255,464,062	3,596 382
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	44,743,815	5,020,105	1,378,661,954	3,707,222
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	32,634,293	5,604,525	1,446,103,812	4,204,538
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	37,538,799	5,772,418	1,494,541,140	4,837,075
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842
1908	1,570,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	7,170,696
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324
1916	2,984,743	133,267,803	3,721,138	42,229,206	5,357,939	1,815,694,727	2,580,315
1917	3,668,669	161,012,068	3,059,588	37,640,495	5,082,881	1,882,770,762	2,300,542
1918	See note.	118,675,934	1,250,324	26,368,524	3,333,546	1,555,634,387	744,566

NOTE—Owing to changes in the internal revenue laws, spirits distilled from fruits cannot be separately stated in 1918. This applies also to 1918 figures in second column of the table.

Consumption per capita in gallons: Distilled spirits (1850) 2.24; (1900) 1.28; (1917) 1.60; (1918) 1.12. Wines (1850) 0.27; (1900) 0.39; (1917) 0.41; (1918) 0.28. Malt liquors (1850) 1.58; (1900) 16.09; (1917) 17.95; (1918) 14.59. Total for all kinds (1850) 4.08; (1900) 17.76; (1917) 19.95; (1918) 16.0.

According to Section 3,249, United States Revised Statutes, "proof spirits shall be held to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahrenheit." The official gallon prescribed is one containing 231 cubic inches, or 58,372.2 grains, equal to 8.3389 pounds of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air of temperature of 62° Fahrenheit and barometric pressure of 30 inches. The taxable gallon differs from the proof gallon by reason of the fact that in computing taxable gallons under Section 3,251, Revised Statutes, all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth are excluded.

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE U. S. SINCE 1896.

YEAR (FISCAL)	Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol	Rum	Gin	High Wines.	Pure, Neutral, or Cologne Spirits	Miscellaneous	Fruit Brandy	Beer & Other Fermented Liquors.
	Tax. Gallons.	*Tax Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax Gallons.*	*Tax Gallons.*	*Tax Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Rbls. of 31 Gals.*
1896	16,935,862	19,153,066	9,900,301	1,490,228	1,098,376	198,299	25,564,738	22,187,833	3,403,852	34,462,822
1897	6,113,726	4,269,220	9,503,353	1,294,157	1,159,314	206,739	16,877,306	23,041,833	1,813,427	.....
1898	13,439,459	8,818,240	11,672,795	1,340,547	1,267,579	174,124	20,613,205	23,436,264	2,906,198	37,529,339
1899	17,256,331	10,792,565	11,974,354	1,494,379	1,266,823	420,833	25,876,229	27,983,051	3,097,769	36,697,634
1900	19,411,829	14,296,568	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	249,743	24,173,671	33,405,523	3,760,487	39,471,593
1901	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,299	454,627	30,228,804	35,227,657	4,047,602	40,614,258
1902	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	341,222	37,429,734	33,491,342	4,220,400	44,550,127
1903	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	286,433	54,620,400	22,198,323	6,430,673	46,720,179
1904	20,247,089	18,371,345	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	309,990	57,997,506	21,988,545	5,193,262	48,265,168
1905	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	192,067	60,944,811	23,930,831	4,448,584	49,522,029
1906	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	179,313	59,626,733	24,194,411	4,444,072	54,724,553
1907	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	124,935	60,802,852	29,911,665	6,138,305	58,622,002
1908	14,120,484	13,587,868	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,062	50,935,821	26,793,676	6,899,823	58,814,033

YEAR (FISCAL)	Whiskey	Rum	Gin.	High Wines	Alcohol	Commerc'l Alcohol	
	Tax. Gals	*Tax. Gals*	*Tax. Gals*	*Tax. Gals*	*Tax. Gals*	*Tax. Gals*	
1909	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	221,277	42,563,103	16,078,083	56,364,360
1910	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	206,534	50,703,846	17,623,867	59,544,775
1911	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	165,018	24,408,462	44,205,330	63,283,123
1912	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,377,862	131,002	27,629,346	45,869,685	62,176,694
1913	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	90,294	30,320,894	48,560,920	65,324,876
1914	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	26,484	31,715,199	47,132,535	66,189,473
1915	44,552,490	2,844,313	3,636,285	33,854	38,325,049	42,742,161	59,808,210
1916	59,240,672	2,986,940	4,118,064	59,246	121,799,942	60,919,058	58,633,624
1917	57,651,834	2,842,922	5,756,667	167,267	145,535,791	65,879,886	60,817,379
1918	17,383,511	1,526,743	4,178,538	23,818	125,134,648	25,229,215	50,266,216

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

(THIS act, also known as the Prohibition Enforcement Measure, was introduced in the House June 27, 1919, and was passed there July 22 by 287 to 100. It passed the Senate, with amendments, September 5. In final form the conference bill passed the Senate October 8, and the House October 10, by 230 to 69. President Wilson vetoed the bill October 27, holding that war time prohibition was no longer necessary. The House at once repassed the bill, 176 to 55. The Senate also overrode the veto, October 28, by a vote of 65 to 20.)

AN ACT—To prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the short title of this act shall be the "National Prohibition Act."

TITLE I.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF WAR PROHIBITION.

The term "War Prohibition Act" used in this act shall mean the provisions of any act or acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States. The words "beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors" in the War Prohibition Act shall be hereafter construed to mean any such beverages which contain one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume: *Provided*, That the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealcoholized wine nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter, or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in section 37 of Title II. of this act, and is otherwise denominated than as beer, ale, or porter, and is contained and sold in, or from, such sealed and labeled bottles, casks, or containers as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors, shall investigate and report violations of the War Prohibition Act to the United States Attorney for the district in which committed, who shall be charged with the duty of prosecuting, subject to the direction of the Attorney-General, the offenders as in the case of other offenses against laws of the United States; and such Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors may swear out warrants before United States Commissioners or other officers or courts authorized to issue the same for the apprehension of such offenders, and may, subject to the control of the said United States Attorney, conduct the prosecution at the committing trial for the purpose of having the offenders held for the action of a Grand Jury.

SEC. 3. Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place of any kind where intoxicating liquor is sold, manufactured, kept for sale, or bartered in violation of the War Prohibition Act, and all intoxicating liquor and all property kept and used in maintaining such a place, is hereby declared to be a public and common nuisance, and any person who maintains or assists in maintaining such public and common nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned for not less than thirty days or more than one year, or both. If a person has knowledge that his property is occupied or used in violation of the provisions of the War Prohibition Act and suffers the same to be so used, such property shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the occupant of such building or property for any violation of the War Prohibition Act occurring after the passage hereof, which said lien shall attach from the time of the filing of notice of the commencement of the suit in the office where the records of the transfer of real estate are kept; and any such lien may be established and enforced by legal action instituted for that purpose in any court having jurisdiction. Any violation of this title upon any leased premises by the lessee or occupant thereof shall, at the option of the lessor, work a forfeiture of the lease.

SEC. 4. The United States Attorney for the district where such nuisance as is defined in this act exists, or any officer designated by him or the Attorney-General of the United States, may prosecute a suit in equity in the name of the United States to abate and enjoin the same. Actions in equity to enjoin and abate such nuisances may be brought in any court having jurisdiction to hear and determine equity causes. The jurisdiction of the courts of the United States under this section shall be concurrent with that of the courts of the several States.

If it be made to appear by affidavit, or other evidence under oath, to the satisfaction of the court, or judge in vacation, that the nuisance complained of exists, a temporary writ of injunction shall forthwith issue restraining the defendant or defendants from conducting or permitting the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusion of the trial. Where a temporary injunction is prayed for, the court may issue an order restraining the defendants and all other persons from removing or in any way interfering with the liquor or fixtures, or other things used in connection with the violation constituting the nuisance. No bond shall be required as a condition for making any order or issuing any writ of injunction under this act. If the court shall find the property involved was being unlawfully used as aforesaid at or about the time alleged in the petition, the court shall order that no liquors shall be manufactured, sold, bartered, or stored in such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or places of any kind, for a period of not exceeding one year, or during the war and the period of demobilization. Whenever an action to enjoin a nuisance shall have been brought pursuant to the provisions of this act, if the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant appears and pays all costs of the proceedings and files a bond, with sureties to be approved by the clerk of the court in which the action is brought, in the liquidated sum of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein a period of one year thereafter, or during the war and period of demobilization, the court, or in vacation the judge, may, if satisfied of his good faith, direct by appropriate order that the property, if already closed or held under the order of abatement, be delivered to said owner, and said order of abatement canceled, so far as the same may relate to said property; or if said bond be given and costs therein paid before judgment on an order of abatement, the action shall be thereby abated as to said room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place only. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from any judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subject by law.

In the case of the violation of any injunction, temporary or permanent, granted pursuant to the provisions of this title, the court, or in vacation a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the defendant. The proceedings for punishment for contempt shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court from which such injunction issued information under oath setting out the alleged facts constituting the violation, whereupon the court or judge shall forthwith cause a warrant to issue under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. Any person found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors, and all other officers of the United States whose duty it is to enforce criminal laws, shall have all the power for the enforcement of the War Prohibition Act or any provisions thereof which is conferred by law for the enforcement of existing laws relating to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 6. If any section or provision of this act shall be held to be invalid, it is hereby provided that all other provisions of this act which are not expressly held to be invalid shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 7. None of the provisions of this act shall be construed to repeal any of the provisions of the "War Prohibition Act," or to limit or annul any order or regulation prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or

disposition of intoxicating liquors within certain prescribed zones or districts, nor shall the provisions of this act be construed to prohibit the use of the power of the military or naval authorities to enforce the regulations of the President or Secretary of War or Navy issued in pursuance of law, prohibiting the manufacture, use, possession, sale, or other disposition of intoxicating liquors during the period of the war and demobilization thereafter.

TITLE II

Prohibition of Intoxicating Beverages.

Sec. 1. When used in Title II. and Title III. of this act (1) the word "liquor" or the phrase "intoxicating liquor" shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, and wine, and in addition thereto any spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, liquids, and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented, or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume which are fit for use for beverage purposes: *Provided*, That the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealcoholized wine nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter, or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in Section 37 of this title, and is otherwise denominated than as beer, ale, or porter, and is contained and sold in, or from, such sealed and labeled bottles, casks, or containers as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe.

(2) The word "person" shall mean and include natural persons, associations, co-partnerships, and corporations

(3) The word "commissioner" shall mean Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(4) The term "application" shall mean a formal written request supported by a verified statement of facts showing that the Commissioner may grant the request.

(5) The term "permit" shall mean a formal written authorization by the Commissioner setting forth specifically therein the things that are authorized.

(6) The term "bond" shall mean an obligation authorized or required by or under this act or any regulation, executed in such form and for such a penal sum as may be required by a court, the Commissioner, or prescribed by regulation.

(7) The term "regulation" shall mean any regulation prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury for carrying out the provisions of this act, and the Commissioner is authorized to make such regulations

Any act authorized to be done by the Commissioner may be performed by any assistant or agent designated by him for that purpose. Records required to be filed with the Commissioner may be filed with an Assistant Commissioner or other person designated by the Commissioner to receive such records.

Sec. 2 The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors shall investigate and report violations of this act to the United States Attorney for the district in which committed, who is hereby charged with the duty of prosecuting the offenders, subject to the direction of the Attorney-General, as in the case of other offenses against the laws of the United States; and such Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents, and inspectors may swear out warrants before United States Commissioners or other officers or courts authorized to issue the same for the apprehension of such offenders, and may, subject to the control of the said United States Attorney, conduct the prosecution at the committing trial for the purpose of having the offenders held for the action of a Grand Jury. Section 1014, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, is hereby made applicable in the enforcement of this act. Officers mentioned in said Section 1014 are authorized to issue search warrants under the limitations provided in Title XI. of the act approved June 15, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, Page 217, et seq.).

Sec. 3. No person shall on or after the date when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this act, and all the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented.

Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes may be manufactured, purchased, sold, bartered, transported, imported, exported, delivered, furnished, and possessed, but only as herein provided, and the Commissioner may, upon application, issue permits therefor: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the purchase and sale of warehouse receipts covering distilled spirits on deposit in Government bonded warehouses, and no special tax liability shall attach to the business of purchasing and selling such warehouse receipts.

Sec. 4. The articles enumerated in this section shall not, after having been manufactured and prepared for the market, be subject to the provisions of this act if they correspond with the following descriptions and limitations, namely:

(a) Denatured alcohol or denatured rum produced and used as provided by laws and regulations now or hereafter in force.

(b) Medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary, or the American Institute of Homeopathy that are unfit for use for beverage purposes

(c) Patented, patent, and proprietary medicines that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(d) Toilet, medicinal, and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(e) Flavoring extracts and syrups that are unfit for use as a beverage, or for intoxicating beverage purposes.

(f) Vinegar and preserved sweet cider.

A person who manufactures any of the articles mentioned in this section may purchase and possess liquor for that purpose, but he shall secure permits to manufacture such articles and to purchase such liquor, give the bonds, keep the records, and make the reports specified in this act and as directed by the Commissioner. No such manufacturer shall sell, use, or dispose of any liquor otherwise than as an ingredient of the articles authorized to be manufactured therefrom. No more alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any extract, syrup, or the articles named in paragraphs b, c, and d of this section, which may be used for beverage purposes than the quantity necessary for extraction or solution of the elements contained therein and for the preservation of the article.

Any person who shall knowingly sell any of the articles mentioned in Paragraphs a, b, c, and d of this section for beverage purposes, or any extract or syrup for intoxicating beverage purposes, or who shall sell any of the same under circumstances from which the seller might reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use them for such purposes, or shall sell any beverage containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume in which any extract, syrup, or other article is used as an ingredient, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 29 of this Title. If the Commissioner shall find after notice and hearing as provided for in Section 5 of this Title, that any person has sold any flavoring extract, syrup, or beverage in violation of this paragraph, he shall notify such person, and any known principal for whom the sale was made, to desist from selling such article; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for a period of one year thereafter for any person so notified to sell any such extract, syrup, or beverage without making an application for, giving a bond, and obtaining a permit so to do, which permit may be issued upon such conditions as the Commissioner may deem necessary to prevent such illegal sales, and in addition the Commissioner shall require a record and report of sales.

Sec 5. Whenever the Commissioner has reason to believe that any article mentioned in Section 4 does not correspond with the descriptions and limitations therein provided he shall cause an analysis of

said article to be made, and if, upon such analysis, the Commissioner shall find that said article does not so correspond, he shall give not less than fifteen days' notice in writing to the person who is the manufacturer thereof to show cause why said article should not be dealt with as an intoxicating liquor, such notice to be served personally or by registered mail, as the Commissioner may determine, and shall specify the time when, the place where, and the name of the agent or official before whom such person is required to appear.

If the manufacturer of said article fails to show to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the article corresponds to the descriptions and limitations provided in Section 4 of this Title, his permit to manufacture and sell such article shall be revoked. The manufacturer may by appropriate proceeding in a court of equity have the action of the Commissioner reviewed, and the court may affirm, modify, or reverse the finding of the Commissioner as the facts and law of the case may warrant, and during the pendency of such proceedings may restrain the manufacture, sale, or other disposition of such article.

SEC. 6. No one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport, or prescribe any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the Commissioner so to do, except that a person may, without a permit, purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician as herein provided, and except that any person who in the opinion of the Commissioner is conducting a bona fide hospital or sanatorium engaged in the treatment of persons suffering from alcoholism, may, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Commissioner shall prescribe, purchase, and use, in accordance with the methods in use in such institution, liquor, to be administered to the patients of such institution under the direction of a duly qualified physician employed by such institution.

All permits to manufacture, prescribe, sell, or transport liquor, may be issued for one year, and shall expire on the 31st day of December next succeeding the issuance thereof: *Provided*, That the Commissioner may without formal application or new bond extend any permit granted under this act or laws now in force after August 31 in any year to December 31 of the succeeding year: *Provided further*, That permits to purchase liquor for the purpose of manufacturing or selling as provided in this act shall not be in force to exceed ninety days from the day of issuance. A permit to purchase liquor for any other purpose shall not be in force to exceed thirty days Permits to purchase liquor shall specify the quantity and kind to be purchased and the purpose for which it is to be used. No permit shall be issued to any person who within one year prior to the application therefor or issuance thereof shall have violated the terms of any permit issued under this Title or any law of the United States or of any State regulating traffic in liquor. No permit shall be issued to any one to sell liquor at retail, unless the sale is to be made through a pharmacist designated in the permit and duly licensed under the laws of his State to compound and dispense medicine prescribed by a duly licensed physician. No one shall be given a permit to prescribe liquor unless he is a physician duly licensed to practice medicine and actively engaged in the practice of such profession. Every permit shall be in writing, dated when issued, and signed by the Commissioner or his authorized agent. It shall give the name and address of the person to whom it is issued and shall designate and limit the acts that are permitted and the time when and place where such acts may be performed. No permit shall be issued until a verified, written application shall have been made therefor, setting forth the qualification of the applicant and the purpose for which the liquor is to be used.

The Commissioner may prescribe the form of all permits and applications and the facts to be set forth therein. Before any permit is granted the Commissioner may require a bond in such form and amount as he may prescribe to insure compliance with the terms of the permit and the provisions of this title. In the event of the refusal by the Commissioner of any application for a permit, the applicant may have a review of his decision before a court of equity in the manner provided in Section 5 hereof.

Nothing in this title shall be held to apply to the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, possession, or distribution of wine for sacramental purposes, or like religious rites, except Section 6 (save as the same requires a permit to purchase), and Section 10 hereof, and the provisions of this act prescribing penalties for the violation of either of said sections. No person to whom a permit may be issued to manufacture, transport, import, or sell wines for sacramental purposes or like religious rites shall sell, barter, exchange, or furnish any such to any person not a rabbi, minister of the gospel, priest, or an officer duly authorized for the purpose by any church or congregation, nor to any such except upon an application duly subscribed by him, which application, authenticated as regulations may prescribe, shall be filed and preserved by the seller. The head of any conference or diocese or other ecclesiastical jurisdiction may designate any rabbi, minister, or priest to supervise the manufacture of wine to be used for the purposes and rites in this section mentioned, and the person so designated may, in the discretion of the Commissioner, be granted a permit to supervise such manufacture.

SEC. 7. No one but a physician holding a permit to prescribe liquor shall issue any prescription for liquor. And no physician shall prescribe liquor unless after careful physical examination of the person for whose use such prescription is sought, or if such examination is found impracticable, then upon the best information obtainable, he in good faith believes that the use of such liquor as a medicine by such person is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment. Not more than a pint of spirituous liquor to be taken internally shall be prescribed for use by the same person within any period of ten days and no prescription shall be filled more than once. Any pharmacist filling a prescription shall at the time indorse upon it over his own signature the word "canceled," together with the date when the liquor was delivered, and then make the same a part of the record that he is required to keep as herein provided.

Every physician who issues a prescription for liquor shall keep a record, alphabetically arranged in a book prescribed by the Commissioner, which shall show the date of issue, amount prescribed, to whom issued, the purpose or ailment for which it is to be used and directions for use, stating the amount and frequency of the dose.

SEC. 8. The Commissioner shall cause to be printed blanks for the prescriptions herein required, and he shall furnish the same, free of cost, to physicians holding permits to prescribe. The prescription blanks shall be printed in book form and shall be numbered consecutively from one to one hundred, and each book shall be given a number, and the stubs in each book shall carry the same numbers as and be copies of the prescriptions. The books containing such stubs shall be returned to the Commissioner when the prescription blanks have been used, or sooner if directed by the Commissioner. All unused, mutilated, or defaced blanks shall be returned with the book. No physician shall prescribe and no pharmacist shall fill any prescription for liquor except on blanks so provided, except in cases of emergency, in which event a record and report shall be made and kept as in other cases.

SEC 9. If at any time there shall be filed with the Commissioner a complaint under oath setting forth facts showing, or if the Commissioner has reason to believe, that any person who has a permit is not in good faith conforming to the provisions of this act, or has violated the laws of any State relating to intoxicating liquor, the Commissioner or his agent shall immediately issue an order citing such person to appear before him on a day named not more than thirty and not less than fifteen days from the date of service upon such permittee of a copy of the citation, which citation shall be accompanied by a copy of such complaint, or in the event that the proceedings be initiated by the Commissioner, with a statement of the facts constituting the violation charged, at which time a hearing shall be had unless continued for cause. Such hearings shall be held within the judicial district and within fifty miles of the place where the offense is alleged to have occurred, unless the parties agree on another place If it be found that such person has been guilty of wilfully violating any such laws, as charged, or has not in good faith conformed to the provisions of this act, such permit shall be revoked, and no permit shall be granted to such person within one year thereafter. Should the permit be revoked by the Commissioner, the permittee may have a review of his decision before a court of equity in the manner provided in Section 5 hereof. During the pendency of such action such permit shall be temporarily revoked.

SEC. 10. No person shall manufacture, purchase for sale, sell, or transport any liquor without making at the time a permanent record thereof showing in detail the amount and kind of liquor manufactured, purchased, sold, or transported, together with the names and addresses of the persons to whom sold, in case of sale, and the consignor and consignee in case of transportation, and the time and place of such manufacture, sale, or transportation. The Commissioner may prescribe the form of such record, which shall at all times be open to inspection as in this act provided.

SEC. 11. All manufacturers and wholesale or retail druggists shall keep as a part of the records required of them a copy of all permits to purchase on which a sale of any liquor is made, and no manufacturer or wholesale druggist shall sell or otherwise dispose of any liquor except at wholesale, and only to persons having permits to purchase in such quantities.

SEC. 12. All persons manufacturing liquor for sale under the provisions of this title shall securely and permanently attach to every container thereof, as the same is manufactured, a label stating name of manufacturer, kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, and the date of its manufacture, together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof; and all persons possessing such liquor in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon; and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of liquor, when sold, a label setting forth the kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, by whom manufactured, the date of sale, and the person to whom sold; which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the liquor is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of every carrier to make a record at the place of shipment of the receipt of any liquor transported, and he shall deliver liquor only to persons who present to the carrier a verified copy of a permit to purchase, which shall be made a part of the carrier's permanent record at the office from which delivery is made.

The agent of the common carrier is hereby authorized to administer the oath to the consignee in verification of the copy of the permit presented, who, if not personally known to the agent, shall be identified before the delivery of the liquor to him. The name and address of the person identifying the consignee shall be included in the record.

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful for a person to use or induce any carrier, or any agent or employé thereof, to carry or ship any package or receptacle containing liquor without notifying the carrier of the true nature and character of the shipment. No carrier shall transport nor shall any person receive liquor from a carrier unless there appears on the outside of the package containing such liquor the following information:

Name and address of the consignor or seller, name and address of the consignee, kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, and number of the permit to purchase or ship the same, together with the name and address of the person using the permit.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any consignee to accept or receive any package containing any liquor upon which appears a statement known to him to be false, or for any carrier or other person to consign, ship, transport, or deliver any such package, knowing such statement to be false.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful to give to any carrier or any officer, agent, or person acting or assuming to act for such carrier an order requiring the delivery to any person of any liquor or package containing liquor consigned to, or purporting or claimed to be consigned to, a person when the purpose of the order is to enable any person not an actual bona fide consignee to obtain such liquor.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful to advertise anywhere, or by any means or method, liquor, or the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, or furnishing of the same, or where, how, from whom, or at what price the same may be obtained. No one shall permit any sign or billboard containing such advertisement to remain upon one's premises. But nothing herein shall prohibit manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits to sell liquor from furnishing price lists, with description of liquor for sale, to persons permitted to purchase liquor, or from advertising alcohol in business publications, or trade journals circulating generally among manufacturers of lawful alcoholic perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, medicinal preparations, and like articles: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act or in the act making appropriations for the Post Office Department, approved March 3, 1917 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, Part 1, Page 1058, et seq.), shall apply to newspapers published in foreign countries when mailed to this country.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell, or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula direction, or recipe advertised, designed, or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

SEC. 19. No person shall solicit or receive, nor knowingly permit his employé to solicit or receive, from any person any order for liquor or give any information of how liquor may be obtained in violation of this act.

SEC. 20. Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication, and in any such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his or her executor or administrator, and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parties shall be a bar to suit brought by the other.

SEC. 21. Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold, kept, or bartered in violation of this title, and all intoxicating liquor and property kept and used in maintaining the same, is hereby declared to be a common nuisance, and any person who maintains such a common nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000, or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. If a person has knowledge or reason to believe that his room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place is occupied or used for the manufacture or sale of liquor contrary to the provision of this title, and suffers the same to be so occupied or used, such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the person guilty of such nuisance for such violation, and any such lien may be enforced by action in any court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 22. An action to enjoin any nuisance defined in this title may be brought in the name of the United States by the Attorney General of the United States or by any United States attorney or any prosecuting attorney of any State or any subdivision thereof or by the Commissioner or his deputies or assistants. Such action shall be brought and tried as an action in equity and may be brought in any court having jurisdiction to hear and determine equity cases If it is made to appear by affidavits or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court, or judge in vacation, that such nuisance exists, a temporary writ of injunction shall forthwith issue restraining the defendant from conducting or permitting the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusion of the trial. If a temporary injunction is prayed for, the court may issue an order restraining the defendant and all other persons from removing or in any way interfering with the liquor or fixtures, or other things used in connection with the violation of this act constituting such nuisance No bond shall be required in instituting such proceedings. It shall not be necessary for the court to find the property involved was being unlawfully used as aforesaid at the time of the hearing, but on finding that the material allegations of the petition are true, the court shall order that no liquors shall be manufactured, sold, bartered, or stored in such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place, or any part thereof. And upon judgment of the court ordering such nuisance to be abated, the court may

order that the room, house, building, structure, boat, vehicle, or place shall not be occupied or used for one year thereafter; but the court may, in its discretion, permit it to be occupied or used if the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant thereof shall give bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the court making the order, in the penal and liquidated sum of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, payable to the United States, and conditioned that intoxicating liquor will not thereafter be manufactured, sold, bartered, kept, or otherwise disposed of therein or thereon, and that he will pay all fines, costs, and damages that may be assessed for any violation of this title upon said property.

SEC. 23. That any person who shall, with intent to effect a sale of liquor, by himself, his employé, servant, or agent, for himself or any person, company, or corporation, keep or carry around on his person, or in a vehicle, or other conveyance whatever, or leave in a place for another to secure, any liquor, or who shall travel to solicit, or solicit, or take, or accept orders for the sale, shipment, or delivery of liquor in violation of this title is guilty of a nuisance and may be restrained by injunction, temporary and permanent, from doing or continuing to do any of said acts or things.

In such proceedings it shall not be necessary to show any intention on the part of the accused to continue such violations if the action is brought within sixty days following any such violation of the law.

For removing and selling property in enforcing this act the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fee as the Sheriff of the County would receive for levying upon and selling property under execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court.

Any violation of this title upon any leased premises by the lessee or occupant thereof shall, at the option of the lessor, work a forfeiture of the lease.

SEC. 24. In the case of the violation of any injunction, temporary or permanent, granted pursuant to the provisions of this title, the court, or in vacation a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the defendant. The proceedings for punishment for contempt shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court from which such injunction issued information under oath setting out the alleged facts constituting the violation, whereupon the court or judge shall forthwith cause a warrant to issue under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. Any person found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 25. It shall be unlawful to have or possess any liquor or property designed for the manufacture of liquor intended for use in violating this title or which has been so used, and no property rights shall exist in any such liquor or property. A search warrant may issue as provided in Title XI. of public law numbered 24 of the Sixty-fifth Congress, approved June 15, 1917, and such liquor, the containers thereof, and such property so seized shall be subject to such disposition as the court may make thereof. If it is found that such liquor or property was so unlawfully held or possessed, or had been so unlawfully used, the liquor and all property designed for the unlawful manufacture of liquor shall be destroyed unless the court shall otherwise order No search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, or unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel, or boarding house The term "private dwelling" shall be construed to include the room or rooms used and occupied not transiently but solely as a residence in an apartment house, hotel, or boarding house. The property seized on any such warrant shall not be taken from the officer seizing the same on any writ of replevin or other like process.

SEC. 26. When the Commissioner, his assistants, inspectors, or any officer of the law shall discover any person in the act of transporting in violation of the law, intoxicating liquors in any wagon, buggy, automobile, water or air craft, or other vehicle, it shall be his duty to seize any and all intoxicating liquors found therein being transported contrary to law. Whenever intoxicating liquors transported or possessed illegally shall be seized by an officer he shall take possession of the vehicle and team or automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance, and shall arrest any person in charge thereof. Such officer shall at once proceed against the person arrested under the provisions of this title in any court having competent jurisdiction; but the said vehicle or conveyance shall be returned to the owner upon execution by him of a good and valid bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum double the value of the property, which said bond shall be approved by said officer and shall be conditioned to return said property to the custody of said officer on the day of trial to abide the judgment of the court. The court upon conviction of the person so arrested shall order the liquor destroyed, and unless good cause to the contrary is shown by the owner, shall order a sale by public auction of the property seized, and the officer making the sale, after deducting the expenses of keeping the property, the fee for the seizure, and the cost of the sale, shall pay all liens, according to their priorities, which are established, by intervention or otherwise, at said hearing or in other proceeding brought for said purpose, as being bona fide and as having been created without the lienor having any notice that the carrying vehicle was being used or was to be used for illegal transportation of liquor, and shall pay the balance of the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. All liens against property sold under the provisions of this section shall be transferred from the property to the proceeds of the sale of the property. If, however, no one shall be found claiming the team, vehicle, water, or air craft, or automobile, the taking of the same, with a description thereof, shall be advertised in some newspaper published in the city or county where taken, or if there be no newspaper published in such city or county, in a newspaper having circulation in the county, once a week for two weeks, and by handbills posted in three public places near the place of seizure, and if no claimant shall appear within ten days after the last publication of the advertisement, the property shall be sold and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses and costs, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC 27. In all cases in which intoxicating liquors may be subject to be destroyed under the provisions of this act the court shall have jurisdiction upon the application of the United States Attorney to order them delivered to any department or agency of the United States Government for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific uses, or to order the same sold at private sale for such purposes to any person having a permit to purchase liquor the proceeds to be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and all liquor heretofore seized in any suit or proceeding brought for violation of law may likewise be so disposed of, it not claimed within sixty days from the date this section takes effect.

SEC. 28. The Commissioner, his assistants, agents, and inspectors, and all other officers of the United States, whose duty it is to enforce criminal laws, shall have all the power and protection in the enforcement of this act or any provisions thereof which is conferred by law for the enforcement of existing laws relating to the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors under the law of the United States.

SEC 29. Any person who manufactures or sells liquor in violation of this title shall for a first offense be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,000, and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than five years.

Any person violating the provisions of any permit, or who makes any false record, report, or affidavit required by this title, or violates any of the provisions of this title, for which offense a special penalty is not prescribed, shall be fined for a first offense not more than $500; for a second offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than ninety days; for any subsequent offense he shall be fined not less than $500 and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting officer to ascertain whether the defendant has been previously convicted, and to plead the prior conviction in the affidavit, information, or indictment. The penalties provided in this act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing

nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar.

SEC. 30. No person shall be excused, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents, and other evidence in obedience to a subpoena of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this act; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpœna and under oath, he may so testify or produce evidence, but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

SEC. 31 In case of a sale of liquor where the delivery thereof was made by a common or other carrier the sale and delivery shall be deemed to be made in the county or district wherein the delivery was made by such carrier to the consignee, his agent or employe, or in the county or district wherein the sale was made, or from which the shipment was made, and prosecution for such sale or delivery may be had in any such county or district.

SEC. 32. In any affidavit, information, or indictment for the violation of this act, separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all at one trial and the penalty for all offenses may be imposed. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information, or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful, but this provision shall not be construed to preclude the trial court from directing the furnishing the defendant a bill of particulars when it deems it proper to do so.

SEC. 33. After February 1, 1920, the possession of liquors by any person not legally permitted under this title to possess liquor shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is kept for the purpose of being sold, bartered, exchanged, given away, furnished, or otherwise disposed of in violation of the provision of this title. Every person legally permitted under this title to have liquor shall report to the Commissioner within ten days after the date when the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, the kind and amount of intoxicating liquors in his possession. But it shall not be unlawful to possess liquors in one's private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by him as his dwelling only and such liquor need not be reported, provided such liquors are for use only for the personal consumption of the owner thereof and his family residing in such dwelling and of his bona fide guests when entertained by him therein; and the burden of proof shall be upon the possessor in any action concerning the same to prove that such liquor was lawfully acquired, possessed, and used.

SEC. 34. All records and reports kept or filed under the provisions of this act shall be subject to inspection at any reasonable hour by the Commissioner or any of his agents or by any public prosecutor or by any person designated by him, or by any peace officer in the State where the record is kept, and copies of such records and reports duly certified by the person with whom kept or filed may be introduced in evidence with like effect as the originals thereof, and verified copies of such reports shall be furnished to the Commissioner when called for.

SEC. 35. All provisions of law that are inconsistent with this act are repealed only to the extent of such inconsistency and the regulations herein provided for the manufacture or traffic in intoxicating liquor shall be construed as in addition to existing laws. This act shall not relieve any one from paying any taxes or other charges imposed upon the manufacture or traffic in such liquor. No liquor revenue stamps or tax receipts for any illegal manufacture or sale shall be issued in advance, but upon evidence of such illegal manufacture or sale a tax shall be assessed against, and collected from, the person responsible for such illegal manufacture or sale in double the amount now provided by law, with an additional penalty of $500 on retail dealers and $1,000 on manufacturers. The payment of such tax or penalty shall give no right to engage in the manufacture or sale of such liquor, or relieve any one from criminal liability, nor shall this act relieve any person from any liability, civil or criminal, heretofore or hereafter incurred under existing laws.

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may compromise any civil cause arising under this title before bringing action in court; and with the approval of the Attorney General he may compromise any such cause after action thereon has been commenced.

SEC. 36. If any provision of this act shall be held invalid it shall not be construed to invalidate other provisions of the act.

SEC. 37. Nothing herein shall prevent the storage in United States bonded warehouses of all liquor manufactured prior to the taking effect of this act, or prevent the transportation of such liquor to such warehouses or to any wholesale druggist for sale to such druggist for purposes not prohibited when the tax is paid, and permits may be issued therefor

A manufacturer of any beverage containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume may, on making application and giving such bond as the Commissioner shall prescribe, be given a permit to develop in the manufacture thereof by the usual methods of fermentation and fortification or otherwise a liquid such as beer, ale, porter, or wine, containing more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, but before any such liquid is withdrawn from the factory or otherwise disposed of the alcoholic contents thereof shall under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner may prescribe be reduced below such one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol; *Provided*, That such liquid may be removed and transported, under bond and under such regulations as the Commissioner may prescribe, from one bonded plant or warehouse to another for the purpose of having the alcohol extracted therefrom. And such liquids may be developed, under permit, by persons other than the manufacturers of beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and sold to such manufacturers for conversion into such beverages. The alcohol removed from such liquid, if evaporated and not condensed and saved, shall not be subject to tax; if saved, it shall be subject to the same law as other alcoholic liquors

Credit shall be allowed on the tax due on any alcohol so saved to the amount of any tax paid upon distilled spirits or brandy used in the fortification of the liquor from which the same is saved.

When fortified wines are made and used for the production of nonbeverage alcohol and dealcoholized wines containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, no tax shall be assessed or paid on the spirits used in such fortification, and such dealcoholized wines produced under the provisions of this act, whether carbonated or not, shall not be subject to the tax on artificially carbonated or sparkling wines, but shall be subject to the tax on still wines only.

In any case where the manufacturer is charged with manufacturing or selling for beverage purposes any malt, vinous, or fermented liquids containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume, or in any case where the manufacturer, having been permitted by the Commissioner to develop a liquid such as ale, beer, porter, or wine containing more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume in the manner and for the purpose herein provided, is charged with failure to reduce the alcoholic content of any such liquid below such one-half of 1 per centum before withdrawing the same from the factory, then in either such case the burden of proof shall be on such manufacturer to show that such liquid so manufactured, sold, or withdrawn contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume. In any suit or proceeding involving the alcoholic content of any beverage, the reasonable expense of analysis of such beverage shall be taxed as costs in the case.

SEC. 38. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Attorney General of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to appoint and employ such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employes in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, and to purchase such supplies and equipment as they may deem necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, but such assistants, experts, clerks, and other

employes, except such executive officers as may be appointed by the Commissioner or the Attorney General to have immediate direction of the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and persons authorized to issue permits, and agents and inspectors in the field service, shall be appointed under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Act: *Provided*, That the Commissioner and Attorney General in making such appointments shall give preference to those who have served in the military or naval service in the recent war, if otherwise qualified, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be required for the enforcement of this act, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,000,000 for the use of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and $100,000 for the use of the Department of Justice for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and necessary printing and binding

SEC. 39. In all cases wherein the property of any citizen is proceeded against or wherein a judgment affecting it might be rendered, and the citizen is not the one who in person violated the provisions of the law, summons must be issued in due form and served personally, if said person is to be found within the jurisdiction of the court.

TITLE III.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

SEC. 1. When used in this title—

The term "alcohol" means that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, from whatever source or whatever processes produced.

The term "container" includes any receptacle, vessel, or form of package, tank, or conduit used or capable of use for holding, storing, transferring, or shipment of alcohol.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES.

SEC. 2. Any person now producing alcohol shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, make application to the Commissioner for registration of his industrial alcohol plant, and as soon thereafter as practicable the premises shall be bonded and permit may issue for the operation of such plant, and any person hereafter establishing a plant for the production of alcohol shall likewise before operation make application, file bond, and receive permit.

SEC 3. Warehouses for the storage and distribution of alcohol to be used exclusively for other than beverage purposes may be established upon filing of application and bonds, and issuance of permit at such places, either in connection with the manufacturing plant or elsewhere, as the Commissioner may determine; and the entry and storage of alcohol therein, and the withdrawals of alcohol therefrom shall be made in such containers and by such means as the Commissioner by regulation may prescribe.

SEC. 4. Alcohol produced at any registered industrial alcohol plant or stored in any bonded warehouse may be transferred under regulations to any other registered industrial alcohol plant or bonded warehouse for any lawful purpose.

SEC. 5. Any tax imposed by law upon alcohol shall attach to such alcohol as soon as it is in existence as such, and all proprietors of industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses shall be jointly and severally liable for any and all taxes on any and all alcohol produced thereat or stored therein. Such taxes shall be a first lien on such alcohol and the premises and plant in which such alcohol is produced or stored, together with all improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

SEC. 6. Any distilled spirits produced and fit for beverage purposes remaining in any bonded warehouse on or before the date when the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, may, under regulations, be withdrawn therefrom either for denaturation at any bonded denaturing plant or for deposit in a bonded warehouse established under this act; and when so withdrawn, if not suitable as to proof, purity, or quality for other than beverage purposes, such distilled spirits shall be redistilled, purified, and changed in proof so as to render such spirits suitable for other purposes, and having been so treated may thereafter be denatured or sold in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7 Any distillery or bonded warehouse heretofore legally established may, upon filing application and bond and the granting of permit, be operated as an industrial alcohol plant or bonded warehouse under the provisions of this title and regulations made thereunder.

SEC. 8. Alcohol may be produced at any industrial alcohol plant established under the provisions of this title from any raw materials or by any processes suitable for the production of alcohol, and, under regulations, may be used at any industrial alcohol plant or bonded warehouse or sold or disposed of for any lawful purpose, as in this act provided.

SEC. 9. Industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses established under the provisions of this title shall be exempt from the provisions of Sections 3154, 3244, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3263, 3264, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3279, 3280, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3302, 3303, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, and 3327 of the Revised Statutes; Sections 48 to 60, inclusive, and Sections 62 and 67 of the Act of August 27, 1894 (Twenty-eighth Statutes, Pages 563 to 568), and from such other provisions of existing laws relating to distillers and bonded warehouses as may, by regulations, be declared inapplicable to industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses established under this act.

Regulations may be made embodying any provision of the sections above enumerated.

TAX-FREE ALCOHOL.

SEC 10. Upon the filing of application and bond and issuance of permit denaturing plants may be established upon the premises of any industrial alcohol plant, or elsewhere, and shall be used exclusively for the denaturation of alcohol by the admixture of such denaturing materials as shall render the alcohol, or any compound in which it is authorized to be used, unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage.

Alcohol lawfully denatured may, under regulations, be sold free of tax either for domestic use or for export.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to require manufacturers of distilled vinegar to raise the proof of any alcohol used in such manufacture or to denature the same.

SEC. 11. Alcohol produced at any industrial alcohol plant or stored in any bonded warehouse may, under regulations, be withdrawn tax free as provided by existing law from such plant or warehouse for transfer to any denaturing plant for denaturation, or may, under regulations, before or after denaturation, be removed from any such plant or warehouse for any lawful tax-free purpose.

Spirits of less proof than 160 degrees may, under regulations, be deemed to be alcohol for the purpose of denaturation, under the provisions of this title.

Alcohol may be withdrawn, under regulations, from any industrial plant or bonded warehouse tax free by the United States or any Governmental agency thereof, or by the several States and Territories or any municipal subdivision thereof or by the District of Columbia, or for the use of any scientific university or college of learning, any laboratory for use exclusively in scientific research, or for use in any hospital or sanitarium.

But any person permitted to obtain alcohol tax free, except the United States and the several States and Territories and subdivisions thereof, and the District of Columbia, shall first apply for and secure a permit to purchase the same and give the bonds prescribed under Title II. of this act, but alcohol withdrawn for nonbeverage purposes for use of the United States and the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and the District of Columbia may be purchased and withdrawn subject only to such regulations as may be prescribed.

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT—*Continued*

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 12. The penalties provided in this title shall be in addition to any penalties provided in Title II. of this act, unless expressly otherwise therein provided.

SEC. 13. The Commissioner shall from time to time issue regulations respecting the establishment, bonding, and operation of industrial alcohol plants, denaturing plants and bonded warehouses authorized herein, and the distribution, sale, export, and use of alcohol which may be necessary, advisable, or proper, to secure the revenue, to prevent diversion of the alcohol to illegal uses, and to place the nonbeverage alcohol industry and other industries using such alcohol as a chemical raw material or for other lawful purpose upon the highest possible plane of scientific and commercial efficiency consistent with the interests of the Government, and which shall insure an ample supply of such alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and the development of fuels, dyes, and other lawful products

SEC. 14. Whenever any alcohol is lost by evaporation or other shrinkage, leakage, casualty, or unavoidable cause during distillation, redistillation, denaturation, withdrawal, piping, shipment, warehousing, storage, packing, transfer, or recovery of any such alcohol the Commissioner may remit or refund any tax incurred under existing law upon such alcohol, provided he is satisfied that the alcohol has not been diverted to any illegal use: *Provided, also*, That such allowance shall not be granted if the person claiming same is indemnified against such loss by a valid claim of insurance.

SEC. 15. Whoever operates an industrial alcohol plant or a denaturing plant without complying with the provisions of this title and lawful regulations made thereunder, or whoever withdraws or attempts to withdraw or secure tax free any alcohol subject to tax, or whoever otherwise violates any of the provisions of this title or of regulations lawfully made thereunder shall be liable, for the first offense, to a penalty of not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, and for a second or cognate offense to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $10,000, and to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner in all cases of second or cognate offense to refuse to issue for a period of one year a permit for the manufacture or use of alcohol upon the premises of any person responsible in any degree for the violation.

SEC. 16. Any tax payable upon alcohol under existing law may be collected either by assessment or by stamp as regulations shall provide; and if by stamp, regulations shall issue prescribing the kind of stamp to be used and the manner of affixing and canceling the same

SEC. 17. When any property is seized for violation of this title it may be released to the claimant or to any intervening party, in the discretion of Commissioner, on a bond given and approved

SEC. 18. All administrative provisions of internal-revenue law, including those relating to assessment, collection, abatement, and refund of taxes and penalties, and the seizure and forfeiture of property, are made applicable to this title in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

SEC. 19. All prior statutes relating to alcohol as defined in this title are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this title.

SEC. 20. That it shall be unlawful to import or introduce into the Canal Zone, or to manufacture, sell, give away, dispose of, transport, or have in one's possession or under one's control within the Canal Zone, any alcoholic, fermented, brewed, distilled, vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors, except for sacramental, scientific, pharmaceutical, industrial, or medicinal purposes, under regulations to be made by the President, and any such liquors within the Canal Zone in violation hereof shall be forfeited to the United States and seized: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to liquor in transit through the Panama Canal or on the Panama Railroad.

That each and every violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months for a first offense, and by a fine not less than $200, nor more than $2,000, and imprisonment not less than one month nor more than five years for a second or subsequent offense.

That all offenses heretofore committed within the Canal Zone may be prosecuted and all penalties therefor enforced in the same manner and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 21. Titles I and III and Sections 1, 27, 37 and 38 of Title II. of this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage and approval of the act. The other sections of Title II. shall take effect and be in force from and after the date when the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States goes into effect.

THE SINGLE TAX.

THE following is from a statement of the single tax principle, by Henry George.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value, irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require use of common ways.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Note—Injuries covered as a rule are personal injuries arising out of and in course of employment **not due to wilful intention to injure self or another, or to intoxication.** Maine adds unless habit of intoxication was known to the employer. Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming do not specify intoxication as an exception. Illinois, Montana, and Ohio make no exception, neither wilful injury nor intoxication. Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Vermont make an exception also of employee's failure to use reasonable safety appliances. Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, and New York include diseases contracted as insured against. Kentucky excepts results of pre-existing diseases. Arizona covers injuries caused by failure of employer or his agents to exercise due care or to comply with any law affecting the employment. Utah includes injuries occurring outside of the State, and injuries caused by the wilful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment. Oklahoma does not cover fatal injuries.

ALASKA, 1915.

Administrative System—The courts. **Security for Compensation**—Attachment pending action, or employer may deposit cash or bond with court. **Employments Covered**—Elective, as to mining operations having five or more employees. **Waiting Period**—Two weeks. **Medical and Surgical Provisions**—Only in fatal cases involving no dependents, maximum, $150. **Compensation for Disability; Total,** (a) **Temporary:** (b) **Permanent**—(a) 50% of wages during disability, maximum, 6 months. (b) $3,600; $1,200 additional for wife, and $600 for each child under 16; if single, $600 for each dependent parent, maximum, $6,000. **Partial,** (a) **Temporary**—(a) 50% of wages; maximum period, 6 months; maximum amount, $4,800. If permanent, lump sums proportioned to number of dependents, ranging from $120 to $3,000, less payments for temporary disability. **Death Benefits;** (a) **Dependents.** (b) **No Dependents**—(a) $3,000 to widow or minor orphan; $600 to each child under 16 and to dependent parents, maximum, $6,000; if single, $1,200 to each dependent parent. (b) $150 for burial; $150 for other expenses between death and burial.

ALABAMA, 1919.

(To take effect January 1, 1920.)

Adm. Sys.—Circuit Courts with appeal to Supreme Court, and Insurance and Compensation Commissioners. **Sec. for Comp.**—Right to compensation, and award has same preference as other unpaid wages. **Employ.**—Where sixteen or more are regularly employed, excluding casuals, domestic servants, farm laborers, common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and municipalities (cities, towns, villages, school districts); but municipalities and employers of less than sixteen may elect to come under provisions of act. **Wait.**—Five days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonably necessary medical and surgical treatment and attention, medicine, supplies, and apparatus during first sixty days of disability, not to exceed $100 **Comp. for Dis.: Temp. Total**—Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages, not less than $5, nor more than $12; during disability not more than 300 weeks. **Temp. Partial**—Fifty per cent. of difference between amount earned before injury and after; during disability not more than 300 weeks **Perm. Total**—Fifty per cent. Schedule of rates of payment according to extent and character of injury **Perm. Partial**—Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages ($5 to $12) for 550 weeks, reduced to $5 after 400 weeks; increased 5% for each totally dependent child; not over 60%, and per week to not over $15. **Death Ben.**—To dependent widow or husband and no child, 30%; widow or husband and one child, 40%; widow or husband and 2 or 3 children, 50%; 4 or more children, 60%; to dependent orphan, 30%; 10% added for each additional orphan, not to exceed 60%, dependent husband and no child, 25%; if no husband, widow or child, to one parent, 25%; to two, 35%; grandparent, brother, sister, mother-in-law, or father-in-law, to one, 20%; more than one, 25%. Total compensation not to exceed $5,000. Expenses of last illness and burial not to exceed $100.

ARIZONA, 1912.

Adm. Sys.—Agreement; arbitration; reference to Attorney-General; courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—A judgment is collectible without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, and has same preference as unpaid wages or claim for personal services. **Employ.**—All especially dangerous employments. Elective as to other industries. "Especially dangerous" as specified in law include building and running of railroads, mining, using, making, or working near explosives; places where power machinery is used; working on derricks and scaffolds, etc. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—In fatal cases where there are no dependents the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial. **Comp. for Dis.; Total**—A semi-monthly payment equal to one-half the wage decrease Fifty per cent. of semi-monthly earnings during time unable to work at any gainful occupation. The total for partial or total disability caused by a single injury not to exceed $4,000. **Death Ben.; (a) Depen.**—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a lump sum equal to 2,400 times one-half the daily wages or earnings of the deceased; not to exceed $4,000. payments to children to cease at 18 years of age See under column for medical and surgical provisions for death cases where there are no dependents

CALIFORNIA, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Industrial Accident Commission. Subject to limited review by the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance is required. Policies inure directly to benefit of employee, who also has first lien on amounts due employer. Self-insurers may be required to give bond or deposit securities. Claims or awards have same preference as those for wages. **Employ.**—All excepting agriculture and domestic service, which may come under the act by joint election. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Such medical, surgical, and hospital treatment as may reasonably be required to cure and relieve. In case of death, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100. **Compen. for Dis.; Total,** (a) **Temp.:** (b) **Perm.**—(a) 65% of average weekly earnings during such disability. (b) When the degree of disability reaches or exceeds 70%, after the expiration of 240 weeks, a further benefit varying from 10 to 40% of the weekly earnings is payable during the remainder of life. **Part.,** (a) **Temp.:** (b) **Perm.**—(a) 65% of weekly loss of wages during such disability. (b) 55% of average weekly earnings, for periods varying from 4 to 240 weeks, according to the degree of the disability. In case of permanent incapacity or death a lump sum may be substituted for benefits, to equal the present value of the benefits computed at 6%. Average weekly earnings shall be considered as not less than $6.41, nor more than $32.05. **Death Ben.;** To persons wholly dependent, three times the annual earnings of the deceased; not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, payable at least monthly in instalments equal to 65% of the wages. Payments to children to cease at 18 years of age unless mentally or physically incapacitated. If only partial dependents survive, three times the annual contribution of the deceased to their support, subject to same limitations as above. If there are no dependents, payment to State Treasury of $350 is made by the employer Disability payments and burial expenses to be considered as parts of above totals.

COLORADO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission, with limited appeal to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance is required. Insurers are primarily liable to a workman or his beneficiaries. Notice to employer is notice to insurer. Claims are not assignable, and payments are exempt from attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All except interstate commerce and domestic and agricultural labor in which four or more are employed

in which employers elect to come under the act, but lose no defences if they do not Public service under State, municipalities, school or irrigation district, etc **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical assistance for first 30 days not more than $100 in value. In death cases where there are no dependents, $75 for funeral expenses. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages during continuance, $5 minimum, $8 maximum; full wages if less than $5. **Part.**—Fifty per cent. of the weekly wage decrease, $8 maximum. Total not to exceed $2,080. Special schedule for specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages for periods ranging from 4 to 208 weeks. Facial disfigurements may be compensated for in an amount not exceeding $500 Payments may be commuted to a lump sum after 6 months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent 50% of the weekly wages for 6 years, $8 maximum; total not to exceed $2,500, nor to be less than $1,000. If death occurs during receipt of disability benefits any unaccrued and unpaid remainder goes to dependents; if only partial, dependents

CONNECTICUT, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioners. Appeals from findings and awards to the Superior Court of the county **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must furnish proof of solvency and financial disability, file security, or insure in approved stock or mutual companies or associations. Payments are not assignable, are exempt from execution, and have same preference as wage debts **Employ.**—All industries in which five or more persons are employed, in absence of contrary election by employer. **Wait**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical aid and hospital service during such time as needed $100 for burial expenses. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—For total disability a weekly compensation equal to one-half the employee's earnings, not more than $14 nor less than $5 weekly, or for longer than 520 weeks **Part.: (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) A weekly compensation equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $14 per week or for longer than 312 weeks (b) For specified injuries one-half the average weekly earnings for fixed periods in lieu of all other payments. Lump sum payments may be approved by the commissioner, provided they equal the value of the compensations **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the earnings of the deceased employee If only partial dependents survive, a weekly compensation determined according to the measure of dependence, not exceeding one-half the earnings of the deceased employee. Compensation shall in no case be more than $14, nor less than $5 weekly, and shall not continue longer than 312 weeks A widow's or widower's dependence ceases upon remarriage, and a child's upon reaching 18 years of age, unless physically or mentally incapacitated If a widow or dependent widower dies during the term of benefit payments, subsequent payments go to other dependents, if any.

DELAWARE, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission of three, whose award is final, unless appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of the county within 10 days **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in a stock or mutual company, or deposit of security, indemnity or bond. **Employ.**—All except domestic servants, farm and casual laborers, outworkers, State officers, and servants and employees in interstate or foreign commerce. **Wait.**—Fourteen days **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $25 during waiting period; $100 for burial. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of wages for 270 weeks, and thereafter 20%. **Death Ben.**—For a dependent widow or widower, 25% of wages, with additional percentages up to 60%, in proportion to the number of dependents and children under 16

HAWAII, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Boards for each county; appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Payments are preferred the same as wage claims Employees have direct recourse to insuring company. Insolvency of employer does not release insurer **Employ**—All public and all industrial employment for pecuniary gain. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services during disability, not exceeding $150; $100 funeral expenses if death within 6 months. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Sixty per cent. of weekly wages $3 minimum, $18 maximum, for not longer than 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $3 full wages will be paid unless disability is permanent, when $3 will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent of wage decrease $12 maximum, not over 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. Fixed awards for specified injuries in lieu of all other benefits. Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 40% of average weekly wages; if one or two dependent children, 50%; if three or more, 60%; 30% to one or two orphans; 10% additional for each child in excess of two; total not to exceed 50%. If no consort or child, but other dependents, 25% to 40% Payments to widow to cease on death or remarriage, and to widower on termination of disability or remarriage; to children reaching 16, unless incapable of self-support, then to 18; to other beneficiaries on termination of disability. No payments except to children for more than 312 weeks Wages not less than $5 nor over $36

IDAHO, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Board of three. Awards final, unless appeal is taken to the District Court within 30 days. **Sec. for Comp.**—Private employers must either insure in the State Insurance Fund or deposit security in form of a surety fund or guaranty contract. **Employ.**—All public and private carried on for pecuniary gain. Employees injured outside the State are covered, as well as those hired outside the State if they would be entitled under law of State where hired Agricultural, domestic and casual employees, outworkers, employees of charitable organizations and members of employer's family, although excluded may be included by agreement. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care for a reasonable time, charges being limited to those which prevail in community for similar treatment of persons of a like standard of living. In death case, $100 for burial, and if there are no dependents employer must pay $1,000 to Industrial Administration Fund. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty-five per cent of average weekly wages for 400 weeks, and $6 per week thereafter. **Death Ben.**—To dependent widow or widower, 45% of average weekly wages, with additional percentages up to 55%, in proportion to the number of dependents and children under 18

ILLINOIS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes determined by the Industrial Board through an arbitrator or arbitration committee, subject to review by the board. Questions of law may be reviewed by the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Awards constitute liens on all property of employer within the county paramount to all other claims, except wages, taxes, mortgages or trust deeds. Injured employees are subrogated to right of insolvent employer to insurance. **Employ.**—Building trades; construction excavating and electrical work; transportation; mining and quarrying; work with or about explosives, molten metals, injurious gases or vapors or corrosive acids, and all enterprises in which the law requires protective devices. Other employers may elect, but forfeit no defenses if they do not. **Wait.**—Six days **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical aid for not over 8 weeks, not over $200. If no dependents, a burial benefit not over $150. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of employee's weekly earnings, $6 minimum, $12 maximum, during disability, or until payments equal a death benefit; thereafter, if the disability is permanent, a sum annually equal to 8% of a death benefit, not less than $10 per month. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) 50% of loss of earning capacity, not more than $12 per week. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a benefit of 50% of weekly wages for fixed periods, in addition to temporary total disability. The basis of 50% is to be increased 5% for each child under 16 years of age, maximum 65%. The minimum of $6 per week is to be increased for each such child, the total not to exceed $750. The maximum of $12 is to be increased $1

for each child, the total not to exceed $15. For serious and permanent disfigurement, not causing incapacity and not otherwise compensated, a sum not exceeding one-fourth the death benefits. No payments are to extend beyond 8 years, except in case of permanent total incapacity. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 4 years' earnings, not less than $1,650 (to a widow with one child under 16, $1,750, if two or more children, $1,850), nor more than $3,500 (to a widow with one child under 16, $3,750, and if two or more children, $4,000). If only dependent collateral heirs survive, such a percentage of the above sum as the support rendered the last two years was of the earnings of deceased. Lump sum payments for either death or disability may be substituted by the Industrial Board for periodic payments. Provision also for education and rehabilitation is made.

INDIANA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Board, with appeals to courts on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Contracts of insurance must enure directly to benefit of persons entitled to payments under an award. Payments have same preference and priority as unpaid wages, and are exempt from claims of creditors. Insurance required, or proof of financial ability to meet payments **Employ.**—All except interstate and foreign commerce, for which Federal laws make provision; railroad employees engaged in train service, and domestic and agricultural labor, unless employer makes contrary election; compulsory as to State and its municipalities. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital services for first 30 days, and longer at option of employer; employee must accept unless otherwise ordered by Industrial Board; $100 for funeral expenses, if death from the injury occurs within 300 weeks. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty-five per cent. of wages for not more than 500 weeks **Partial**—Fifty per cent of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries, 55% of wages for designated periods ranging from 15 to 200 weeks Wage basis and total amounts are limited as for death benefits. Any payments may be commuted to a lump sum after 26 weeks. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 50% of weekly wages; to those partially dependent, amounts proportionate to decedent's contribution to their support. Term of payment limited to 300 weeks. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or dependent widowers, or on children attaining the age of 18 years, unless mentally or physically disabled for earning. Wages are to be considered as not above $24 nor less than $10 weekly, no total to exceed $5,000.

IOWA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Committees of Arbitration, with the Industrial Commissioner as Chairman; limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in approved companies or mutual associations, furnish proof of financial ability, deposit security or contract with employees. Claim for compensation is first lien If insured is incapable, insurer must settle direct with beneficiary. **Employ.**—All industries except agriculture and domestic service, in absence of contrary election by employer. Compulsory as to State and municipalities. **Wait.**—Two weeks **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services, and supplies for first 4 weeks, not exceeding $100. Reasonable expenses of last sickness, and burial not to exceed $100. **Compen. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.: (b) Part.**—(a) 50% of wages, not more than $10 nor less than $6 (unless wages are less than $6, then full wages), for not more than 300 weeks (b) The same as for temporary disability, to be paid for a period of not more than 400 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) Specified maimings—50% of average weekly wages for fixed periods, beginning with the date of injury Payments for total temporary and total permanent disability for fifth, sixth, and seventh weeks are 83⅓% of the weekly earnings. If disability continues beyond those dates, but only 50% after the seventh week. Lump sum payments may be substituted on approval of the Industrial Commissioner and an order of the court **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to 50% of the wages, but not more than $10 nor less than $5 per week, for 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive, such a proportion of the above as the amounts contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bear to his annual earnings. If employee was a minor whose earnings were received by the parent, a sum to the parent equal to two-thirds of the amount provided for persons wholly dependent If the spouse dies during compensation period, unpaid benefits go to other dependents if any; if she remarries and there are no dependent children, payments cease.

KANSAS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes not settled by agreement may be referred to arbitration, subject to an appeal to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Lump sums awarded by the court may be secured by order of the court by a bond. If employer was insured, insurer is subrogated to the rights and duties of the employer Claims and awards are not assignable or subject to execution, etc. **Employ.**—Railways, factories, quarries, electrical, building or engineering work, laundries, natural gas plants, county and municipal work, employments requiring the use of dangerous explosive or inflammable materials, if employing five or more, and mines; employers in other industries and those employing less than five persons may also elect. **Wait** — One week. **Med. and Surg.**—On demand, medical, surgical and hospital treatment, not over $150 in value, for not more than 50 days. If no dependents, a reasonable expense for burial, not exceeding $150 **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Payments during incapacity, after the first week, equal to 60% of the earnings, not less than $6 nor more than $15 per week. **Partial**—Sixty per cent. of wage loss during incapacity, after first week. Lump sums equal to 50% of the wages for specified periods are to paid for designated injuries in lieu of all other compensation. No payments for total or partial disability shall extend for over 8 years. After 6 months lump sum payments may be substituted at the employer's option, the sum to be agreed upon or determined by the court. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 3 years' earnings of the deceased, not less than $1,400 nor more than $3,800. For non-resident alien beneficiaries (except in Canada) the maximum is $750. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the injury to such dependents Compensation ceases upon the marriage of any dependent or when a minor becomes 18, unless physically or mentally incapable of wage earning.

KENTUCKY, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Compensation Board, a member thereof, or a referee appointed by it. Limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers accepting act must insure in a stock or mutual company or the State Employees' Insurance Association, or give proof of financial ability Policies must provide for direct liability to beneficiaries. Self-insurers must furnish bond or other security. Benefits have same priority as wages and are not subject to assignment or attachment. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and farm labor where three or more are employed; excepted industries may become subject to act by joint application of employers and employees. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical and hospital aid for 90 days, unless another period is fixed by the board, not to exceed $100 Reasonable burial expenses, not over $75. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Sixty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for 8 years, not over $12 nor less than $5; total not to exceed $5,000. **Partial**—Sixty-five per cent of the weekly wage loss, not to exceed $12, for not more than 335 weeks; total not to exceed $4,000 Compensation periods are fixed for specified injuries. Lump sums may be awarded after six months, if approved by the board. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 65% of the average weekly earnings, not more than $12 nor less than $5 per week for 335 weeks; total not to exceed $4,000. If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the amount for total dependency, determined by the degree of dependence. If no dependents, $100 to the personal representative. Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to a child on reaching the age of 16, unless incapacitated for wage earning Payments thus terminated go to other beneficiaries, if any.

LOUISIANA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes are settled by Judges of the courts in simple, summary procedure. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance not required. Policies must give claimants right to direct payment Compensation payments have same preference as wage debts **Employ.**—Hazardous trades, businesses or occupations in absence of contrary election; extensive list, and others may be so adjudged or brought within act by voluntary agreement. Compulsory as to State employees, its municipalities and public boards. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital service, not over $100. $100 expenses of last sickness and burial. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum, $10 maximum, for not more than 400 weeks. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of the wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 400 weeks. Fixed schedule for specified injuries for periods from 10 to 150 weeks. Payments in any case may be commuted to a lump sum on agreement of the parties and approved by the courts. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 25% of weekly wages, 40% if one child, 50% if two or more. If one child alone, 25%, 40% for two, 50% for three or more For one dependent parent, 25%; for two, 50%. If one brother or sister, 25%, and 10% for each other. The total in no case to exceed 50%, $3 minimum, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks. Payment to any beneficiary ceases on death or marriage; to children on reaching the age of 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

MAINE, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission; appeals to courts on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless employer gives proof of solvency and makes deposit or bond to secure payments. Claims have same preference as wages debts. **Employ.**—All except agricultural and domestic labor, and seamen in interstate or foreign commerce, in which more than five are employed, if employer elects. Abrogation of defenses does not affect cutting, hauling, driving, or rafting of logs. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services during first two weeks, not over $30, unless by agreement or order of commission a larger amount is provided for. If no dependents, not over $200 for last sickness and burial. **Comp. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of the wages, for not more than 500 weeks. $4 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $3,000. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 300 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, 50% of the wages for various fixed periods, then compensation on basis of wage loss, if any, for not more than 300 weeks in all. Lump sum payments may be approved by the commission, after weekly payments, for not less than six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 50% of weekly wages for 300 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum. If only partial dependents survive, amounts proportionate to their degree of dependency for 300 weeks. If only one wholly dependent and more than one partly dependent, payments are to be divided according to the relative extent of dependency. Payments to children cease at age of 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

MARYLAND, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission, with appeal to the courts **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in State fund, stock, or mutual company, or proof of financial ability is required. Policies must permit action by commission to secure payments to persons entitled. Payments not assignable, nor subject to execution or attachment **Employ.**—Extra hazardous (enumerated list); others by joint election of employer and employees Farm and domestic labor, country blacksmiths and wheelwrights are excluded. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical, etc , not over $150. Funeral expenses not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages, $5 minimum, $12 maximum for not over eight years, total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wage loss, $12 maximum, total not over $3,000; specific periods for specified maimings. Where the injured employee is a learner, with prospect of increase of wages, this fact may be considered in fixing awards. Payments may, in the discretion of the commission, be made in part or in whole in lump sums. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 50% of the weekly wages for eight years, not more than $4,250 nor less than $1,000. To persons partly dependent, 50% of the weekly wages for such portion of eight years as the commission may fix, amount not to exceed $3,000. If no dependents, funeral expenses only. Payments to widow close on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of 16, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—On request of either party, Industrial Accident Board calls for a committee of arbitration, whose decision is subject to review by the Industrial Accident Board. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must become a subscriber of the State Employees' Insurance Association or insure in some authorized liability insurance company. All risks must be insured in approved companies Payments are not subject to assignment, attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All industries, if the employer so elects. The State shall, and any county, city, town or district accepting this act may, compensate its laborers, workmen and mechanics. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services, and medicines as needed, for the first two weeks, and in unusual cases, for a longer period, in the discretion of the board. Reasonable expenses of burial, not over $100. If dependents survive, this sum shall be deducted from the compensation payable. **Comp. for Dis.; Total**—A sum equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages, not less than $5 nor over $14 per week, not exceeding 500 weeks nor $4,000. **Partial**—Two-thirds the wage loss, not over $10 per week and for not longer than 500 weeks. In specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), two-thirds the weekly wages, not exceeding $10 nor less than $5 per week, for fixed periods, in addition to other compensation. Lump sum payments may be substituted in whole or part, after payments for injury or death have been made for not less than six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, weekly payment equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages of the deceased employee, not less than $5 nor more than $10, for a period of 500 weeks, the total not to exceed $4,000. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the portion of the earnings contributed to their support by the deceased employee. Children cease to be dependents at 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning a living. If no dependents, payment to State treasury of $100 is made by the employer.

MICHIGAN, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Either party may request Industrial Accident Board to appoint a committee of arbitration, whose decisions are subject to review by the board The Supreme Court may review questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure with the State or in approved companies, or furnish proof of financial ability. Claims are a first lien on all property of employer. **Employ.**—All industries if employer elects; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities, public boards, etc. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first three weeks. If no dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness and burial, not exceeding $200. **Comp. for Dis : Total**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the earnings, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, nor for a period longer than 500 weeks from the date of the injury, and not exceeding $4,000. **Partial**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the wage loss, not over $10 per week nor for longer than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilation, etc.), 50% of average weekly earnings for fixed periods Payments begin with the fifteenth day after the injury, but if the disability continues for eight weeks or longer, compensation is computed from the date of the injury. After six months lump sums may be substituted for weekly payments. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the deceased workman's earnings,

not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week for a period of 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive such proportion of the above as the amount of previous contributions bears to such earnings.

MINNESOTA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Judge of the District Court determines dispute in a summary manner, subject to review by Supreme Court on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers may insure or maintain co-operative schemes. Insured workmen have an equitable lien on any policy falling due. Claims have same preference as unpaid wages. **Employ.**—All excepting common carriers by steam railroad and farm and domestic service, in absence of contrary election by employers. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and surgical treatment, not exceeding 90 days nor $100, unless ordered in exceptional cases, when limit is $200 $100 funeral expenses **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty per cent. of wages. **Partial**, (a) **Temp.**: (b) **Perm.**—(a) 60% of the wage loss. (b) For specified permanent partial disability (mutilations, etc), 50% of the earnings for fixed period. Payments for death may not be more than $11 per week, and for disability not more than $12, nor less than $6 50, unless wages are less than $6 50, when amount of wages is paid. Payments may not extend beyond 300 weeks, except for permanent total disability, when the maximum is 400 weeks, with payments of not more than $6.50 per week thereafter for 150 weeks, the total not to exceed $5,000. Lump sums may be substituted for periodical payments, but in case of compensation for death, permanent total disability, or certain maimings, the consent of the court must be obtained. **Death Ben.**—To a widow alone, 35% of monthly wages of deceased, increasing to 60% if four or more children; to a dependent husband alone, 25%; to a dependent orphan, 40%, with 10% additional for each additional orphan, with a maximum of 60% to the dependent parent or parents, if no dependent widow, widower, or children, 30% if one parent and 40% if both survive; if none of the foregoing, but a brother, sister, grandparent, mother-in-law, or father-in-law is wholly dependent, if but one such relative, 25%, or if more than one, 30%, divided equally. If only partial dependents survive, that proportion of benefits provided for actual dependents which contributions bore to wages earned. Payments continue for not more than 300 weeks, and cease upon marriage or when sixteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated. There is provision also for education and rehabilitation of persons incapacitated or handicapped by injuries. If no dependents, payment to State treasury of $100 is made by employer.

MISSOURI, 1919.

Adm. Sys.—Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless capacity to pay one's own risks is shown. **Employ.**—All except casual, farm labor and domestic service, where five or more employees; officials of political subdivisions not covered **Wait.**—One week. **Med. Ben.**—Forty-eight days. **Comp. for Dis.**—66⅔% of average earnings; 40% for total perm.; maximum wages, $15 per week; minimum, $6; maximum duration, 400 weeks. **Death Ben.**—300 weeks.

MONTANA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Proceedings to determine disputes must be instituted before the Board and not elsewhere; limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer may carry his own insurance on proof of financial ability; may insure in any company in State, or may contribute to State fund. Liabilities under act are first lien upon any deposit, and on other property pro-rata with other lienable claims. **Employ.**—All inherently hazardous works and occupations, including manufactures, construction work, transportation and repair of means thereof, and any hazardous occupations not enumerated, in which employers elect, but not including agricultural, domestic or casual labor. **Wait.**—Two weeks **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital services during first two weeks. not over $50, unless there is a hospital contract. $75 for funeral expenses, if death occurs within six months **Comp. for Dis.: Total**, (a) **Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) 50% of wages during disability, $10 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages will be paid, for not more than 300 weeks. (b) Same scale as above for 400 weeks, then $5 per week, while disability continues. **Partial**, (a) **Temp**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) 50% of wage loss, wages and benefits not to exceed $10 nor fall below $6, unless wages were less than $6; payments to continue not more than 150 weeks for permanent cases, and 50 weeks where disability is temporary. (b) For maimings, compensation of same scale and limits as in total temporary, for terms ranging from 3 to 200 weeks. **Death Ben.**—To widow, widower, child, or children under 16, or invalid child over 16, 50% of wages of the deceased if residents of the United States, if not, 25%, unless otherwise required by treaty. To major dependents (father or mother), in case there are no beneficiaries, 40% To minor dependents (brothers or sisters actually dependent), if no beneficiary or major dependent, 30%. Non-resident alien dependents receive nothing unless required by treaty. Terms of payments may not exceed 400 weeks, $10 maximum, $6 minimum; if wages less than $6 then full wages. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or widower, or when child, brother, or sister reaches the age of 16, unless an invalid.

NEBRASKA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioner; appeal to District Court of county, with further appeal to Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must insure or give proof of financial ability. Policies must inure directly to beneficiaries. Awards have same preference as wage claims **Employ.**—All industries, except domestic service, agriculture, and interstate or foreign commerce in absence of contrary election. Exempt employees may make affirmative election. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital service during first 21 days, not over $200. Time may be extended in cases of dismemberment or major operations. A reasonable sum, not over $100, for expenses of last sickness and burial. **Comp. for Dis : Total**—66⅔% of the weekly wages, not less than $6 nor more than $12 per week for 300 weeks; thereafter, while disability lasts, 45%, not less than $4 50 nor more than $9. If weekly wages are less than minimum, full wages are paid **Partial**—66⅔% of loss of earning capacity, not over $12 per week nor for more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods in lieu of other payments, $12 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages are to be paid. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disability continues six weeks or more compensation is computed from date of injury. Lump sums may be substituted for periodic payments, but if for death or permanent disability, the approval of the court must be obtained. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔% of the employee's wages, not less than $6 nor more than $12; not exceeding 350 weeks; if wages were less than $6, full wages. If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the above corresponding to the relation the contribution of deceased to their support bore to his wages Compensation to children ceases when they reach 16, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning.

NEVADA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in State Insurance Fund. State management of fund and collection of premiums by the State. Payments not assignable, exempt from attachment, etc **Employ.**—All except domestic and farm labor, provided the employer elects; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities. **Wait.**—Seven days **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital aid for 90 days, but may be extended to one year by the Industrial Commission. Burial expenses not to exceed $125. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—One-half the average monthly wages, not less than $20 nor more than $70 for twelve months, and not over $60 thereafter. **Partial**—One-half the loss of earning capacity, not more than $40 per month for not more than sixty months; wages in excess of $140 need not be considered. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc), a monthly payment equal to one-half the monthly wages, not less than $20 nor more than $60 for fixed periods, in

addition to payments for temporary total disability. No compensation is payable for the first week of disability, but if it continues three weeks or longer compensation is paid from the date of the injury. The Industrial Commission may permit the substitution of lump sums for monthly payments in an amount not exceeding $5,000. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower, 30% of the average wages, with 10% additional for each child under eighteen years of age, total not to exceed 66⅔%. If only children survive, they receive 15% each, the total not to exceed 66⅔%. If there are none of the foregoing dependent parents may receive 25% of the average monthly wage during dependency; if dependent brothers or sisters under eighteen, 20% for one and 30% if more than one, other cases according to the facts. Payments to a widow or dependent widower cease on remarriage, but the widow shall receive two years' benefits in a lump sum Payments to children cease at eighteen, unless incapable Payments to non-resident aliens 60% of above. No excess of wages over $120 per month considered. No lump sum settlements allowed for wido chw,ildren, or the wholly dependent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1912.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes settled by agreement or action in equity. **Sec. for Comp.**—No provision for insurance Employer must satisfy Commissioner of Labor of financial ability or file a bond. Payments have same preferences as claims for unpaid wages, or for personal services. **Employ.**—Industries dangerous to life or limb, including operation and maintenance of steam and electric roads, work in shops, mills, factories, etc , employing five or more; work about quarries, mines, foundries. **Wait.**—Two weeks **Med. and Surg.**—If no dependents, expenses of medical care and burial not in excess of $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Beginning with the fifteenth day, a sum not exceeding 50% of average weekly earnings. **Partial**—A sum not in excess of 50% of loss of earning capacity In no case is compensation to exceed $10 a week, nor run for a longer period than 300 weeks The court may determine the amount of lump sums payable as a substitute for weekly payments. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 150 times the average weekly earnings of deceased, not to exceed $3,000 If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as corresponds to the portion of wages contributed to their support.

NEW JERSEY, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Judge of Court of Common Pleas settles disputes in summary manner, subject to review on questions of law in Supreme Court. Workmen's Compensation Bureau by amendment of 1918. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must furnish proof of financial ability or insure Policies must be for benefit of employees Right of compensation has same preference as claim for unpaid wages **Employ.**—All employments in absence of contrary election. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services for first two weeks, not over $50. Expense of last sickness and of burial, not exceeding $100 for burial. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**, (a) **Temp**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) 50% of wages, payable during disability, but not beyond 300 weeks. (b) 50% of wages during such disability, not beyond 400 weeks **Partial**, (b) **Perm.**—(b) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), 50% of wages during fixed periods All weekly payments are subject to the same rule as to maximum and minimum as for death benefits. A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas. **Death Ben.**—To one dependent, 35% of the wages of the deceased, and for each additional dependent 5% additional, the total not to exceed 60%, payable for not more than 300 weeks. Compensation not to be less than $5 nor more than $10 per week, unless the earnings are less than $5, when full wages are paid. Payments to widows cease on remarriage, to orphans at eighteen, unless mentally or physically deficient. Provision is made also for education and rehabilitation. If no dependents, payment to State treasury of $400 is made by the employer.

NEW MEXICO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—District courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must file bond or certificate of guarantee, mutual, or other insurance, unless he can satisfy the Judge he is solvent **Employ.**—Extra hazardous (enumerated), where four or more are employed, or where work is carried on upon a derrick, scaffolding, pole, or other structure ten or more feet above the surface of the ground; others by election **Wait.**—Twenty-one days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $50, during "waiting" period of 21 days $50 for funeral expenses **Comp. for Total Dis.**—Fifty per cent of earnings for 520 weeks. Compensation is increased 50% if caused by employer's failure to provide safety devices provided by law, and decreased 50% if caused by the employees' failure to observe a statutory regulation concerning safety, or to use a safety device provided. **Death Ben.**—To a dependent widow or widower, 40% of earnings, 5% additional for each child up to 60%, and proportionate amounts for other dependents

NEW YORK, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Industrial Commission, with limited appeals to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must give proof of financial ability, or must insure in State fund or mutual or stock company. Policies must inure directly to beneficiary. Payments have same preference as unpaid wages. **Employ.**—All industries employing four or more employees, except domestic service and agricultural pursuits. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical treatment and hospital services for sixty days, costs to be approved by the commission. $100 for funeral expenses **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—66⅔% of wages during continuance **Partial**—66⅔% of wage loss. For specified permanent partial disabilities (mutilations, etc), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods, separate provision for disfigurements. The foregoing payments may not be less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, except for certain malmings the maximum may be $20. Payments begin on the fifteenth day, but if the disability continues for more than forty-nine days compensation is allowed from the beginning. **Death Ben.**—To a widow or dependent widower alone, 30% of wages of deceased, 10% additional for each child under eighteen; dependent orphans under eighteen receive 15% each, and dependent parents, brothers, or sisters, 15% each; aggregate payments in no case to exceed 66⅔%. Payments to widow or widower cease on death or remarriage; payments to children, brothers and sisters at eighteen, and to parents when dependence ceases In computing the above benefits no wages in excess of $100 monthly are considered

NORTH DAKOTA, 1919.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Compensation Bureau. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance compulsory; self-insurance not permitted. **Employ.**—All public and private, other than agricultural and domestic service, and common carriers by railroad (which may come in by election). **Comp. for Dis.**—66⅔% of wages during total, and 66⅔% of wage loss during temporary partial. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower until death or remarriage; to children up to eighteen; payments to parents until death, remarriage or cessation of dependency; to other beneficiaries, eight years, not to exceed $20, nor less than $6 per week; funeral benefit up to $100.

OHIO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission; limited appeal to civil courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—State Insurance Fund. Employers must insure or give proof of ability to pay benefits. Non-insurers must give bond or security. Insurance is under State control. Claims have same preference as on tax judgments. **Employ.**—All employing five or more regularly; also establishments employing less than five, if employer elects to pay premiums. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, hospital, etc , not over $200, but more may be allowed in case of necessity. Burial expenses not to exceed $150. If no dependents, medical and hospital services, not over $200, and burial expenses as above. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) Weekly payments of 66⅔% of average weekly wages during disability, not less than $5 nor

more than $12; but not for longer than six years, nor exceeding $3,750 (b) A weekly payment as above, continuing until death. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 66⅔% of loss of earning capacity during continuance, but not exceeding $12 per week, or a total of $3,750. (b) In certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods, with the same maximum and minimum limitations as noted above, in addition to payments during temporary total disability. In all cases, if wages are less than prescribed minimum, then total wages are paid as compensation; an expected increase in wages may be given consideration. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔% of the average weekly earnings of the deceased for eight years, not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000. If only partial dependents survive, a proportionate sum to continue for all or such portion of the period of eight years as the Industrial Commission may determine in each case, not exceeding a maximum of $5,000.

OKLAHOMA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. Appeals to the Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance companies or fund systems must be approved by the commission. Claims cannot be assigned, and payments are exempt from levy, execution, etc. **Employ.**—"Hazardous" (enumerated list and general clause), in which more than two are employed; agriculture, stock raising, retail stores, and interstate railways not included; work by State or municipalities is included. **Wait.**—Two weeks **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical, surgical, or other treatment for first fifteen days. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 50% of average weekly wages for not more than 300 weeks. (b) 50% of average weekly wages for not more than 500 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) 50% of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks; for specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages for fixed periods in lieu of other compensation. Payments may not exceed $10 per week nor be less than $6, unless wages were less than $6, when full wages will be paid. Periodical payments may be commuted to lump sums, and aliens who are non-residents may have payments commuted to lump sums equal to one-half of the value of the present worth

OREGON, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—State Accident Industrial Commission. Review by Circuit Court. Appeals from Circuit Court as in other civil cases. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance under State control. State gives subsidy, employer deducts 1% from employee's daily earnings, and contributes this and a percentage of monthly payroll. **Employ.**—All hazardous occupations, factories, mills, and workshops using machinery; mines, quarries, wharves and docks, dredges, engineering, telephone, telegraph, electric light, etc All in absence of contrary election. **Med. and Surg.**—Transportation, medical, surgical, and hospital expenses, not exceeding $250. Burial expenses not to exceed $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) Monthly payments as follows: If unmarried, $30; if with wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen, $35; if husband is not an invalid, $30; if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen, $6 additional for each child until sixteen, total monthly payments not to exceed $50 (a) Above payments apply during disability, increased 50% for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60% of monthly wages. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) A proportionate amount, corresponding to loss of earning power for not exceeding two years (b) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), monthly payments of $25 per month payable for fixed periods, less any time for which compensation was paid for total disability. A lump sum at the option of the injured person is provided in some cases. Partial lump sum payments to any beneficiary may be substituted at the discretion of the commission. **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $30, and to each child under sixteen (daughters eighteen), $6 a month, the total monthly not to exceed $50 To orphans under sixteen (daughters eighteen), a monthly payment of $15 each, the total not to exceed $50 To other dependents, there being none of the foregoing, a monthly payment to each of 50% of the average support received during the preceding year, but not to exceed $30 a month in all. To parents of an unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $25, until such time as he would have been twenty-one, after which time compensation shall be paid according to average support. Payments to widow or widower until death or remarriage. On remarriage of widow a lump sum of $300. Payments to a male child cease at sixteen, to a female at eighteen, unless an invalid.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Compensation Board. Appeal to courts **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in State Fund, a stock or mutual company, or give proof of financial ability. Agreements are filed with a prothonotary, if approved becomes a lien as a judgment. A separate act provides for direct payments to beneficiaries. **Employ.**—All, unless employer elects to contrary. Agricultural and domestic employees are excluded. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital expenses for first fourteen days, cost not to exceed $25, unless major surgical operation is necessary, when $75 is the maximum. $100 funeral expenses **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages for 500 weeks, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000; if wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wage loss, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks; fixed periods for specified injuries, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, full wages if less than $5. Payments may be computed to lump sum. **Death Ben.**—Forty per cent. of weekly wages to widow or dependent widower, 5% additional for each child, total not to exceed 60%; if no parent, 25%; if one or two children, 10% additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 60% if no consort or child under sixteen, but dependent parent, brothers, or sisters, 15% to 25% of wages. Payments cease on death, remarriage of widow or widower, or child, brother or sister at sixteen, not to continue beyond 300 weeks, unless for children under sixteen, when 15% will be paid for one, and 10% additional for each additional child, total not to exceed 50%. Basic wages are not less than $10 nor more than $20 weekly.

PORTO RICO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Relief Commission, with limited appeals to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—A Workmen's Relief Trust Fund is administered by the Treasurer of the island. Rights not assignable, nor subject to attachment. **Employ.**—All employing five or more, except domestic service and agricultural work without mechanically driven machinery, and common carriers by railroad **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical attendance and such medicines and necessary food as the Workmen's Relief Commission may prescribe; food supplies granted to be deducted from the award. Burial expenses not exceeding $40. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) An amount equal to three-quarters of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for not more than 104 weeks (b) The sum of $1,500, and an amount equal to three-quarters of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for a maximum of 208 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) Payment is to be made proportionate to permanent total, following payments under temporary total disability. The time and manner of payments are to be determined by the Workman's Relief Commission **Death Ben.**—Any balance of the sums the deceased workman would have received if the injuries had not proved fatal Benefits may be apportioned among the dependent legal heirs by the Workmen's Relief Commission.

RHODE ISLAND, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Any party interested may petition Superior Court. Appeals to the Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must insure, give proof of financial ability, or furnish security or bond. Insurers directly liable to claimants. Beneficiaries have first lien. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and agriculture, if employer elects. Defenses in suits for damages not abrogated unless more than five persons employed. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical and surgical care and hospital

services for the first four weeks. If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and burial, not over $200. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the wages, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for not more than 500 weeks. **Partial**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the loss of earning power, not exceeding $10 per week, for not longer than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), in addition to above, one-half the wages, weekly payments to be not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for fixed periods Payments begin on the fifteenth day, but if incapacity extends beyond four weeks they begin with date of injury Lump sum payments may be substituted by order of the Superior Court after compensation has been paid for six months for either death or injury. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the average weekly earnings, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for a period of 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the amount which the annual contributions bear to the annual earnings of the deceased, for not over 300 weeks. Payments to children cease on their reaching eighteen unless physically or mentally incapacitated. Provision is made also for education and rehabilitation.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commissioner. Arbitration Committee, one representative of each side and the Industrial Commissioner. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless employer can furnish proof of financial ability, when security may be required. **Employ**—All except domestic, farm and casual laborers, and employees in interstate and foreign commerce. **Walt.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $100, for four weeks. If no dependents, $150 for burial. **Comp. for Total Dis.**—Fifty per cent. of earnings up to a maximum of $3,000, or four times average annual earnings **Death Ben.**—In death cases practically the same as for total disability.

TENNESSEE, 1919.

Adm. Sys.—The Courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance is required. Self-insurers may be required to give a bond, or file security; policies inure directly to benefit of employés; same preference as for unpaid wages and exemption from claims of creditors. **Employ.**—Employees where ten or more employees are regularly employed, other than of State, counties thereof, and municipal corporations; except those engaged in agriculture, domestic service, coal mines, common carriers doing interstate business, casual employees. Employers of less than ten, mine operators and State and municipalities may accept provisions. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Such medical and surgical treatment, medicines, supplies and apparatus as may be reasonably required, for thirty days after notice by employee to employer of accident. In case of death, reasonable burial expenses up to $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total. (a) Temp.**—Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages up to $11 per week; minimum, $5 per week; during disability, not to exceed 300 weeks. **(b) Temp. Part.**—Fifty per cent. of difference between amount earned at time of injury and amount since able to earn; not to exceed 300 weeks; special schedule for specified injuries. **Perm. Total**—Fifty per cent. of average weekly wages, not exceeding 550 weeks, not over $5 per week after 400 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. **Death Ben.**—To widow, 30% of average weekly wages; to widow and one dependent child, 40%; to widow and two or more dependent children, 50%; to dependent orphan, 30%, and 10% additional for additional orphans, not to exceed 50%; to dependent husband, 20%; to a parent, 25%; to two parents, 35%; if no widow, child, husband, or parent, to dependent grandparent, brother, sister, mother-in-law, or father-in-law, if but one, 25%, if two or more, 35%. This compensation during dependency for not more than 400 weeks.

TEXAS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Board. Appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure. Compensation is payable directly by the insurance association. Benefits are unassignable, and exempt from garnishment attachment, etc. **Employ.**—All except domestic and farm labor, railways operated as common carriers, and vessels in interstate and foreign commerce. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital care for first two weeks and hospital care for two additional weeks if necessary. If no beneficiaries or creditors, expenses of last illness and a funeral benefit not over $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty per cent of average weekly wages, not less than $5 nor more than $15, for not more than 401 weeks. **Partial**—Sixty per cent. of loss of earning power, not over $15 per week nor more than 300 weeks For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), an additional compensation equal to 60% of the average weekly wages for fixed periods, not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, in lieu of all other compensation. A lump sum payment may be substituted for weekly payments in cases of death or total permanent disability, subject to the approval of the Industrial Accident Board. **Death Ben.**—To the legal beneficiary a weekly payment equal to 60% of his wages, not less than $5 nor more than $15, for a period of 360 weeks, distributed according to law governing property distribution.

UTAH, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure or be liable to respond in damages. **Employ.**—Public and private employers of four or more. Agricultural, domestic and casual laborers, elected officials, and employees in interstate and foreign commerce are excluded. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $200. $150 for burial. **Comp. for Total Dis.**—Fifty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for five years, and 40% thereafter. **Death Ben.**—Dependents are paid 55% of wages for a maximum period of six years.

VERMONT, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Commissioner of Industries. Appeal to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless deposit of security or proof of financial responsibility. Employees have direct recourse to insurer. Compensation rights are preferred claims. **Employ.**—All industrial establishments in which more than ten are employed, commerce as far as permissible under Federal laws, domestic and casual labor excluded. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital service for fourteen days, not over $100. $100 for funeral expenses if death within two years. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent of weekly wages for not more than 260 weeks, $3 minimum, $12.50 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000. If wages less than $3, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of wage decrease, maximum $10, for not more than 260 weeks. For certain specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages, but not more than $10 for designated periods running from 4 to 170 weeks. Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case. **Death Ben.**—To dependent widow or widower, 33⅓% of weekly wages, 40% if there be one or two children, 45% if more than two; if no parent, 25% to one or two children, 10% additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 40%; if no consort or child under eighteen, and dependent parent, grandparent, or grandchild, 15% to 25%. Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage; to widower on remarriage or cessation of dependency; to children on reaching eighteen, unless incapable, in no case to exceed 260 weeks or $3,500. Payments to other classes end in 208 weeks at most. Basic wages not less than $5 weekly.

VIRGINIA, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Commission of three. **Sec. for Comp.**—Policies inure directly to employee. Claims or awards have same preference as those for wages. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and farm labor, and steam railroads; includes public employment. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**

—Medical and surgical aid by employers for thirty days Funeral expenses not over $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages, maximum $10, minimum $5, total for disability not over 500 weeks or $4,000. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) Act has schedule for permanent partial, loss of thumb so much, index finger so much, and so on. (a) 50% of weekly loss during disability, not more than $10 nor over 300 weeks. **Death Ben.**—Not more than 300 weeks or $4,000. 50% of average weekly wages to dependents.

WASHINGTON, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Insurance Department. Review by Superior Court. Appeals from Superior Court as in other civil cases. **Sec. for Comp.**—Accident fund, under State control. **Employ.**—All extra-hazardous employment, including mills, factories, workshops where machinery is used; blast furnaces, mines, quarries, and wharves, engineering, logging, lumbering, building trades, telegraph, telephone, and electric lights, etc. Railroads are excluded. **Wait.**—Eight days **Med. and Surg.**—Proper and necessary medical and surgical services, and hospital care if injuries temporary; if permanent, until awards are made on basis of nature of disability. Expenses of burial not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) If unmarried, $20 per month; if with a wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen, $25 per month; if husband not an invalid, $15 per month; if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen, $5 additional for each child, total not to exceed $35; if so helpless as to require attendant, $20 per month, in addition to other benefits. (a) Payments as for (b) during disability, increased by 50% for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60% of monthly wages. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) Payment as for total disability continues in proportion to loss of earning power, provided this exceeds 5%. (b) For specified permanent partial disabilities, lump sums ranging from $500 to $2,000; others to be compensated proportionately; if the injured person is a minor, the parents receive an additional sum equal to 10% of the award to the injured person. Monthly payments may be converted into a lump sum, payment not over $4,000, in case of death or permanent total disability. No benefits are to be paid for the first eight days, unless the disability continues for more than thirty days. **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $20; to each child under sixteen, $5 per month, total not over $35; if no parent, $10 to each child under sixteen, total not to exceed $35 To other dependents, if none above survive, a monthly payment equal to 50% of the average amount previously contributed, total not to exceed $20. To the parent or parents of unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $20, until he would have been twenty-one. Payments to widow or widower continue until death or remarriage, and to a child under sixteen. If a widow remarries she receives a lump sum of $240.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioner; limited appeal to Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance through a State fund. Employers of approved ability may carry own risks, giving bond. Payments only to beneficiaries, and exempt from claims of creditors, attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All except domestic or agricultural labor, if the employer becomes a member of the State Insurance Fund. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, nurse and hospital services, not over $150 ($300 in special cases). Reasonable funeral expenses, not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—For permanent total disability (85% or above); 50% of the average weekly wages during life. **Partial, (a) Temp ; (b) Perm.**—(a) 50% of loss of earning capacity, not more than $10 per week nor exceeding 26 weeks, except that for certain ununited fractures, etc., may be fifty-two weeks. (b) 50% of wages for periods varying with degree of disability (from 10 to 70%), from 30 to 210 weeks; from 70 to 85% disability, 40% of wages for life. Lump sum payments may be substituted for periodic payments in case of either injury or death. **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, $20 per month and $5 per month additional for each child under the age of legal employment, total not to exceed $35 per month. To orphan child or children, $10 each per month until fifteen, total not over $30 per month. To other persons wholly dependent, if no widow, widower, or child, 50% of average monthly support received from deceased during preceding year, not exceeding $20 per month for six years. If deceased was a single minor, to a dependent parent 50% of earnings, not over $6 per week until he would have become twenty-one. If only partial dependents survive, compensation computed. Payments to widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to children at fifteen. If widow or widower remarry within two years, to be paid 20% of balance of 10 years.

WISCONSIN, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission; limited review by the courts **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must give proof of financial ability or insure. Claims have preference, are non-assignable, and exempt from attachment or execution. Commission may require deposits, purchase of annuities, or the giving of bonds. **Employ.**—All, if the employer elects Election is presumed where there are three or more employees, except as to agriculture and railroads. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for ninety days, and for such additional time as will in judgment of commission lessen the period of compensation. Christian Science healing permitted if both employer and employee agree. Occupational disease is subject to compensation same as industrial accidents. Artificial limbs supplied. Reasonable expense of burial, up to $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty-five per cent. of average weekly earnings. **Partial**—Sixty-five per cent. of loss of earning power. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a sum equal to 65% of average weekly earnings for fixed periods, ranging from 6 to 320 weeks, which include the time for healing. For serious permanent disfigurement, a lump sum may be allowed, not over $750. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disability continues for twenty-eight days, benefits are payable for first seven days. In case of temporary or partial disability, aggregate compensation not over four years' earnings; for permanent total disabilities payments are limited—nine to fifteen years, according to age of injured person Lump sum payments may be substituted at any time after six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to four years' earnings, but which when added to any prior compensation will not exceed six years' earnings. If only partial dependents survive, a sum not to exceed four times the amount provided for their support during the preceding year. All payments are to be made in weekly instalments equal to 65% of the average weekly earnings. Dependence of children ceases at eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

WYOMING, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes settled by District Courts of the counties, with appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in State fund required. Insurance under State control. Payments not assignable, nor subject to attachment, execution, etc. **Employ.**—Extra-hazardous (enumerated list), in which three or more are employed, interstate railroads excepted; use of explosives and work ten feet above ground included. **Wait.**—Ten days **Med. and Surg.**—None $50 for funeral expenses, unless other arrangement exists under agreement. **Comp. for Dis.: Total (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) Lump sum of $1,400 if single, $1,600 if wife or invalid husband, and a sum equal to $60 per year for each child until sixteen years old, total for children not to exceed one and one-half times the sum allowed the injured workman. (a) $18 per month if single, $24 if married, and $5 per month for each child under sixteen, total monthly payment not over $35, and aggregate not to exceed the amount payable if the disability were permanent. **Partial (b) Perm.**—(b) Fixed lump sums for specified injuries, others in proportion. No payments for first ten days unless the disability continues for more than thirty days. **Death Ben.**—Lump sum payment of $1,200 to widow or invalid widower, and an additional sum equal to $60 per year until sixteen for each child, total for children not to exceed one and one-half times the payments

COMPENSATION LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued*

to surviving spouse. If there are dependent parents and no spouse and no child under sixteen, a sum equal to 50% of one year's contribution, not exceeding $500 Payments to non-resident aliens, beneficiaries are limited to 33⅓% of the above amounts, and only the widow and children under sixteen are considered.

UNITED STATES, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—United States Employees Compensation Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—No provision for insurance. Payments made from special compensation fund. **Employ.**—All civilian employments of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad. **Wait.**—Three days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies. $100 burial expenses, and transportation of bodies of residents of the United States dying away from home, if relations desire it. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—66⅔% of the monthly pay during continuance of the disability. **Partial**—66⅔% of the difference in wage earning capacity due to such disability. Payments are subject to the same maximum and minimum amounts as in case of death. Payments on account of death, or permanent disability, may be computed to a lump sum. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 35% of the monthly wages, with 10% additional for each child, total not to exceed 66⅔%. To dependent parents, 25% if one, 40% if both are dependent If there is a widow, widower, or child, the parents' rights are subordinate, and the total awards may not exceed 66⅔% Other dependent relatives receive benefits in smaller amounts, subject to claims of foregoing. Payments to widow or widower terminate on death or remarriage, to a child on marriage, reaching eighteen. Payments to other beneficiaries in no case extend beyond eight years. All payments subject to maximum of $66 67 per month, and minimum of $33 33, unless actual earnings are less, when compensation will equal earnings

WIDOWED MOTHERS' PENSIONS

(For tabulated provisions of the various acts prior to 1917, see Almanac of that year)

The Maine law provides: Cities and towns shall aid necessitous mothers, capable of bringing up children, at home. Aid in money or supplies not to exceed $10 per month for one child under 14, $4 for each additional child. State Board consists of State Board of Charities and Correction, Municipal Board of Overseers of Poor, unless towns provide special board Applications made to Municipal Board, which investigates and reports to State Board, which decides Deserted wives must first proceed against husbands . Towns and cities furnishing aid reimbursed by State to extent of one-half. Five years' residence in State requisite

The Texas law, approved by Governor, March 29, 1917, provides: Widow, bona fide resident of State 5, of county 2 years, mother of child under 16, presents verified petition to County Commissioners (County Judge acts as chairman), containing data in detail as to death of husband, births of children, residences for 5 years, when and where married, what property she or children possess (including future or contingent interests), names and residences of husband's relatives. If board concludes, after examination, that widow may become a county charge, orders, not more than $12 per month for one child, $18 for two, $4 for each additional. Board may revoke order and cancel relief for cause Its action in all cases final

COMPULSORY WORK LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(By the United States Department of Labor)

The adoption of laws looking toward the useful employment of all the working forces of the population as a war emergency measure has received its most influential indorsement by the act of the Legislature of New York, whose bill on this subject was approved by Governor Whitman on May 13, 1918. West Virginia was the first State to enact a law of this type, except for a Kansas enactment that refusal to accept employment should be included in the definition of "vagrancy," followed by Maryland in the same year (1917), while in 1918 New Jersey, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, and New York took similar steps An order in council, April 4, 1918, brings the Dominion of Canada under similar regulation. Habitual idleness or refusal to accept obtainable work is included in the definitions of "sedition" in Nebraska

The New York statute applies to all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 50, requiring them to "be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment until the termination of the war." Such employment must continue for at least 36 hours per week, noncompliance with the law being punishable by a fine of $100 or three months' imprisonment, or both. Loitering in the streets, saloons, poolrooms, stores, etc , is considered prima facie evidence of violation of the act. Persons out of employment by reason of labor disputes and students are exempt from the operation of the law, but a claim of sufficient income for self-support and the support of dependents will not suffice The Governor's approval was accompanied by a memorandum stating that the object of the measure was to require contributions by all able-bodied males toward a remedying of the conditions due to the present shortage of labor. Some doubt as to constitutionality was admitted, yet the measure was held to be justified if it would produce any advantage, however small, in view of the conditions involved in the prosecution of the war Another point mentioned was the protection of the State against undesirable persons who might enter it to escape the operations of the law of New Jersey

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1919.

Michigan created an Industrial Relations Commission Massachusetts authorized manufacturing corporations to provide for representation of their employés on their boards of directors. The State of Washington established a State Safety Board. The eight-hour day on public work was legalized in Minnesota, Nevada, and Wyoming

Night work for women and children was prohibited in Connecticut. Existing laws limiting the hours of women are extended to new occupations in New York, California, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Massachusetts. North Dakota limits the work day for women in specified employments to eight and one-half hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, and requires one day of rest in seven. Utah reduces women's work to eight hours a day California makes special provision for those women who work for more than one employer, so as to confine the total hours for all employers to the eight-hour limit fixed for women's work. Massachusetts authorizes the industrial commission to require employers to keep a record for a period not exceeding six months of the hours of their women workers.

Laws forbidding child labor were enacted in North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, and West Virginia The West Virginia law also forbids the employment of children in dangerous or injurious employments. Missouri forbade the employment of girls under eighteen as messengers. New Jersey outlawed employment of children under sixteen for over forty-two hours a week in school seasons. North Dakota created a board to regulate employment of women and children.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916-17-18.

(Data Compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor.)

Kind of Dispute.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Not Sta.	Total.
Strikes:														
1916	180	203	289	419	604	340	310	318	247	255	192	147	174	3,678
1917	268	196	299	421	438	297	428	346	328	312	245	180	475	4,233
1918	180	208	293	301	377	284	274	269	194	140	200	237	224	3,181
Lockouts:														
1916	8	3	5	15	13	14	3	8	5	4	4	2	24	108
1917	14	7	10	14	12	10	4	7	9	4	6	12	17	126
1918	8	11	11	10	6	6	6	5	10	.....	5	10	16	104
Total:														
1916	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	259	193	149	198	3,786
1917	282	203	309	435	450	307	432	353	337	316	251	192	492	4,359
1918	188	219	304	311	383	290	280	274	204	140	205	247	240	3,285

In September, 1919, occurred the biggest strike in the United States since the war began—the lockout and walkout of employés in the rolling mills and foundries of the U. S. Steel Corporation, in which over 200,000 men were involved.

There were port and ship workers' strikes all over the country.

The year 1919 also was marked by the assembling, at Washington, first of President Wilson's National Industrial Conference, and then of the International Labor Conference under the terms of the Peace Treaty.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY STATES AND SECTIONS.

State or Section.	Strikes.			Lockouts.			State or Section.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918		1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Alabama	14	17	13	1	3	..	Nebraska	21	27	11	....	1	....
Alaska	3	5	2		....	1	Nevada	....	2	6	....	....	....
Arizona	7	20	3	.	.	1	New Hampshire	20	20	17	....	....	....
Arkansas	20	35	10		..	..	New Jersey	411	219	138	6	8	....
California	54	105	90	1	7	2	New Mexico	....	4	2	....	....	....
Canal Zone	4	....	....	.	.	....	New York	577	679	662	15	15	21
Colorado	17	46	29	.	..	3	North Carolina	7	7	12	1	....	1
Connecticut	325	121	70	1	...	2	North Dakota	....	2	3	....	....	....
Delaware	12	17	14	.	..	...	Ohio	276	265	188	14	14	9
Dist. of Col	7	14	13	1	...	..	Oklahoma	24	33	17	....	2	2
Florida	9	14	18		2	2	Oregon	22	57	18	1	1	....
Georgia	8	26	37	.	2	3	Pennsylvania	566	481	303	8	13	7
Hawaii	4	1	1	..	....	...	Porto Rico	23	6	5	....	....	....
Idaho	5	32	10	..	...	....	Rhode Island	76	103	53	1	2	....
Illinois	149	276	235	10	6	11	South Carolina	5	7	3	....	....	....
Indiana	70	65	68	5	8	8	South Dakota	....	2	3	....	1	....
Iowa	25	63	39	1	2	2	Tennessee	24	40	33	2	2	3
Kansas	12	43	32	...	2	1	Texas	28	56	37	....	....	3
Kentucky	11	37	17	2	1	2	Utah	3	21	12	....	....	2
Louisiana	7	39	16	1	.	...	Vermont	10	8	9	....	....	....
Maine	30	40	36	.	...	....	Virginia	14	34	36	2	1	1
Maryland	45	56	69	3	3	1	Washington	57	290	126	1	4	2
Massachusetts	374	342	336	9	11	4	West Virginia	39	64	49	1	....	1
Michigan	66	62	59	5	2	....	Wisconsin	61	55	52	2	2	2
Minnesota	24	52	40	6	1	....	Wyoming	....	2	5	....	....	....
Mississippi	4	13	4	.	..	1	Interstate	4	25	4	....	....	....
Missouri	90	117	99	7	5	5							
Montana	14	66	28	1	3	1	Total	3,678	4,233	3,181	108	126	101

CITIES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OCCURRED.

City.	Strikes.			Lockouts.			City.	Strikes			Lockouts.		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918		1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Baltimore	36	33	44	3	3	1	New York	352	470	462	11	13	16
Boston	57	81	62	5	5	1	Paterson, N. J	18	26	20	....	1	....
Bridgeport, Conn	37	25	11	1	...	2	Philadelphia	73	86	78	1	3	2
Buffalo	39	27	24	2	....	...	Pittsburgh	45	35	18	2	2	1
Chicago	73	118	91	....	5	9	Providence, R. I	21	46	18	....	....	....
Cincinnati	26	33	24	3	....	2	Rochester, N. Y	14	27	34	2	....	1
Cleveland	58	67	38	2	9	1	San Francisco	23	35	29	....	2	1
Denver	8	25	17	....	1	2	St. Louis	55	51	69	3	2	1
Detroit	28	18	17	3	1	..	Seattle, Wash	15	46	26	....	3	2
Hartford, Conn	28	17	7	..	...	.	Springfield, Mass	30	27	12	1	....	....
Holyoke, Mass	25	9	17	1	..	..	Toledo, Ohio	12	16	24	4	....	3
Jersey City	27	23	7	1	1	....	Trenton, N. J	24	15	11	1	....	....
Kansas City, Mo	17	36	17	3	...	2	Youngstown	27	1	5	....	....	....
Milwaukee, Wis	29	13	11	1	1	..	Wilkesbarre, Pa	6	25	8	....	....	....
Newark, N. J	54	47	36	1	3	....							

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY SEXES.

Sex.	Strikes.			Lockouts.			Sex.	Strikes			Lockouts.		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918		1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Males	3,042	3,434	2,345	76	99	76	Not reported	254	463	487	23	21	14
Females	122	152	86	..	....	3							
Males and females	260	184	263	9	6	11	Total	3,678	4,233	3,191	108	126	104

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Matter of Dispute	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918	Matter of Dispute	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918
Increase of wages...	1,290	1,507	1,352	11	17	14	Recog. and hours....	22	27	16	1	1	...
Decrease of wages..	33	34	34	2	2	2	Recog , wages, hrs...	68	56	66	5	..	....
Decrease of hours..	111	122	79	2	5	...	Disch. of employees..	122	203	137	5	3	....
Inc. wages, dec hrs .	479	372	248	2	4	2	Employment of non-union men	70	76	61	4	1	....
General conditions...	59	95	54	...	4	2	In reg to agreement	38	75	41	2	3	...
Conditions and wages	56	70	50	2	1	2	New agreement.....	37	22	4	3	2	..
Recognition of union	344	275	186	22	39	35	Sympathy.....	32	68	34	1	1	1
Recog. and wages...	122	148	95	2	5	2							

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY CLASSIFIED NO. OF PERSONS INVOLVED.

No Persons Invol.	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1819	No. Persons Invol	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918
1 to 10.	197	151	135	13	7	9	501 to 1,000..... ..	238	191	139	3	1	2
11 to 25	345	268	256	10	8	10	1,001 to 10,000	233	217	200	5	4	4
26 to 50.	411	318	318	15	9	9	Over 10,000	22	67	16	1	1	1
51 to 100..... .	411	343	337	7	3	13	Not reported	1,078	2,059	1,154	44	80	34
101 to 250 . ..	395	338	354	4	10	13							
251 to 500.....	348	231	272	6	3	9	Total.....	3,678	4,233	3,181	108	126	104

STRIKES IN THE LEADING INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry.	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918	Industry.	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918
Building trades. ..	376	439	410	18	21	17	Mining.....	399	405	177	3	2	5
Clothing industries	222	475	410	5	12	18	Paper manufac.....	51	36	34	2	1	....
Furniture industry	48	40	25	2	3	1	Printing and pub....	25	40	39	4	3	4
Iron and steel...	72	56	71	..		2	Shipbuilding.....	27	101	136	..	....	2
Leather workers. .	31	19	15	.	.	1	Stonework.....	59	23	14	2	....	....
Lumber industry .	44	295	74		4	1	Textile industry....	258	233	202	3	5	3
Meat cutting. .	70	35	39	.	2	...	Tobacco.....	61	44	47	2	2	2
Metal trades.....	517	504	435	14	31	23	Transportation.....	224	330	186	4	1	....

STRIKES IN INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918	Occupation.	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918
Bakers..... .	66	92	41	15	13	4	Machinists. . . .	255	195	203	8	13	7
Boiler makers	23	43	27	...	1	..	Metal polishers .	40	23	24	2	6	1
Boot and shoe work	44	37	48	1	1	2	Miners, coal.. .	370	339	149	3	2	5
Brewery workers.	19	22	26	2	.	.	Molders	145	155	108	3	5	6
Brickmakers....	22	9	5	1	.	.	Painters..... ..	45	41	57	..	4	1
Building laborers ..	53	72	26	1	2	...	Plumb. & steam fit	52	53	70	1	4	3
Carpenters	73	97	75	2	3	3	Rubber workers.....	37	15	13	1	...	1
Freight handlers.	41	58	24	..	...	..	Sheet-metal workers.	20	32	45	1	2	...
Glassworkers	40	19	13	.	2	...	Street railway emp..	55	111	115	3	1	....
Hat and capmakers	22	43	34	1	3	....	Structural-iron work	23	15	19	1	..	...
Inside wiremen ..	32	33	44	4	2	4	Tailors...	32	53	48	. .	1	1
Longshoremen.....	68	61	29	....	....	....	Teamsters.....	108	163	127	6	6	2

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY MONTHS IN WHICH EACH ENDED.

Kind of Dispute.	Jan.	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Not St't'd	Total
Strikes:														
1916.....	114	129	173	289	330	213	200	213	217	170	150	75	119	2,392
1917.....	103	86	146	183	206	157	139	143	189	167	115	125	140	1,899
1918.....	102	119	157	190	252	213	198	200	163	140	111	157	75	2,077
Lockouts:														
1916.....	3	3	3	3	7	3	.....	4	6	2	5	2	12	53
1917.....	3	2	4	7	9	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	11	58
1918.....	2	1	6	10	3	5	5	3	5	6	4	4	9	63
Total:														
1916.....	117	132	176	292	337	216	200	217	223	172	155	77	131	2,445
1917.....	106	88	150	190	215	161	141	146	194	169	117	129	151	1,957
1918.....	104	120	163	200	255	128	203	203	168	146	115	161	84	2,140

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Result.	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918	Result.	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918
Won by bosses.....	724	366	417	21	13	5	Not reported	99	142	212	2	1	21
Won by hands.. ...	733	581	591	16	17	15							
Compromised.....	766	679	659	11	21	17	Total...	2,392	1,899	2,077	53	58	63
Return pend. arbitr..	70	131	198	3	6	5							

In 1918 and 1919, over 101,000 women were employed in clerical and other departments of the railroads throughout the United States.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916-17-18—*Continued.*

DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Duration.	Strikes 1916	Strikes 1917	Strikes 1918	Lockouts 1916	Lockouts 1917	Lockouts 1918	Duration.	Strikes. 1916	Strikes. 1917	Strikes. 1918	Lockouts. 1916	Lockouts. 1917	Lockouts. 1918
Less than 1 day	38	88	84				19 to 21 days	82	42	64	1	2	2
1 day	141	190	140		2	2	22 to 24 days	38	21	36	1	1	
2 days	183	107	164	2	2	3	25 to 28 days	60	31	33	1	3	2
3 days	146	89	119	1	3		29 to 31 days	53	28	55			2
4 days	124	57	108	1	1	1	32 to 35 days	25	26	27			
5 days	129	45	66	1	1		36 to 42 days	48	38	37	2	1	1
6 days	109	61	63	3			43 to 49 days	22	25	29	2	3	1
7 days	91	86	112	2	2	2	50 to 63 days	53	35	39			7
8 days	85	25	55	1		3	64 to 77 days	39	19	16	1	3	
9 days	48	25	37	2	2		78 to 91 days	26	11	15	1	1	
10 days	106	39	54	2	1		92 to 199 days	87	49	28	12	4	2
11 days	40	23	23	1			Over 200 days	17	9	21	6		
12 days	42	37	24			1	Not reported	332	580	479		24	28
13 days	26	12	16	1									
14 days	60	37	47	3	1	2	Total	2,392	1,899	2,077	53	58	63
15 to 18 days	142	69	84	6	1	4							

BRITISH TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1919.

Group.	Members	Group.	Members.
Mining, quarrying	890,000	Boot, shoe, leather	100,000
Railways	535,000	Clothing	95,000
Other transport	335,000	Food trades	40,000
Iron and steel	140,000	Distrib. trades	170,000
Engineering and Foundry	556,000	Agriculture	80,000
Shipyards	170,000	Clerks and agents	65,000
Building, wood working	280,000	Government employees	200,000
Printing and paper	100,000	General labor	970,000
Cotton textiles	350,000	Woman workers	60,000
Other textiles	140,000	Miscellaneous trades	160,000
		Total	5,436,000

Chief unions are: Miners Federation of Great Britain, 800,000; National Union of Railway Men, 420,000; Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, 100,000; Amalgamated Society of Engineers, 300,000; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, 120,000; Amalgamated Weavers Association, 180,000; Workers Union, 350,000; National Union of General Workers, 300,000; National Amalgamated Union of Labor, 140,000.

BRITISH TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, BY SEXES.

Year.	Males	Females	Total	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1914	3,596,769	356,092	3,952,861	1916	3,896,947	541,000	4,437,947
1915	3,758,140	404,994	4,163,134	1917	4,513,522	774,000	5,287,522

CANADIAN LABOR DISPUTES IN 1918.

Industry.	No	No. Employ. Involv	Time Loss Days	Industry.	No.	No. Employ. Involv	Time Loss. Days.
Lumbering	2	1,357	29,407	Leather	1	40	400
Mines, smelters, etc	36	13,850	163,535	Transportation	16	8,182	62,875
Building and construction	19	1,912	18,453	Electric railway	4	3,560	21,540
Metals, mach. and convey.	45	22,069	229,574	Cartage	4	726	4,000
Woodworking	3	408	3,432	Miscellaneous transport	3	565	7,061
Pulp and paper	7	2,055	18,305	Navigation	6	2,309	19,272
Printing and publishing	3	400	3,284	Public utilities	5	3,091	28,608
Clothing	9	984	14,156	Municipal employment	7	3,861	28,064
Textiles	5	357	16,611	Miscellaneous	12	1,322	30,805
Food, liquors and tobacco	8	1,271	61,869				
Chemicals and explosives	1	170	2,040	Total	196	68,489	763,341

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1918

Agriculture, 36; fishing and hunting, 5; lumbering, 155; mines, smelters, and quarries, 263; railway, canal, and harbor construction, 7; building and construction, 76; metals, machinery, and conveyances, 122; woodworking trades, 5; pulp and paper mills, 25; clothing, 2; textile, 4; food, tobacco, and liquor, 41; chemicals and explosives, 52; leather, 3; steam railway service, 255; electric railway service, 8; miscellaneous transport, 39; navigation, 7; public utilities, 29; municipal employment, 13; miscellaneous, 75; total, 1,222.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the United States Department of Labor.)

Certain of the early co-operative schemes were linked up with some visionary theory doomed to failure; others were failures almost from the start, as in aiming at the abolition of profits they sold at cost and were thus unable to make a financial success of the venture. This was the fate of the stores established by the Workingmen's Protective Union the middle of the last century. At the close of the Civil War the movement was taken up, officially, by the labor unions, but as the stores did not hold to the Rochdale principles and were only buying agencies, the movement lost vitality. The Patrons of Husbandry and the Knights of Labor organized productive and distributive organizations on a large scale, but while the co-operative principle was held to by the leaders, the majority saw only the immediate material benefits, the stores becoming commission houses, and in time the movement was merged in the modern labor movement of strikes and legislation. Farmers' creameries have followed co-operative lines more closely than have the farmers' elevators. It is estimated there are 2,000 cheese factories and 3,000 co-operative creameries in the United States. Co-operative live-stock selling associations are numerous, and Wisconsin has at least 130. Co-operative meat-packing plants are increasing. A good deal has been done in the marketing of fruit co-operatively, there being more than a thousand fruit growers' associations throughout the country.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Executive Council—President, Samuel Gompers; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, 25 School Street, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Third Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fourth Vice-President, William Green, 1102-8 Merchants' Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind ; Fifth Vice-President, W. D. Mahon, 104 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.; Sixth Vice-President, T. A. Rickert, 175 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Seventh Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind ; Eighth Vice-President, Matthew Woll, 6111 Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill.

Headquarters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C

In the Federation are 111 national and international unions, representing 34,000 local unions, 5 departments, 46 State branches, 801 city centrals, and 823 local trade and Federal labor unions.

The building trades, metal trades, mining, railroad and union label trades departments are all at Washington.

THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, President, Warren S. Stone, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, President, W. S. Carter, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, A. E. King, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Order of Railway Conductors of America, C E Whitney, The Masonic Temple, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

STATE BRANCHES, A. F. OF L.

State branches and central bodies of the A. F. of L. are maintained for legislative and educational purposes, and they have no power to call strikes or negotiate wages or working conditions. Following are the chief officers of the State branches:

Alabama. Lewis Bowen, Birmingham.
Arizona. George D. Smith, Globe.
Arkansas. L. H. Moore, Fifth and Scott streets, Little Rock.
California. Paul Scharrenberg, 525 Market street, San Francisco.
Colorado. Ed Anderson, Denver.
Connecticut. I. M. Ornburn, 215 Meadow street, New Haven.
Florida. L. R Campbell, Tampa.
Georgia. J. A. McCann, Atlanta.
Idaho. Al Reynolds, Labor Temple, Boisé.
Illinois. Victor A Olander, 164-166 West Washington street, Chicago.
Indiana. Adolph J. Fritz, 29 South Delaware street, Indianapolis.
Iowa. Earl C. Willey, Sioux City.
Kansas. Charles Hamlin, 600 South Esplanade, Leavenworth.
Kentucky. Peter J. Campbell, Louisville.
Louisiana. Ernest H. Zwally, Shreveport
Maine. H. B. Brawn, Pejepscot
Maryland-District of Columbia Newton A. James, 606 Fifth street Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts. Martin T. Joyce, Old South Building, Boston.
Michigan. Perry J. Ward, 49 Buhl Block, Detroit.
Minnesota. George W. Lawson, 75 West Seventh street, St Paul.
Mississippi. Jos. W. Jones, Meridian.
Missouri. F. W. Brand, Roth Bldg , St. Joseph.
Montana. O. M. Partelow, Butte.
Nebraska. Frank M. Coffey, Labor Bureau, State Capitol, Lincoln.
New Hampshire. Chas. H. Bean, Jr , Franklin.
New Jersey. Henry F. Hilfers, 68 South Orange avenue, Newark.
New Mexico. Jos. J. Votew, 113 West Lead avenue, Albuquerque.
New York Edw. A. Bates, Jones Building, Utica.
North Carolina. C. G. Worley, Asheville.
North Dakota. Conrad Meyer, Fargo.
Ohio. Thomas J. Donnelly, Columbus Savings and Trust Building, Columbus
Oklahoma. Ollie S. Wilson; Patterson Building, Oklahoma City.
Oregon, Ed. J Stack, Oregonian Building, Portland.
Pennsylvania. C. F. Quinn, Commonwealth Trust Company Building, Harrisburg
Porto Rico. Free Federation of Workingmen. Rafael Alonso, San Juan.
Rhode Island. Lawrence A. Grace, 268 Weybosset street, Providence.
South Carolina. John L. Davis, Columbia.
Tennessee. W. C. Birthwright, 316 Third avenue north, Nashville.
Texas. Geo. H. Slater, 2911 Avenue N½, Galveston.
Utah. J. H. Lamont, Labor Temple, Salt Lake City.
Vermont. Alexander Ironside, 33 Ayers street, Barre.
Virginia. Frank S. Lyon, 126 Twenty-sixth street, Newport News.
Washington. Charles Perry Taylor, Tacoma.
West Virginia. James L. Pauley, 610 Ohio avenue, Charleston.
Wisconsin. J. J. Handley, 207 Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
Wyoming. William A. James, Mine Workers' Building, Cheyenne.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

(Headquarters, Cleveland, Ohio).

Grand Chief Engineer—Warren S Stone. *First Grand Engineer*—W B. Prenter. *Second Grand Assistant Engineer*—J. C Currie, Jersey City. *President Insurance Department*—W. E. Futch, Cleveland

The latest statement of membership is as follows:

STATES.	No. Memb.	STATES.	No Memb.	STATES.	No. Memb.	CANADA	No. Memb.
Alabama	1,080	Maine	492	Ohio	6,041	Alberta	432
Arizona	332	Maryland	953	Oklahoma	592	B. Columbia	352
Arkansas	721	Massachusetts	1,608	Oregon	499	Manitoba	463
California	2,900	Michigan	1,799	Pennsylvania	9,250	New Brunsw'k	256
Colorado	2,136	Minnesota	1,820	Rhode Island	154	Nova Scotia	178
Connecticut	683	Mississippi	725	South Carolina	610	Ontario	2,412
Delaware	311	Missouri	2,162	South Dakota	203	Prov. Quebec	791
Dist. of Col.	115	Montana	859	Tennessee	2,029	Saskatchewan	405
Florida	533	Nebraska	898	Texas	2,971		
Georgia	1,481	Nevada	207	Utah	447		
Idaho	244	New Hampsh.	261	Vermont	262	SUMMARY.	
Illinois	6,070	New Jersey	2,074	Virginia	1,439		
Indiana	3,346	New Mexico	367	West Virginia	1,319	United States	76,892
Iowa	2,238	New York	6,500	Washington	1,078	Canada	5,289
Kansas	1,783	North Carolina	768	Wisconsin	1,935		
Kentucky	1,264	North Dakota	336	Wyoming	386	Total	82,181
Louisiana	495						

Total amount of insurance in force, Aug. 31. 1919—$12,904,990; total insurance membership, Aug. 31, 1919—9,948.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Furuseth, Nat. Hotel, Wash., D. C.; First V. P., Patrick Flynn, 58 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

Established April 22, 1892, and is composed of the following District Unions:

NAME OF UNION.	Date of Organization.	Membership.	NAME OF UNION.	Date of Organization.	Membership.
Alaska Fishermen's Union.....	1902	3,500	Mar. Firem., Oilers & Watert. U. of Great Lakes.....	1888	3,200
Deep-Sea Fishermen's Union....	1913	2,000	Mar. Firem., Oilers & Watert. U. of Pacific.....	1883	3,000
Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Assn...	1888	10,500	Mar Firem. & Oilers' U. of B. C.	1917	500
Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic	1915	3,500	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes...	1878	3,000
Mar Cooks & Stew Assn of Atl.	1901	3,000	Sailors' Union of Pacific.....	1885	5,000
Mar.Cooks & Stew. U. of B. Col.	1918	500	United Fishermen of Pacific.....	1906	600
Mar. Cooks & Stew. U. of Gr. L.	1902	1,700			
Mar. Cooks & Stew. U. of Pacific	1901	2,000			
Mar. Firem., Oilers & Watert. U. of Atlantic.....	1902	8,000	Total.....		50,000

RECAPITULATION—Cooks, 7,200; fishermen, 9,600; firemen, 14,700; Sailors, 18,500. Total, 50,000.

Thos. A. Hanson, Secretary-Treasurer, 324 W. Randolph St., Chicago.

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and International Seafarers' Federation.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT UNIONS.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT—Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association, 1½ Lewis St., Boston; Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association, 12 South St, New York; Marine Firemen's Union, 40 Burling Slip, New York; Fishermen's Union, 202 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

GREAT LAKES DISTRICT—Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, 324 W. Randolph St., Chicago; Marine Firemen's Union, 71 Main St., Buffalo; Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union, 35 W. Eagle St., Buffalo.

PACIFIC DISTRICT—Alaska Fishermen's Union, 49 Clay St., San Francisco; Deep-Sea Fishermen's Union, 84 Seneca St., Seattle, Wash.; Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union, 42 Market St, San Francisco; Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union of B. C., Vancouver; Marine Firemen's Union, 58 Commercial St., San Francisco; Marine Firemen's and Oilers' Union of B. C., Vancouver; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, 59 Clay St., San Francisco; United Fishermen of the Pacific, Astoria, Ore.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT—Frank J. Hayes, 1106 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis; Vice-Pres, John L. Lewis, Indianapolis; Sec-Treas, William Green, Indianapolis

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Statistican—Robert H. Harlin, Indianapolis.

Mining Department of the A. F. of L—James Lord, President, Washington, D. C; Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer, Denver

National Tellers—William Young, South Fork, Pa; Thomas Paskell, Shawnee, Ohio; Thomas Holliday, Granville, Ill.

United Mine Workers' Journal—Ellis Searles, editor, Indianapolis, Ind.

GERMAN FREE TRADE UNIONS.

German free-trade unions number about 4,000,000, of whom 3,000,000 are classified as follows: Metal workers, 1,006,993; factory workers, 400,000; transport workers, 272,000; building trades, 270,000; railway men, 250,000; woodworkers, 222,043; textile workers, 210,669; miners, 200,000; municipal workers, 166,155; agricultural laborers, 150,000; shop clerks, 135,000; tailors, 62,941; printers, 50,342.

Causes of labor unrest are thus summarized by a British conference: Suspicion, fear of unemployment, unfair division of profits and products, status in industry, extremist propaganda, economic fallacies.

BRITISH TRADE-UNIONS MEMBERSHIP.

Groups of Trades.	Number of unions at end of 1917	Membership at end of— 1916	1917.
Building:			
Carp and joiners...	2	102,387	113,605
Builders' laborers...	14	26,255	38,249
Other.....	47	100,630	105,441
Mining and quarr.:			
Coal mining	85	851,262	918,737
Other.....	9	26,432	30,383
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding:			
Iron and steel manuf	16	89,201	118,221
Iron founding	9	54,165	64,034
Engineering.....	58	390,720	483,684
Shipbuilding..	14	114,203	127,494
Miscellaneous.....	71	47,058	53,769
Textile:			
Cotton.....	148	354,889	379,220
Other textile.....	92	100,066	161,176
Textile printing, dyeing, warch. ...	37	75,456	87,523
Clothing:			
Boot and shoe.....	12	72,027	80,937
Tailoring and other clothing	23	49,629	68,819
Transport:			
Railway.....	7	424,960	498,263
Tramway and other land trans.....	16	93,809	110,010
Seamen.....	11	124,852	123,197
Dock, canal and river side labor.	24	160,251	171,369
Printing and allied trds	31	97,669	109,596
Woodworking and furnish trades..	75	69,403	83,369
Shop assistants, clerks, etc	15	121,415	153,089
Other trades..	203	195,896	248,120
General labor.	12	509,083	719,579
Employés of public authorities	102	186,229	719,579
Total	1,133	4,437,947	5,287,522

NATIONAL GRANGE. PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Master—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. *Secretary*—K. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, O. Washington, D. C., Office. 303 Seventh Street, N. W., T C. Atkeson in charge

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ALASKA FUR SEAL TRADE.

Uncle Sam now receives about $1,000,000 annual revenue from his Alaska fur seal service, according to H. M. Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce. For several years the killing of seals was stopped by law, but by an act of Congress in 1917 it was resumed to a limited extent in 1918 under official supervision By the new methods only the surplus males are killed. The herds off the Pribyloff Islands are estimated to be made up of about 525,000 seals, and the number killed during 1918 was about 35,000. The skins, after being prepared for use, were sold at an average of $50 each. The change in the plan of marketing has been of greatest benefit, Commissioner Smith says. The old plan was to send raw skins to London and sell them for $10 apiece. They were prepared in England for commercial use, and when sent back to this country a duty of about 75 per cent was exacted.

OIL SHALES OF COLORADO.

These oil-producing shales in northwestern Colorado have been examined with sufficient detail to warrant the estimate that there are 39 townships (1,400 square miles) underlain by an average thickness of 53 feet of shale in beds 3 feet or more in thickness, which, according to field tests, will on distillation yield an average of 25 gallons of crude oil per ton of shale. The crude oil thus obtained will give under ordinary refining practice approximately 9½ per cent gasoline, and doubtless much larger amounts by modern cracking processes. There is in northeastern Utah an oil-shale area approximately equal to that in Colorado, and it is estimated that the shale in this State will have equal thickness and quality, thus doubling the total possible yield.

U. S. NATURALIZATION LAWS.

(Revised by the Commissioner of Naturalization Department of Labor.)

THE following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts in the States and Territories; also all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits of the respective courts.

Any alien, white, or of African nativity or descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of a court having jurisdiction, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

The widow, and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be at a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the Judge or Judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

MILITARY SERVICE A SHORT-CUT TO UNITED STATES NATURALIZATION.

The act of May 9 1918 in reference to naturalization of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served during the present war, has been superseded by the act of July 19, 1919, as follows: "Any person of foreign birth, who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, after final examination and acceptance by the said military or naval authorities, and shall have been honorably discharged after such acceptance and service, shall have the benefits of the seventh sub-division of Section 4, of the act of June 29, 1906 34 Statutes at Large, Part 1, Page 596, as amended, and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor; and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after all of the American troops are returned to the United States."

The above described "benefits" are: Exemption from declaration of intention and certificate of arrival; exemption from $4.00 fee; exemption from proof of United States residence for five years and State residence for one year. An applicant for naturalization under this statute must first appear before a naturalization examiner with his honorable discharge and two citizens to identify him as the person named therein and, after passing the required preliminary examination, he may file his petition for naturalization and be heard immediately by any naturalization court.

In cases of applicants in military or naval service petitions may be filed in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction. Honorable discharges or certificates of service are deemed *prima facie* proof as to residence and character, and the petition of a person in actual service may be heard immediately even though within thirty days of an election. Aliens in the military or naval service of the United States abroad (i. e., "not within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens" —wording of statute), may file petitions without appearing in person, and may take the oath of allegiance by written verification. Service by aliens on vessels of other than American registry is not accepted as residence within the United States.

Alien seamen who have sailed three years on United States merchant or fishing vessels are protected as American citizens after declaring intention of becoming such. (This means that aliens who have sailed three years or more on American vessels may claim protection as American citizens by simply asking for it and, at the same time, declaring their intention of becoming citizens.) Aliens honorably discharged on account of disability in performance of duty while in military or naval service during the war or at its termination, may be relieved of the necessity of proving continuous five years' residence. Citizens having lost citizenship by entering the service of the Allies may resume citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance.

A subject of an enemy country may, by the eleventh subdivision of the act of May 9, 1918, become naturalized during war-time by the following means: He should make his petition for naturalization in the customary manner, and thereafter have the clerk of court serve on the Commissioner of Naturalization the special ninety-day alien enemy notice required by the statute. If the applicant's declaration of intention was less than two years old when war was declared with his native country he must be excepted by the President, through the Department of Justice, from the alien enemy classification before he may secure final hearing. In all such cases the objection of the Government to the final hearing of the application must be withdrawn before he may become naturalized.

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(By Anthony Caminetti, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration Figures denoting immigration for the years 1832, 1843, 1850, and 1857 represent respectively 15 month, 9 month, 15 month, and 6 month periods.)

TOTAL, FROM ALL COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR	Number	YEAR	Number.
1820	8,385	1846	154,416	1872	404,806	1897	230,832
1821	9,127	1847	234,968	1873	459,803	1898	229,299
1822	6,911	1848	226,527	1874	313,339	1899	311,715
1823	6,354	1849	297,024	1875	227,498	1900	448,572
1824	7,912	1850	369,980	1876	169,986	1901	487,918
1825	10,199	1851	379,466	1877	141,857	1902	648,743
1826	10,837	1852	371,603	1878	138,469	1903	857,046
1827	18,875	1853	368,645	1879	177,826	1904	812,870
1828	27,382	1854	427,833	1880	457,257	1905	1,026,499
1829	22,520	1855	200,877	1881	669,431	1906	1,100,735
1830	23,322	1856	195,857	1882	788,992	1907	1,285,349
1831	22,633	1857	112,123	1883	603,322	1908	782,870
1832	60,482	1858	191,942	1884	518,592	1909	751,786
1833	58,640	1859	129,571	1885	395,346	1910	1,041,570
1834	65,365	1860	133,143	1886	334,203	1911	878,587
1835	45,374	1861	142,877	1887	490,109	1912	838,172
1836	76,242	1862	72,183	1888	546,889	1913	1,197,892
1837	79,340	1863	132,925	1889	444,427	1914	1,218,480
1838	38,914	1864	191,114	1890	455,302	1915	326,700
1839	68,069	1865	180,339	1891	560,319	1916	298,826
1840	84,066	1866	332,577	1892	579,663	1917	295,403
1841	80,289	1867	303,104	1893	439,730	1918	110,618
1842	104,565	1868	282,189	1894	285,631	1919	141,132
1843	52,496	1869	352,768	1895	258,536		
1844	78,615	1870	387,203	1896	343,267	Total	33,200,103
1845	114,371	1871	321,350				

FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

1861	13	1877	5,396	1892	76,937	1907	338,452
1862	78	1878	5,150	1893	57,420	1908	168,509
1863	93	1879	5,963	1894	38,638	1909	170,191
1864	136	1880	17,267	1895	33,401	1910	258,737
1865	518	1881	27,935	1896	65,103	1911	159,057
1866	87	1882	29,150	1897	33,031	1912	178,882
1867	392	1883	27,625	1898	39,797	1913	254,825
1868	553	1884	36,571	1899	62,491	1914	278,152
1869	1,499	1885	27,309	1900	114,847	1915	18,511
1870	4,425	1886	28,680	1901	113,390	1916	5,191
1871	4,887	1887	40,265	1902	171,989	1917	1,258
1872	4,410	1888	45,814	1903	206,011	1918	61
1873	7,112	1889	34,174	1904	177,156	1919	26
1874	8,850	1890	56,199	1905	275,693		
1875	7,658	1891	71,042	1906	265,138	Total	4,068,421
1876	6,276						

FROM BELGIUM

1894	1,709	1901	1,579	1908	4,162	1915	2,399
1895	1,058	1902	2,577	1909	3,692	1916	986
1896	1,261	1903	3,450	1910	5,402	1917	398
1897	760	1904	3,976	1911	5,711	1918	73
1898	695	1905	5,302	1912	4,169	1919	268
1899	1,101	1906	5,099	1913	7,405		
1900	1,196	1907	6,396	1914	5,763	Total	76,587

FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (CANADA)

The figures 1865-1885 represent "passing back and forth over the border."

1865	8,432	1878	30,164	1898	350	1910	56,555
1866	50,782	1879	36,571	1899	1,322	1911	56,830
1867	23,025	1880	105,669	1900	396	1912	55,990
1868	8,548	1881	132,552	1901	540	1913	73,802
1869	27,483	1882	104,774	1902	636	1914	86,139
1870	45,199	1883	76,271	1903	1,058	1915	82,215
1871	51,289	1884	69,466	1904	2,837	1916	101,551
1872	47,567	1885	50,531	1905	2,168	1917	105,399
1873	44,986	1894	194	1906	5,063	1918	32,452
1874	39,823	1895	239	1907	19,918	1919	57,782
1875	31,482	1896	273	1908	38,510		
1876	28,692	1897	290	1909	51,941	Total	834,450
1877	28,689						

FROM CHINA.

(The Exclusion Act operated after 1883.)

1853	42	1862	4,174	1871	7,135	1879	9,604
1854	13,100	1863	5,280	1872	7,788	1880	5,802
1855	3,526	1864	6,240	1873	20,291	1881	11,890
1856	4,733	1865	3,702	1874	13,776	1882	39,579
1857	2,580	1866	1,872	1875	16,437	1883	8,031
1858	7,183	1867	3,519	1876	22,781	1919	1,964
1859	3,215	1868	6,707	1877	10,594		
1860	6,117	1869	12,874	1878	8,992	Total	290,362
1861	6,094	1870	15,740				

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

FROM DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN (SCANDINAVIA.)

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1820	23	1846	2,030	1872	28,575	1897	21,089
1821	24	1847	1,320	1873	35,481	1898	19,282
1822	28	1848	1,113	1874	19,178	1899	22,192
1823	7	1849	3,481	1875	14,322	1900	31,151
1824	20	1850	1,589	1876	12,323	1901	39,234
1825	18	1851	2,438	1877	11,274	1902	54,038
1826	26	1852	4,106	1878	12,254	1903	77,647
1827	28	1853	3,396	1879	21,820	1904	60,096
1828	60	1854	4,222	1880	65,657	1905	60,625
1829	30	1855	1,349	1881	81,582	1906	52,781
1830	19	1856	1,330	1882	105,326	1907	49,965
1831	36	1857	930	1883	71,944	1908	30,175
1832	334	1858	3,135	1884	52,728	1909	32,496
1833	189	1859	2,320	1885	40,704	1910	48,496
1834	66	1860	1,156	1886	46,735	1911	42,285
1835	68	1861	441	1887	67,629	1912	27,554
1836	473	1862	2,586	1888	81,924	1913	32,267
1837	399	1863	2,672	1889	57,504	1914	29,391
1838	112	1864	2,195	1890	50,368	1915	17,883
1839	380	1865	3,356	1891	60,107	1916	14,761
1840	207	1866	13,152	1892	66,295	1917	13,771
1841	226	1867	10,460	1893	58,945	1918	6,506
1842	588	1868	17,145	1894	32,400	1919	5,590
1843	1,777	1869	43,941	1895	26,851		
1844	1,336	1870	30,742	1896	33,199	Total	2,134,414
1845	982	1871	22,132				

FROM FRANCE.

1820	371	1846	10,583	1872	9,317	1897	2,107
1821	370	1847	20,040	1873	14,789	1898	1,990
1822	351	1848	7,743	1874	9,643	1899	1,694
1823	460	1849	5,841	1875	8,321	1900	1,739
1824	377	1850	9,381	1876	8,002	1901	3,150
1825	515	1851	20,126	1877	5,856	1902	3,117
1826	545	1852	6,763	1878	4,159	1903	5,578
1827	1,280	1853	10,770	1879	4,655	1904	9,406
1828	2,843	1854	13,317	1880	4,313	1905	10,168
1829	582	1855	6,044	1881	5,227	1906	9,386
1830	1,174	1856	7,246	1882	6,003	1907	9,731
1831	2,038	1857	1,187	1883	4,821	1908	8,788
1832	5,361	1858	2,747	1884	3,608	1909	6,672
1833	4,682	1859	2,772	1885	3,495	1910	7,383
1834	2,989	1860	3,080	1886	3,318	1911	8,022
1835	2,696	1861	3,389	1887	5,034	1912	8,628
1836	4,443	1862	2,898	1888	6,454	1913	9,675
1837	5,074	1863	2,314	1889	5,918	1914	9,296
1838	3,675	1864	2,128	1890	6,585	1915	4,811
1839	7,198	1865	2,949	1891	6,770	1916	4,156
1840	7,419	1866	5,724	1892	4,678	1917	3,187
1841	5,006	1867	5,886	1893	3,621	1918	1,798
1842	4,504	1868	5,119	1894	3,080	1919	3,379
1843	3,346	1869	3,879	1895	2,628		
1844	3,155	1870	4,007	1896	2,463	Total	523,806
1845	7,663	1871	3,137				

FROM GERMANY.

1820	968	1846	57,561	1872	141,109	1897	22,533
1821	383	1847	74,281	1873	149,671	1898	17,111
1822	148	1848	58,465	1874	87,291	1899	17,476
1823	183	1849	60,235	1875	47,769	1900	18,507
1824	230	1850	78,896	1876	31,937	1901	21,651
1825	450	1851	72,482	1877	29,298	1902	28,304
1826	511	1852	145,918	1878	29,313	1903	40,086
1827	432	1853	141 946	1879	34,602	1904	46,380
1828	1,851	1854	215,009	1880	84,638	1905	40,574
1829	597	1855	71,918	1881	210,485	1906	37,564
1830	1,976	1856	71,028	1882	250,630	1907	37,807
1831	2,413	1857	39,302	1883	194,786	1908	32,309
1832	10,194	1858	69,586	1884	179,676	1909	25,540
1833	6,988	1859	46,633	1885	124,443	1910	31,283
1834	17,686	1860	43,946	1886	84,403	1911	32,061
1835	8,311	1861	52,116	1887	106,865	1912	27,788
1836	20,707	1862	23,811	1888	109,717	1913	34,329
1837	23,740	1863	29,741	1889	99,538	1914	35,734
1838	11,683	1864	41,155	1890	92,427	1915	7,799
1839	21,028	1865	58,153	1891	113,554	1916	2,877
1840	29,704	1866	120,218	1892	119,168	1917	1,857
1841	15,291	1867	124,076	1893	78,756	1918	447
1842	20,370	1868	122,677	1894	53,989	1919	52
1843	14,441	1869	131,042	1895	32,173		
1844	20,731	1870	118,225	1896	31,885	Total	5,494,549
1845	34,355	1871	82,554				

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—*Continued*

FROM GREECE.

YEAR.	Number	YEAR	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.
1894	1,356	1901	5,910	1908	21,489	1915	12,592
1895	597	1902	8,104	1909	14,111	1916	27,034
1896	2,175	1903	14,090	1910	25,888	1917	23,974
1897	571	1904	11,345	1911	26,226	1918	1,910
1898	2,339	1905	10,515	1912	21,449	1919	386
1899	2,333	1906	19,489	1913	22,817		
1900	3,771	1907	36,580	1914	35,832	Total	352,883

FROM HOLLAND (NETHERLANDS)

1820	49	1846	979	1872	1,909	1897	890
1821	56	1847	2,631	1873	3,811	1898	767
1822	51	1848	918	1874	2,444	1899	1,029
1823	19	1849	1,190	1875	1,237	1900	1,735
1824	40	1850	684	1876	855	1901	2,349
1825	37	1851	352	1877	591	1902	2,284
1826	176	1852	1,719	1878	608	1903	3,998
1827	245	1853	600	1879	753	1904	4,916
1828	263	1854	1,534	1880	3,340	1905	4,954
1829	169	1855	2,588	1881	8,597	1906	4,946
1830	22	1856	1,395	1882	9,517	1907	6,637
1831	175	1857	700	1883	5,249	1908	5,946
1832	205	1858	1,201	1884	4,198	1909	4,698
1833	39	1859	168	1885	2,689	1910	7,534
1834	87	1860	342	1886	2,314	1911	8,358
1835	124	1861	369	1887	4,506	1912	6,667
1836	301	1862	339	1888	5,845	1913	6,902
1837	312	1863	349	1889	6,460	1914	6,321
1838	27	1864	520	1890	4,326	1915	3,144
1839	85	1865	572	1891	5,206	1916	2,910
1840	57	1866	1,613	1892	6,141	1917	2,235
1841	214	1867	2,598	1893	6,199	1918	944
1842	330	1868	718	1894	1,820	1919	1,908
1843	330	1869	1,134	1895	1,388		
1844	184	1870	1,066	1896	1,583	Total	214,508
1845	791	1871	993				

FROM ITALY.

1820	30	1846	151	1872	4,190	1897	59,431
1821	62	1847	164	1873	8,757	1898	58,613
1822	35	1848	241	1874	7,667	1899	77,419
1823	33	1849	209	1875	3,631	1900	100,135
1824	45	1850	431	1876	3,017	1901	135,996
1825	75	1851	447	1877	3,195	1902	178,375
1826	57	1852	351	1878	4,344	1903	230,622
1827	35	1853	555	1879	5,791	1904	193,296
1828	34	1854	1,263	1880	12,354	1905	221,479
1829	23	1855	1,052	1881	15,401	1906	273,120
1830	9	1856	1,365	1882	32,160	1907	255,731
1831	28	1857	329	1883	31,792	1908	128,503
1832	3	1858	1,414	1884	16,510	1909	183,218
1833	1,699	1859	1,051	1885	13,642	1910	215,537
1834	104	1860	920	1886	21,315	1911	182,882
1835	61	1861	954	1887	47,622	1912	157,134
1836	115	1862	621	1888	51,558	1913	265,542
1837	36	1863	514	1889	25,307	1914	283,738
1838	86	1864	694	1890	52,003	1915	49,688
1839	84	1865	594	1891	76,055	1916	33,665
1840	37	1866	1,318	1892	61,631	1917	34,596
1841	179	1867	1,585	1893	72,145	1918	5,250
1842	100	1868	1,549	1894	42,977	1919	1,884
1843	117	1869	1,489	1895	35,427		
1844	141	1870	2,893	1896	68,060	Total	4,100,740
1845	137	1871	2,816				

FROM JAPAN.

1893	1,380	1901	5,269	1908	5,803	1915	8,613
1894	1,931	1902	14,270	1909	3,111	1916	8,680
1895	1,150	1903	19,968	1910	2,720	1917	8,991
1896	1,110	1904	14,264	1911	4,520	1918	10,213
1897	1,526	1905	10,331	1912	6,136	1919	10,064
1898	2,230	1906	13,835	1913	8,281		
1899	2,844	1907	30,226	1914	8,929	Total	225,030
1900	12,635						

FROM MEXICO.

1894	109	1902	709	1909	16,251	1916	18,425
1895	116	1903	528	1910	18,691	1917	17,867
1896	150	1904	1,009	1911	19,889	1918	18,524
1897	91	1905	2,637	1912	23,238	1919	29,818
1898	107	1906	1,997	1913	11,926		
1899	161	1907	1,406	1914	14,614	Total	217,254
1900	237	1908	6,067	1915	12,340		
1901	347						

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

FROM POLAND.

Tabulated separately from "countries not specified" only in these years.

Year.	Number.	Year	Number.	Year	Number.	Year	Number.
1886	12,294	1890	28,068	1894	4,875	1898	7,731
1887	20,464	1891	51,061	1895	2,142		
1888	22,155	1892	62,818	1896	2,751	Total	279,138
1889	21,003	1893	35,443	1897	8,333		

FROM PORTUGAL

1894	2,196	1901	4,165	1908	7,307	1915	4,907
1895	1,452	1902	5,307	1909	4,956	1916	12,259
1896	2,766	1903	9,317	1910	8,229	1917	9,975
1897	1,874	1904	6,715	1911	8,374	1918	2,224
1898	1,717	1905	5,028	1912	10,230	1919	11,222
1899	2,054	1906	8,517	1913	14,171		
1900	4,234	1907	9,608	1914	10,898	Total	159,702

FROM ROUMANIA.

1894	729	1901	7,155	1908	5,228	1915	481
1895	523	1902	7,196	1909	1,590	1916	90
1896	785	1903	9,310	1910	2,145	1917	66
1897	791	1904	7,087	1911	2,522	1918	59
1898	900	1905	4,437	1912	1,997	1919	19
1899	1,606	1906	4,476	1913	2,155		
1900	6,459	1907	4,384	1914	4,032	Total	76,222

FROM RUSSIA.

1820	14	1846	248	1872	2,665	1897	25,816
1821	7	1847	5	1873	4,972	1898	29,828
1822	10	1848	1	1874	5,868	1899	60,982
1823	7	1849	44	1875	8,981	1900	90,787
1824	7	1850	31	1876	5,700	1901	85,257
1825	10	1851	1	1877	7,132	1902	107,347
1826	4	1852	2	1878	3,595	1903	136,093
1827	19	1853	3	1879	4,942	1904	145,141
1828	7	1854	2	1880	7,191	1905	184,897
1829	1	1855	13	1881	10,655	1906	215,665
1830	3	1856	9	1882	21,590	1907	258,943
1831	1	1857	59	1883	11,920	1908	156,711
1832	52	1858	108	1884	17,226	1909	120,460
1833	159	1859	314	1885	17,158	1910	186,792
1834	15	1860	156	1886	17,800	1911	158,721
1835	9	1861	129	1887	30,766	1912	162,395
1836	2	1862	134	1888	33,487	1913	291,040
1837	19	1863	135	1889	33,916	1914	255,660
1838	13	1864	385	1890	35,598	1915	26,187
1839	7	1865	217	1891	47,426	1916	7,842
1840	0	1866	999	1892	81,511	1917	12,716
1841	174	1867	618	1893	42,310	1918	4,242
1842	28	1868	376	1894	39,278	1919	1,403
1843	6	1869	527	1895	35,907		
1844	13	1870	1,130	1896	51,445	Total	3,311,406
1845	1	1871	1,208				

FROM SWITZERLAND.

1820	31	1846	698	1872	3,650	1897	1,566
1821	93	1847	192	1873	3,107	1898	1,246
1822	110	1848	319	1874	3,093	1899	1,326
1823	47	1849	13	1875	1,814	1900	1,152
1824	253	1850	325	1876	1,549	1901	2,201
1825	166	1851	427	1877	1,686	1902	2,344
1826	245	1852	2,788	1878	1,808	1903	3,983
1827	297	1853	2,748	1879	3,161	1904	5,023
1828	1,592	1854	7,953	1880	6,156	1905	4,269
1829	314	1855	4,433	1881	11,293	1906	3,846
1830	109	1856	1,780	1882	10,844	1907	3,748
1831	63	1857	1,132	1883	12,751	1908	3,281
1832	129	1858	1,671	1884	9,386	1909	2,694
1833	634	1859	866	1885	5,895	1910	3,533
1834	1,389	1860	676	1886	4,805	1911	3,458
1835	548	1861	1,243	1887	5,214	1912	3,505
1836	445	1862	587	1888	7,737	1913	4,104
1837	383	1863	696	1889	7,070	1914	4,211
1838	123	1864	1,022	1890	6,993	1915	1,742
1839	607	1865	1,738	1891	6,811	1916	663
1840	500	1866	3,751	1892	6,886	1917	911
1841	751	1867	4,656	1893	4,744	1918	331
1842	483	1868	3,405	1894	2,905	1919	381
1843	553	1869	3,650	1895	2,239		
1844	839	1870	3,075	1896	2,304	Total	256,707
1845	471	1871	2,269				

FROM TURKEY.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1894	1,517	1901	6,169	1908	21,043	1915	4,551
1895	3,012	1902	6,410	1909	16,521	1916	1,983
1896	4,308	1903	8,647	1910	33,617	1917	545
1897	4,884	1904	9,579	1911	24,667	1918	58
1898	4,451	1905	10,699	1912	27,269	1919	29
1899	4,516	1906	15,864	1913	38,083		
1900	4,247	1907	28,820	1914	29,915	Total	311,404

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).

1820	6,024	1846	73,932	1872	153,626	1897	41,148
1821	4,728	1847	128,838	1873	166,826	1898	38,021
1822	3,488	1848	148,093	1874	115,706	1899	45,123
1823	3,008	1849	214,530	1875	85,846	1900	48,237
1824	3,609	1850	215,089	1876	48,854	1901	45,546
1825	6,983	1851	272,740	1877	38,146	1902	46,036
1826	7,727	1852	200,247	1878	38,082	1903	68,947
1827	13,952	1853	200,225	1879	49,964	1904	87,590
1828	17,840	1854	160,253	1880	144,870	1905	137,134
1829	10,594	1855	97,199	1881	153,714	1906	102,193
1830	3,874	1856	99 007	1882	179,419	1907	113,567
1831	8,247	1857	53,508	1883	158,082	1908	93,380
1832	17,767	1858	83,030	1884	129,223	1909	71,826
1833	13,564	1859	63,783	1885	109,480	1910	98,796
1834	34,964	1860	68,560	1886	112,539	1911	102,496
1835	29,897	1861	72,127	1887	161,744	1912	82,979
1836	43,684	1862	32,610	1888	182,198	1913	88,204
1837	40,726	1863	85,178	1889	153,537	1914	73,417
1838	18,065	1864	131,724	1890	122,735	1915	41,422
1839	34,234	1865	100,108	1891	122,287	1916	24,702
1840	42,043	1866	133,061	1892	93,598	1917	16,141
1841	53,960	1867	126,289	1893	78,767	1918	2,847
1842	73,347	1868	115,392	1894	52,751	1919	7,271
1843	28,100	1869	125,250	1895	75,137		
1844	47,843	1870	160,701	1896	64,818	Total	8,205,675
1845	64,031	1871	142,930				

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

1894	3,177	1901	3,176	1908	11,888	1915	11,598
1895	3,096	1902	4,711	1909	11,180	1916	12,027
1896	6,828	1903	8,170	1910	11,244	1917	15,507
1897	4,101	1904	10,193	1911	13,403	1918	8,879
1898	2,124	1905	16,641	1912	12,467	1919	8,826
1899	2,585	1906	13,656	1913	12,458		
1900	4,656	1907	16,689	1914	14,451	Total	243,731

FROM COUNTRIES NOT SPECIFIED.

1820	875	1837	8,651	1854	11,180	1905	18,948
1821	3,404	1838	5,130	1855	12,755	1906	48,100
1822	2,690	1839	4,446	1856	7,964	1907	26,741
1823	2,590	1840	4,099	1857	12,396	1908	23,771
1824	3,331	1841	4,488	1858	21,867	1909	10,638
1825	1,945	1842	4,815	1859	8,447	1910	19,217
1826	1,546	1843	3,826	1860	8,190	1911	19,105
1827	2,587	1844	4,373	1861	6,002	1912	19,695
1828	2,892	1845	5,940	1862	4,345	1913	19,906
1829	10,210	1846	8,234	1863	5,953	1914	31,987
1830	16,136	1847	7,497	1864	5,915	1915	15,817
1831	9,632	1848	9,634	1899	3,461	1916	19,024
1832	26,437	1849	11,481	1900	2,451	1917	26,009
1833	30,686	1850	63,554	1901	4,834	1918	13,700
1834	8,065	1851	10,453	1902	4,989	1919	15,570
1835	3,660	1852	9,709	1903	9,543		
1836	6,072	1853	8,360	1904	16,861	Total	2,104,062

NOTE—The immigration from 1776 to 1820 was estimated at 250,000.

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT. (Includes both permanent and temporary.)

Sex.	Year Ended June 30, 1919. Immigrant Aliens Adm'ed.	Non-Immigrant Aliens Adm'ed.	United States Citizens Arr'ed.	Aliens Debarred.	Grand Total.
Male	83,272	72,765	70,598	5,485	232,120
Female	57,860	23,124	25,822	3,141	109,947
Total	141,132	95,889	96,420	8,626	342,067

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT. (Includes both permanent and temporary.)

Sex.	Year Ended June 30, 1919. Emigrant Aliens Dep't'd.	Non-Emigrant Aliens Dep't'd.	United States Citizens Dep't'd.	Grand Total.
Male	101,167	70,926	187,924	360,017
Female	22,355	21,783	31,005	75,143
Total	123,522	92,709	218,929	435,160

NOTE—Arriving aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States, who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens. Departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States, who intend to reside permanently outside, are classed as emigrant aliens. All alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as non-immigrant aliens on the inward journey and non-emigrant on the outward.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION, BY SEX AND AGE.

Year (Fiscal).	Total Immigrants.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 Yrs	14 to 45 Years.	45 Yrs. and Over.	Debarred	Deported Within 1 Year	Deported Within 3 Yrs.	Read, But Not Write.	Can't Read or Write.
1892	623,084	385,781	237,303	89,167	491,839	42,078	2,164	637	....	.....	.....
1893	502,917	315,845	187,072	57,392	419,701	25,824	1,053	577	.....	59,582	61,038
1894	314,467	186,247	128,220	41,755	258,162	14,550	2,389	417	...	16,784	41,614
1895	279,948	159,924	120,024	33,289	233,543	13,116	2,394	189	...	2,612	42,302
1896	343,267	212,466	130,801	52,741	254,519	36,007	2,799	238	...	5,066	78,130
1897	230,832	135,107	95,725	38,627	165,181	27,024	1,617	263	.....	1,572	43,008
1898	229,299	135,775	93,524	38,267	164,905	26,127	3,030	199	.....	1,416	43,057
1899	311,715	195,277	116,438	43,983	248,187	19,545	3,798	263	....	1,022	60,446
1900	448,572	304,148	144,424	54,624	370,382	23,566	4,246	356	....	2,097	93,576
1901	487,918	331,055	156,863	62,562	396,516	28,840	3,516	363	...	3,058	117,587
1902	648,743	466,369	182,374	74,063	539,254	35,426	4,974	465	...	2,917	162,188
1903	857,046	613,146	243,900	102,431	714,053	40,562	8,769	547	...	3,341	185,667
1904	812,870	549,100	263,770	109,150	657,155	46,565	7,994	300	479	3,953	168,903
1905	1,026,499	724,914	301,585	114,668	855,419	56,412	11,879	98	747	8,209	230,882
1906	1,100,735	764,463	336,272	136,273	913,955	50,507	12,432	61	615	4,755	265,068
1907	1,285,349	929,976	355,373	138,344	1,100,771	46,234	13,064	70	925	5,829	337,573
1908	782,870	506,912	275,958	112,148	630,671	40,051	10,902	114	1,955	2,310	172,293
1909	751,786	519,969	231,817	88,393	624,876	38,517	10,411	58	2,066	2,431	191,049
1910	1,041,570	736,038	305,532	120,509	868,310	52,751	24,270	23	2,672	4,571	253,569
1911	878,587	570,057	308,530	117,837	714,709	46,041	22,349	9	2,779	2,930	182,273
1912	838,172	529,931	308,241	113,700	678,480	45,992	16,057	16	2,440	3,024	177,284
1913	1,197,892	808,144	389,748	147,158	986,355	64,379	19,938	8	3,453	5,326	269,988
1914	1,218,480	798,747	419,733	158,621	981,692	78,167	33,041	30	4,580	3,074	260,152
1915	326,700	187,021	139,679	52,982	244,472	29,246	24,111	25	2,539	392	35,057
1916	298,826	182,229	116,597	47,070	220,821	30,935	18,867	7	2,776	307	40,138
1917	295,403	174,479	120,924	47,467	214,616	33,320	16,028	1	1,852	295	35,215
1918	110,618	61,880	48,738	21,349	76,098	13,171	7,297	1,619	.....	260	3,512

Under 16 years in 1918, also 16 to 44 years.

In year (fiscal) 1919, debarred numbered 8,626; deported, 3,102.

The second deported column, after 1910, includes persons deported without time limit; 1911, 71; 1912, 54; 1913, 79; 1914, 215; 1915, 196; 1916, 249. For the years prior to 1895 the figures in the last two columns are for persons over 16 years; for 1895 to date for persons 14 years of age and over. "Under 14 years" includes those under 15 until 1899; "14 to 45" means 15 to 50 until 1899; "45 and over" means 40 and over until 1899.

IMMIGRATION, BY CHIEF PORTS, SINCE 1905.

Year (Fiscal).	New York			Philadelphia.			Boston.		
	U. S. Citizens Returning	Non-Immigr'nt Aliens.	Immigrants	U. S. Citizens Return'g	Non-Immig. Aliens	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Returning	Non-Immigr'nt Aliens.	Immigrants.
1905	123,618	27,667	788,219	3,779	326	23,824	17,243	715	65,107
1906	135,959	44,975	880,036	3,924	577	23,186	12,285	5,103	62,229
1907	146,747	111,539	1,004,756	3,258	1,008	30,501	12,420	12,558	70,164
1908	158,619	99,008	585,970	3,158	433	16,458	11,745	11,002	41,363
1909	169,820	144,140	580,617	3,252	789	14,294	11,284	11,577	36,318
1910	170,210	109,921	786,094	2,905	2,030	37,641	9,244	8,458	53,617
1911	182,724	100,059	637,003	3,527	1,271	45,023	11,019	8,423	45,865
1912	179,358	112,268	605,151	3,983	3,606	43,749	10,517	10,008	38,782
1913	166,686	139,937	892,653	3,999	4,271	59,466	11,894	11,649	54,740
1914	168,912	114,521	878,052	3,114	2,672	56,857	14,816	11,085	69,365
1915	132,983	62,738	178,416	1,868	1,108	7,114	10,634	5,385	15,933
1916	49,733	32,721	141,390	93	34	229	1,243	1,129	12,428
1917	39,958	29,100	129,446	125	42	274	790	528	11,828
1918	21,739	26,387	28,367	30	26	386	419	215	3,362
1919	31,546	35,026	26,731	196	69	333	528	294	374
	Baltimore.			San Francisco.			Total United States		
1905	1,536	230	62,314	2,473	1,108	6,377	167,227	40,889	1,026,499
1906	1,367	290	54,064	4,641	1,767	4,138	177,488	65,618	1,100,735
1907	1,514	1,074	66,910	4,567	2,283	3,539	191,797	153,120	1,285,349
1908	1,484	653	31,489	5,303	2,976	3,608	200,447	141,825	782,870
1909	1,121	1,546	18,966	6,351	4,273	3,103	217,173	192,449	751,786
1910	1,030	682	30,563	5,818	4,387	4,233	243,191	156,467	1,041,570
1911	1,290	593	22,866	4,249	4,417	3,419	269,128	151,713	878,587
1912	1,136	814	21,667	5,567	4,168	3,958	280,801	178,983	838,172
1913	1,104	763	32,833	5,909	3,381	5,554	286,604	229,335	1,197,892
1914	1,071	956	39,048	5,404	3,084	6,716	286,586	184,601	1,218,480
1915	204	166	3,017	6,168	4,013	8,055	239,579	107,544	326,700
1916	52	52	124	6,254	3,674	7,955	121,930	67,922	298,826
1917	47	25	231	5,032	3,245	7,269	127,420	67,474	295,403
1918	49	22	268	4,547	8,116	9,812	72,867	101,235	110,618
1919	30	25	260	5,299	9,275	9,121	96,420	95,889	141,132

IMMIGRATION 1820-60 BY COUNTRIES.

The United States Census Bureau estimated in 1860 that 3,250,000 natives of Great Britain and Ireland had settled in the United States since 1814, of whom 55,000 came between 1815 and 1819. From 1776 to 1820 the total immigration is now estimated at 250,000. Thousands, in former days, entered the United States by way of Canada, and so were not included in the custom-house returns. The official returns in 1860 were as follows:

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION, 1820-1860.

BIRTH PLACE OF IMMIGRANT.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	BIRTH PLACE OF IMMIGRANT.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.
England	15,837	7,611	32,092	247,125	South America	542	856	3,579	1,224
Ireland	27,106	29,188	162,332	748,740	Central America	107	44	368	449
Scotland	3,180	2,667	3,712	38,331	Mexico	4,818	6,599	3,271	3,078
Wales	170	185	1,261	6,319	West Indies	3,998	12,301	13,528	10,660
Great Brit., Ireland	35,534	243,540	848,366	297,578	China	3	8	35	41,397
Tot. Unit. Kingdom	81,827	283,191	1,047,763	1,338,093	East Indies	9	39	36	43
					Persia	.....	.....	7	15
					Asia	3	1	4	19
France	8,868	45,575	77,262	76,358	Liberia	1	8	5	5
Spain	2,616	2,125	2,209	9,298	Egypt	.....	4	.....	.....
Portugal	180	829	550	1,055	Morocco	.....	4	1	.....
Belgium	28	22	5,074	4,738	Algiers	.....	.....	2	.....
Prussia	146	4,250	12,149	43,887	Barbary States	4	.....	.....	.....
Germany	7,583	148,204	422,477	907,780	Cape of Good Hope	2	.....	.....	.....
Holland	1,127	1,412	8,251	10,789	Africa	10	36	47	186
Denmark	189	1,063	539	3,749	Azores	13	29	327	2,873
Norway and Sweden	94	1,201	13,903	20,931	Canary Islands	271	6	1	8
Poland	21	369	105	1,161	Madeira Islands	70	52	3	189
Russia	89	277	551	457	Cape Verde Islands	4	15	3	7
Turkey	21	7	59	83	Sandwich Islands	1	6	23	44
Switzerland	3,257	4,821	4,644	25,011	Society Islands	.....	.....	1	6
Italy	389	2,211	1,590	7,012	Australia	2	3	.....	104
Greece	20	49	16	31	St Helena	.....	1	3	13
Sicily	17	35	79	429	Isle of France	.....	2	1	.....
Sardinia	32	7	201	1,790	South Sea Islands	79	.....	.....	.....
Corsica	2	5	2	.....	New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4
Malta	1	35	78	5	Not stated	32,892	69,799	52,725	25,438
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	10					
Europe	2	.....	51	473	Total Aliens	151,824	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214
British America	2,486	13,624	41,723	59,309	United States citizens	24,649	40,961	54,924	276,473

IMMIGRATION, BY RACES (FISCAL YEARS).

RACES.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
African (black)	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823
Armenian	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	221	282
Bohemian and Moravian	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327	74	105
Bulgar'n, Serb'n, Montenegrin	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205
Chinese	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697
Croatian and Slovenian	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	33	23
Cuban	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	1,169
Dalmat'n, Bosn'n, Herzegov'n	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15	4
Dutch and Flemish	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	2,735
East Indian	517	165	188	172	82	80	59	61	68
English	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889
Finnish	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	968
French	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	10,518	24,405	6,840	12,598
German	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837
Greek	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,692	813
Hebrew	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055
Irish	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910
Italian (north)	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236
Italian (south)	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137
Japanese	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056
Korean	8	33	64	152	146	154	194	149	77
Lithuanian	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	160
Magyar	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	52
Mexican	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844
Pacific Islander	12	3	11	1	6	5	10	17	6
Polish	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732
Portuguese	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,547	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574
Roumanian	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	89
Russian	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532
Ruthenian (Russniak)	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103
Scandinavian	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261
Scotch	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364
Slovak	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	35	85
Spanish	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224
Spanish-American	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092
Syrian	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	210	231
Turkish	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24	18
Welsh	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	608
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	732	1,223
Other peoples	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247
Total	878,587	838,172	1 197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132

EMIGRATION, BY RACES.

Emigration from the United States by chief races was in year ended June 30, 1919:

African	976	East Indian	106	Italian (south)	36,980	Scotch	1,687
Armenian	11	English	9,406	Japanese	2,127	Slovak	1,150
Bohemian, Morav'n	412	Finnish	497	Mexican	17,793	Spanish	7,489
Bulgarian Serbian, Montenegrin	3,241	French	5,472	Polish	153	Spanish-American	799
Chinese	2,062	German	343	Portuguese	3,525	Syrian	132
Croatian, Slovak	154	Greek	15,562	Roumanian	60	Turkish	275
Cuban	898	Hebrew	373	Russian	1,717	Welsh	156
Dutch	1,356	Irish	1,934	Scandinavian	4,865	West Indian	336
		Italian (north)	1,195				

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States." The following rules are accordingly prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

2. TO WHOM PASSPORTS ARE ISSUED—Section 4076 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. Comp. Stat., 1901, 2765) provides that "no passport shall be granted or issued to or verified for any other persons than those owing allegiance, whether citizens or not, to the United States."

3. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Rev. Stat., Secs. 4075, 4078) and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion. Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secrretary of State. Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the chief executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

4. FEE—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of two dollars is required to be collected for every citizen's passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Draft or checks will not be accepted.

5. APPLICATIONS: AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in duplicate, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another. The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or of a State court authorized by the act of Congress of June 29, 1906, to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed; *but in any place where there is a Federal court the affidavit must be made before a clerk of such court*, unless there is in such place an agent of the Department of State, in which case the Secretary may, in his discretion, require the application to be made before such agent.

The applicant must state from what point he intends to leave the United States, and the date of his intended departure, and also, if by a port of the United States, by what ship he intends to sail.

(*c*) PHOTOGRAPHS—The application must also be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed by the applicant across its face, so as not to obscure the features, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. *Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.*

(*d*) WITNESS—The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years, stating that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent (e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physician, banker, broker, real estate dealer, or merchant). The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address. *No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith.*

6. NATIVE CITIZEN—An application containing the information indicated by rule 5 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be required to submit a birth certificate with his application. If a birth certificate is not obtainable, the application must be supported by an affidavit of the physician who attended the birth or affidavits of parents or other reputable persons having actual knowledge of the applicant's birth in this country. Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

7. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. In such case evidence of the father's birth in this country, similar to that required in section 6, above, should be submitted.

8. NATURALIZED CITIZEN—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country and, if possible, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

9. WOMAN'S APPLICATION—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 5 she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. She should sign her own Christian name, with the family name of her husband. (Thus, Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.) A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relation be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established, unless a widow or divorced in which case she is privileged to make her choice. A divorcee must submit the official decree issued by the court.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

10. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT—In addition to the statements required by rule 5 the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

11. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses who are able to corroborate his statements as to birth, residence, and loyalty. No fee is required for the issuance by the Department of State of an insular passport.

12. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT—*A passport expires eighteen months from the date of its issuance, but must be renewed each six months.* A new one will be issued upon a new application, accompanied by the old passport.

13. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, and maid servant, who is a citizen of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving their names in full, the dates and places of their births, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all those under twenty-one years of age. In such case, however, photographs of each person should accompany the passport application. For a man servant or any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid servant under the above-named conditions. (The term "maid servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relation to the applicant for a passport.)

14. TITLES—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

15. SURRENDER OF OLD PASSPORTS—An applicant for a new passport who holds an expired or unexpired passport or passports should submit the latter to the clerk of court or agent of the Department of State before whom he executes his application for a new passport. In such case the clerk of court or agent of the Department of State will cancel the old passport by cutting out a piece of the seal thereon and stamping, or writing in indelible ink, the word "Cancelled," across the face of the passport, which may then be returned to the applicant. After cancelling an old passport the official who takes the application should make a notation on the margin thereof, giving the number and date of issuance of the passport cancelled.

16. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION—They will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the department to clerks of courts and are held by the department's agents.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE FROM ABROAD.

1. A declaration is required of every passenger; but the senior member of a family may declare for the entire family if the members thereof are all residents of the same country and have their baggage placed under the same letter on the pier. Your baggage will not be examined until you have prepared and delivered to the customs officers a declaration on this form.

2. Penalties under U. S. Revised Statutes 2802 and 3082—Failure to declare any article which should be declared subjects it to seizure and the passenger to criminal prosecution. The offering of gratuities to customs officers is a violation of the law.

3. Residence—Persons arriving in the United States are divided as follows: (*a*) Returning residents of the United States and (*b*) all persons other than returning residents of the United States; and their declarations must be made accordingly. Citizens of the United States shall be deemed to be returning residents of the United States, unless they present satisfactory evidence that they have given up their residence in the United States and have acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country. Residence of a wife follows that of her husband and the residence of a minor child that of its parents.

4. Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles obtained abroad in any manner This includes articles obtained by purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise; articles worn or carried on the person as well as those in the baggage; used articles as well as new, and trunks and other containers obtained abroad. Commissions for others and articles intended directly or indirectly for sale must be so described in the declaration. Articles which may be included in the $100 exemption must not be omitted from the declaration. The actual cost of repairs or alterations made abroad on any article taken out of the United States must be declared. Personal or household effects returned in the same condition shall be admitted free of duty upon their identity being established, provided that such articles as were obtained abroad on a previous trip were properly declared when originally imported.

5. All persons other than returning residents of the United States may bring in free of duty necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects actually owned by them and intended for their own wear and use. All other articles in their baggage or on their person must be declared. Household effects, foodstuffs, cigars and cigarettes, tools of trade, articles owned by others or intended for others or for sale or for business or professional use are among the items required to be declared.

6. The actual cost of declared articles must be stated in all declarations or the foreign market value thereof if obtained otherwise than by purchase If articles have depreciated in value through wear or use, the attention of the appraising officer should be called to such fact at the time of the examination Articles are appraised at their value in their condition as imported. Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles may make demand for reappraisement to the officer in charge on the pier, but no such demand can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

7. Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and liquors must be declared Adult passengers may be allowed free of duty and internal revenue tax 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes or 3 pounds of smoking tobacco, if not for sale.

8. Merchandise or samples of merchandise, foreign or domestic, accompanying a passenger as baggage, whether the property of himself or another, must be declared as merchandise in this entry. A statement of the number of such packages and of the general character of the contents and the total value thereof will be sufficient.

9. Theatrical scenery, property and apparel and all other articles, foreign or domestic, which may be intended for use on the stage or for exhibition purposes, must be declared. Each package and its contents must be described

10 All dogs must be declared. Collies, shepherd or sheep, and police dogs are subject to quarantine.

11. Bonded Baggage—Baggage may be forwarded in bond. Passengers should specify on the declaration, in the space "Entry," the number of such packages, the general character and total value of the contents and the destination of the packages to be bonded.

12. The following articles are prohibited: Cuttings or parts of sugar cane and plants and seeds, except vegetable and flower seeds, unless a permit has been previously obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; smoking opium; fur-seal skins taken in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean. and garments made in whole or in part from such skins; algrettes; osprey plumes, and the feathers or parts of wild birds. Such articles must be delivered to the customs officers on the pier.

FOOD PROFITEERING CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS.

(Approved October 22, 1919.)

TITLE I.

SECTION 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defence by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved August 10, 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defence for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, wearing apparel, containers primarily designed or intended for containing foods, feeds, or fertilizers; fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this Act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulation, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Sec. 2. That section 4 of such Act of August 10, 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That it is hereby made unlawful for any person wilfully to destroy any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof; knowingly to commit waste or wilfully to permit preventable deterioration of any necessaries in or in connection with their production, manufacture, or distribution; to hoard, as defined in section 6 of this Act, any necessaries; to monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any necessaries; to engage in any discriminatory and unfair, or any deceptive or wasteful practice or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessaries; to conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person, (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, harvesting, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any necessaries; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries; (c) to restrict distribution of any necessaries; (d) to prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries in order to enhance the price thereof; or (e) to exact excessive prices for any necessaries, or to aid or abet the doing of any act made unlawful by this section. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any farmer, gardener, horticulturist, vineyardist, planter, ranchman, dairyman, stockman, or other agriculturist, with respect to the farm products produced or raised upon land owned, leased, or cultivated by him: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to forbid or make unlawful collective bargaining by any co-operative association or other association of farmers, dairymen, gardeners, or other producers of farm products with respect to the farm products produced or raised by its members upon land owned, leased, or cultivated by them."

Sec. 3 That sections 8 and 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defence by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved August 10, 1917, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That any offence committed in violation of said sections 8 and 9, prior to the passage of this Act, may be prosecuted and the penalties prescribed therein enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed.

THE PASSING OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN LIQUORS.

(By the Division of Statistics, United States Bureau Foreign and Domestic Commerce, November, 1919)

THE total value of the import trade of the United States in spirituous liquors during the fiscal year 1914 was $20,347,546, which dropped to $13,404,903 in 1915, following the outbreak of the war, but recovered to $16,685,356 in 1916, and a further gain to $17,679,132 in 1917. Following the entry of the United States into the war and the enforcement of the act approved November 21, 1918, prohibiting the importation into this country of distilled, malt, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors during the continuance of the war and the period of demobilization, imports dropped to $11,655,093 in 1918, with a further decline to $2,119,422 in 1919. The total value of this class of imports for the first eight months of 1919 was $516,214, or at the rate of $774,324 for the complete year. Domestic exports of spirits, wines, and malt liquors in 1914 amounted to $4,134,420, or about 23 per cent. of the value of the corresponding imports. The most remarkable development in the export trade since 1914 was the shipment of enormous quantities of alcohol to Europe, chiefly France, which brought the total values to $12,577,611 in 1916 and $20,883,227 in 1917. War-time restrictions reduced exports to $8,836,678 in 1918. The increase in this class of exports to $12,911,968 in 1919 was doubtless due to the national prohibition legislation, effective next January. This effort to unload in foreign markets American stocks now on hand is also apparent in the exports for the eight months ending August, 1919, amounting to $9,989,058, as compared with $5,883,013 for the corresponding period in 1918 and $8,417,178 in 1917.

A continuation of this export trade is not improbable, as at the end of August, 1919, there were remaining in bonded customs warehouses 194,746 proof gallons of imported distilled spirits, and in bonded distillery warehouses, on July 31, the following stocks of domestic spirits: Whisky, 63,310,485 gallons; rum, 756,430 gallons; gin, 1,544,447; high wines, 7,858; alcohol, 2,969,102; neutral or cologne spirits, 2,452,078; brandy, 1,171,762; a total of 72,212,162 gallons, of which 67,734,143 gallons were spirits produced prior to September 9, 1917, and 4,478,019 gallons spirits produced subsequent to that date

Of bottled malt liquors exported from the United States during the eight months ending with August, 144,890 dozen quarts went to Cuba, 115,541 dozen quarts went to the Dutch East Indies, 53,005 dozen quarts to the Dominican Republic, 42,284 dozen quarts to China, 41,667 dozen quarts to British West Africa, 45,304 dozen quarts to the Belgian Congo, and smaller amounts to other countries. The shortage of coal and gasoline in Europe has apparently led to an increasing utilization of American alcohol for industrial purposes. Of nearly nine million proof gallons of alcohol (including pure, neutral, or cologne spirits) exported to all countries in the eight months ending August, 6,593,233 proof gallons, or about 74 per cent., were shipped to France. In the same period Switzerland took 409,422 proof gallons; Greece, 502,486 proof gallons; Turkey in Europe, 456,545 proof gallons, and Denmark, 256,125 gallons. Of the total exports of rum, valued at $119,229, in the eight-month period under review, $43,463 worth was shipped in July to British Africa.

Paradoxical as shipping coals to Newcastle are the exports of Bourbon whisky to Scotland and Ireland—25,085 proof gallons to Scotland in July and 69,741 proof gallons to Ireland during July and August. During the eight-month period, Mexico received 17,671 proof gallons of Bourbon whisky; the Philippines, 4,295 proof gallons, and Japan, 5,462 proof gallons. With regard to quantity, England was the principal purchaser of American rye whisky in the first eight months of this year, receiving 26,437 proof gallons.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

Year (Fiscal)	Invalids on Roll	Wid.,etc on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.	Year (Fiscal)	Invalids on Roll.	Wid.,etc. on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.
1876..	124,239	107,898	232,137	27,936,209 53	1898 .	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80
1877. .	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,182,821 72	1899	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052 95
1878	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,786,009 44	1900 .	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65
1879	133,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428 92	1901 .	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,531,483 84
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689.229.08	1902 .	739,443	260,003	999,446	137,504,267.99
1881.	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405 35	1903 .	729,356	267,189	996,545	137,759,653.71
1882	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172 05	1904 .	720,921	273,841	994,762	141,093,571 49
1883 .	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81	1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861 33
1884	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387 47	1906 .	701,483	284,488	985,971	139,000,288 25
1885 .	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12	1907..	679,937	287,434	967,371	138,155 412 46
1886..	270,346	95,437	365.783	64.091,142 99	1908.	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1887	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997 03	1909	632,557	313,637	946,[illegible]	161,973,703.77
1888..	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501 67	1910.	602,180	318,903	921,[illegible]	159,974,056.08
1889. .	373,699.	116,026	489,725	88,842,720 58	1911	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160.35
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,859 39	1912 .	538,000	322,294	860,294	152,986,433.72
1891.	536,821	139,339	676.160	117,312,690.50	1913 .	503,633	316,567	820,272	174,171,660 80
1892	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147 11	1914. .	470,331	314,908	785,239	172,417,546 26
1893.	759,706	206,306	966,012	156,906,637 94	1915 .	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266 14
1894.	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,986,726 17	1916 ..	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,089 92
1895..	751,456	219,068	970,524	139,812,294 30	1917	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,053 94
1896..	748,514	222,164	970,678	138,220.704 46	1918	340,313	306,582	646,895	179,835,329 00
1897...	747,492	228,522	976,014	$139,949.717.35	1919...	313,130	303,311	624,427	222,159,292.00

Besides the 303,311 widows on the roll in 1919, there were 4,689 dependents, 2,241 minors, 917 helpless children, and 129 nurses. Of the total number of pensioners on June 30, 1919, there were 271,391 Civil War soldiers, as against 298,808 a year before. Of the widows, 293,244 were of the Civil War, as against 288,815 a year before. To pensioners in foreign countries were paid $1,188,188, as against $983,687 the year before. In the year ended June 30, 1919, there were 27,703 Civil War soldiers who died, as against 30,466 in the previous year.

The largest number of Civil War soldiers on the pension roll—745,822—was in the year ended June 30, 1898. On June 30, 1919, there were surviving 81 widows of the War of 1812, and also 215 soldiers and 2,739 widows of the war with Mexico, as well as 28,251 pensioners of the war with Spain.

INFORMATION AS TO SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

(By Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Commissioner.)

(1) Section 312, Act of October 6, 1917 (as amended), provides that existing pension laws shall not be applicable after that date to persons then in or thereafter entering the active military or naval service, except so far as rights under any such law shall have theretofore accrued Hence, the Bureau of Pensions has no jurisdiction as to claims based on a military or naval service which terminated after October 5, 1917. Such claims are adjudicated by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and all correspondence relating thereto should be addressed to that bureau.

(2) Any officer or enlisted or appointed man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, disabled by a wound, injury, or disease incurred in line of duty since March 4, 1861, in a term of service which ended prior to October 6, 1917, may be entitled to pension on account thereof under the provisions of Section 4692, Revised Statutes. Rates range from $6 to $100 per month, according to the degree of disability established. Pension commences from date of filing of declaration (Form 3-001), except in claims of certain insane persons.

(3) Any such officer or enlisted or appointed man, who served for a period of ninety days or more during the Civil War and was honorably discharged, may be entitled to a pension from date of filing of declaration (Form 3-014), under the Act of May 11, 1912, amended by the Act of June 10, 1918, as follows: "Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be $30 per month. In case such a person has reached the age of seventy-two years and served six months, the rate shall be $32 per month; one year, $35 per month; one and a half years, $38 per month; two years or over, $40 per month: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private: *Provided further*, That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person, shall be entitled to receive any compensation for presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions under this act, except in application for original pension by persons who have not heretofore received a pension." A rate of $30 per month, without regard to applicant's age or length of service, is provided by the Act of May 11, 1912, from date of filing of application (Form 3-014), for inability to perform manual labor from a cause incurred in line of duty.

(4) Pensioners on the roll under the Act of May 11, 1912, are granted the increase of pension provided by the Act of June 10, 1918, without application of any kind on their part, the increases being made automatically. Soldiers and sailors of the Civil War pensioned at lower rates under some law other than the Act of May 11, 1912, must file an application (Form 3-014) under said act (if entitled under the Act of June 10, 1918) to receive the benefits of the new law, unless they were formerly pensioned under the Act of May 11, 1912, in which case a written request will be sufficient.

(5) The Act of March 4, 1913, which provided that pensions granted under the Act of May 11, 1912, on account of age and length of service should be automatically increased from the dates upon which pensioners attained the age of sixty-six, seventy, or seventy-five years, is now applicable only to claims filed prior to June 10, 1918.

INFORMATION AS TO WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

(1) Under the provisions of the Act of April 19, 1908, as amended by the Act of September 8, 1916, the widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, who served therein at least ninety days during the Civil War and was honorably discharged, may be entitled to pension, without regard to the cause of his death or her financial status, provided she was married to him prior to June 27, 1905. The rate of pension subsequent to October 6, 1917, is $25 per month, and $2 additional for each of his children under the age of sixteen years Pension, if allowed, commences from the date of filing a valid declaration in the bureau. (Application Blank No. 3-015.)

(2) Under the provisions of Sections 4702 and 4703, Revised Statutes of the United States, the widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, whose death resulted from disability incurred in the service in line of duty, may be entitled to a pension from the date of his death, regardless of the date of her marriage to him or her financial status. The rate of pension ranges from $12 to $30 per month, according to the rank of the soldier or sailor, with $2 additional for each of his children under the age of sixteen years. (Application Blank No. 3-006.)

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

(3) Under the Acts of July 27, 1892, June 27, 1902, May 30, 1908, and March 4, 1917, the widow of an officer or enlisted man who served in any of the Indian wars, disturbances, or campaigns, mentioned in said acts, for the period stated therein, may be entitled to pension from date of approval of the act giving her a pensionable status, or, where soldier died subsequent to such date, from date of his death. No grant is made for minor children. The provisions of said acts are printed on the application form. (Application Blank 3-028.)

(4) Under the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1918, the widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, who served therein at least ninety days in the war with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection or as a participant in the Chinese Boxer rebellion campaign and was honorably discharged therefrom, may be entitled to pension, if her marriage to him occurred prior to the passage of that act, without proving his death to be the result of his Army or Navy service, provided she has no means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding $250 a year. The rate of pension is $12 per month, and $2 additional for each of his children under the age of sixteen years. Pension, if allowed, commences from the date of filing a valid declaration in the bureau. (Application Blank No. 3-020.)

(5) The only general pension laws under which a widow may have title to pension based on service in the war with Spain or the Philippine Insurrection are Sections 4702 and 4703, Revised Statutes of the United States (see paragraph 2) and the Act of July 16, 1918 (see paragraph 4).

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of methods of capture; apparatus and boats employed, of the methods of preservation of fishery products and the development of uses for the little used or neglected products. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*—Hugh M. Smith. *Deputy Commissioner*—Henry F. Moore. *Chief Clerk*—I. H. Dunlap. Assistants in charge of division: *Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*—Robert E. Coker. *Fish Culture*—Glen C. Leach. *Statistics and Methods*—Lewis Radcliffe. *Architect and Engineer*—Henry von Bayer.

UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

(By George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of that Bureau of United States Department Commerce.)

THE Steamboat Inspection Service by act of Congress, approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor vessels and barges, 7,134; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 273; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 7,407. Increase in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year, 346; increase in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 46, increase in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels from previous year, 392. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds inspected, 9,128,911; increase over previous year, 2,282,555. Gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 2,433,355; increase from previous year, 814,915. Number of officers' licenses issued, 28,069. Decrease in number of officers' licenses issued from previous year, 4,389. Number of new life preservers inspected, 435,337, of which number 8,311 were rejected. Increase in number of new life preservers inspected over previous year, 116,078. Increase in number of life preservers rejected over previous year, 2,837. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 35,427.

CAUSES.	Lives Lost.	CAUSES.	Lives Lost.
Fire	45	Accidental drowning	115
Collision	47	Suicides	27
Explosions and escape of steam	21	Miscellaneous	28
Wrecks	1		
Foundered in storm	33	Total	543
Sinking	226		

Number of accidents resulting in loss of life, 194, a decrease of 23 over previous year. Decrease in number of lives lost over previous year, 43. During the year 323,317,657 passengers were carried on steam vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Dividing this number by 202, the total number of passengers lost shows that 1,600,582 passengers were carried for each passenger lost. Number of lives directly saved by means of life-saving appliances required by law, 2,349.

LIFEBOAT REQUIREMENTS.

(By the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce.)

Every inspected steam vessel and motor vessel navigating the ocean, Great Lakes, lakes, bays, or sounds, except ferry-boats, are required to be provided with sufficient lifeboat and liferaft capacity to carry every person on board, except that in the case of steamers navigating coastwise, the Great Lakes, lakes, bays and sounds the required capacity is reduced on steamers navigating shallow waters near land and in the warm season of the year. Ferry-boats, garbes, and steam vessels navigating rivers are required to be provided with such boats and rafts as in the judgment of the inspectors may be necessary, a minimum lifeboat capacity being required for these classes of vessels.

LIFE-PRESERVER REQUIREMENTS.

Every inspected vessel, except feey-boats navigating rivers, is required to be provided with a life preserver (or float on river steamers) for adults for every person carried, and on every vessel navigating the ocean, Great Lakes, lakes other than the Great Lakes, bays, or sounds, in addition thereto, a number of life preservers suitable for children equal to at least 10 per cent of the total number of persons carried. Ferry-boats navigating rivers only are required to be provided with life-preservers or wooden floats according to deck measurement.

NUMBER OF VESSELS INSPECTED.

During the year ended June 30, 1919, the Steamboat Inspection Service inspected 5,880 domestic steam vessels, 709 motor vessels of over 15 gross tons, 17 passenger barges, and 528 sea-going barges, or a total of 7,134 domestic vessels inspected; also inspected 273 foreign passenger steam vessels.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Arthur P. Davis, Director and Chief Engineer; Will R. King, Chief Counsel. Main office: 18th and F Streets N. W., Washington, D. C. Employees: Washington office, 100; West, 6,500 (varies). Expenditures per year about $8,000,000.

The Reclamation Service, organized in July, 1902, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of thirty irrigation projects aggregating 3,000,000 acres located in the seventeen arid and semi-arid States of the Far West, including Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. M., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., S. Dak., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and Tex. The funds for this work come largely from the sale of public lands; and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914. A Western executive office is maintained at Denver. The Chief Counsel has an office in Washington and field offices in Denver and other points. The Service has built on the thirty projects over 12,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains, including 90,000 canal structures and involving the excavation of 164,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams, including the Arrowrock Dam, 349 feet high, the highest in the world, the Elephant Butte Dam on the Rio Grande forming the largest irrigation reservoir in the United States, of 2,600,000 acre-feet capacity, and the longest roller crest dam in the world, located on the Grand River in Colorado. The Service has built 95 tunnels, 976 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,000 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 473 miles of transmission lines; and is also mining coal and has manufactured 1,500,000 barrels of cement and sand-cement. The total expenditures to date are about $147,000,000.

Over 125,000 persons are living on the 30,000 farms irrigated by the Service, and the value of the crops in 1918 on the 1,100,000 acres cropped was about $66,000,000. About 3,000,000 acres of land (60,000 farms) will be irrigated on the completion of these projects. Information in regard to farms open to settlement may be obtained by addressing Statistician, U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.

The largest irrigable area is that of the Boise project, in Idaho, 327,552 acres; net cost of construction to June 30, 1918, was $11,688,830. The next is the North Platte, in Nebraska-Wyoming, 251,715 acres; cost, $9,265,320, to June 30, 1918. During construction, the irrigative projects have produced $6,534,184, reducing the net cost of construction to $115,164,177.

A few public land units on several projects are still available for settlers, but as a rule those are the less desirable, being mostly rough and broken.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan Streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights by precise leveling, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys and to co-ordinate governmental surveys, the determination of the shape and size of the earth and researches in isostasy, whereby information is obtained regarding variations from normal densities in the outer portions of the earth.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts; tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notice to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses, and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications, and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

STATISTICS OF THE SURVEY AS OF AUGUST, 1919.

There are about 250,000 square miles of primary triangulation and 2,000 linear miles of primary traverse completed in the United States. There is about an equal amount of each still to be done to bring the primary work within fifty miles of every place in the United States. This is the minimum amount required to give adequate control to local surveys. There is tertiary triangulation along the whole coast of the United States proper but this needs constant revision due to changes in the shore line and to the loss of stations. The necessary triangulation in the Philippine Islands is nearly completed. Alaska, however, has only about one-third of its coast covered by tertiary triangulation and there is no primary triangulation in the interior of Alaska.

About 40,000 miles of precise levels have been completed in the United States and there are about 25,000 miles still to be done to bring the levels within fifty miles of every place in the United States. This is considered the minimum amount necessary to give adequate control for local level lines. There were about 10,000 square miles of primary triangulation, about 700 linear miles of precise traverse and about 1,500 linear miles of precise levels completed during the past fiscal year.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

IN this establishment practically all of the printing and binding for the Government is performed, with the exception of postage stamps, paper money, and bonds. The Public Printer is the executive officer of the Government Printing Office; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $6,000 a year. Directly, or through his principal officers, he purchases all the materials, paper, and machinery, subject to provisions of certain laws; disburses all moneys; appoints all officers and employees, and exercises general supervision over all affairs of the office. Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, N. J., is the present Public Printer.

The superintendent of documents office serves as a bureau of information and is also the sales agency for Government publications. It prepares the official catalogues for the Government, and performs all mailing operations for the various departments and bureaus of the Government at Washington. Another function of the office is to supply designated depository libraries with the publications to which such designation entitles them, and it endeavors to serve the interests of all libraries so far as its limited stock will permit.

The Government Printing Office was really established in 1861, when John Defrees, at that time doing contract printing for Congress, sold his printing plant to the Government. That plant has gradually grown, by additions and new buildings, until at the present time it contains approximately 14 acres of floor space, and is well equipped with modern machinery for the rapid production of all classes of printing and binding. Congress appropriates money for the operation of this office, and of the amount of that appropriation each department and bureau is allotted a certain portion and may have work done to that amount. Work is performed at cost, and the output runs in value to over $12,000,000 a year. During one year the compensation of employees amounts to $6,500,000, and the value of paper used to $4,600,000; about 80,000 different jobs are handled, ranging from envelopes and blanks to sumptuously bound volumes in large editions; two and one-half billion ems of type are set; 260,000 forms are sent to press; three and one-fourth billion chargeable impressions are run from presses; over a billion postal cards are printed; 260,000,000 sheets are folded; 125,000,000 signatures are sewed, and 80,000,000 copies are ruled.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE latest full and complete Civil Service data—owing to the war—is as of June 30, 1916, when the total number of classified positions was as follows: Competitive, 30,020 in Washington, 266,906 outside Washington; excepted and non-competitive positions, 1,334 in Washington, 124,093 outside Washington; unclassified, 3,130 in Washington, 25,639 outside Washington. By another classification they were as follows: Presidential, in Washington, 993; outside Washington, 9,982; all others, in Washington, 34,484; outside Washington, 416,638; total (including 18,230 in Isthmian Canal Service, not counted anywhere above), 480,327.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns, and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Panama Canal service.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act. Here are amendments to the rules:

"1. A person separated without delinquency or misconduct from a competitive position, or from a position which he entered by transfer or promotion from a competitive position, may be reinstated in the department or office in which he formerly served upon certificate of the commission, subject to the following limitations:

"(a) The separation must have occurred within one year next preceding the date of the requisition of the nominating or appointing officer for such certificate; but this limitation shall not apply to a person who served in the Civil War or the war with Spain and was honorably discharged, or his widow, or an army nurse of either war.

"(b) No person may be reinstated to a position requiring an examination different from that required for the position from which he was separated without passing an appropriate examination.

"2. A person resigning a scientific, professional, or technical position in the competitive service in which he has acquired training and experience not to be acquired elsewhere, to enter the public service of a State, county, municipality, or foreign government in a similar capacity, may immediately upon the completion of such service be reinstated in the department in which he formerly served upon the certificate of the commission issued upon the requisition of the department dated within three years from the date of his separation from the competitive service."

U. S. NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE STATISTICS.

YEAR. (F'cal)	No. Compt Posit	Examined.	Passed	P. C. That Pas'd	Appointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd	YEAR. (F'cal)	No. Compt. Posit.	Examined.	Passed	P. C. That Pas'd	Appointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd
1888 .	22,577	11,281	6,868	60 9	2,616	38 0	1904...	154,093	127,846	100,078	78.3	48,909	48 8
1889. .	29,650	19,060	11,978	62 8	3,781	31 6	1905.	171,807	113,053	111,741	78.1	38,996	35.0
1890	30,626	22,994	13,947	60 7	5,182	37 2	1906 ..	184,178	117,277	91,345	77.9	39,050	42.7
1891	33,873	19,074	12,786	67.0	5,395	42 0	1907.	194,332	129,317	93,920	72 6	43,003	45.8
1892 .	37,523	19,460	12,160	62 5	3,961	32.5	1908.	206,637	161,793	120,760	74 6	42,153	34.9
1893	43,915	24,338	14,008	56 5	4,291	30 6	1909	234,940	158,484	123,449	77 9	40,943	33.2
1894. .	45,821	37,379	22,131	59.2	4,704	19.8	1910.	222,278	115,644	87,769	75 9	43,585	49.7
1895.	54,222	31,036	19,811	63 9	4,793	24.2	1911.	227,657	105,024	70,159	66.8	23,256	33.2
1896. .	87,044	31,179	20,714	66 4	5,086	24 6	1912	217,392	106,078	59,251	55.9	20,969	35.4
1897.	85,886	50,571	29,474	58.3	3,047	10 3	1913.	282,597	141,905	94,350	66.5	35,154	37.3
1898. .	89,306	45,712	30,600	66 9	7,870	25.7	1914...	292,460	215,587	147,526	68 4	41,935	28.4
1899. .	93,144	49,164	36,312	74.0	9,557	26 3	1915 ..	292,291	167,795	114,632	68.3	36,398	31.8
1900. .	94,893	46,602	34,965	75 0	9,889	28 3	1916...	296,926	154,722	113,792	73 5	42,057	37.0
1901...	106,205	48,093	33,521	69.7	10,291	30 7	1917..	326,899	212 114	122,280	57 6	86,312	70.5
1902...	107,990	60,558	40,509	66.9	13,298	32 8	1918. .	.....	551,391	387,963	70.4	213,530	55.0
1903...	135,453	109,829	87,983	80.1	40,270	45.7							

GRETNA GREEN.

There was formerly a Gretna Green in Kentucky, where couples were united in matrimony in defiance of parental wishes, but the most famous Gretna Green, which still flourishes as a name, is a village in Scotland, less than a mile from the River Sark, which divides England and Scotland. Thither went eloping couples from England after Fleet Prison, London, ceased to function as a marriage resort. The ceremonies were performed by ministers serving time as debtors. In sixty years 7,000 marriages were recorded at Gretna Green, of which 800 were in 1855. Marriage by declaration still is legal in Scotland.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

THE Constitution requires a census of the United States decennially. The first was in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were under the Secretary of State In 1849 the census work was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, where it remained until the passage, in 1903, of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, by which the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Meanwhile Congress, March 6, 1902, had made the Census Office a permanent bureau. Since March 4, 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separately organized, the Bureau of the Census has been attached to the former. The work is divided into two branches, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made between the decennial censuses. The thirteenth decennial census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered: (1) population, (2) agriculture, (3) manufactures, and (4) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. The cost of the census of 1910 was about $14,290,000, in addition to which $1,675,000 was spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the permanent bureau during the census period. Of this amount $7,200,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through over 70,000 paid enumerators, besides supervisiors, clerks, and special agents.

The Fourteenth Decennial Census will be taken as of January 1, 1920. It will cover: (1) population, (2) agriculture (including irrigation and drainage), (3) manufactures, (4) forestry and forest products, and (5) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. The cost of this census is estimated at $18,129,000, in addition to which $2,371,000 will be spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the Bureau during the three-year census period (July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1922). Of the first named amount, $10,000,000 covers the cost of collecting the data through approximately 90,000 enumerators, in addition to supervisors, clerks, and special agents.

The permanent work of the bureau is provided for by the Act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendatory and supplemental acts, and include the gathering and publishing of statistical facts pertaining to the dependent, defective, and delinquent, classes; wealth, public indebtedness, and taxation; births and deaths; financial and other activities of cities; finances of States; religious bodies; transportation by water; electrical industries; Federal employés; cotton; and tobacco stocks. These inquiries are made at intervals ranging in length from ten years to two weeks. The census of manufactures, in addition to forming part of the decennial census, is taken in each mid-decennial year; and a biennial census of products of manufacturing industries will also be taken hereafter Special inquiries are made from time to time at the direction of the President, the Secretary of Commerce, or Congress

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President and receive $7,500 per annum during the three-year decennial census period and $6,000 during the seven "intercensal" years. The present Director is Sam. L Rogers, of North Carolina. The permanent organization includes a chief clerk, Thomas J. Fitzgerald; five chief statisticians—for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, Eugene F. Hartley; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan; for Agriculture, Cotton and Tobacco, William L. Austin; and for Vital Statistics, William H. Davis; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane; and nine chiefs of division. The temporary census organization will be augmented by an assistant director, a chief statistician for revision and results, an appointment clerk, a disbursing clerk, eight chiefs of division, and ten statistical experts. The permanent employés of the bureau of Washington number approximately 900, and in addition about 700 special agents are employed intermittently in the South for the collection of cotton statistics. The total force of the bureau, including temporary employees, during the three-year decennial census period will number at its maximum about 4,000.

SANTO DOMINGO—HAYTI.

(From a National Geographic Society Bulletin)

THE name Hayti, or "High Island," is significant of the character of its topography. "Siro," once said a British Admiral to his king, George the Third, when asked about the island, "Hayti looks like that," and he crumpled up a piece of paper and placed it upon the table. A brief description though this may be, it well fitted the case. The island is about 400 miles long, 150 miles wide, and is about the size of the State of New York. It is irregular in shape and is intersected by three chains of mountains. Historically, Hayti, or Santo Domingo, is the senior of our own country, if we leave out of consideration the legendary reports concerning the visits of the Norsemen to our northern coasts 800 years ago, and we are somewhat indebted to this beautiful island for our own development. On Saint Nicholas Day (December 6), 1492, Columbus entered a port at the extreme west end of the Island of Santo Domingo or, as the whole island was then called by the aborigines, Hayti. The natives themselves called the port Bohio, but Columbus christened it, in honor of the day he was celebrating, Port Saint Nicholas, the name still existing as Saint Nicholas Mole.

Columbus now called the island Hispaniola in honor of the country which had sent him forth to discover it, and determined to build a permanent settlement, selecting a site on an elevated plain near a bay on the north coast. Here was established the first town in the New World, named Isabella But the course of empire was still south, and soon Santo Domingo City became the centre of the colonial activities.

A love affair connected with this city is interesting. One of the Spanish party, Miguel Dias, having got into difficulty with an officer, wounding him in combat, fled Finding shelter in an Indian village, he gave his heart to the young Caguisas, who was then governing the tribe His protestations met with favor, and the young Spaniard found himself the consort of a queen But he soon sighed for his old companions. The queen, fearing to lose him, gave him the secret of her vast wealth and, loading him with the precious metal, sent him back to the Spaniards to induce them to return with him and settle in her country. Dias delivered this message to Columbus, who immediately ordered an exploration of that part of the island to ascertain the truth of the Spaniard's report. Zameaca, after giving her all to her lover, who was thereby promoted to high honors in the colony, being the first alcalde of the new city, was so disheartened by the cruel treatment accorded her people that she fled from civilization and affluence to the wilds of the forests, leaving her two children and still faithful husband to mourn her loss, and was never heard from again.

PORTO RICO.

GOVERNOR, Arthur Yager; *Executive Secretary*, Ramón Siaca Pacheco; *Treasurer*, Jose E. Benedicto; *Auditor*, J. W. Bonner; *Acting Attorney-General*, Salvador Mestre; *Commissioner of Education*, Paul G. Miller; *Commissioner of the Interior*, Guillermo Estoves; *Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor*, Manuel Camuñas; *Commissioner of Health*, Alejandro Ruiz Soler.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, José C. Hernández; Justices, Emilio del Toro, Adolph G. Wolf, Pedro de Aldrey, and Harvey M. Hutchison; U. S. District Judge, Peter J. Hamilton; U. S. District Attorney, Miles M. Martin

Under the new Organic Act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a Legislature consisting of two Houses. The Senate consists of nineteen members elected for four years. The House of Representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives receive $7.00 per day for ninety days of each session. Sessions are held biennially. The next session will be held the second Monday in February, 1921.

PORTO RICO—*Continued.*

THE island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,604 square miles.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, maize, oranges, bananas, rice pineapples and other fruits. The principal minerals are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island. There are salt works on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west.

By a vote of the people Prohibition won in Porto Rico, July 16, 1917, by a majority of 38,000 in a total vote of 160,000, and took effect March 2, 1918. The public schools of the island were founded by the American administration, and they have been operating in a large way fifteen years, and only for those within the school age. Practically all of the men over 31 years of age are illiterate—and a very large per cent. of those under that age. Local boards of agriculture have been appointed all over the island, and in addition the island has been divided into ten agronomic districts and divisions, each in charge of an inspector or assistant to aid in the development of better farming. A forestry service was established by a law approved November 22, 1918, and a proclamation issued by the Governor May 28, 1918, setting apart as insular forests all the mangrive swamps on the coasts of Porto Rico and adjacent islands belonging to the local government.

PORTO RICAN BIRTH RATE UNUSUALLY HIGH.

Commenting on the Porto Rican death rate of 28.5 per 1000 population for the year ended June 30, 1917, the Commissioner of Health, A. Ruiz Soler, said: "Mortality in general is influenced by natality; but in many localities and countries these statistics are contradictory, for a low birth rate may coincide with a high death rate and vice versa; or low natality with low mortality; or high natality with high mortality, which is Porto Rico's case. To maintain the balance of population in any country, it is necessary to begin on the biologic basis of 400 children between one and five years of age for every thousand women between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. The following table gives a comparison of Porto Rico and other countries in this respect:

France, 409 children for every 1,000 women.
England, 439 children for every 1,000 women.
United States, 492 children for every 1,000 women.
Sweden, 522 children for every 1,000 women.
Germany, 535 children for every 1,000 women.
Porto Rico, 725 children for every 1,000 women.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine Islands, lying off the southern coast of Asia, between Formosa and Borneo, in longitude 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ E., and latitude 4° 40′ and 21° 3′ N., embrace 3,141 islands and islets, of which only 1,668 are named. The total land area is about 115,026 square miles. The two islands with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each are Luzon, 40,969, being about the size of New York, and Mindanao with 36,292 square miles. The only other islands having areas of over 1,000 square miles are:

Samar. . .	5,031	Paragua...	4,027	Cebu	1,762
Negros....	4,881	Mindoro...	3,851	Bohol	1,441
Panay. ..	4,011	Leyte.. .	2,722	Masbate. .	1,236

The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The islands extend from 5° to 21° north latitude, and Manila is in 14° 35′. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support a population equal to that of Japan.

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cacao. hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting 43 per cent of the value of all exports. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro and are consumed in the islands The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The hemp is produced in Southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. Tobacco is raised in many of the islands, especially Luzon and Negros.

Racially the people are principally of Malay stock. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The wild tribes form about 10 per cent. of the entire population.

There are about twenty-five different tribes in the islands speaking some one of nineteen dialects, the most populous tribe being the Visayans, who constitute 47 per cent. of the entire civilized population; second, Tagalogs 20 per cent; third, Ilocanos, about 10 per cent.; Bicols 7 per cent.; Pangasinan, 6 per cent.; Pampangan, 5 per cent.; Cagayan, 3 per cent., and Zambalan, 2 per cent.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369) An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes." Under this act complete civil government was established in the archipelago, except that portion inhabited by Moros, comprising part of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, and the office of Military Governor was terminated. Wm. H. Taft was appointed Civil Governor by the President the title being subsequently changed to that of Governor-General. Governor Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in December, 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, W Cameron Forbes in 1909, and Francis Burton Harrison in 1913. The Government was composed of a Civil Governor and seven Commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. By act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the commission was increased by one member, appointed by the President, making the commission nine members in all, including the Governor-General, who was President of the commission.

By the Act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, the Philippine Commission was abolished, there being substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate composed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of 90 members, elected triennially.

CUBA.

THE island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 45,881 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., north; 54 miles from Hayti, east; 130 miles from Yucatan, west, and 85 miles from Jamaica, south. There are 2,360 miles of railway line and 200 miles of electric railways.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore, and is adapted to coffee and cotton raising. It has 1,246 miles of shaded roads. The average fluctuation of the temperature is 12 degrees. The average in January is 70.3; July, 82.4; extremes, 60 to 92.

The Government is republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one Representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs.

The Isle of Pines, which, under the generally accepted survey, is supposed to have an area of 614.34 square marine miles, or about 521,381 acres, is situated off the south coast of Western Cuba, its nearest point to the larger island being about 34½ statute miles distant, while the island itself and its adjacent keys form the southern barrier of the Gulf of Batabano, a bight which extends northward to an extent sufficient to make Habana Province, to which the Isle of Pines is officially attached, the narrowest part of Cuba. The Isle of Pines is practically the only land southward of Cuba to Panama, from which it is distant about 850 miles; it is 230 miles almost due east of Cape Cartuche, Yucatan, and 370 miles northwest of the island of Jamaica.

TUTUILA (AMERICAN SAMOA).

TUTUILA, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Manu'a, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu and Rose, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, 55 square miles, and has (by census of February 1, 1912) 7,251 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate trans-Pacific commerce.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "The harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." Capacity of coaling station, 4,200 tons.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. Tutuila is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

WAKE AND OTHER SMALL PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phoenix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus Islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California, and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsula of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, is a part of Alaska

HAWAII.

HAWAII was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898 A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Capt. Cook, in 1778, the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the census of 1910 the native born numbered but 98,157. Total foreign born (1910), 93,752.

GUAM.

THE island of Guam, the largest of the Marianas, was ceded by Spain by article 2 of the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. It lies between latitudes 13° 13' and 13° 39' north and longitudes 144° 37' and 144° 58' east. Area estimated, 225 square miles. Distance from Manila, 1,506 miles; from San Francisco, 5,044 miles. The inhabitants call themselves Chamorros, but the present generation are a mixed race with the Malay strain predominating. Their language, a Polynesian tongue, is also called Chamorro. About 10 per cent. speak English. Instruction in the English language is compulsory in the public schools. The northern half of the island is a plateau from 400 to 600 feet in height and is, except where cleared for cultivation, wooded. The southern half is broken by hills from 1,200 to 1,300 feet high. They are barren, but the valleys between are fertile, and streams traverse this portion. There are no perennial streams in the northern half of the island, which is composed of coralliferous limestone, the southern half of volcanic clays. The productions are cocoanuts, corn, rice, tobacco, cocoa and tropical fruits. Only the dried meat of the cocoanut (copra) is exported.

The total population, July 1, 1918, exclusive of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and their families was 14,344, of whom 14,124 were classed as "natives." Of the foreign born population only 69 were Americans. Death rate per thousand was 17.6; birth rate, 47.2. Guam is under the Navy Department, as a naval station. The Governor is a naval officer, designated by the President. Capt. Roy C. Smith, named May 30, 1916. A marine barracks, naval hospital and station ship are maintained. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a cable station in Guam, and cables from Manila, Yokohama, Midway and Yap Islands are landed here. The United States Department of Agriculture has an experiment station here. The port of entry is Apra, which is closed to foreign vessels, except by permit from the United States Government. Apra is commodious, but unimproved. Capital, Agana, in the north central part, on the western coast; population (estimated), 9,000.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING IN U. S. IN 1914—CENSUS RETURNS.

STATE.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture	STATE.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United States..	33,471	272,092	901,534,801	643,686,825	Colorado.	475	2,173	7,027,420	5,050,252
					Kansas.....	772	2,818	6,991,276	4,639,990
New York... ..	4,806	64,020	257,268,671	188,353,768	Kentucky..... .	414	3,028	6,983,581	5,018,689
Illinois..... .	2,722	32,838	112,833,427	79,555,812	Oregon....	377	1,556	6,010,857	4,448,350
Pennsylvania..	2,538	26,909	84,976,922	57,498,445	Louisiana... ..	290	1,405	4,316,948	3,255,162
Massachusetts ..	1,344	18,170	56,195,811	39,378,580	Rhode Island . .	162	1,515	4,293,489	3,131,697
Ohio..... .	1,783	18,070	55,608,924	38,538,944	Alabama..	286	1,346	4.121,251	3,104,352
California.....	1,543	8,759	34,774,879	25,065,995	Oklahoma. . . .	624	1,619	4,023,851	3,100,410
Missouri.....	1,353	10,571	33,173,411	23,602,183	Maine.... . . .	204	1,772	3,716,855	2,506,462
Michigan..... .	1,113	8,166	24,953,324	17,455,196	Florida..... . .	235	1,220	3,017,140	2,214,448
Minnesota.....	994	6,134	20,186,594	14,626,901	Utah..... . .	166	872	2,780,009	1,899,791
Indiana.....	925	6,140	17,116,746	12,098,041	West Virginia....	242	1,218	2,430,565	1,770,549
Iowa..... .	1,076	4,948	15,934,486	11,804,654	North Dakota .	351	752	2,220,217	1,765,211
New Jersey.....	752	5,433	14,083,011	9,831,942	Arizona..... .	74	335	996,822	818,349
Tennessee ...	437	2,665	8,200,681	5,872,254	New Mexico... .	107	258	577,936	484,271
Nebraska.....	692	2,413	7,835,653	5,591,543	Wyoming	81	183	545,718	444,444
Connecticut....	364	2,838	7,712,615	5,517,400	Nevada.	42	161	473,042	375,047
Georgia. .	44[illegible]	2,476	7,575,931	5,603,577	All other States .	5,313	26,521	75,506,888	54,260,844
Virginia.....	396	2,790	7,069,847	5,003,272					

In 1909 there were 31,445 establishments with $5S8,345,709 capital.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—1914.

STATE	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture	STATE	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners.	Value of Products	Value Added by Manufacture.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*				*Dollars*	*Dollars.*
United States..	19,317	114,375	495,905,948	366,823,730	Kentucky . .	276	1,303	3,534,218	2,718,347
					Oklahoma. .	542	1,318	3,237,734	2,532,255
New York... ..	1,717	20,089	137,753,860	102,491,273	Virginia.. . .	218	969	3,094,585	2,469,163
Pennsylvania .	1,133	12,750	52,239,269	36,789,943	Maine.. . . .	98	1,265	2,804,477	1,869,265
Illinois..	1,330	9,021	47,026,681	36,685,766	Alabama	199	831	2,771,502	2,115,323
Ohio..... ..	901	7,274	28,023,290	20,250,724	Louisiana . ..	184	641	2,619,924	2,032,899
Massachusetts	456	6,032	26,719,398	18,270,255	Montana....	221	784	2,460,911	1,874,298
California	822	4,334	21,557,591	15,904,777	Florida..... .	161	880	2,233,936	1,700,317
Missouri ..	851	4,279	18,034,624	13,058,831	Rhode Island	47	529	2,183,284	1,686,340
Michigan....	660	3,270	12,290,227	8,946,668	North Carolina .	238	971	2,148,454	1 680,995
Minnesota... .	705	2,942	11,927,678	8,685,303	South Dakota .	363	722	1 909,019	1,513,935
Iowa.....	874	3 397	11,455,048	8,831,129	Arkansas..	270	706	1,850,413	1,379,134
Texas..... .	892	2,830	10,263,457	7,604,650	Utah.....	108	536	1 817,421	1,306,677
Indiana..	622	3,395	10,163,181	7,582,769	North Dakota	331	625	1,805,071	1,488,258
Wisconsin.	572	2,848	8,098,914	5,723,445	West Virginia...	181	846	1,729,075	1,280,758
New Jersey... .	330	2,470	7,413,284	5,587,572	South Carolina. .	122	655	1,452,858	1,145,676
Washington	402	1,302	6,856,299	5,254,016	Idaho.....	151	425	1,156,543	894,562
Kansas.....	633	2,226	5,479,833	3,650,564	Mississippi....	196	563	1,024,854	794,304
Nebraska.....	572	1,592	5,433,415	4,210,600	New Hampshire	68	448	944,658	748,119
Georgia..	313	1,496	5,237,563	3,968,297	Arizona. . .	61	266	817,290	685,896
Tennessee . .	282	1,440	5,077,180	3,755,764	Vermont. .	56	354	734,385	580,846
Colorado.	343	1,115	4,278,359	3,287,025	New Mexico	102	243	536,891	448,686
Maryland.	134	1,136	4,260,487	3,063,648	Wyoming	76	170	497,624	412,296
Dist. of Columbia	60	641	4,13[illegible],268	3,127,535	Delaware....	34	238	451,108	311,056
Oregon.....	251	945	4,126,[illegible]52	3,148,152	Nevada.....	38	136	387,541	316,225
Connecticut.....	131	1,127	3,846,514	2,959,394					

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY.

CLASS	Census Year	Total.	Male	Female	CLASS.	Census Year.	Total	Male	Female
All classes	1914	419,313	325,983	93,330	Superintendents and managers.	1914	12,670	12,241	429
	1909	388,466	301,681	86,785		1909	11,643	11,269	374
Proprietors, officials	1914	52,711	50,236	2,475	Clerks & oth subord. salaried employees..	1914	94,510	62,436	32,074
	1909	49,332	47,351	1,981		1909	80,700	54,905	25,795
Proprietors and firm members .	1914	31,041	29,467	1,574	16 years of age and over.	1914	265,860	208,053	57,807
	1909	30,424	29,130	1,294		1909	252,101	194,175	57,926
Salaried officers of corporations....	1914	9,000	8,528	472	Under 16 years of age....	1914	6,232	5,258	974
	1909	7,265	6,952	313		1909	6,333	5,250	1,083

WAGE EARNERS.

INDUSTRY	Census Year.	Average Number	INDUSTRY.	Census Year.	Average Number.
Printing and publishing, all branches.	1914	272,092	Newspaper and periodicals.....	1914	114,375
	1909	258,434		1909	108,672
Book and job	1914	113,121	Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	1914	21,693
	1909	108,687		1909	19,938
Music.....	1914	873	Engraving, incl plate printing.....	1914	6,859
	1909	738	Lithographing.....	1914	15,171
				1909	15,073

PERIODICALS, ALL CLASSES, INCLUDING DAILIES.

State.	Number.		Circulat'n per Issue		State.	Number.		Circulat'n per Issue.	
	1914.	1909.	1914.	1909		1914	1909.	1914.	1909.
Unit. States	22,754	22,141	205,594,907	164,463.040	Oklahoma. .	596	593	1,081,933	857,959
					N Carolina .	269	264	1,059,311	789,191
New York...	2,128	1,953	58,443.376	43,953,617	Maryland...	182	163	938,364	800,550
Illinois.....	1,657	1,682	25,101,616	20,823,166	Oregon	289	254	917,846	735,363
Pennsylvania	1,498	1,520	21,530,742	19,674,336	Alabama....	222	227	849,234	518,074
Ohio.....	1,173	1,181	15,707,597	10,753,143	Connecticut	148	160	611,685	539,765
Massachus'ts	632	537	10,072,651	9,636,182	Arkansas ...	306	288	611,288	496,299
Missouri....	1,004	1,003	9,098,333	7,577,639	Louisiana ..	217	198	541,803	511,689
Tennessee...	344	339	6,966,391	5,601,541	Montana ...	248	139	597,892	246,798
Iowa.	928	1,004	4,856,573	3,806,253	N. Dakota..	341	333	457,595	372,642
Indiana.....	775	799	4,460,735	2,856,173	W. Virginia..	207	214	426,419	361,598
Minnesota...	766	758	4,333,613	3,176,700	S. Dakota...	381	402	416,671	485,101
Maine.....	113	130	4,316,630	4,262,579	Florida	189	160	391,503	283,992
California...	975	854	4,086,078	3,025,250	Utah.....	121	94	376,962	261,937
Kansas.....	709	736	3,818,403	2,703,594	S. Carolina..	140	138	336,165	278,512
Michigan....	736	747	3,627,929	2,766,282	Rhode Island	53	47	333,696	254,493
Nebraska....	650	623	3,003,305	2,303,151	Mississippi..	218	219	267,319	315,731
Texas.....	1,005	962	2,833,082	2,180,922	Idaho..... .	167	130	202,721	140,781
Wisconsin...	648	677	2,150,934	2,121,662	New Hamp .	83	86	194,399	209,063
Georgia.....	351	357	1,709,343	1,625,562	Delaware....	39	35	164,873	82,577
Dist. of Col .	77	67	1,682,764	1,107,790	Vermont....	77	82	153,896	161,031
New Jersey..	350	348	1,509,137	1,071,456	Wyoming...	88	70	139,059	102,887
Washington	438	369	1,376,495	1,068.554	New Mexico	111	97	119,969	87,526
Kentucky...	326	339	1,250,043	1,194,245	Arizona.... .	76	73	111,064	79,808
Virginia.....	265	258	1,232,608	1,019,968	Nevada	43	59	38,258	45,544
Colorado....	395	382	1,176,604	1,133,364					

MONTHLIES, INCLUDING MAGAZINES—CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.

State.	1914.	1904.	State	1914	1904	State.	1914	1904
Unit. States	79,190,838	64,306,155	Kentucky...	159,229	142,550	Ohio.....	5,501,906	2,006,287
			Maine.	4,059,797	6,622,541	Oregon.....	108,850	81,400
Arkansas ..	100,700	45,330	Mass'chus'ts	2,153,439	4,374,209	Pen'sylvania	6,046,975	4,385,686
California.	1,122,367	522,526	Michigan...	1,428,889	1,372,519	Tennessee...	875,688	247,143
Colorado..	168,932	348,815	Minnesota	1,122,249	956,696	Texas.....	375,035	211,929
Dist. of Col.	1,037,184	414,530	Missouri ..	1,755,852	3,365,168	Virginia....	232,195	167,448
Georgia ..	276,066	120,927	New Jersey	543,247	336,129	Washington.	256,479	118,491
Illinois.....	10,242,371	6.344,791	New York	33,648,962	28,217,126	Wisconsin...	267,130	500,046
Indiana....	1,963,086	1,288,928	Nebraska...	1,354,598	399,444	All other		
Iowa.....	2,256,097	846,256	N. Carolina	104,510	30.750	States....	442,465	519,065
Kansas.....	1,584,540	319,425						

TOTAL YEARLY CIRCULATION, ALL CLASSES.

Issue.	1914	1909.	1904	Issue.	1914	1909	1904
Total.....	14,041,921,066	11,591,353,613	9,887,416,245	Semi-weekly .	258,297,416	240,543,576	305,496,256
				Weekly..... ..	2,617,522,076	2,122,794,185	1,883,789,284
Daily.....	9 307.313 102	7,573,348,801	6,145,004,739	Monthly. . .	950,290,056	759,366,420	771,673,860
Sunday.....	856,957,036	694,058,664	625,161,732	Quarterly.... .	75,409,604	64,232,396	46,838,620
Tri-weekly....	85,121,220	52,320,684	46,206,264	All other classes	190,380,556	79,688,892	63,245,490

THE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS.

Language.	Number.			Language.	Number.		
	1914	1909	1904		1914.	1909.	1904.
Total.....	22,754	22,141	21,848	German	616	692	700
				Italian.....	127	104	63
English.....	21,272	20,744	20,599	Scandinavian	174	151	162
Foreign (includ. for'n, English)	1,482	1,397	1,249	Letto-Slavic	237	169	128
French.....	53	39	46	All other.....	275	232	150

QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS—CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.

State.	1914.	1909.	1904.	State.	1914	1909	1904.
United States...	18,853,901	16,058,099	11,709,655	New York..... . .	1,447,019	2,437,289	909,317
				Ohio..	2,874,657	2,288,134	2,169,200
Illinois.....	3,828,606	1,967,558	1,898,000	Pennsylvania...	3,838,673	3,516,933	3,758,107
Massachusetts.. .	1,361,467	1,401,844	445,581	Tennessee.....	4,497,800	3,649,100	1,760,021
Missouri.....	414,245	203,504	191,948	All other States....	591,434	593,737	577,481

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AT "ALL OTHER" PERIODS—CIRCULATION PER ISSUE

State.	1914	1909.	1904	State.	1914.	1909	1904.
United States...	8,922,684	4,093,874	2,878,594	New York.....	3,319,141	662,819	179,515
				Ohio.....	720,244	545,279	383,247
Illinois.....	453,821	276,335	133,643	Pennsylvania.....	448,317	82,134	154,225
Iowa.....	209,830	110,010	56,975	Texas..	37,226	58,281	16,400
Massachusetts.....	646,900	622,223	396,003	Virginia.....	5,031	6,950	4,300
Minnesota.....	259,690	311,170	252,647	All other States....	2,108,578	1,137,877	1,152,084
Missouri.....	713,906	280.796	149.555				

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, 1914—*Continued.*

State	No. of Plants	Total Value.	Newspapers.		Periodicals (Other Than Newspapers.)		Books and Pamphlets.
			Subscrip'ns and Sales.	Advertising	Subscrip'ns and Sales	Advertising.	
United States	31,612	$810,508,075	$99,541,860	$184,047,106	$64,035,230	$71,585,505	$68,587,778
Maine	197	3,617,102	480,858	810,282	550,779	621,026	40,045
New Hampshire	133	1,431,411	278,247	421,486	9,106	11,412	6,770
Vermont	111	1,242,944	212,872	308,762	14,507	28,250	8,506
Massachusetts	1,296	47,574,600	6,707,836	10,739,339	3,484,954	2,455,904	6,951,808
Rhode Island	147	4,189,423	527,058	1,443,188	17,040	100,744	110,969
Connecticut	340	7,353,365	1,146,635	2,171,792	73,512	72,716	351,304
New York	4,159	220,226,643	19,359,680	32,897,529	29,747,145	30,716,740	36,323,314
New Jersey	681	11,708,949	1,314,845	3,925,199	448,073	152,276	56,205
Pennsylvania	2,352	77,889,307	8,396,630	16,215,016	8,108,703	12,599,192	6,088,741
Ohio	1,685	48,422,884	5,853,534	11,903,213	3,847,408	3,225,013	2,122,063
Indiana	901	16,431,259	2,562,070	4,222,280	864,727	722,710	711,941
Illinois	2,538	102,695,429	9,592,167	16,363,738	6,857,958	8,974,993	8,526,286
Michigan	1,067	22,440,081	2,749,080	6,228,782	665,978	846,673	458,711
Wisconsin	789	12,338,775	2,168,578	2,893,502	435,634	664,720	312,000
Minnesota	965	19,583,099	2,662,070	5,101,728	912,265	1,022,294	2,001,599
Iowa	1,058	15,191,745	2,463,557	4,541,917	766,111	1,167,756	371,186
Missouri	1,293	30,670,748	4,494,956	8,278,152	1,444,509	1,703,276	1,108,146
North Dakota	351	2,220,217	401,114	784,492	93,361	10,884	207
South Dakota	379	2,135,580	437,675	685,496	45,627	130,269	32,735
Nebraska	689	7,811,238	1,316,636	2,332,505	221,113	464,752	68,310
Kansas	763	6,866,617	1,296,080	1,903,755	562,823	636,253	24,746
Delaware	54	675,553	84,916	253,336	24,952	5,648	.....
Maryland	333	9,810,774	1,001,946	2,789,122	67,339	50,727	339,402
District of Columbia	141	5,767,930	776,041	1,808,751	1,019,407	299,095	98,933
Virginia	384	6,513,856	762,228	1,473,919	217,690	107,717	256,026
West Virginia	239	2,376,190	466,842	811,426	21,489	9,811	6,773
North Carolina	329	3,232,174	724,165	907,548	155,104	71,214	15,355
South Carolina	166	1,985,263	420,634	676,337	35,464	14,516	12,666
Georgia	438	7,470,364	1,319,275	2,375,273	296,351	601,628	84,196
Florida	235	3,017,140	484,529	1,273,868	30,536	44,718	2,920
Kentucky	401	6,226,527	896,103	1,626,016	190,379	294,099	68,501
Tennessee	426	8,055,326	1,087,574	1,994,522	852,151	297,323	202,891
Alabama	278	3,992,105	726,175	1,434,160	113,020	236,997	93,270
Mississippi	219	1,266,730	246,939	456,842	18,234	11,658	650
Arkansas	308	2,350,989	502,104	729,087	51,207	30,747	36,492
Louisiana	277	4,096,555	788,791	1,357,731	98,003	199,036	19,348
Oklahoma	619	4,005,581	678,592	1,455,605	86,407	194,160	33,464
Texas	1,182	14,996,280	2,977,443	5,330,292	268,372	475,267	258,217
Montana	238	2,794,587	595,799	1,014,473	16,341	62,136	20,643
Idaho	173	1,342,667	293,749	499,953	3,694	6,365	10,038
Wyoming	81	545,718	100,122	232,101	16,971	11,450	.....
Colorado	466	6,538,308	1,140,409	2,239,266	110,277	129,673	83,814
New Mexico	107	577,936	113,784	220,496	11,228	9,201	1,610
Arizona	74	996,822	165,256	425,180	9,042	12,207	2,995
Utah	156	2,579,312	544,740	832,681	78,548	35,418	50,337
Nevada	42	473,042	115,610	172,169	.....	.....	.....
Washington	622	9,505,137	1,658,812	3,737,037	189,568	317,454	148,093
Oregon	363	5,815,579	1,143,317	2,018,131	185,479	337,812	41,034
California	1,457	31,458,214	5,303,793	11,729,631	687,644	1,391,575	1,024,418

In addition, printing and publishing, etc., to the value of $2,813,574, was reported by establishments in other industries.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Character.	No Copies Printed.		Character.	No. Copies Printed.	
	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.
Total	175,166,698	161,361,844	Law	1,701,602	1,496,194
			Literature, collected works	5,673,792	5,037,972
Biography, correspondence	517,662	657,464	Medicine and hygiene	2,337,312	1,519,480
Descript'n, geog'phy, travel	3,017,151	4,540,647	Philosophy	189,996	265,077
Domestic and rural	1,500,226	2,023,193	Physical, mathemat'l science	1,752,826	356,413
Education	51,069,521	41,636,847	Poetry and the drama	1,926,892	1,980,824
Fiction	39,598,501	46,942,399	Political and social science	1,807,042	1,862,429
Fine arts, including illustrated gift books	1,387,604	2,849,371	Religion and theology	24,411,502	23,608,230
			Scientific, similar associat'ns	1,279,427	1,258,562
History	2,458,912	2,923,187	Sports and amusements	4,011,909	2,430,074
Humor and satire	959,288	885,262	Useful arts	2,133,267	1,104,599
Juvenile	16,399,881	10,184,030	Works of reference	11,032,385	7,799,590

NEWSPAPERS IN BIG CITIES—CIRCULATION PER DAY.

City.	Number, Morning		Circulation, Morning.		Number, Evening.		Circulation, Evening.		Number, Sunday.		Circulation, Sunday.	
	1914.	1904	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States	794	637	11,692,368	7,843,565	1,786	1,815	28,777,454	19,632,603	578	491	16,479,943	12,022,341
Total for 14 cities	161	128	6,501 186	4,603,908	149	139	11,086,250	10,686,074	121	120	10,008,865	8,062,959
New York	58	37	2,393,961	1,394,196	40	38	4,515,570	3,588,193	31	30	3,165,139	2,639,318
Chicago	18	11	813,528	604,584	22	23	2,048,002	1,584,187	20	16	1,454,637	1,344,071
Philadelphia	11	12	797,813	732,829	10	9	1,342,816	1,405,866	18	13	1 015,981	952,847
St. Louis	7	10	287,548	318,403	4	5	614,338	565,716	6	7	677,320	611,405
Boston	7	6	709,878	461,221	10	8	1,537,932	1,054,365	4	5	1,095,956	835,016
Cleveland	7	4	222,137	93,917	6	9	577,284	349,058	4	4	288,195	137,281
Baltimore	6	7	183,322	170,145	4	4	358,100	276,429	4	6	265,817	184,500
Pittsburgh	6	6	220,391	261,949	10	5	565,610	466,024	6	7	410,054	307,526
Detroit	5	3	124,801	62,673	5	6	419,350	258,300	3	5	243,299	123,506
Buffalo	3	2	108,922	71,940	8	9	382,456	285,114	5	6	253,678	220,687
San Francisco	15	18	274,647	261,290	9	11	560,598	340,392	7	7	369,949	388,652
Los Angeles	8	3	190,533	39,750	5	2	395,687	82,503	4	2	298,755	65,000
Milwaukee	4	4	72,366	79,006	9	7	323,486	196,957	5	7	186,158	119,390
Cincinnati	6	5	101,339	52,000	7	3	444,521	232,970	4	5	291,965	133,700

NUMBER OF DAILIES, BY STATES.

State.	Total		Morning		Evening.		State.	Total		Morning		Evening.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914	1904.		1914.	1904	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States	2,580	2,452	794	637	1,786	1,815	West Virginia	33	33	11	11	22	22
							North Carolina	29	30	12	10	17	20
Maine	15	17	7	6	8	11	South Carolina	16	14	8	4	8	10
Massachusetts	93	89	18	21	75	68	Georgia	29	26	12	11	17	15
Rhode Island	12	13	2	3	10	10	Florida	26	20	11	8	15	12
Connecticut	36	36	9	9	27	27	Delaware, Dist. Col.	14	9	8	3	6	6
N. Hamp., Vermont	23	24	5	5	18	19							
							Kentucky	33	34	16	14	17	20
New York	234	217	88	65	146	152	Tennessee	17	17	8	8	9	9
New Jersey	46	55	13	13	33	42	Alabama	24	21	5	8	19	13
Pennsylvania	224	220	64	56	160	164	Mississippi	17	14	5	3	12	11
Ohio	181	190	44	38	137	152	Arkansas	33	27	7	3	26	24
Indiana	160	161	38	28	122	133	Louisiana	19	25	7	7	12	18
Illinois	184	192	47	36	137	156	Oklahoma	59	44	11	6	48	38
Michigan	80	86	19	16	61	70	Texas	107	87	35	18	72	69
Wisconsin	66	65	12	10	54	55							
							Montana	21	12	10	5	11	7
Minnesota	51	51	17	16	34	35	Colorado	44	42	13	13	26	29
Iowa	68	66	18	15	50	51	Arizona	16	16	7	5	9	11
Missouri	89	92	30	24	59	68	Nevada	11	9	3	3	8	6
Nebraska	34	31	11	10	23	21	Idaho, Wyo., N. M.,						
Kansas	69	65	17	6	52	59	and Utah	33	26	13	9	20	17
N. Dak., S. Dak.	28	25	9	6	19	19							
							Washington	43	29	17	10	26	19
Maryland	19	20	9	10	10	10	Oregon	34	23	12	9	22	14
Virginia	32	31	13	14	19	17	California	178	148	68	62	110	89

CIRCULATION OF PERIODICALS, BY CLASSES.

Character.	All Periodicals, Including Dailies.				Weeklies Only.			
	Number.		Circulat'n Per Issue.		Number		Circ. Per Issue.	
	1914.	1904	1914.	1904.	1914.	1909	1914.	1909.
Total	22,754	21,848	205,594,907	150,009,723	1,379	1,194	28,486,357	19,876,630
News, politics, family reading	17,574	17,032	69,533,556	53,355,893	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural, horticultural, dairy, stock raising, etc	346	360	18,091,350	8,106,275	81	92	4,008,547	2,351,368
College and school periodicals	303	178	353,755	248,240	88	65	94,249	72,460
Commerce, finance, insurance, railroads, etc	323	364	2,196,988	2,470,832	84	84	283,925	340,819
Education and history	231	173	2,533,833	2,119,797	18	14	1,043,466	397,962
Fraternal organizations	312	450	7,092,592	5,356,427	31	69	275,100	454,930
Gen'l literature, includ. monthly and quarterly magazines	284	328	38,495,435	30.615,577	56	52	7,701,592	5,799,136
Labor	163	.....	1,633,700	.....	84	.....	355,900	.....
Law	65	81	76,571	194,035	22	19	54,565	47,843
Medicine and surgery	178	192	910,085	1,054,948	8	7	119,487	105,811
Reform and social science	179	.....	2,900,574	.....	42	.....	286,081	.....
Religious	1,412	1,287	34,515,249	22,383,631	524	483	12,116,666	8,544,673
Science and mechanics	135	83	1,683,381	525,523	20	23	275,157	289,478
Society, art, music, fashion, etc	212	155	14,703,958	15,289,431	55	49	555,543	1269,945
Trade journals generally	873	627	9,284,145	3,428,596	227	195	1,104,976	1,041,735
Miscellaneous	164	538	1,589,735	4,860,518	39	42	211,103	160,470

Labor periodicals, before 1914, were included in those of fraternal organizations; reform and social science periodicals were counted among other classes.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

State.	Number.		Circ. Per Issue.		State.	Number		Circ. Per Issue.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.		1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States....	160	127	2,598,827	1,215,892	Missouri.....	3	5	41,512	75,960
					New York.....	40	28	1,509,093	557,956
California.....	16	11	81,655	34,350	Ohio.....	12	11	130,965	69,687
Illinois.....	25	20	343,688	200,180					
Indiana.....	3	7	19,687	14,350	Pennsylvania.....	11	10	151,745	112,127
Massachusetts.....	6	3	26,547	11,232	Wisconsin.....	6	8	106,801	54,774
					All other States....	33	20	147,887	73,976
Michigan.....	5	4	39,247	11,300					

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES—*Continued.*

Language.	Foreign Language Dailies.					Foreign Language Weeklies.		
	Number.		Circulation Per Issue.			Circulation Per Issue.		
	1914.	1904.	1914	1909.	1904.	1914.	1909.	1904.
Totals.....	160	127	2,598,827	1,786,281	1,215,892	4,239,426	2,543,898	2,976,995
Arabic.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian.....	8	6	73,688	52,143	45,267	75,874	67,950	67,014
Bulgarian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	5	4	16,569	9,500	8,800	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,000	7,000	4,350
Danish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,526	65,950	50,325
Dutch }						{ 51,800	} 42,850	39,035
Finnish }	4	1	.....	.....	.....	{ 15,800		
French.....	12	8	52,660	40,230	47,872	75,157	66,283	79,119
German.....	55	75	823,062	753,116	680,231	1,438,888	1,668,369	1,417,172
Hungarian.....	4	3	103,245	54,300	21,700	30,715	11,275	14,500
Italian.....	12	7	269,674	160,300	91,350	271,276	219,475	168,850
Japanese.....	10	4	39,961	24,603	9,500	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,265	30,100	19,239
Norwegian.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	173,200	207,676	206,029
Polish.....	12	6	207,380	88,937	49,616	383,722	288,820	236,890
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,100	14,050	8,400
Slovenian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,185	11,035	4,500
Spanish.....	8	.....	28,150	3,400	.....	173,974	82,235	23,200
Swedish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727,927	449,944	462,909
Yiddish.....	10	8	762,910	524,900	226,156	157,500	91,160	75,586

There are now several Russian language dailies in the United States.

The list of weeklies includes 2 Norwegian and Danish combined, 2 Russian, 1 Ruthenian, 1 Serbian, 1 Slavonic not specified, 4 Slovak, and 1 Slovenian.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE WEEKLIES, BY STATES.

State.	Number		Circ. Per Issue		State.	Number.		Circ. Per Issue	
	1914.	1904	1914.	1904.		1914.	1904	1914.	1904.
United States....	868	788	4,239,426	2,976,995	New Jersey.....	30	26	60,232	60,490
					New Mexico.....	18	12	21,405	15,150
California.....	31	29	59,300	42,642	New York.....	103	71	624,127	380,450
Colorado.....	17	9	52,175	22,600	North Dakota.....	16	9	33,773	16,480
Connecticut.....	11	11	27 691	27 741	Ohio.....	62	60	327,352	298,355
Illinois.....	93	81	981,137	343,314	Oklahoma.....	3	5	1,700	8,076
Indiana.....	6	20	47,255	27,490	Oregon.....	9	5	49,182	24,000
Iowa.....	35	45	105,850	83,675	Pennsylvania.....	79	64	368,862	182,289
Kansas.....	13	8	19,255	11,830	Rhode Island.....	4	4	19,900	4,400
Louisiana.....	11	5	10,061	23,989	South Dakota.....	7	9	31,208	16,056
Maryland.....	6	9	6,430	19,970	Texas.....	40	27	93,195	48,342
Massachusetts.....	35	22	133,742	53,850	Utah.....	8	5	9,400	7,050
Michigan.....	32	34	78,205	75,280	Washington.....	21	12	33,160	30,290
Minnesota.....	45	51	349,430	384,478	Wisconsin.....	53	77	211,312	238,676
Missouri.....	24	24	205,922	71,500	All other States....	23	27	41,694	48,130
Nebraska.....	33	27	236,471	210,402					

ALL OTHER FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PERIODICALS, EXCEPT DAILIES AND WEEKLIES.

State.	Number.		Circ. Per Issue.		State.	Number.		Circ. Per Issue.	
	1914.	1904	1914.	1904.		1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States....	376	283	3,609,735	2,531,776	Minnesota.....	23	24	156,502	141,000
					Missouri.....	28	14	338,737	112,115
California.....	12	6	57,300	8,050	Nebraska.....	15	5	332,338	303,334
Illinois.....	45	37	448,462	247,151	New York.....	62	58	487,045	841,627
Indiana.....	10	8	92,958	30,990	Ohio.....	39	33	281,872	222,442
Iowa.....	11	12	122,144	167,835	Pennsylvania.....	29	20	420,564	68,918
Massachusetts.....	15	6	438,523	104,352	Wisconsin.....	25	25	213,768	186,663
Michigan.....	15	11	46,509	39,550	All other States....	47	24	173,013	57,749

BOOK AND JOB—1914.

State	No. of Establishments	Wage Earners	Value of Products	Value Added by Manufacture	State	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
United States.	12,115	113,121	307,330,861	210,877,629	Indiana	277	2,529	6,237,228	4,207,745
					Maryland	197	2,284	5,546,639	3,532,894
New York	2,369	25,800	78,841,261	58,166,132	Texas	288	1,805	4,711,163	3,390,820
Illinois	1,173	18 892	54,625,954	35,270,600	New Jersey	359	1,698	4,291,465	2,679,518
Pennsylvania	1,206	10,139	25,285,844	16,070,029	Wisconsin	217	1,765	4,239,861	2,586,575
Massachusetts	741	7,062	20,245,216	14,731,508	Iowa	182	1,303	3,733,747	2,465,851
Ohio	772	7,978	19,915,250	13,004,041	Connecticut	208	1,580	3,505,751	2,358,827
Missouri	435	5,123	12,434,192	8,575,864	Virginia	165	1,452	3,402,418	2,214,504
California	631	3,172	9,885,477	7,032,190	Tennessee	142	1,161	2,961,955	1,999,397
Michigan	404	3,860	9,380,560	6,296,771	Kentucky	124	1,312	2,687,309	1,810,152
Minnesota	258	2,901	7,652,223	5,511,263					

NET TONS OF PAPER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Classification.	No. of Mills.	No. of Machines	On Hand First of Year		Production for Year.		Shipments for Year.	
			1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Newsprint (total)	70	165	31,713	38,998	1,260,285	1,359,012	1,272,590	1,366,297
Standard news	41	101	20,181	26,477	1,125,086	1,238 787	1,129,611	1,245,083
Book paper (total)	93	222	36,845	20,056	849,157	892,283	857,571	875,494
Periodical book paper	35	76	7,581	4,283	326,886	294 100	331,434	290,802
Paperboard	253	437	42,411	22,963	1,926,986	1,804,589	1,923,201	1,785,141
Wrapping	165	263	53.551	21,393	714,000	727,515	727,052	695,357
Bag	44	61	6 498	5,343	177,362	116,714	180,452	115,559
Fine	109	204	32.500	27,080	368,012	288,355	365,936	282,935
Tissue	64	161	6 083	2,520	143,298	126,286	143,981	122,723
Hanging	21	25	6,789	1,928	63,268	86,912	67,124	82,051
Felts and building	49	67	8,341	5,882	284,286	311,942	284,928	309,483
Other grades	85	129	13,382	10,589	264,869	206,039	266,941	203,246
Total paper, all grades	753	1,549	238.113	156,752	6,051,523	5,919,647	6,089,776	5,838,286

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM.

(Prepared by the Museum for the Almanac)

The title, New York State Museum, is the statutory name of a scientific research organization. Historically it is the outcome of the great Natural History Survey of the State of New York organized in 1836. The nucleus of these now extensive collections are the scientific materials brought together during the existence of that survey. Under the present statute the 'New York State Museum' includes the work of the State Geologist and his associates, who together form the Geological Survey of the State of New York; that of the State Botanist and his staff, of the State Entomologist and his staff; the Zoologist and the Archaeologist. The museum collections, as such originate partly from the materials acquired for the researches of these officials and partly from special additions made to exemplify the resources of the State of New York. The State Museum is alternately known as the Department of Science of the University of the State of New York, and; as such, is under the administrative control of that university. The collections of the museum are arranged on a floor space of about 100,000 square feet on the upper floors of the State Education Building at Albany. These collections form what has been planned and worked out as an essentially State or provincial museum exhibiting the natural resources of animal and plant life, the mineral wealth, geological history, and aboriginal culture of New York State. It has not planned to receive, nor does it especially welcome, material from outside the State, unless this is adapted to illuminate the scientific problems of the State itself. The collections are open free on every week day, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sundays, October 1 to May 1, 2 to 5 P M

Hall of Minerals—The general collection of about 5,000 specimens is supplemented by a very extensive and complete collection of minerals from New York State, probably the best in existence. There are probably in this hall about 14,000 specimens on exhibition

Hall of Geology—The collections here illustrate the rock structure and the mineral wealth of the State, especially the application of minerals ores and rocks to commerce and the industrial arts.

Hall of Fossils—This hall includes vertebrates and invertebrates and the long continued researches of the Geological Survey have made the collection of invertebrate fossils, and the corresponding classification of the rocks of New York the standard of comparison for the world. The use of restorations of extinct animal life, with relief maps, reconstructions &c, has helped to visualize the appearance of these.

Hall of Zoology—The animal life of New York is exhibited in this hall, the larger mammals in habitat groups and the smaller mammals birds fishes, reptiles and mollusks in extensive series of well-mounted specimens. The collection of birds eggs is one of the largest in America. This section also contains a representative gathering of insects, arranged to illustrate their economic relations to agriculture and forestry The section of Botany maintains an herbarium of upward of 100,000 specimens of New York plants.

Halls of Archaeology and Ethnology—These contain six large groups representing the customs and habits of the Iroquois Indians in their natural state, before the advent of the white man These figures have been cast from the best available representatives among the surviving Iroquois and mounted amid actual accessories and against painted backgrounds. They depict the hunt, warfare, council ceremony, industries and agriculture of the New York aborigines The collections of relics of Indian life in New York are the most extensive in existence, and these collections, with the groups referred to, fill the mezzanine floors.

Publications:—The museum issues general and special publications on the natural resources of the State, in the form of bulletins memoirs and annual reports. These now number about 350 and each can be obtained on payment of a small fee.

The museum owns three parcels of real estate, presented by citizens for preserving their geological interest: 1—The Clark Reservation near Syracuse, a tract of 104 acres characterized by its extraordinary display of abandoned cataracts and gorges produced by the flow of the post-glacial waters; 2—Stark's Knob Reservation, or Volcano, near Schuylerville; 3—The Lester Park, or Cryptozoon Ledge in the town of Greenfield, west of Saratoga Springs. The Legislature grants $55,000 a year for maintenance.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution — Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. *Chancellor of the Institution*—Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States. *Secretary of the Institution*—Charles D. Walcott. *Assistant Secretary*—Charles G. Abbott. *Administrative Ass't to Sec. in Charge Nat. Museum*—William de C. Ravenel. *Board of Regents*—Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States, Chancellor, Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Henry Cabot Lodge, member of the Senate; Robert S. Brookings, citizen of Missouri; Charles S. Thomas, member of the Senate; Scott Ferris, member of the House of Representatives; Lemuel P. Padgett, member of the House of Representatives; Frank L. Greene, member of the House of Representatives; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles F Choate, Jr., citizen of Massachusetts; George Gray, citizen of Delaware; John B. Henderson, Jr., citizen of Washington, D. C.; Henry White, citizen of Maryland.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the Institution's activities. The Institution maintains a library, numbering about 300,000 volumes, which is deposited in the Library of Congress and which consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies, and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The Institution has charge of the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archæology and ethnology of America, and has collections of American history (including large war collections illustrative of the part taken by the United States in the recent conflict), as well as many series relating to the arts and the industrial arts. It is an educational and a research museum, and issues scientific publications The National Gallery of Art consists of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Oriental art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including works of a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of one hundred and fifty-one paintings, representing one hundred and six American artists. The National Museum occupies two special structures, built in 1881 and 1911, containing 650,000 square feet of floor space There are 6,274 articles in the Freer collection. The amount of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the support of the museum for the fiscal year 1920 was $307,500 for the preservation and maintenance of the collections, the necessary exhibitions, storage and office furniture, heating and lighting the building, and repairs to same. In addition to this there was appropriated for publications, binding of books, etc , $37,500, to be expended under the direction of the Public Printer. The buildings are opened to the public 9 A. M to 4.30 P. M. week days, and in addition the new building at the foot of Tenth Street is opened Sundays, 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the American Indian; THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, for the exchange of governmental and scientific publications between the United States and foreign countries; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals; and the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, are also branches of the Institution.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

THERE are 180 living members, comprising investigators in every department of science. The geographical distribution of members, embracing all parts of the United States, corresponds closely with the educational and scientific facilities of different sections of the country. The National Academy has often been called into the service of the Government. Committees appointed in accordance with acts of Congress at the request of joint commissions and committees of Congress, of the President of the United States, and of the various Departments of the National Government, have reported on a great variety of subjects. From time to time trust funds have been established, the incomes of which are devoted to the award of medals or to grants for research. The will of Alexander Dallas Bache, first President of the Academy, directed that the residue of his estate, after the death of his wife, should be paid over to the National Academy of Sciences for the "prosecution of researches in physical and natural science by assisting experimentalists and observers" Other trusts have been left to the Academy. In all more than $124,000 has been disbursed by the Academy from the income of trust funds in direct aid of scientific research. A recent gift was that of the late Mrs. Henry Draper, who left to the Academy a bequest of $25,000, the income of which is to be used for publication or other purposes.

Officers: *President*—Chas. D. Walcott, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—A. A. Michelson, Chicago University. *Home Secretary*—Charles G. Abbott, Smithsonian Institution. *Foreign Secretary*—George E. Hale, Solar Observatory, Office, Pasadena, Cal. *Treasurer*—Frederick L. Ransome, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. *National Research Council*—James R. Angell, *Chairman*, Washington, D. C.

THE CINCINNATI MUSEUM OF ART.

(By the Director, J H. Gest)

THE Cincinnati Museum Association, organized in 1880, and incorporated in 1881, gives exhibitions during the year, and has collections of modern American art which include the pictures, sculpture and etchings of Frank Duveneck; paintings, studies, drawings and etchings by Robert Blum; as well as a representation of the other leading American painters and sculptors. Gathering of casts of Greek sculpture and of carved Ivory from the Roman to the Renaissance periods is installed in the Schmidlapp Building, and there is a large group of American Archaeology. The decorative arts are represented, the department of metal work including, besides the Elkington reproductions, a group of original armor and the Conner collection of original silver. The museum holds also the Doane collection of musical instruments, the Longworth gathering of India shawls, and the exhibition of Rookwood pottery, the Cincinnati art industry with which the museum and its school, the Art Academy of Cincinnati, are closely connected. There is a reference library.

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, was incorporated February 4, 1870. The first section of the Museum building in Copley Square was dedicated July 3, 1876, and the next day it was opened to the public. The original building was twice enlarged. The first section of the present building on Huntington Avenue was opened November 15, 1909. The total cost of land, building, and installation was $2,900,000. The second section of the proposed completed building, the Robert Dawson Evans Galleries for Paintings, the gift of Mrs. Evans, was opened February 3, 1915. It cost $1,000,000. The annual running expenses are $185,000. The Museum receives no city or State aid, its funds for running expenses and for purchases being derived entirely from private gifts and bequests. Admission is free whenever the Museum is open: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. week days, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays.

The Museum possesses collections illustrating the art of Ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, the art of mediaeval, Renaissance and modern Europe, American art, and the art of Asia. Its gathering of Egyptian and Greek sculpture, and Greek vases and terra cottas is the finest in this country; its assemblages of the art of China and Japan are unequaled except by the imperial collections of Japan; its collection of the art of India is the only one in this country; and its collection of paintings and drawings from India is superior even to the one in the British Museum; the textiles, numbering over 7,000 pieces, are recognized as the best comprehensive representative collection in this country; the paintings, of which over 700 are exhibited, include, besides examples of the old masters, some of the most famous and most popular Colonial and contemporary American pictures.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CHICAGO.

Field Museum of Natural History, established 1894, at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, occupies the temporary building erected for Fine Arts in Jackson Park, the Exposition site. The founding of a scientific institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by a gift of $1,000,000 by Marshall Field, whose name the institution bears, and who on his death January 6, 1906, bequeathed a further $8,000,000, of which $4,000,000 was for the erection of a permanent building, and $4,000,000 for endowment. The sum of $1,200,000 has been donated by other individuals, and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of approximately $50,000.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian Exposition. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after a lapse of twenty-five years and expenditure of over $6,500,000, the Museum is now divided into five departments: Anthropology, botany, geology, zoology, and the N. W. Harris Public School Extension. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition, and exchange material and data have been dispatched to all parts of the world. The results have been published by the Museum from time to time. It has a working library of 70,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, an herbarium of 560,000 sheets, study collections of mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and insects reaching many thousand specimens, a large two story taxidermy section, a printing shop, illustration studio, assaying and lapidary rooms, &c. In North American, Philippine, Chinese and Tibetan ethnology, in meteorites, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the Museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals and birds and plant reproduction furnish examples of advanced museum methods. The present building covers nine acres, and is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. A small admission fee is charged except on Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free at all times.

The Museum is incorporated under Illinois State law, and the administrative control rests in a board of fifteen trustees. The new building is located in Grant Park, on the lake, south of Twelfth Street extended. Its occupation is probable during 1920. The interior is 750 feet by 350 feet, but with the exterior outer lines of the entire building, including entrances and terrace, the structure covers about eleven acres of ground.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, at Washington, D. C., founded and endowed by the late William Wilson Corcoran in 1869, solely for encouraging American genius in the fine arts, is a private corporation controlled by a self-perpetuating board of nine trustees. The original home of the institution was at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street; but in 1897 its collections were transferred to the present building, designed by Ernest Flagg of New York, and located at New York Avenue and 17th Street, N. W. The value of the building and grounds connected therewith is $1,000,000, and the present value of the collections is estimated at $1,500,000. The endowment fund amounts to $1,000,000.

The collection of paintings is particularly representative of American artists. In addition the gallery has examples of the French, Dutch, English, and other schools. The sculptures include casts from the antique and the Renaissance, and modern works, as well as original works in marble and bronze. There are over 100 original bronzes by Antoine-Louis Barye, French sculptor of animals. It is open to the public: Mondays, 12 M. to 4.30 P. M.; other week days, 9 A. M to 4.30 P. M; Sundays, 1 30 to 4 30 P. M.

THE CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis was established in 1879, and became a municipal institution in 1907. The building is in Forest Park, 160x350 feet, with 44 galleries on three floors. The collections include paintings, prints, sculpture, textiles, ceramics, metal work, furniture and other objects. The modern paintings are comprehensive, by artists of America, France, Holland, Spain, England, Russia, Sweden, Belgium and other countries. There is a small group of Old Masters. In the print department are etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old and modern masters. The sculptures are chiefly examples by American artists, supplemented by collections of casts from the antique and from masterpieces of the Renaissance. Among the Chinese Ceramics are specimens from the Han Dynasty downward, and examples of the Sung, Ming, and K'ang-Hsi periods. There are also groups of Chinese bronzes, jades and other carved stones, lacquer, glass, textiles, &c., as well as objects illustrative of the decorative arts of ancient Greece and Egypt, and of Japan, Korea and Persia. The Museum is open daily, except Christmas and New Year's Days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY.

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy was organized November 11, 1862, and incorporated December 4, same year. The building occupied by the organization was a gift from Mr. John Joseph Albright. It is a white marble structure two hundred and fifty feet long (north and south) and one hundred and fifty feet deep (east and west). Its central feature is based on the east porch of the Erectheum, on the Acropolis at Athens—perhaps the purest type of Ionic architecture. The City of Buffalo has been contributing toward the support of the Institution since 1909. The permanent collection of the Academy consists of 200 paintings, 800 engravings and etchings, and 56 sculptures, including casts. The total membership is 540. During each year several special exhibitions are given; a quarterly art journal is published. Lectures are given. Special efforts are made to interest the public and the school children. Several foreign exhibits brought over by the director, Cornelia B. Sage Quinton, and passed on to other museums after being first shown at the Albright Art Gallery, have made Buffalo noted in art circles. They included: Exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Société Nouvelle of France, of which Rodin was president; exhibition of French textiles; exhibition of the work (sculpture) by the great Constantin Meunier and others; the exhibition of American sculpture, held at the Albright Art Gallery in 1916.

INDEPENDENCE HALL NATIONAL MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA.

(Data Supplied by Wilfred Jordan, the Curator.)

INDEPENDENCE HALL was at first called "The State House of Pennsylvania." It now comprises the main or central building (Independence Hall), two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings called the Wings, and two separate corner buildings, one, Congress Hall, the other, Old City Hall, one on the corner of Fifth Street and the other on the corner of Sixth Street, facing on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The State House group of buildings was designed and built by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, who bought the land, for which he created a trust. Congress and City Hall were in Hamilton's original scheme of the State House group, but were not built until after the close of the Revolution. The group of buildings covers a frontage of 396 feet on Chestnut Street.

The original building (Independence Hall) in the group was begun in 1732 and was opened and first put to use in September, 1736, when William Allen, Mayor and prominent merchant of Philadelphia, gave a dinner to the citizens. In October, 1736, the Legislature, of which Benjamin Franklin was clerk, moved into the completed part of the structure, then known as the "East Room." In June, 1753, Pass & Stow placed in position in the State House steeple the Liberty Bell, weighing 2,080 pounds. In 1752 a clock was ordered, and in 1759 it was placed and paid for. The State House was practically completed in the latter year. Here are some of the historical events that have taken place in Independence Hall:

June 15, 1775, Washington accepted his appointment as General of the Continental Army

July 4, 1776, Colonies issued the Declaration of Independence.

July 15, 1776, convention to form a new Constitution for Pennsylvania met here.

September 11 and October 4, 1777, American officers captured at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown were held prisoners in the building by the British.

Congress, which had left Philadelphia in September, 1777, and which convened in Independence Hall March 4, 1777, left again on September 18, 1777; returned July 2, 1778, and continued to sit there until the close of the Revolution.

July 9, 1778, the Articles of Federation and Union between the States were signed in Declaration Chamber by eight States. The five remaining States signed later, the last, Maryland, on March 1, 1781.

May 14, 1787, the Federal Convention to frame a Constitution for the United States assembled, sitting until September.

December 13, 1787, the Pennsylvania Convention met to ratify the Philadelphia Constitution.

In 1824 Lafayette was given a reception there.

December 6, 1790, the Congress of the United States occupied the County Building, now known as Congress Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and remained there until the seat of Government was removed to Washington in 1800.

March 4, 1793, George Washington was inaugurated in Congress Hall, at the beginning of his second term as President; and John Adams was inaugurated there March 4, 1797. The House of Representatives occupied the lower floor and the Senate the second floor.

February 7, 1791, the Supreme Court of the United States held its first session on the second floor of the City Building, now known as Old City Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and stayed there until August 15, 1800. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sat on the second floor of the building also The City Building was used as the municipal headquarters until March 27, 1895.

In 1816 the City of Philadelphia bought the entire property.

There are many historic oil portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, including Washington and other early American public men.

Independence Hall was formally thrown open as a public historical museum July 4, 1876, although parts of this building were used as a museum as early as 1790. Cost of its annual upkeep is $25,000. Its art collection, made up in the main of original pictures of celebrities of Colonial and Revolutionary times, is worth over $500,000. The museum collection consists of furniture, manuscripts, musical instruments, water colors, missiles, maps, coins, currency, weapons, metals, prints, wearing apparel, utensils, and books.

There are no pay days. The National Museum is open to the public daily throughout the year, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M., except Christmas and Thanksgiving. The National Museum, Independence Hall group, is located on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and can be reached from the central hotel district and the railroad stations by trolleys or subway trains A series of free bulletins are issued, which will be mailed upon request.

EDUCATION IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

ALASKA—The native public schools, 71, with 3,500 pupils, are under the United States Bureau of Education, Interior Department, and are managed locally from Seattle, Wash. There are 3 Russian parochial schools The Presbyterian Church supports an industrial school at Sitka. There are several Roman Catholic parochial schools at Juneau and Douglas. Public schools for whites have 87 teachers and 1,800 pupils Citizenship night schools at the chief towns have an attendance of 120 men and 60 women. There are also general night schools, with an attendance of 300. There are 46 schools for mixed breeds, with 58 teachers and 1,180 pupils. The public schools spend over $172,000 a year.

CANAL ZONE—There are 17 public school buildings in the Canal Zone, with 1,764 pupils in the white schools and 1,010 in the colored schools. There are high schools. School property is valued at $550,000, and yearly expenditures are over $140,000.

HAWAII—The public schools have over 800 teachers and over 34,000 pupils. There is a normal school at Honolulu, and there are high schools and Summer schools. Of the public school pupils, 3,200 are pure Hawaiian, 3,800 part Hawaiian, 850 American, 5,000 Portuguese, 15,000 Japanese, 3,300 Chinese, the rest, scattering.

PHILIPPINES—There are over 671,000 public school pupils in 4,700 schools, with 13,000 teachers. Over 12,000 students attend secondary schools. Yearly educational expenditures exceed $4,000,000. About 3 per cent. of the teachers are American. Forty per cent. of pupils are girls. There are industrial and agricultural schools.

PORTO RICO—There are 427,666 children of legal school age (5 to 18 years), and 215,819 of compulsory school age (8 to 14 years). The enrolment is over 142,000, of whom 80,000 are males and 113,462 are white. In private schools are 7,200. There are over 2,700 teachers. The property is assessed at $244,000,000, and the yearly expenditures exceed $2,300,000. The University of Porto Rico has over 1,200 students.

VIRGIN ISLANDS—There are over 2,500 pupils, of whom 1,800 are white, in 20 schools, not including 20 private (Roman Catholic) schools.

SALE OF THE ROBERT HOE LIBRARY.

Part I.—April 24-May 5, 1911, $997,366.00; Part II.—January 8-19, 1912, $471,619 25; Part III.—April 15-16, 1912, $200,150 50; Part IV.—November 11-22, 1912, $262,920 85; total, $1,932,056.60.

SALE OF THE FREDERIC R. HALSEY PRINTS.

November 1, 1916-April 26, 1917. I.—Americana, $54,157.50; II.—Sporting prints, $39,371.00; III.—French engravings of the eighteenth century, $114,531.00; IV.—English stipple engravings, $56,387.50; V.—English mezzotints, $59,454.00; VI.—Nineteenth century prints, $24,432.00; VII.—Old masters, $13,862.00; VIII.—Napoleon and French Revolution, $7,900.00; IX.—French eighteenth century, $7,149.25; total, $377,244.25.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1915.

STATES.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	% of Sc'ool Population Enrolled	Average Daily Attendance.	% of Enrolled in Ave. Attendance.	No. of Days of Sc'ool	No. of Teachers.	% of Men T'ch'ers.	Ave. M'th'ly Salary of T'ch'ers.	Estimated Value of All Public Property Used for School Purposes.	Total Amount Expended for Schools	Expended Per Cap. of Total Pop.	Cost Per Cap. of Ave Attendance.
Unit. States..	20,351,687	75 81	15,358,927	75.5	160.3	622,371	19.8	$70.21	$1,662,446,536	$610 717,053	$6.28	$41.72
Maine.....	149,149	84 35	116,569	78 2	171 2	6,965	11 4	53 38	10,597,424	3,999 681	5.18	34 31
N. Hamp..	67,461	68 70	54,485	80.8	171 5	3,083	8 7	56 74	6,777 953	2 148,985	4.86	39.44
Vermont....	65,380	77 22	52,393	80 1	175 0	2,992	7 6	48 31	4,915,758	2,300,680	6 33	43 91
Mass.	604,023	72 76	508,668	84 2	181.7	17,487	10.2	88 03	96,521,456	27 343,132	7.35	53 75
Rhode Island	89,879	63 23	71,613	79.7	194 3	2.773	8 4	74 27	10,081,135	3,603,535	5 87	50 32
Connecticut..	234,609	82 18	182,477	77 6	183.2	6.423	6 4	68 16	27,719 683	9,688.037	7 78	53 09
New York...	1,625,777	69 59	1,318,605	81.1	190 2	53,593	11 0	101 70	244,739,916	68,761 125	6 69	52.15
New Jersey..	540,287	76 39	421,884	78 1	183 0	16,741	14.4	95 34	69,293,018	26,110,991	8 86	61.89
Penn... ...	1,504,794	70 86	1,212,157	80 6	172 7	42,727	21 4	54 42	154,365,211	61,670,950	7 24	50 88
Ohio.....	905,071	74 34	768,451	84 9	175 3	31,819	24 7	60.31	113,597 716	40,623,720	7 89	52 88
Indiana.....	564,252	80 19	463,920	82 2	155 0	19,648	31 6	74.88	54,849.638	24,013,125	8 53	51 77
Illinois.....	1,084,640	71.64	974,495	89 8	164 0	33,364	18 6	91 57	135,357,497	44,011 662	7 15	45.16
Michigan....	620,861	82 62	504,979	81 3	172 0	20,979	14 2	70 40	57.930.121	24,069,810	7.88	47 66
Wisconsin...	458,102	66 75	371,494	81 1	173 7	16,288	10 8	62 72	24 141,885	16,589,866	6 67	44.90
Minnesota...	481,583	78 01	365,432	75 9	167 7	17,793	11 0	62 16	50,459 377	20 911,668	9 17	57 22
Iowa.....	525,579	90 11	398 143	75.8	170 0	27 230	10 5	60 90	39 356,618	20.764,865	9.35	52 15
Missouri....	721,753	81 08	528.455	73 2	161 8	20 208	24 3	69 19	54 882,805	17 780 426	5.26	33 65
N. Dakota...	151,647	72 90	104,996	69 2	172.6	8 093	16 4	60 12	12.115,050	7 309 342	10 25	69 62
S. Dakota ..	134,136	69 35	93,837	70 0	170 0	7 057	14 6	51.03	10 994,385	5 748 036	8 23	61 26
Nebraska....	292,725	84 84	216 264	73 9	163 5	12 606	11 9	53 60	23,644,515	10,825 325	8 51	50 06
Kansas.....	402,860	83 28	311,267	77 3	163 7	15,243	18 4	69 91	31,168 702	15,377,830	8.41	49 40
Delaware....	45,327	85 90	24,838	54 8	170 7	1 062	12 2	44 79	1,650,000	366,189	3 08	24 06
Maryland...	243,077	68 00	169 306	69 7	178 0	6 460	15 0	63 04	12 000,000	5 236,645	3.84	30.93
Dist. of Col..	59,526	82 18	49,625	83 4	178.0	1 787	12 4	112 34	12 309 995	3 676,894	10 10	74 09
Virginia.....	486,134	73 02	339,317	69 8	141.0	13 120	16 4	48 50	16 004,359	7 306.058	3.33	21 53
W. Virginia..	313,873	78 25	223,889	71.3	135 0	10 324	43 4	51 69	15 599,531	6,459,080	4.66	28 85
N. Carolina..	649,246	84 07	446 191	68 7	124.2	14,559	23 5	42 57	11.489.882	5 493 051	2.29	12 31
S. Carolina..	415,766	76 63	279 071	67 1	108 5	8 333	20 6	54 14	8 117 280	3 570,939	2 20	12.80
Georgia.....	667,635	73 19	460,832	69.0	136 7	15,046	20 2	44 49	15,048 880	6 346,714	2.22	13.77
Florida.....	198,365	77 33	144 419	72 8	130 1	5,734	23 6	65 86	7,409 947	3,818,675	4 27	26.44
Kentucky...	537,008	76 78	354.147	65 9	144.0	12 870	34 1	52 33	15,521,654	8 342 858	3 51	23 56
Tennessee...	610,235	88 81	430,480	70.5	123 8	12 921	32 3	53 72	15.938 816	6 783,884	2 96	15 76
Alabama...	514,601	69 48	323 487	62 9	135 0	11,056	29 1	50 96	10.898,517	5,010,426	2 15	15.49
Mississippi..	492,756	77 57	301,922	61.2	123 0	10,953	26 7	37 99	3,110,300	2.806,562	1 48	9 30
Louisiana...	320,300	55 91	235,933	73 7	134 9	7 621	20 1	63 10	13,580 248	5 511 763	3 01	23 36
Texas.....	1,017,083	73 26	691.603	68 0	135 0	27 358	28 4	84 82	45 368,247	21,093 143	4 76	30 50
Arkansas....	447,726	81.99	304,401	68 0	134 9	10.662	44 8	49 62	12,660 849	4,454.737	2 56	14 63
Oklahoma...	515,493	76.30	325,053	63.1	152 0	12 721	29 8	64 27	20,696.930	9,253 569	4.20	28 47
Montana....	102,768	....	75,241	73 2	176 7	4,731	14 4	79 46	9,244 559	6,492 538	14 14	86 36
Wyoming...	32,630	88 04	24,954	76 5	153 0	1 735	14 6	65 41	2,666 059	1,438,509	8.01	57 65
Colorado....	184,471	81.94	134,758	73 1	167 0	6,573	16 0	75 79	15.364,405	7,533,093	7 83	55 90
N. Mexico...	77,062	64.79	51,374	66 7	142 5	1 944	33 3	76 58	2,915,000	1 993,054	4 56	38 79
Arizona.....	51,077	81.58	34.257	67 1	160 0	1 539	19 7	96 30	3,463,517	2 667 077	10 44	77 85
Utah.....	108,359	85 96	88,052	81 3	163 0	3 205	28 3	88 95	11,619,642	4 476,642	10 31	50 84
Nevada.....	13,358	76 27	10,943	75 2	166 1	657	14 3	94 32	1,565,497	765,900	7 18	76 26
Idaho.....	95,772	84 68	65,039	72 9	154 9	3,506	22 1	95 85	9 202,457	4 134,167	9 65	63 56
Washington..	245,419	73 01	191,441	78 0	174 6	9,295	20 3	99 26	32,751,292	13,080,272	8 53	68 33
Oregon.....	142,365	77 61	127 692	89 7	151 0	6 173	19 6	86 15	18,019,464	6,715,416	8 04	52 59
California...	539,688	94.47	410,978	76.2	176 0	17,323	15.0	113 46	84,721,886	32,126,657	10.93	78.17

OTHER 1916 EDUCATIONAL DATA.

Public High Schools: Number, 12,003. Teachers—Male, 29,131, female, 29,146 Students—Male, 660,641; female, 795,420

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ENROLMENT IN 1916.

GRADES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS			GRADES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.		
	Public	Private	Total		Public	Private	Total
Elementary (kindergarten, primary and grammar)..	18,895,626	1,665,075	20,560,701	Schools for the feeble-minded	36.971	659	37,630
Secondary (high schools and academies)... . .	1,456,061	155,135	1,611,196	Government Indian schools	32,780	.....	32,780
Secondary (prep. depts of higher institutions).....	29,058	60,583	89.641	Schools in Alaska supported by the Government..	3,665	. .....	3,665
Universities and colleges..	107,237	152,274	259,511	Other public schools in Alaska..	3,163	.....	3,163
Professional schools.....	12,336	57,540	69,876	Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions.	.....	20,000	20,000
Normal schools.....	104,714	6,958	11'.672	Private kindergartens (individually reported)	.....	75,090	75,090
City evening schools.....	647,861	..... .	647,861	Miscellaneous (art, music, etc., estimated)	.....	60,000	60,000
Commercial and business schools.....	.....	192,388	192,388	Total for all schools in the United States.....	21,410,601	2,446,289	23.856,890
Reform schools.....	61,828	.....	61,828				
Schools for the deaf.....	14,146	587	14,733				
Schools for the blind.....	5,155	.....	5,155				

SUMMER SCHOOLS, AND PRIV. COM. AND BUS. SCHOOLS IN THE U. S., 1918.
(Data compiled by U. S. Bureau of Education.)

States.	Summer Schools.				Private Com. and Bus. Schools.			
	No.	Teachers.	Students.	Cost (Dolls).	No.	Teachers.	Day Students.	Night Students.
Ala	12	249	2,907	57,834	11	42	3,041	531
Ariz	1	22	230	8,000	1	6	319	91
Ark	2	42	586	10,398	7	34	1,590	229
Calif	18	592	7,071	128,050	32	236	11,576	6,947
Colo	10	248	2,255	76,097	14	97	3,204	1,507
Conn	5	47	936	12,000	26	138	2,117	2,883
Del	2	24	221	4,793	3	37	964	1,134
Dist. of Col	4	64	806	34,900	6	93	1,715	4,398
Fla	4	61	1,116	13,700	8	33	1,637	407
Ga	5	118	1,634	22,700	12	60	2,976	213
Idaho	3	46	691	12,637	4	10	317	97
Ill	37	1,189	14,744	655,373	62	382	13,021	9,254
Ind	23	579	8,223	348,775	36	135	6,092	2,895
Iowa	21	464	6,689	165,920	21	117	5,769	1,236
Kans	8	345	5.859	125,600	21	132	5,897	1,239
Ky.	3	88	941	22,933	12	86	2,021	2,081
La	8	325	3.268	64,408	7	47	1,978	1,162
Me	9	66	612	8.925	11	48	1,258	310
Md	3	62	474	4,000	10	74	1,045	1,657
Mass	25	276	4,442	189,627	36	264	5,200	5,371
Mich	13	516	6.119	163,162	33	172	6,169	3,113
Minn	16	399	4,595	84,460	33	183	5,844	2,608
Miss	2	104	1,309	10,109	2	9	460	25
Mo	11	326	5.497	136,994	32	178	8,180	2,818
Mont	4	82	873	32,900	6	22	1,175	445
Nebr	10	255	3,942	62,650	13	75	3,810	887
Nev	1	13	70	2,300	1	2	135	40
N. Hamp	2	19	166	7,500	4	24	473	467
N. Jersey	6	93	762	22,018	25	169	4,748	5,520
N. Mex	2	61	1,021	14,682	2	6	284	73
N. York	30	927	13,116	349,085	95	734	20,514	19,479
N. Car	12	210	2,914	42,156	9	34	1,516	205
N. Dak	5	85	905	25,300	5	15	889	28
Ohio	29	714	10,698	157,176	62	307	11,037	6,447
Okla	10	357	7,351	75,100	10	42	2,295	613
Oreg	5	149	1,411	36,200	7	39	2,247	889
Penn	22	335	3,391	97,548	82	492	12,486	10,819
R. Isl	.....	..	.....	.....	8	95	1,526	1,761
S. Car	2	86	1,269	21,250	4	12	529	29
S. Dak	9	173	2,012	29,800	5	20	687	173
Tenn	10	284	4,230	73,270	9	53	2,827	279
Tex	21	647	9,766	215,741	32	174	9,478	1,489
Utah	3	84	1,090	20,300	4	27	1,110	881
Vt	4	71	737	12,100	3	11	319	238
Va	12	277	3,279	50,964	11	58	2,255	368
Wash	9	303	3,553	89,717	19	89	4,590	2,121
W. Va	11	118	1,230	34,550	7	28	1,512	630
Wis	15	341	5,064	98,574	25	95	3,592	803
Wyo	1	35	276	9,500	2	4	190	80
Totals	480	11,960	160,362	3,941,776	890	5,240	182,614	106,965

Of the summer schools, 107 were run by universities, 136 by colleges, and 142 by normal schools. Of the teachers, 4,488 were women. Of the students, 126,917 were women.

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Two classes of persons are eligible for Federal vocational education, *first*, those who have served in the U. S. military or naval forces (including authorized training camps), whether enlisted, drafted, or appointed, who have left the service voluntarily and honorably (i. e., through discharge, resignation, or furlough); who have incurred a disability due to such service, or whose existing disability has been increased or aggravated; *second*, persons disabled under circumstances entitling them after discharge to compensation, and who are not included in the first class.

To secure Federal vocational education a person must first establish his eligibility under either of the above classes, and which. His disability must be of such a nature as to cause him to need vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of disability and his physical and mental condition such as to make vocational rehabilitation feasible.

Having established his eligibility, he must next be advised by a skilled vocational adviser as to the occupation for which he should have vocational training. This involves inquiry as to inclination, special aptitude, business, trade, or professional experience, and whether his injuries preclude his continuing his pre-war pursuits. Having obtained the advice of the vocational adviser, the applicant's case is referred to the office of the district wherein he makes his permanent home. The recommendation of this district staff, made after investigation, is sent to the Central Office at Washington, D. C., for final action. If a favorable decision is reached, the applicant is sent to a Receiving Station. There he may be set at certain work, or he may be tried at a variety of work until aptitude in some direction is shown. The pursuits in which training may be had are various; agriculture, commerce, industry, transportation, the professions and so on, farms, offices, manufacturing establishments and industrial shops are open for trial.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

The amount expended for higher education for each $1,000 of wealth, ranges from $3.88 in Delaware to $0.19 in Oklahoma, $0.74 in New York, $0.39 in New Jersey. The amount for State-supported higher education ranges from $0.82 in Wyoming to $0.05 in Louisiana, $0.10 in New York, $0.06 in New Jersey.

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud's.	No. of Teach.	Total Grads.
Abilene Christian	Abilene, Tex.	1906	J. B. Sewell	200	20	50
Adelphi	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1896	F. D. Blodgett	502	31	820
Akron Municipal U.	Akron, Ohio	1913	P. R. Kolbe, Ph.D.	454	30	588
Alabama, U. of	University, Ala.	1831	G. H. Denny, LL.D.	1,860	125	6,000
Albion	Albion, Mich.	1861	Sam. Dickie, LL. D.	561	24	1,200
Albright	Myerstown, Pa.	1895	Rev. L. C. Hunt, D. D.	232	20	605
Alfred U.	Alfred, N. Y.	1836	B. C. Davis, LL. D.	400	40	1,139
Allegheny	Meadville, Pa.	1815	W. H. Crawford, LL. D.	601	26	2,243
Alma	Alma, Mich.	1887	H. M. Crooks, LL. D.	200	22	330
Amer. U. of Beirut	N.Y.Off. 18 E. 41st St. N. Y.	1863	Howard S. Bliss	900	90	2,800
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	1821	Alex. Meiklejohn	387	50	.....
Antioch	Yellow Springs, O.	1853	C. D. Black	165	17	390
Arizona, U. of	Tucson, Ariz	1891	R. B. von Kleinsmid	705	65	265
Armour Inst. of Tech.	Chicago, Ill	1893	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.	615	67	1,216
Ashland	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Board of Trustees	200	12	241
Atlanta Christian	Wilson, N. C.	1902	R. A. Smith	135	15	98
Austin	Sherman, Tex.	1849	Rev. T. S. Clyce	418	15	312
Baker U.	Baldwin City, Kan.	1858	S. A. Lough	411	30	1,125
Baldwin-Wallace	Berea, Ohio	1845	A. B. Storms, A.M., D.D	853	42	.....
Barnard	Manh'n. Boro., N. Y.	1889	V.C.Gildersleeve, Ph.D.	715	86	1,956
Bates	Lewiston, Me.	1864	G. C. Chase, D. D.	447	29	2,285
Baylor (Fem.)	Belton, Tex.	1845	J. C. Hardy	425	52	1,050
Baylor U.	Waco, Tex.	1845	S. P. Brooks, LL.D.	1,562	23	1,945
Beaver	Beaver, Pa.	1853	H. B. Haskell, D. D.	218	20	.....
Beloit	Beloit, Wis.	1846	M. A. Brannon, Ph. D	300	37	1,692
Benedict	Columbia, S. C.	1870	B. W. Valentine, A. M.	741	36	1,008
Berea	Berea, Ky.	1855	W. G. Frost	2,260	75	1,479
Bethany	Bethany, W. Va.	1840	T. E. Cramblet, A. M.	506	29	1,460
Bethel	Russellville, Ky.	1849	G. F. Dasher	263	12	378
Birmingham-South	Birmingham, Ala.	1856	C. C. Daniel	340	13	700
Bluffton	Bluffton, Ohio	1900	S. S. Mosiman	232	28	70
Boston U.	Boston, Mass.	1869	L. H. Murlin	4,256	262	.....
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	1794	K. C. W. Sills, LL. D.	425	28	2,500
Bradley Poly. Inst.	Peoria, Ill.	1897	T. C. Burgess	950	43	1,100
Brenau	Gainesville, Ga.	1878	H. J. Pearce	400	40	1,000
Bridgewater	Bridgewater, Va.	1880	P. H. Bowman, D. D.	200	18	623
Brigham Young	Logan, Utah	1877	C. N. Jensen	800	35	1,060
Brown U.	Providence, R. I.	1764	W H.P.Faunce, LL.D.	660	63	8,505
Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1880	M. C. Thomas, Ph. D., LL D.	483	65	1,680
Buckness U.	Lewisburg, Pa.	1846	J. H. Harris, LL D.	793	33	.....
Buffalo U.	Buffalo, N Y.	1846	Charles P. Norton.	1,003	174	6,046
Burleson	Greenville, Tex.	1895	B. E Masters.	437	22	351
Butler	Indianapolis, Ind.	1855	T. C Howe, Ph. D.	756	24	927
California, U. of	Berkeley, Cal.	1868	B. I. Wheeler	11,158	890	14,587
Campion	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	1880	Rev. A. C. Fox, S. J.	400	30	112
Canisius	Buffalo, N. Y.	1870	M. J. Ahern, S. J.	163	17	425
Capital U.	Columbus, Ohio	1850	Otto Mees	292	21	490
Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	1866	D. J. Cowling, D D.	450	41	1,281
Carnegie Inst. Tech.	Pittsbugh, Pa.	1900	A A.Hamerschlag, Ph.D.	3,150	212	1,924
Carroll.	Waukesha, Wis.	1846	H P. Houghton, L.H.D	268	18	650
Carthage	Carthage, Ill.	1870	H. D. Hower	312	17	388
Case Sch. Ap. Sci	Cleveland, Ohio	1881	C. S. Howe	570	52	1,781
Catawba	Newton, S. C.	1851	A. P. Wolfinger	133	11	150
Cathedral	Manh'n.Boro, N. Y.	1903	Rev. J. A. O'Connor	400	23	417
Catholic U. of America	Washington, D. C.	1887	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan.	1,835	87	.....
Centenary Coll. Inst.	Hackettstown, N. J.	1869	Robert J. Trevorrow	130	18	1,300
Central	Pella, Iowa	1853	.....	210	15	.....
Central	Conway, Ark.	1892	J. W. Conger	231	17	276
Central Normal	Danville, Ind.	1876	Jonathan Rigdon, D. D.	600	25	4,000
Central Wesleyan	Warrentown, Mo.	1864	O. E. Kriege	325	22	810
Centre	Danville, Ky.	1819	Rev.W.S. Garfield, LL.D.	269	16	1,600
Chicago, U. of	Chicago, Ill.	1891	H. P. Judson	9,032	344	11,895
Chicora	Columbia, S. C.	1890	Rev. S. C. Byrd, A. M.	300	33	.....
Citadel, The	Charleston, S. C.	1842	Col. O. J. Bond	349	18	1,059
Clarendon	Clarendon, Tex.	1898	Rev.G.S. Slover, M.A.	312	17	200
Clark	Worcester, Mass.	1902	E. C. Senford	184	25	486
Clarkson Sch. of Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	1895	J. P. Brooks, Sc. D.	175	15	270
Coe	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1881	J.A.Marquis, D.D., LL.D	1,032	61	730
Coker	Hartsville, S. C.	1908	Dr. E. W. Sikes	370	25	182
Colby	Waterville, Me.	1820	A. J. Roberts	360	25	1,500
Colgate U.	Hamilton, N. Y.	1819	E. B. Bryan, LL. D.	430	43	3,150
Colorado	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1874	Clyde Duniway, LL.D.	592	43	1,129
Col. Sch. of Mines	Golden, Colo.	1870	V. C. Alderson, A. B.	272	19	848
Col. State Teachers	Greeley, Colo.	1889	J. G. Crabbe	3,886	75	4,500
Colorado, U. of	Boulder, Colo.	1877	George Norlin, Ph. D.	1,500	200	3,235
Columbia U.	New York, N. Y.	1754	N. M. Butler, Ph. D.	11,909	950	22,500
Conn. (Fem.)	New London, Conn.	1911	B. T. Marshall	302	42	67
Cooper	Sterling, Kan.	1886	R. T. Campbell	210	14	290
Cornell	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	1853	C. W. Flint, A.M., LL.D.	600	42	1,990
Cornell U.	Ithaca, N. Y.	1865	J. G. Schurman	5,644	776	23,950
Cotner	Bethany, Neb.	1888	A. D. Harmon	387	25	299
Cottey	Nevada, Mo.	1884	Mrs.V.A.C.Stockard	250	19	281
Cox	College Park, Ga.	1842	Wm. S. Cox	150	18	1,121
Crane Junior	Chicago, Ill.	1911	W. J. Bartholf	310	17	277

NAME.	Location.	Year Organ	Governing Official.	No of Stud's	No. of Teach	Total Grads
Creighton U	Omaha, Neb	1879	A. J. Burrowes, S. J	1,061	130	2,13
Culver-Stockton	Canton, Mo	1853	J. H. Wood, B.L.,DD	158	16	39
Cumberland U	Lebannon, Tenn	1842	Edward P. Childs, A. M	225	21	4,38
Dakota Wesleyan U	Mitchell, S. D	1884	W. D. Schermerhorn	534	32	32
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H	1769	E. M. Hopkins, LL.D	1,127	125	12,00
Davidson	Davidson, N. C	1837	W. J. Martin	379	16	.....
Davis & Elkins	Elkins, W. Va	1904	Jas. E. Allen	200	12	11
Defiance	Defiance, Ohio	1902	A. G. Carls	497	25	29
Delaware	Newark, Del	1833	S. C. Mitchell, Ph. D	296	52	83
Dennison U	Granville, Ohio	1831	C. W. Chamberlain, D.D.	900	46	1,50
Denver U	Denver, Colo	1864	H. A. Bucktel, LL. D	1,450	131	3,55
De Paul U	Chicago, Ill	1898	F. X. McCabe	1,315	85	1,40
De Pauw U	Greencastle, Ind	1837	G R. Grose	1,062	42	3,26
Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	1865	J. A. Earl, D. D	550	22	.....
Detroit U	Detroit, Mich	1877	W. T. Doran, S J	796	79	.....
Dickinson	Carlisle, Pa	1783	J. H. Morgan, LL.D	375	15	.....
Doane	Crete, Neb	1872	John N. Bennett	223	14	464
Drake U	Des Moines, Iowa	1881	Arthur Holmes	1,460	66	4,87
Drexel Inst	Philadelphia, Pa	1891	H. Godfrey, Sc D	489	51	8,47
Dubuque C. & Sem	Dubuque, Iowa	1852	C. M. Steffens, D. D	344	25	26
Duquesne U	Pittsburgh, Pa	1878	M. A. Hehir, LL. D	1,474	84	1,50
Earlham	Richmond, Ind	1859	D. M. Edwards	400	25	1,307
Ellsworth	Iowa Falls, Iowa	1890	I.F.Meyer,Litt.M.,A.M.	412	20	43
Elmira	Elmira, N. Y	1855	Frederick Lent, Ph. D	323	32	1,20
Elon	ElonC., N C	1899	W. A. Harper	400	35	1,00
Emory U	Atlanta, Ga	1836	W. D Candler, D. D	536	150	4,00
Emory & Henry	Emory, Va	1836	C. C. Weaver, Ph. D	150	10	83
Emporia	Emporia, Kan	1884	Frederick W. Lewis	275	20	46
Eureka	Eureka, Ill	1855	L. O. Lehman	383	23	50
Fairmount	Wichita, Kan	1895	W. H. Rollins, D. D	252	19	38
Fargo	Fargo, N. D	1887	Rev.E.L.Howard, D.D	602	32	22
Findlay	Findlay, Ohio	1884	W H. Guyer,A.M.,D.D	663	19	40
Fisk	Nashville, Tenn	1866	F. A. McKenzie	468	40	1,094
Florida (Fem.)	Tallahasse, Fla	1905	E. Conradi	598	54	52
Florida, U. of	Gainesville, Fla	1905	A. A. Murphree	988	43	41
Fordham	Fordham, N. Y	1841	Rev. E. P. Tivnan, S J	3,209	201	1,49
Franklin	Franklin, Ind	1834	C E Goodell, A.M	250	16	76
Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Pa	1787	H.H Apple,D.D.,LL.D	298	17	2,10
Friends U	Wichita, Kan	1898	.....	205	22	31
Furman U	Greenville, S. C	1851	S. E. Bradshaw, M. A	300	11	71
Geneva	Beaver Falls, Pa	1848	R. H. Martin	480	18	765
George Washington U	Washington, D. C	1821	W. M. Collier, LL.D	2,654	275	9,500
Georgetown	Georgetown, Ky	1829	M. B. Adams	416	20	850
Georgetown U	Washington, D. C	1789	J. B. Creeden	1,150	183	8,466
Georgia Sch. of Tech	Atlanta, Ga	1888	K. G. Matheson	1,853	80	1,107
Georgia, U. of	Athens, Ga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gonzaga U	Spokane, Wash	1887	J. M. Brogan, S. J	500	50	370
Goucher	Baltimore, Md	1885	W. W. Guth, Ph. D	712	60	1,550
Graceland	Lamoni, Iowa	1895	G N. Briggs,B.A.,B.D	320	25	398
Greenville	Greenville, Ill	1892	E. G. Burritt, A. M	250	22	198
Grenada	Grenada, Miss	1857	J. R. Countiss	175	17	300
Grinnell	Grinnell, Iowa	1847	J. H. T. Main, Ph. D	850	54	2,000
Grove City	Grove City, Pa	1884	W. C. Ketler	886	36	1,727
Guilford	Guilford, C., N. C	1837	Raymond Binford	177	15	585
Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn	1862	Board of Directors	361	25	501
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y	1812	F. C. Ferry	296	24	3,127
Hamilton	Lexington, Ky	1869	.....	309	32	1,000
Hamline U	St. Paul, Minn	1854	S. F. Kerfoot	550	32	1,072
Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va	1776	A.W.McWhorter,A.M.	159	8	1,060
Hanover	Hanover, Ind	1827	W. A. Millis	224	14	1,200
Hardin, Jr. (Fem.)	Mexico, Mo	1873	W. C Carlton	253	24	.....
Hartshorn Memorial	Richmond, Va	1883	G. W. Rigler, D. D	241	13	378
Harvard U	Cambridge, Mass	1636	A. L. Lowell, LL. D	4,891	827	41,111
Harvy, Morris	Barboursville, W. Va	1888	C. A. Tague	185	17	300
Hastings	Hastings, Neb	1873	R. B. Crone	279	21	224
Haverford	Harverford, Pa	1833	W. W. Comfort, Ph. D	200	22	1,340
Hedding	Abingdon, Ill	1855	W. W. Ballinger, D D	192	17	392
Heidelberg U	Tiffin, Ohio	1850	C. E. Miller, D. D	331	25	890
Henderson-Brown	Arkadelphia, Ark	1889	Dr J. M. Workman	389	21	615
Hendrix	Conway, Ark	1884	.....	256	12	254
Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich	1853	Joseph W. Mauk	344	18	1,650
Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	1867	M. L. Bates, A. M	357	22	1,038
Hiwassee	Madisonville, Tenn	1849	J. E. Lowry, A. M	198	9	360
Hobart	Geneva, N. Y	1822	M. Bartkett, D. D	95	26	1,675
Hollins	Hollins, Va	1842	M. L. Cocke	275	40	306
Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass	1843	Rev. J. J. Carlin	625	50	2,040
Hood	Frederick, Md	1893	J. H Apple, D.D., LL D	293	26	392
Hope	Holland, Mich	1866	E. D. Dimnent	335	18	686
Houghton Wesleyan	Houghton, N. Y	1883	J. S. Lurkeys	180	12	120
Howard	Birmingham, Ala	1842	T. R. Eagles	422	12	510
Hunter	New York, N. Y	1870	G. S. Davis, LL. D	1,277	112	14,069
Huron	Huron, S. D	1883	H. M. Gage	392	24	138
Idaho	Caldwell, Idaho	1907	W. J Boone	178	12	73
Idaho, U. of	Moscow, Idaho	1889	E. H. Sindley	1,330	90	777
Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill	1829	C. H. Rammelkamp	439	26	906
Illinois State Normal	Normal, Ill	1857	David Felmley	2,196	70	2,640
Illinois, U. of	Urbana, Ill	1867	E. J. James, Ph. D	7,157	751	16,352
Illinois Wesleyan U	Bloomington, Ill	1850	Theodore Kemp	590	40	1,500
Illinois Woman's Coll	Jacksonville, Ill	1846	Jos. R. Harker, Ph. D	350	35	1,358

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud's.	No. of Teach.	Total Grads.
Ind. State Normal Sch...	Muncie, Ind	1918	W. W. Parsons	500	30	.....
Industrial Arts	Denton, Tex	1903	F. M Bralley	1,300	76	701
Iowa State Teachers	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1876	.....	4,000	160	5,800
Iowa State U	Iowa City, Iowa	1847	W. A. Jessup, Ph. D	2,889	260	12,760
Iowa Wesleyan U	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1844	Samuel Weir, Ph. D	265	21	1,072
Jamestown	Jamestown, N. D	1909	B. H. Kroeze, D. D	305	24	60
Jewell, Wm	Liberty, Mo	1849	Dr. J. P. Greene	403	21	1,000
Johns Hopkins U	Baltimore, Md	1876	F. J. Goodnow, LL.D	2,000	350	3,675
Judson	Marion, Ala	1838	P. V. Bomer, D. D	335	27	1,400
Juniata	Huntingdon, Pa	1876	I. H. Brumbaugh	325	25	1,282
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo, Mich	1833	H. L. Stetson	288	16	796
Kansas, U. of	Lawrence, Kan	1864	Frank Strong	3,915	292	7,640
Kansas Wesleyan	Salina, Kan	1886	A. S. L. King	325	17	310
Kendall, Henry	Tulsa, Okla	1894	A. L. Odell, D. D	313	25	65
Kentucky, U. of	Lexington, Ky	1866	F. L. McVey	2,284	110	.....
Kentucky, Wesleyan	Winchester, Ky	1866	Board of Education	230	12	320
Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	1824	W. F. Peirce, D. D	125	15	1,275
Keuka (Reop. 1919)	Keuka Park, N. Y	1890	A. H. Norton	.....	.....	.....
Knox	Galesburg, Ill	1837	J. L. McConaughy	761	36	2,309
Knoxville	Knoxville, Tenn	1876	J. C. Giffen	500	25	710
Lafayette	Easton, Pa	1832	J. W. MacCracken, Ph.D	462	48	3,215
Lake Forest	Lake Forest, Ill	1876	H. W. Wright	167	18	702
Lander	Greenwood, S. C	1872	J. O. Wilson	308	22	475
Lane	Jackson, Tenn	1882	J. F. Lane, Ph. D	329	17	265
La Salle	Philadelphia, Pa	1863	Brother E. Richard	250	20	600
Lawrence	Appleton, Wis	1847	Samuel Plantz	489	48	1,330
Lebanon Valley	Annville, Pa	1866	G. D. Gossard	311	25	800
Lehigh U	S. Bethlehem, Pa	1866	H. S. Drinker, LL. D	961	84	3,000
Leland Stanf'd Jr. U	Stanford U. Cal	1891	Dr. R. L. Wilbur	2,053	270	6,111
Lenoir	Hickory, N. C	1891	R. L. Fritz, D. D	262	16	325
Little Rock	Little Rock, Ark	1908	H. A. Heagney	260	22	80
Livingston	Salisbury, N. C	1881	D. C. Suggs	504	25	752
Lombard	Galesburg, Ill	1851	J.M.Tilden,A.M.,LL.D	250	20	1,500
Louisburg	Louisburg, N. C	1802	F. S. Love	130	12	.....
Louisiana	Pineville, La	1906	C. Cottingham, M. A	303	16	63
Louisville U	Louisville, Ky	1837	J. L. Patterson, A. M	502	150	26,000
Loyola	Los Angeles, Cal	1911	Henry Welsh	225	17	8
Loyola	Baltimore, Md	1852	J. A. McEneany, S. J	275	15	469
Loyola	New Orleans, La	1912	Rev. E. A. Cummings	530	65	300
McKendree	Lebanon, Ill	1828	Dr. G. E. McCammon	232	15	872
McPherson	McPherson, Kan	1888	Board of Trustees	485	23	740
Macalester	St. Paul, Minn	1884	E. A. Bess	415	37	506
Maine, U. of	Orono, Me	1865	R. J. Aley	691	155	3,000
Manhattan	New York, N. Y	1853	Rev. Bro. Jasper	251	20	1,003
Mansfield (Fem.)	Mansfield, La	1854	R. E. Bobbitt	175	14	396
Marietta	Marietta, Ohio	1835	Dr. E. S. Parsons	300	17	1,202
Marquette U	Milwaukee, Wis	1907	H. C. Noonan, S. J	2,020	261	3,182
Martin	Pulaski, Tenn	1870	Geo. A. Morgan	260	22	.....
Maryland	Annap. & Balt. Md	1784	Thos. Fell, LL.D	1,500	256	.....
Maryville	Maryville, Tenn	1819	S. T. Wilson, D. D	826	60	1,166
Mass. Inst. of Tech	Cambridge, Mass	1865	R. C. Maclaurin	1,950	242	6,827
Meredith	Raleigh, N. C	1891	C. E. Brewer	425	29	350
Meridian	Meridian, Miss	1903	Z. J. Edge	500	35	400
Meridian Junior	Meridian, Tex	1907	T. H. Minor	297	15	.....
Miami U	Oxford, Ohio	1809	R. M. Hughes	1,026	75	2,149
Michigan, U. of	Ann Arbor, Mich	1837	H. B. Hutchins	7,000	500	36,789
Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt	1800	J. M. Thomas	316	33	2,298
Midland	Atchison, Kan	1887	E. E. Stauffer, D. D	204	18	187
Milliken, James, U	Decatur, Ill	1901	E. A. R. Taylor	1,538	73	477
Mills	Oakland, Cal	1885	A. H. Reinhardt	312	53	1,017
Millsaps	Jackson, Miss	1892	A F. Watkins, D. D	320	15	666
Milton	Milton, Wis	1867	Rev. W. C. Daland	178	113	414
Milton U	Baltimore, Md	1909	W. J. Heaps	250	15	50
Milwaukee-Downer	Milwaukee, Wis	1895	Ellen C. Sabin	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota, U. of	Minneapolis, Minn	1868	M. L. Burton	5,560	800	14,800
Mississippi	Clinton, Miss	1826	J. W. Provine	475	16	840
Mississippi Industr	Holly Springs, Miss	1905	Frank H. Rodgers	403	15	41
Miss. Indust. Inst	Columbus, Miss	1885	H. L. Whitfield	850	90	1,000
Mississippi, U. of	N. Oxford, Miss	1848	J. W. Powers	601	36	2,800
Missouri, U. of	Columbus, Mo	1839	A. Ross Hill	3,536	296	7,000
Missouri Valley	Marshall, Mo	1888	W. H. Black, D. D	232	14	370
Missouri Wesleyan	Cameron, Mo	1887	Cameron Harmon	654	23	231
Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill	1856	T. H. McMichael	254	26	1,757
Montana State U	Missoula, Mont	1895	E. O. Sisson	1,134	65	530
Montana Wesleyan	Helena, Mont	1890	L. H. Sweetland, D. D	200	15	5
Moravian C. & S. (Fem.)	Bethlehem, Pa	1742	J. H. Clewell, Ph. D	233	20	.....
Morehouse	Atlanta, Ga	1867	John Hope, A. M	450	25	412
Morgan	Baltimore, Md	1867	J. O. Spencer	360	28	.....
Morningside	Sioux City, Ia	1894	F. E. Mossman	788	33	651
Mount Holyoke	S. Hadley, Mass	1837	Mary E. Woolley	874	95	5,580
Mount St. Charles	Helena, Mont	1910	Rev. John J. Tracy, A. M., Ph. D.	312	17	7
Mount Union	Alliance, Ohio	1846	W. H. McMaster	334	20	1,594
Muhlenberg	Allentown, Pa	1867	Rev. J. A. W. Haas	189	14	958
Murphy	Sevierville, Tenn	1892	Rev. E. A. Bishop	425	11	125
Muskingum	New Concord, Ohio	1837	J. K. Montgomery	475	16	995
Nebraska, U. of	Lincoln, Neb	1869	Samuel Avery, Ph. D	5,629	200	995
Nebraska Wesleyan U	University Pl., Neb	1887	I. B. Schreckengast	853	45	895
Nevada, U. of	Reno, Nev	1873	W. E. Clark, Ph. D	295	35	586

Name.	Location.	Year Organ	Governing Official.	No of Stud's	No. of Teach	Total Grads.
Newberry	Newberry, S. C.	1856	Board of Trustees	219	9	500
Newcomb, H. S., Mem.	New Orleans, La	1887	R. B. Dixon	447	56	816
New Mexico, U. of	Albuquerque, N. M.	1889	D. R. Boyd	531	25	.....
New Orleans	New Orleans, La	1873	Chas. M. Melden, D.D.	400	17	12
New Rochelle	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1904	Rev. J. F. Mooney	262	28	300
N. Y. Coll. of City of	New York, N. Y.	1847	S. E. Mezes	10,763	270	5,310
N. Y. State C. for Tchrs	Albany, N. Y.	1844	A. R Brubacker	1,197	68	4,500
New York U	New York, N. Y.	1831	E. E. Brown	9,129	433	26,154
Niagara U	Niagara County, N. Y.	1856	W. E. Katzenberger	225	26	.....
North Carolina, U. of	Chapel Hill, N. C.	1789	Harry W. Chase	1,600	105	6,850
North Dakota U.	Grand Forks, N. D.	1883	T. F. Kane	1,294	86	1,525
N. Ill State Nor. Sch.	De Kalb, Ill	1899	J. W Cook	230	40	1,876
Northwestern	Naperville, Ill.	1861	E. E. Rall, Ph. D.	392	27	692
Northwestern U.	Chi.& Evanst'n., Ill.	1865	T. F. Holgate	4,759	501	16,500
Norwich U.	Northfield, Vt.	1819	H. R. Roberts	205	23	858
Notre Dame U	Notre Dame, Ind.	1842	John Cavanaugh, D. D.	1,200	128	2,100
Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	H. C. King, D. D.	1,614	199	6,799
Occidental	Los Angeles, Cal.	1887	Silas Evans	480	28	468
Ohio Northern U.	Ada, Ohio	1871	A. E. Smith	400	33	.....
Ohio State U	Columbus, Ohio	1870	W. O. Thompson, D. D.	5,725	496	8,675
Ohio, U. of	Athens, Ohio	1804	Alston Ellis, Ph. D	3,957	96	1,562
Ohio Wesleyan U.	Delaware, Ohio	1844	J. W. Hoffman, D. D.	1,250	78	6,780
Oklahoma, U. of	Norman, Okla	1892	S. D. Brooks, LL D.	3,683	150	2,000
Omaha U	Omaha, Neb	1908	D. E. Jenkins	509	13	67
Oregon, U. of	Eugene, Ore	1872	P. L. Campbell, A B.	1,960	118	2,822
Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1856	H. O. Vance	500	7	6,000
Ottawa U.	Ottawa, Kan	1862	S. E. Price. D. D.	186	22	651
Otterbein	Westerville, Ohio	1847	W. G. Clippinger	474	25	1,117
Oriental U	Washington, D. C.	1903	H. P. Holler, Ph. D.	120	50	1,000
Ouachita Bapt.	Arkadelphia, Ark	1886	C E Dicken	402	26	1,100
Pacific	San Jose, Cal	1851	J. L. Seaton, Ph. D.	465	34	748
Pacific Union	Saint Helena, Cal.	1909	C. W. Irwin	325	25	328
Pacific U	Forest Grove, Ore	1849	R. F. Clark	150	12	317
Paine College	Augusta, Ga	1882	Albert D. Betts	303	.....	502
Park	Parkville, Mo	1875	F. W. Hawley	489	17	1,073
Parsons	Fairfield, Iowa	1875	R.A.Montgomery, D.D.	360	25	540
Payne, Howard	Brownwood, Tex	1889	J. A. Tolman, Ph. D.	644	30	575
Payne U	Selma, Ala	1889	H. E. Archer	450	14	.....
Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Pa.	1832	W. A. Granville, Ph. D.	500	35	2,031
Pennsylvania Milit.	Chester, Pa	1862	Col. C. E. Hyatt	165	24	600
Penn. State	State C., Pa	1855	Board of Trustees	3,195	267	4,377
Pennsylvania, U. of	Philadelphia, Pa.	1740	E. F. Smith	5,700	626	.....
Phillips U	Enid, Okla	1907	I. N. McCash, A. M.	1,015	38	292
Piedmont	Demorest, Ga	1897	F. E. Jenkins	400	48	.....
Pikeville	Pikeville, Ky	1889	Rev. J. F. Record	330	16	63
Pittsburgh, U. of	Pittsburgh, Pa	1787	S. B. McCormick	3,800	400	.....
Polytechnic Inst.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1854	F. W Atkinson, Ph. D.	981	45	1,300
Pomona	Claremont, Cal.	1888	J.A.Blaisdell, D. D.	649	46	1,010
Porto Rico, U. of	Rio Piedras	1903	Paul G. Miller	803	44	770
Potomac U	Washington, D. C.	1904	E. W. Porter, LL. D.	225	20	.....
Pratt Inst	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887	F. B. Pratt	4,743	148	10,706
Presbyter'n. C. of the S.	Clinton, S. C.	1880	Dr. D. M. Douglas	168	11	238
Princeton U	Princeton, N. J.	1746	J. G. Hibben	1,500	180	13,738
Principia	St. Louis, Mo	1898	Mary K. Morgan	360	32	200
Puget Sound	Tacoma, Wash	1903	E. H. Todd	265	16	.....
Purdue U	Lafayette, Ind	1869	W. E. Stone, LL.D.	2,470	187	6,007
Quinn, Paul	Waco, Tex.	1881	J. K. Williams	240	16	201
Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass.	1879	L R Briggs, LL. D.	561	128	1,948
Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va	1830	R. E. Blackwell	131	14	918
Randolph-Macon (Fem.)	Lynchburg, Va	1893	Wm. A. Webb, LL. D.	610	50	930
Redlands U.	Redlands, Cal	1909	V. L. Duke	192	19	87
Reed	Portland, Ore	1911	W. T. Foster	338	20	202
Rensselaer Poly. Inst	Troy, N. Y.	1824	P. C. Ricketts, LL.D.	641	60	2,493
Rhode Island State	Kingston, R. I.	1892	Howard Edwards, LL.D.	402	35	405
Rice Inst.	Houston, Tex	1912	E. O. Lovett, Ph. D.	678	50	121
Richmond	Richmond, Va	1840	F. W. Boatwright	300	18	1,107
Rio Grande	Rio Grande, Ohio	1876	S. H. Bing	420	12	108
Ripon	Ripon, Wis	1851	H. C. Culbertson, D. D.	250	21	773
Roanoke	Salem, Va	1853	Dr. J. A. Morehead	220	19	816
Rochester U	Rochester, N. Y.	1850	Rush Rhees, D. D.	637	45	2,662
Rockford	Rockford, Ill.	1849	W. A. Maddox, Ph. D.	194	30	.....
Rock Hill	Elliott City, Md	1858	Brother E. Pius	100	17	513
Rutgers	New Brunswick, N. J.	1766	W.H S.Demarest, D.D.	460	75	2,900
St. Ambrose	Davenport, Iowa	1885	Rev. W. L. Hannon	265	20	500
St. Anselm's	Manchester, N. H.	1889	Abbott Ernest	186	12	.....
St. Bonaventura's	Allegany, N. Y.	1859	Rev.A M.Hickey,O.F.M	265	29	.....
St. Catherine	St. Paul, Minn	1904	Sister Antonia	227	30	278
St. Charles	Catonsville, Md.	1848	Chas. D Hogue	200	17	2,000
St. Elizabeth	Convent Station, N. J.	1859	Sister Mary Pauline, LL. D.	300	30	350
St. Francis	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1884	Brother David, O.S.F.	100	14	400
St. Francis Xavier	Manhattan Boro	1847	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ignatius	San Francisco, Cal.	1855	P. J. Foote, S. J.	332	22	334
St. John's	Annapolis, Md	1696	Thomas Fell, Ph. D.	250	17	984
St. John's	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1870	Rev. J. W. Moore	800	30	.....
St. John's	Toledo, Ohio	1898	Rev. F. X. Busch	395	39	148
St. John's	Washington, D. C.	1866	Rev. Brother D. Edward, LL. D.	304	14	244
St. John's U.	Collegeville, Minn	1857	Rev. Kilkan Heid	402	51	.....

Name.	Location.	Year Organ	Governing Official.	No. of Stud's.	No. of Teach	Total Grads.
St. Joseph's Sem & C	Yonkers, N. Y.	1895	J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	667	40	500
St. Joseph's Junior	Collegeville Ind	1890	I. A. Wagner, Ph. D.	.....	.....	.....
St Lawrence U	Canton, N. Y.	1856	R. E. Sykes	645	68	1,700
St. Louis	San Antonio, Tex.	1894	J. P. Canning	254	23	100
St. Louis U	St Louis, Mo.	1818	Rev. B. J. Ottling	1,945	245	5,746
St. Martin's	Lacey, Wash.	1895	Oswold Baran	250	28	300
St. Mary's	St Mary's, Ky	1821	Rev. Michael Zaglowiaz, C. R.	120	10	.....
St Mary's	Oakland, Cal.	1863	Bro. U. Gregory, F.S.C.	289	32	920
St. Mary's	Dayton, Ohio	1850	J. A. Tetzlaff	780	41	1,163
St. Mary's	Van Buren, Me.	1887	C. J. Barth	190	14	125
St. Mary's School	Raleigh, N. C.	1842	Rev. W. W. Way	300	30	.....
St. Michael's	Winooski, Vt.	1913	Rev. E. M. Total.	110	14	16
St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn	1874	Rev. L. W. Boe	630	37	905
St. Peter's	Jersey City, N J.	1878	J. F. McDermott, S. J.	80	8	.....
St. Viator's	Bourbonnais, Ill	1874	James F. Ryan	280	45	280
St. Vincent C. & S.	Beatty, Pa.	1864	Rev. G. Bridge	500	38	.....
St. Xavier	Cincinnati, Ohio	1842	James McCabe	284	43	681
Salem Academy & C	Winston-Salem N. C.	1772	H. E Rondthaler	616	54	3,000
Scott, Agnes	Decatur, Ga.	1889	F. H. Gaines, D. D.	388	40	349
Seton Hall	S Orange, N J	1856	J. F. Mooney	321	21	349
Shaw U	Raleigh, N C.	1865	C. F. Meserve, LL. D.	464	23	612
Shorter	N. Little Rock, Ark	1888	L. L. Greene	600	25	259
Shorter	Rome, Ga.	1877	A. W. Van Hoose	275	26	500
Shurtleff	Alton, Ill.	1827	G M Potter, A. M.	198	15	421
Simmons	Abilene, Tex	1891	J D. Sandefer, LL. D.	862	30	285
Simmons	Boston Mass.	1899	Henry LeFavour, Ph D	1,111	125	1,488
Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	1860	J. W. Campbell, Ph. D	528	28	853
Skidmore Sch. of N Y.	Saratoga Springs, N Y.	1911	C. H Keyes, Ph. D.	201	30	435
Smith	Northampton, Mass.	1871	W A. Neilson	2,105	123	7,344
Smith, Philander	Little Rock, Ark	1877	Rev. J. M Cox	504	24	482
South. U. of	Sewanee, Tenn	1857	Rev A. W. Knight	239	22	973
South Car., U. of	Columbia, S. C.	1801	W. S. Currell	508	37	3,347
South Dakota U	Vermilion, S D	1883	R. L. Slagle	825	64	1,056
Southern	Sutherland, Fla	1907	R H. Alderman	258	20	.....
Southern, Cal., U. of	Los Angeles, Cal.	1880	G. F Bovard, D. D.	4,375	314	.....
Southern Meth. U	Dallas, Tex.	1911	R. S. Hyer	800	37	285
Southwestern	Winfield, Kan.	1885	Albert E Kirk, D D	350	21	400
Southwestern Presby U	Clarksville, Tenn	1875	C E Diehl	181	12	649
Southwestern U	Georgetown, Tex.	1872	C M Bishop, A.M., D D.	709	27	1,300
Spring Hill	Spring Hill, Ala	1829	Rev. J. C. Kearns	259	24	.....
Stephens Junior	Columbia, Mo	1833	J. M. Wood	400	30	2,500
Stetson, John B U	De Land, Fla	1884	Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D.	649	32	.....
Stevens Inst. of Tech	Hoboken N. J.	1870	A C Humphreys	522	46	2,063
Straight	New Orleans, La.	1869	Rev. H A. M. Briggs.	454	25	145
Susquehanna U	Selinsgrove, Pa.	1858	C. T. Aikens, D. D.	250	20	1,000
Swarthmore	Swarthmore, Pa.	1869	Joseph Swain	487	45	1,689
Sweet Briar	Sweet Briar, Va.	1901	E W McVea, A. M.	300	33	.....
Syracuse U	Syracuse, N Y.	1870	Jas. R. Day, LL.D	4,033	336	9 165
Talladega	Talladega, Ala.	1867	F. A. Sumner	625	40	560
Taylor U	Upland, Ind	1893	M. Vayhinger	245	18	.....
Teachers of Indian p s	Indianapolis, Ind.	1882	Dr. E. A. Blaker	1,100	35	1,761
Temple U	Philadelphia, Pa	1884	R. H. Conwell, D. D.	4 602	325	5 677
Tennessee, U. of	Knoxville Tenn.	1794	H. A. Morgan, LL B	1,893	225	1,422
Texas	Tyler Tex.	1895	W. R. Banks	375	16	137
Texas Chrstian U.	Fort Worth Tex.	1863	Board of Trustees	850	45	500
Texas, U. of	Austin & Gal. Tex.	1883	R E. Vinson	2,812	180	6,094
Thiel	Greenville, Pa	1870	H. W. Elson, Litt. D.	260	16	430
Throop C. of Tech	Pasadena Cal	1891	J. A. B. Scherer, Ph.D.	340	43	105
Toledo, U. of	Toledo, Ohio.	1901	A. M. Stowe, Ph. D	2,027	29	.....
Transylvania	Lexington, Ky.	1798	R. H Crossfeld, Ph. D	316	29	3,601
Trinity	Hartford Conn	1823	F. S. Luther, LL. D.	200	17	1,726
Trinity	Durham, N C.	1852	W P Few	896	61	.....
Trinity U	Waxahachie, Tex.	1869	S. L Hornbeak, Ph. D	350	21	502
Troy Conf. Acad	Poultney, Vt	1834	C L. Leonard, D. D.	250	17	.....
Tufts	Medford, Mass	1852	H. C. Bumpus, Ph D	1,687	261	5,100
Tulane U	New Orleans, La	1834	A. B Dinwiddie	2,908	348	8,624
Tusculum	Greenville, Tenn.	1794	Rev. C. O. Gray, D. D.	210	18	5,100
Tuskegee Inst	Macon County, Ala.	1881	Dr. R. R. Moton	1,736	206	2,599
Union	College View, Neb	1891	H. A. Morrison	473	27	627
Union	Schenectady, N. Y	1795	C. A Richmond	466	42	5,900
Union U	Jackson, Tenn	1845	H. E. Walters	660	45	.....
Upsala	Kenilworth, N J	1893	Frans Ericson, M. A.	60	10	72
Ursinus	Collegeville, Pa.	1869	G. L. Onwake	224	17	750
U. S. Indian School	Chilocco, Okla	1884	Oscar H. Lipps	550	65	350
U. S. Military Acad	West Point, N. Y	1802	Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman.	768	122	6,539
U. S. Naval Acad	Annapolis, Md	1845	Rear Admiral A. H. Scales	1,938	226	5,022
Utah, U. of	Salt Lake City, Utah	1850	J. A. Widtsoe, M. A.	1,250	156	4,000
Valparaiso U	Valparaiso, Ind.	1873	H. K. Brown	4,000	150	.....
Vanderbilt U	Nashville, Tenn.	1873	J. H. Kirkland	785	145	.....
Vassar	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1861	H. N. MacCracken	1,120	121	5,200
Vermont, U. of	Burlington, Vt.	1791	G. P. Benton, D. D	658	110	5,500
Villanova	Villanova, Pa.	1843	Rev. J. J Dean	357	46	.....
Virginia Christian	Lynchburg, Va	1903	J. T. T. Hundley	169	18	148
Virginia Intermont	Bristol, Va.	1884	H. G. Noffsinger	246	19	304
Virginia Military Inst.	Lexington, Va.	1839	E. W. Nichols	673	34	2,586
Virginia Union U	Richmond, Va	1865	William J. Clark	293	16	3,500
Virginia, U. of	Charlottesville, Va	1819	E. A. Alderman	1,243	88	.....
Wabash	Crawfordsville, Va.	1832	S. L. Mackintosh	219	25	1,641

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud's.	No. of Teach	Totals Grad
Wake Forrest.	Wake Forrest, N. C	1834	W. L. Poteat....	465	30	.....
Washburn.....	Topeka, Kan .	1865	P P. Worner.....	840	40	1,400
Washington.....	Tennessee..	1783	J. T. Cooter, D. D....	114	5	216
Washington.....	Chestertown, Md.	1782	Dr. C. P. Gould.....	111	9	585
Wash. State	Pullman, Wash.	1891	E. O. Holland, Ph. D...	1,957	125	1,541
Washington, U of....	Seattle, Wash	1861	H. Suzzallo, Ph. D.....	2,457	210	3,800
Washington U.....	St. Louis, Mo..	1853	F. A. Hall.....	1,367	200	9,784
Washington & Jeff ...	Washington, Pa	1821	S. C. Black.....	290	18	4,718
Washington & Lee U...	Lexington, Va..	1749	H. L. Smith...	626	30	2,366
Wellesley.....	Wellesley, Mass	1875	E. F. Pendleton.....	1,592	192	5,957
Wells.....	Au ra-on-Cay'ga, N. Y..	1868	Kerr D. Macmillan ...	235	31	730
Wesleyan.....	Macon, Ga..... .	1836	Rev. R. Jenkins, D. D..	496	31	.....
Wesleyan U.....	Middleton, Conn.. .	1831	W. A. Shanklin, L. H. D	426	48	3509
Wesley Junior.	Greenville, Tex.. ..	1905	G. F. Winfield.....	414	23	72
Western (Fem)..... .	Oxford, Ohio.... .	1855	W. W. Boyd	266	40	1,182
Western Maryland....	Westminster, Md.	1867	T. H. Lewis, D. D.....	275	23	1,059
Western Reserve U....	Cleveland Ohio ...	1826	Board of Trustees	2,787	369	.....
Westhampton..... .	Richmond, Va..... .	1914	F. W. Boatwright.....	190	20	78
Westminster	New Wilmington, Pa..	1852	W. C. Wallace, D. D...	200	18	2,000
Westminster.....	Fulton, Mo.	1849	E. E. Reed, D. D.	287	16	466
West Virginia U.....	Morgantown, W. Va..	1867	States B'd. of Ed.....	1,609	123	1,832
W. Va. Wesleyan.....	Buckhannon, W. Va..	1890	W. B. Fleming, D. D..	416	28	580
Wheaton C. & Acad. .	Wheaton, Ill..	1860	C. A. Blanchard..	259	23	.....
Wheaton College.....	Norton, Mass.....	1834	Samuel V. Cole, D. D...	209	30	783
Whitman	Walla Walla, Wash....	1882	S. B. L. Penrose.	319	25	470
Wilberforce...	Wilberforce, Ohio.....	1857	W.S.Scarborough,M A .	600	42	5,000
Willamette U.....	Salem, Ore.....	1844	Rev.C G.Doney, Ph.D...	318	15	.
William & Mary.....	Williamsburg, Va.....	1693	Dr. J. A. C. Chandler...	232	15	....
Williams.....	Williamstown, Mass...	1793	H. A. Garfield, LL.D...	480	47	5,441
William Woods... ...	Fulton, Mo	1890	J. A. Serena.....	210	24	. ....
Wilmington	Wilmington, Ohio.. .	1870	J. E. Jay.....	200	20	400
Wisconsin..	Madison, Wis.. . . .	1848	E. A. Birge..	5,274	682	13,788
Wittenberg	Springfield, Ohio.. ..	1845	C. G. Heckert, D. D....	1,050	32	1,450
Woffard.....	Spartanburg, S. C	1854	H. N. Snyder, M. A.....	294	12	1,274
Woman's Alabama.. .	Montgomery, Ala ..	1908	M. W. Swartz..	282	27	87
Woman's Okla	Chickasha, Okla.....	1908	G. W. Austin.....	400	42	46
Woman's Tenn.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1907	G. J. Burnett.....	335	.....	56
Wooster..... . . .	Wooster, Ohio.	1866	Dr. Elias Compton.....	671	41	2,095
Wyoming, U. of . .	Laramie, Wyo.....	1886	Aven Nelson, Ph. D....	913	56	.. ...
Yale U	New Haven, Conn. .	1701	A. T. Hadley, LL. D. .	2,403	427	30,614
Yankton.....	Yankton, S. D.....	1881	H. K. Warren, D. D.....	433	25	267

CANADIAN COLLEGES.

Acadia U . . .	Wolfville, N. S.	1838	G. B. Cutter. . . .	194	18	1,170
Alberta U..... .. .	Edmonton, S. Alberta...	1906	Dr. Henry M. Tory.	615	50	311
Alma.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	1881	Rev. P. S. Dobson. ...	186	18	600
British Columbia U...	Vancouver, B. C...	1914	L. T. Chick.....	530	52	147
Dalhousie U.....	Halifax..... . . .	1818	A. S. Mackenzie.....	342	76	2,276
McGill U	Montreal. Can..... .	1821	A. Geddes, K. C. B.....	1,300	205	8,178
McMaster.....	Toronto, Ont	1887	A. L McCrimmon.....	250	19	1,000
Macdonald.....	Ste. A. de Bellevue, Q.	1907	F. C Harrison, D. Sc...	367	60	135
Manitoba.....	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1877	J. A MacLean, Ph. D...	829	47	300
Mount Allison.....	Sackville. N B	1862	B. C Borden, D. D.....	180	18	750
New Brunswlek U.....	Fredericton, N. B...	1800	C C. Jones	160	14	1,500
Nova Scotia Normal... .	Truro, N. S..... . .	1854	David Soloan.....	350	18	10,000
Queen's U.....	Kingston, Ont.. . .	1841	R. B. Taylor D. D .. .	1,425	111	4,900
Saskatchewan U.....	Saskatoon. Sask	1908	....	450	40	431
Victoria U.	Toronto, Ont..... . .	1836	Rev. Chancellor Bowles, M A.. D D.. LL D.	371	28	2,000

THE LARGER LAW SCHOOLS

Albany Law School.	239 State St., Albany....	1851	J. Newton Fiero	15	200	130
Boston University.....	Boston, Mass	1872	Homer Albers...	20	450	160
Brooklyn Law School	305 Wash. St., B'klyn,	1901	W. P Richardson	13	382	1142
California U , Coll. of Law.....	Los Angeles, Calif. ...	1904	F M Porter.... .	30	350	500
Chattanooga College of Law	Chattanooga, Tenn. .	1899	Chas. R Evans	15	101	...
Chicago	Chicago, Ill	1896	J. J Tobias.....	41	277	80
Chicago University.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1902	J P. Hall..... .	8	181	...
Columbia U Sch. of Law.....	New York City N Y	1773	H F. Stone..... .	30	292	4,052
Cornell U. Col. of Law.....	Ithaca, N Y.....	1887	E. H Woodruff..	6	216	1,523
Univ of Detroit Law School. ...	Detroit, Mich.. . . .	1912	C S Hosmer ..	20	112	.....
Fordham University	New York City, N Y.	1905	F. P Garvan.. .	12	320	127
Georgetown University...	Washington, D. C	1870	G E. Hamilton..	40	700	3,500
Hamilton.....	Chicago, Ill ..	1910	C A. Macomic ..	16	405	640
Harvard University.....	Cambridge, Mass	1817	Roscoe Pound . .	10	420	150
Maryland University	Baltimore, Md..	1813	.....	25	400	160
Michigan University.... . . .	Ann Arbor, Mich. .	1859	H. M. Bates ...	12	185	82
National.....	Washington, D. C. .	1869	C. F. Carusi....	26	216	4,000
N Y. U. Law School..	New York City, N Y.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Northeastern.....	Boston, Mass	1898	F. P. Speare.....	15	500	700
Northwestern University	Chicago, Ill.	1859	J. H Wigmore...	21	250	1,800
St. Lawrence University..... ...	Brooklyn, N Y . .	1901	.....	....	.....	.
Southern California University....	Los Angeles. Cal	1901	.....	....	.....	. ..
Suffolk.....	Boston, Mass .	1906	G L. Archer.....	14	333	75
Yale University.....	New Haven, Ct..	1824	T. W Swan.....	13	200	150

MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Non-sectarian.	Homeopathic.	Eclectic.	P'ysio-Med.	Non-de-script.	Total.	YEAR.	Non-sectarian.	Homeopathic.	Eclectic.	P'ysio-Med.	Non-de-script.	Total.
1850...	44	3	4	1	.....	52	1910 ..	109	12	8	1	1	131
1860...	53	6	4	2	.....	65	1911	103	12	7	.....	.....	122
1870...	60	8	5	2	.....	75	1912. .	101	11	6	.....	.....	118
1880...	76	14	8	2	.....	100	1913 ..	92	10	5	.....	.....	107
1890...	106	16	9	2	.....	133	1914..	87	10	5	.....	.....	102
1900...	126	22	9	2	1	160	1915.	83	9	4	.....	.....	96
1907...	127	18	9	3	2	159	1916 .	82	10	3	.....	.....	95
1908...	120	18	9	2	2	151	1917 .	83	9	4	.....	.....	96
1909...	115	15	8	1	1	140	1918...	79	6	2	.....	3	90

WOMEN IN MEDICINE IN THE UNIT'ED STATES.

YEAR.	Total Wom. Stud's.	Total Wom. Grad.	Women's Colls.	Stud's Wom. Colls.	Co-ed Scho's	Stud's, Co-ed Scho's	YEAR.	Total Wom. Stud's.	Total Wom. Grad	Women's Colls.	Stud's Wom. Colls.	Co-ed Scho's	Stud's, Co-ed Scho's
1904...	1,129	244	3	183	97	946	1912...	679	142	2	143	64	536
1905...	1,073	219	3	221	96	852	1913..	640	154	2	138	55	502
1906...	895	233	3	189	90	706	1914...	631	121	2	135	54	496
1907...	928	211	3	210	86	718	1915 ..	592	130	2	116	53	462
1908...	835	185	3	186	88	649	1916...	566	134	2	102	51	464
1909...	921	162	3	169	91	752	1917..	610	153	2	81	56	529
1910...	907	157	3	155	82	752	1918...	581	106	2	70	60	511
1911...	680	159	2	134	74	546							

MEDICAL COLLEGE ATTENDANCE IN THE U. S. (BOTH SEXES)

YEAR.	Non-Sectar.	Homeopathic.	Eclectic	Oth. and Total.	YEAR.	Non-Sectar.	Homeopathic.	Eclectic.	Oth. and Total.
1890.....	13,521	1,164	719	15,404	1909.....	20,554	899	413	22,145
1900.....	22,710	1,909	522	25,171	1910.....	20,136	867	455	21,526
1901.....	23,346	1,683	664	26,417	1911.....	18,414	890	433	19,786
1902.....	24,878	1,617	765	27,501	1912.....	17,277	827	308	18,412
1903.....	24,930	1,498	848	27,615	1913.....	15,919	850	256	17,015
1904.....	23,662	1,309	1,014	28,142	1914.....	15,438	794	270	16,502
1905.....	24,119	1,104	578	26,147	1915.....	13,914	736	241	14,891
1906.....	23,116	1,085	644	25,204	1916.....	13,121	638	263	14,022
1907.....	22,303	1,039	545	24,276	1917.....	12,925	580	250	13,764
1908.....	20,936	891	479	22,602	1918.....	12,727	540	133	13,630

MEDICAL COLLEGE GRADUATES IN THE U. S.

YEAR.	Non-Sectar.	Homeopathic.	Eclectic	Oth. and Total.	YEAR.	Non-Sectar.	Homeopathic.	Eclectic	Oth. and Total.
1890.....	3,853	380	221	4,454	1909.....	4,163	209	84	4,515
1900.....	4,715	413	86	5,214	1910.....	4,113	183	114	4,440
1901.....	4,879	387	148	5,444	1911.....	4,006	152	110	4,273
1902.....	4,508	336	138	5,009	1912.....	4,206	185	92	4,483
1903.....	5,088	420	149	5,698	1913.....	3,679	209	93	3,981
1904.....	5,190	371	146	5,747	1914.....	3,370	154	70	3,594
1905.....	5,126	276	153	5,600	1915.....	3,286	195	55	3,536
1906.....	4,841	286	186	5,364	1916.....	3,274	166	78	3,518
1907.....	4,591	225	121	4,980	1917.....	3,134	180	65	3,379
1908.....	4,370	215	116	4,741	1918.....	2,454	114	42	2,670

STATE REQUIREMENTS AS TO PRELIMINARY EDUCATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

STATE EXAM BOARD OF	ONE YEAR OF COLLEGE WORK.		TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE WORK.		STATE EXAM. BOARD OF	ONE YEAR OF COLLEGE WORK.		TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE WORK.	
	Affects Students Matricu.	Affects All Graduates.	Affects Students Matricu	Affects All Graduates.		Affects Students Matricu	Affects All Graduates.	Affects Students Matricu	Affects All Graduates.
Alabama....	.....	....	1915–16	1919	New Hamp..	1914–15	1918	1915–16	1919
Alaska.....	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922	New Jersey..	1915–16	1919	1916–17	1920
Arizona.....	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922	New Mexico.	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922
Arkansas....	1915–16	1919	1918–19	1922	New York...	1917–18	1921	1918–19	1922
California...	1915–16	1919	.....	....	N Carolina..	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922
Colorado....	1908–09	1912	1910–11	1914	N. Dakota...	.....	....	1908–09	1912
Connecticut..	1911–12	1915	.....	....	Oklahoma...	1914–15	1918	1917–18	1921
Florida.....	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922	Pen'sylvania.	1914–15	1918	.....	....
Illinois.....	1915–16	1919	1918–19	1922	Rhode Island	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922
Indiana.....	1910–11	1914	1911–12	1915	S. Carolina..	.....	....	1916–17	1920
Iowa.....	.....	....	1911–12	1915	S. Dakota...	1908–09	1912	1911–12	1915
Kansas.....	1910–11	1914	.....	....	Tennessee...	1916–17	1920	1918–19	1922
Kentucky....	1914–15	1918	.....	....	Texas.....	1914–15	1918	.....	....
Louisiana....	1915–16	1919	1918–19	1922	Utah.....	1913–14	1917	.....	....
Maryland...	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922	Vermont....	1913–14	1917	1918–19	1922
Michigan....	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922	Virginia.....	1914–15	1918	1917–18	1921
Minnesota...	.....	....	1908–09	1912	Washington..	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922
Mississippi..	1915–16	1919	1919–20	1923	W. Virginia..	1917–18	1921	.....	....
Montana.....	1914–15	1918	1918–19	1922	Wisconsin...	.....	....	1915–16	1919

Del., Ga., Idaho, Maine, Mo., Neb., Nev. and Ohio require a 4-year high school education or its equivalent. The Dist. of Col., Mass., Ore. and Wyo. have no fixed standard.

THE LARGER SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

Name.	Location.	Yr. Org.	Control.	Governing Official.	No. Stud.	No. Tch.	Total No. Grad.
Andover Theological Sem.	Cambridge, Mass,	1807	Cong....	John W. Platner.....	17	5	2,232
Arkansas Baptist..	Little Rock, Ark..	1884	Baptist.	J. A. Booker.....	450	18	5,000
Auburn Theological Sem	Auburn, N. Y.....	1818	Presby..	G. B. Stewart, D. D.....	45	13	1,616
Bangor Theological Sem.	Bangor, Me.....	1816	Cong...:	David N. Beach, D. D...	18	5	954
Belmont Abbey.....	Belmont, N. C....	1878	R. C....	Right Rev. Leo Haid....	100	15	.....
Berkeley Div. School ..	Middletown, Ct...	1854	Epis....	Rev. W. P. Lodd.....	15	9	556
Bethany Bible School...	Chicago, Ill.....	1905	Breth.	A. C. Wieand, D. D....	374	18	59
Bethel Acad. & Theo. Sem	St. Paul, Minn.....	1905	Baptist	G. A. Hagstrom, D. D....	180	15	235
Bible C. of Missouri.....	Columbia, Mo.....	1897	D. of C	G. D. Edwards.....	200	4	3
Bible Holiness Seminary.	Owasso, Mich.....	1909	R. C...	.....	.....	..	...
Bible T'chers' Train'g Sch	New York, N. Y..	1901	Christ.:	Dr. W. W. White.....	350	18	....
Bloomfield Theol Sem...	Bloomfield, N. J...	1869	Presby	H. E. Richards.....	74	12	250
Bonebrake Theol. Sem...	Dayton, Ohio.....	1871	Breth .	J. P. Landis.....	57	7	533
Brite C. of Bible.....	Fort Worth, Tex..	1913	D. of C	Colby D. Hall.....	30	4	5
Catholic U. of America...	Washington, D. C..	1889	R. C	Right Rev. T. J. Shahan	1,835	86	....
Cazenovia Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y..	1824	M. E..	Chas. E. Hamilton.....	125	16	....
Central Theological Sem.	Dayton, Ohio	1850	Ref. Ch	Rev. H. J. Christman, D.D.	22	7	714
Chicago Theological Sem	Chicago, Ill.....	1855	Cong..	O. S. Davis	62	9	.....
Columbia Theol. Sem....	Columbia, S. C....	1828	Presby.	Rev. T. Whaling, D. D...	64	9	1,000
Concordia Theol. Sem...	St. Louis, Mo.....	1839	Luth	Rev. Prof. F. Pieper....	380	8	2,488
Crane Theological Sem ..	Tufts C., Mass.....	1871	Univ..	L. S. McCollester, D. D	18	5	227
Crozer Theological Sem.	Upland, Pa.....	1868	Baptist	Rev. M. G. Evans.....	80	11	1,500
Drew Theological School.	Madison, N. J...	1866	M. E...	E. S. Tipple, D. D.....	101	16	2,475
Eden Theological Sem...	St. Louis, Mo... .	1850	Evang.	.....	.....	..	.....
Episcopal Theol. Sem....	Cambridge, Mass .	1867	P. E..	Prof. M. Kellner.....	35	9	450
Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth, Iowa ...	1857	M. E..	F. Q. Brown.....	100	11	1,000
Eugene Bible U.. . .	Eugene, Ore.....	1895	D. of C.	E. C. Sanderson.....	159	12	140
Ev. Luth. Theol. Sem.	Maywood, Ill.....	1891	Ev.Luth.	E. F. Krauss.....	58	7	222
Ev. Luth. Theol. Sem.	Wauwatosa, Wis...	1865	Ev.Luth	Rev. John Schaller....	57	4	400
Evangelical Theol. Sem..	Naperville, Ill... ..	1877	Evan...	G. B. Kimmel, D. D....	41	5	293
Free Will Baptist Sem...	Ayden, N. C.....	1899	F. W. ..	Board of Trustees.... .	125	10	225
Garrett Bible Inst	Evanston, Ill	1855	M. E.	C. M. Stuart..	233	13	1,406
Gen. Theo. Sem , P. E. Ch	New York, N. Y..	1817	Epis...	H. E. Fosbroke, D. D..	54	16	2,007
Genesee Wesleyan Sem.	Lima, N. Y..... ..	1830	.....	E. D. Shepard, D. D....	200	17	3,000
Georgia School of Theol	Atlanta, Ga.....	1888	State..	.....	.....	..	.....
Hartwick Seminary ...	Hartwick Sem., N.Y.	1797	Luth..	J. C. Trever, D. D.....	62	10	.....
Hartford Theological Sem.	Hartford, Ct.....	1834	.....	W. D. MacKenzie, D. D.	48	12	....
Howard U. School of Theo	Washington, D. C..	1867	.....	D. B. Pratt, D. D.....	64	7	.....
Hebrew Union.....	Cincinnati, Ohio...	1875	Jewish	Rev. Dr K. Kohler....	74	10	198
Houghton Seminary....	Houghton, N. Y...	1884	Meth..	J. D Luckey.....	25	1	40
Iliff School of Theology..	Denver, Col.....	1892	M. E..	J. A. Beebe, D. D.....	42	6	72
Jewish Theological Sem.	New York, N. Y...	1886	Jewish..	Dr. Cyrus Adler.....	85	9	.....
Kan. City Bapt. Th. Sem	Kansas City, Kan	1901	Bapt ..	.....	.....	..	.....
Kimball School of Theol..	Salem, Ore	1906	M. E .	H. J. Talbott.....	24	3	31
Lane Seminary.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1829	Presby	Wm. McKibben. D. D...	34	6	.....
Luther Theological Sem.	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	Luth..	H. E Jacobs, D. D.....	75	9	934
Luther Theological Sem..	St. Paul, Minn.	1917	Luth...	Rev. M O. Bochmon...	92	10	65
Lutheran Theological Sem	Gettysburg, Pa	1826	Luth....	Dr. J. A Singmaster, D. D	40	5	1,200
McCormick Theol. Sem	Chicago, Ill... .	1829	Presby	J. G. McClure, D. D... .	143	15	2,250
Maine Wesleyan Sem...	Kents Hill, Me	1824	Meth .	J. O. Newton.....	200	12	15000
Meadville Theological Sch	Meadville, Pa..	1844	Unit...	F C. Southworth, A. M	16	6	476
Mission House..... ..	Sheboygan, Wis	1860	Ref. Ch	E. A. Hoper, D. D....	30	4	258
Mt. St. Alphonsus Theological Seminary.....	Esopus, N. Y.	1907	R C .	F. J. Reichert, D. D...	113	12	....
Mt. St. Mary's Seminary.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1832	R. C..	F. J. L. Beekman....	218	7	.....
Moravian C. & Theo. Sem.	Bethlehem, Pa .	1807	Morav.	J. T. Hamilton	60	7	650
Nashotah House.....	Nashotah, Wis.. .	1842	Epis...	E. A. Larrabee, D. D..	.....	..	.....
New Brunswick Th. Sem	N. Brunswick, N. J.	1784	Ref Ch	J. P. Searle, D. D.....	28	10	1,200
New Church Theol. Sem	Cambridge, Mass .	1866	Swed..	W. L. Worcester.....	7	6	155
Newton Theological Sem.	Newt. Centre, Mass	1825	Bapt ..	G. E. Horr, D. D.....	58	7	1,801
Ouachita Baptist.....	Arkadelphia, Ark..	1886	Bapt ..	C. E. Dicken, D. D....	402	26	1,100
Park Region Luther.....	Fergus Falls, Minn	1892	N. Luth	Francis Paterson.....	190	11	552
Pittsburgh Theol. Sem...	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1825	Presby..	John McNaugher, D. D	45	6	1,500
Presby. Theol. Sem. of Ky.	Louisville, Ky...	1853	Presby.	C. R. Hemphill.....	43	9	700
Princeton Theol. Sem ...	Princeton, N. J...	1812	Presby	J. R. Stevenson, D. D..	95	13	6,414
Rochester Theol. Sem....	Rochester, N. Y....	1850	Bapt ...	C. A. Barbour, D. D....	53	10	1,800
St. John's Dioces. Sem...	Little Rock, Ark...	1911	R. C....	W. H. Aretz.....	16	6	18
St. Joseph's Sem. and C..	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1895	R. C....	Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D. D	277	11	.....
St. Mary's Theol. Sem...	Cleveland, Ohio....	1849	R. C....	Rev. J. A. McFadden ...	56	6	650
St. Paul's Seminary.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	1894	R. C...	Rev. F. J. Schaefer....	213	12	800
St. Vincent C. & Ecci. Sem	Beatty, Pa.....	1846	R. C ...	Gerard Bridge.....	476	43	....
Southern Bapt. Theo Sem.	Louisville, Ky.....	1859	Bapt....	E. Y. Mullins, D. D...	348	14	4,900
S'west'n Bapt. Theol. Sem.	Fort Worth, Tex...	1908	Bapt....	L. R. Scarborough.....	360	20	250
Suomi C. and Seminary..	Hancock, Mich.....	1896	Ev.Luth.	Rev. J. Wargelin, A. B	135	10	278
Tilton Seminary.....	Tilton, N. H.....	1845	M. E...	.....	300	20	.....
Union Theological Sem...	Richmond, Va.....	1812	Presby..	W. W. Moore, D. D....	105	8	1,787
Union Theological Seminary of City of N. Y...	New York City....	1836	Interd'l.	Board of Directors.....	276	33	4,178
Vanderbilt U.....	Nashville, Tenn....	1875	.....	W. F. Tillett.....	37	7	.....
Virginia Theo. Sem. & Col.	Lynchburg, Va.....	1888	Bapt....	R. C. Woods, D. D.....	72	6	140
Virginia Union U.....	Richmond, Va.....	1865	Bapt....	Wm. J. Clark.....	55	5	.....
Wartburg Theol. Sem....	Dubuque, Iowa....	1854	Luth....	M. Fritschell, D. D.....	50	5	.....
Western Theological Sem	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1825	Presby..	J. A. Kelso...	43	11	1,496
Wmsport. Dickinson Sem.	Williamsport, Pa...	1848	M. E....	B. C. Connor.....	249	17	.....
Yale School of Religion..	New Haven, Ct:.::	....	.....	C. R. Brown, D. D.....	76	26	1,282

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.

A. & I. State Nor. (neg.)	1912	Nashville, Tenn	W. J. Hale	35	500	Free
Ala. Poly. Institute	1872	Auburn, Ala	C.C Thach,M.A.,LL.D	75	930	20
Alcorn, A. & M., (neg.)	1871	Alcorn, Miss.	L. J. Rowan	25	456	Free
C. A. & N. Univ. (neg.)	1899	Langston, Okla	J. M. Marquess	27	400	None
Colorado Agri	1879	Fort Collins, Col	Dr. C. A. Lory,LL D.	91	668	Free
Colored A. & N. U	.....	Langston, Okla	J. M. Marquess	21	367	Free
Connecticut Agri	1881	Storrs, Ct	C. L. Beach	30	200	Free
Florida A. & M. C. (neg)	1887	Tallahassee, Fla	.....	42	311	Free
Georgia State C. of A	1807	Athens, Ga	A. M Soule	138	641	Free
Georgia State Ind. C. (neg)	1891	(nr.) Savannah, Ga	R. R. Wright	22	270	.....
Hamtpon N. & A. Inst.	1868	Hampton, Va	Rev. J. E. Gregg	111	1,222	Free
Iowa State Agric. C	1868	Ames, Ia	R. A. Pearson	38	294	68
Kentucky Nor. & Ind	1886	Frankfort, Ky	G P. Russell	18	411	Free
Louisiana State A. & M.C	1860	Baton Rouge, La	T. D. Boyd	72	1,857	Free
Maryland State C	1856	College Park, Md	Dr. A. F. Woods	40	224	Free
Michigan Agri. C	1857	East Lansing, Mich	F. S Kerzie	150	2,000	45
Massachusetts Agri	1867	Amherst, Mass	K. L. Butterfield	70	375	Free
Mississippi A. & M. C	1878	Agric. Col., Miss	W. H. Smith	....	1,200	Free
Negro A. & Tech	1891	Greensboro, N. C	Dr. J. B. Dudley	11	274	9
Montana State C	1893	Bozeman, Mont	J M Hamilton	65	500	10
N. M. C. of A. & M. A	1889	State College, N. M	A. D. Crille	40	386	30
N. C. A. & Eng. (State)	1889	West Raleigh, N. C	W. C. Riddick, C. D, LL. D.	51	1,020	45
North Dakota Agri	1890	Fargo, N. D	E.F.Ladd,B.S.,LL D.	58	720	15
North Georgia Agri	1872	Dahlonega, Ga	G R. Glenn	16	421	10
Oklahoma A. & M	1891	Stillwater, Okla	J. W Cantwell	106	1,769	Free
Oregon State Agri	1868	Corvallis, Ore	W J. Kerr, Sc. D	161	3,186	Free
Prairie View State Nor. (neg)	1879	Orangeburg, S. C	R S. Wilkinson	53	1,089	Free
State A. & M	1896	Prairie View, Tex	J. G. Osborne	51	1,044	None
South Dakota State C	1884	Brookings, S. D	W. E. Johnson	70	1,200	12
Rhode Island State C	1892	Kingston, R. I	H. Edwards	35	254	50
Rochester A. & M Inst	1885	Rochester, N. Y	J. F. Barker	60	1,777	90
State Agrl. & Mech. C. (neg)	1875	Normal, Ala	W. S. Buchanan	27	599	Free
Southern University (neg)	1880	Baton Rouge, La	J S. Clark	30	520	Free
Tartelton, John, Agri	1917	Stephenville, Tex	J. F. Cox	25	500	Free
Texas A. & M. C.	1876	College Station, Tex	W. B. Bizzell	150	2,759	Free
Utah Agri C	1888	Logan, Utah	E. G. Peterson	77	1,281	5
Virginia Poly. Inst	1872	Blacksburg, Va	J. A. Barruss	53	764	520
Winthrop N. & I. C	1886	Rock Hill, S. C	D. B. Johnson	87	2,114	Free
Washington State C	1892	Pullman, Wash	E. O. Holland	125	1,958	Free

In addition to the above, there are agric. schools at the following institutions in the regular college list:—Ariz. U.; Ark. U.; Calif. U.; Fla. U.; Hawaii Coll.; Idaho U.; Ill U.; Purdue U.; Kentucky U.; Maine U.; Mass. Inst. of Tech.; Minn. U.; Missouri U.; Nebr. U.; Rutgers Coll.; Cornell Coll.; Ohio State U; Penn. State Coll.; Porto Rico U.; Tenn. U.; Vermont U.; Wis. U.; Wyo. U.

THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

(From a Statement Prepared by J. W. Cunliffe, Acting Director)

THE School of Journalism in Columbia University, endowed by Joseph Pulitzer, opened September 30, 1912. In September, 1913, the school entered its new building, for which $500,000 was provided by Mr. Pulitzer's bequest. The building is excellently equipped in every way for training in journalistic work, and contains a reference library, files of a hundred daily papers, American and foreign, and a morgue of 500,000 newspaper clippings made under the supervision of Dr. Talcott Williams during the last thirty years. No step in professional education has attracted wider public attention or awakened a more general approval in the American press When Mr. Pulitzer proposed the school twelve years ago its plan, purposes, and need were all challenged. From the announcement of the appointment in February, 1912, of its Director, Talcott Williams, formerly of *The New York World* staff and for thirty-eight years in active journalism, to its successful opening and full operation the school has commanded the confidence of newspapers and journalists.

The plan of the school and its course of study were approved and at many points directed by an Advisory Board of eleven journalists, including Mr John Langdon Heaton of the editorial staff of *The New York World*, Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, President of the Press Publishing Company (The New York World), and Mr. George S. Johns, editor of the *St Louis Post-Dispatch*. The other members of this Advisory Board, of which President Butler of Columbia is a member, are S. B. Griffin, *Springfield Republican;* Victor Fremont Lawson, *Chicago Daily News;* Charles Ransom Miller, *New York Times;* Edward Page Mitchell, *The Sun*, New York; Melville Elijah Stone, *Associated Press*, New York; Charles H. Taylor, *Boston Globe;* Samuel Calvin Wells, *Philadelphia Press*, and Arthur M. Howe of the *Brooklyn Eagle*. The administrative work of the school is conducted by an Administrative Board, composed of President Butler, the Associate Director, Professor John W. Cunliffe, H E. Hawkes, Dean of Columbia College; Roscoe C. E. Brown, Professor of Journalism; Walter B. Pitkin, Associate Professor of Philosophy; Henry R. Seager, Professor of Political Economy, and Ashley H. Thorndike, Professor of English.

While there are universities and colleges which give courses in various phases of journalism and several which have schools of journalism, no other school has an endowment so large, beginning at $1,000,000 and enlarged by the final legacy of $1,000,000 from the Pulitzer estate; none has a course giving so much time to the solid study needed for the training of the journalist, and this has also the crowning advantage of a metropolis like New York in which to train men in getting news as well as writing it during the two years of professional study. This practical training in the work of the journalist in the greatest news centre of the country comes in the last two years, but a preliminary course is required, usually extending over two years of college work, including the study of history, political science, economics, natural science, and French or Spanish or German These studies follow the lines laid down by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in his plan for the school. They are taught with the comprehensive thoroughness only possible in a great university. The work required is on a professional basis.

The number of students has shown a steady and rapid increase. There are now (November, 1919) 78 students in the First Professional Year, and 43 in the Second, 121 in all, in addition to a large number taking the pre-journalism curriculum in Columbia College and in Barnard College.

The Pulitzer prize for the American novel of 1919 best representing the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood, was awarded to Booth Tarkington for his "The Magnificent Ambersons." Henry Adams's "The Education of Henry Adams" won the prize for biography, teaching patriotism and unselfish service by eminent example.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES (GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES).

(COLLEGE or place and year of founding are in parentheses. The first name is that of the president or chairman; the second that of the secretary.)

Inter-fraternity Conference, Jas. D. Livingston, 7 Pine St., New York City; Henry H. McCorkle, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Inter-medical Fraternity Conference, Dr. D. E. W. Wenstrand, 210 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. G. C. Taylor, Wells Bldg, Milwaukee, Wis.

COLLEGIATE.

Acacia—for members of Masonic order only—(Univ. Mich., 1904) W. E. Ekblaw, Urbana, Ill; Jas F. Groves, Ripon, Wis.

Alpha Chi Ro (Trinity, 1895), Hy Capen, Binghamton, N. Y.; D. R. Fox, Col. Univ., New York City.

Alpha Delta Phi (Hamilton, 1832), H. W. Austin, 179 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Merritt, Berkeley, Cal.

Alpha Omega (Durham, 1906), W. B. Wall, Durham, N. C.; R. W. Byman, Durham, N. C.

Alpha Sigma Phi (Yale, 1845), Cyrus Northrup, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur I. Gates, Columbia Univ., New York City.

Alpha Tau Omega (Richmond, 1865); N. F. Giffin, 115 Broadway, New York City; C. T Reno, Allentown, Pa.

Beta Phi (Chicago U, 1911), F. L. Headley, Paris, Ill.; E. R. Parnass, Chicago, Ill.

Beta Theta Pi (Miami, 1839), F. W Shepardson, Springfield, Ill; Geo. H Bruce, Pottstown, Pa.

Chi Phi (Princeton, 1824), Dr. T. B. Appel, Lancaster, Pa.; H. F. Fletcher, Oroville, Cal.

Chi Psi (Union, 1841), E. C. Swift, Ottowa, Ill.; E. F. Clymer, 505 Fifth Ave, New York City.

Delta Kappa Epsilon (Yale, 1844), H. H. Benedict, 5 E. 75th St., New York City; Jas. A. Hawes, 30 W. 44th St., New York City.

Delta Chi (Cornell, 1890), J. J. Kuhn, 115 Broadway, New York City; Geo. B. Bush, Riverside, Cal.

Delta Phi (Union, 1827), Robt. H. Neilson, 52 William St., New York City; Edw. A. Stillman, 50 Church St., New York City.

Delta Sigma Phi (City, N. Y., 1899), John C Harris, Dallas, Tex.; R. P. Ashley, 245 State St., Boston, Mass.

Delta Tau Delta (Bethany, 1859), Jas. B. Curtis, 32 Nassau St., New York City; Geo. Sigman, 114 S. 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Delta Psi (Columbia, 1847).

Delta Upsilon (Williams, 1834), John Patterson, 43 Cedar St., New York City; H. W. Congdon, 18 Broadway, New York City.

Kappa Alpha, Northern (Union, 1825), R. G. Mead, 62 Cedar St., New York City; Theo. Gilman, Jr., 55 William St., New York City.

Kappa Alpha, Southern (Washington and Lee, 1865), H. B. Chiles, Lexington, Mo; W. B. Crawford, Kissimmee, Fla.

Kappa Alpha Psi (Indiana, 1910), W. E. Stewart, Champaign, Ill.; T. B. Mayo, Alton, Ill.

Kappa Delta Rho (Middlebury, 1905), A. M Ottman, Schenectady, N. Y.; I. H Houston, Goshen, N. Y.

Kappa Nu (Rochester, 1911), N L Sanow, 2987 Schubert Ave., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Mackler, 978 Union Ave., New York City.

Kappa Sigma (U. of Va., 1869), W. F. Denious, Denver, Col.; H. M. Martin, Danville, Va.

Lambda Chi Alpha (Boston, 1909), W. A. Cole, Swansea, Mass.; H. L. Lemay, Pawtucket, R. I.

Phi Delta Theta (Miami, 1848), E. C. Henderson, Fulton, Mo.; G. D. Kieruff, 68 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Phi Epsilon Pi (City, N Y., 1902), Max Shlivek, 95 William St., New York City; Jesse Acker, 2394 Seventh Ave., New York City.

Phi Gamma Delta (Jefferson, 1848), Glen Miller, Salt Lake City, Utah; H. I. Brightman, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Phi Kappa (Brown, 1892), W. H. Hetznecker, St. Mary's, Pa.; W. J. Weber, Ellingwood, Kan.

Phi Kappa Psi (Wash. and Jeff., 1852), W. L. Sheppard, Commonwealth Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Williams, Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Phi Kappa Sigma (U. of Pa., 1850), Hazeltine Smith, 326 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa; C. S. Wood, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi Kappa Tau (Miami, 1906), Dr. H. E. Hoagland, 49 Lafayette St., New York City; R. K. Bowers, Akron, Ohio.

Phi Sigma Delta (Columbia, 1910), L. J. Steinberg, 229 Belmont Ave, Newark, N. J.; Benj. Gluckman, 133 Howard Ave., Newark, N. J.

Phi Sigma Kappa (Mass. Agric. College, 1873), Dr. W. H. Conley, Metropolitan Hospital, New York City; John A. Love, Winchester, Mass.

Pi Kappa Alpha (U. of Va., 1868), John R. Perez, Hibernia Bldg., New Orleans, La.; John U. Field, Lexington, Ky.

Pi Kappa Phi (Charleston, 1904), John De Lorme Carroll, Lexington, S. C.; C. A. Carlisle, Culloden, Ga.

Pi Lambda Phi (Yale, 1895), Chas. Steiner, 596 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.; A. M. Fabian, 729 Seventh Ave., New York City.

Psi Upsilon (Union, 1833), Herbert L. Bridgman, 604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geo. S. Coleman, P. O. Box 1720, New York City.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon (U. of Ala., 1856), Don R. Almy, 46 Cedar St., New York City; M. E. Holderness, Evanston, Ill.

Sigma Alpha Mu (City, N. Y., 1909), M. E. Reiburn, 277 Broadway, New York City; Jacob Kaplan, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Sigma Chi (Miami, 1855), W. C. Henning, 5909 Kennerly Ave., St. Louis, Mo; B. F. Adams, 638 Groveland Park, Chicago, Ill.

Sigma Nu (Va. Milit. Inst., 1869), Borden Burr, Birmingham, Ala., E. W. Dunlavy, Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Sigma Phi (Union, 1827) F. T. Wood, 165 Broadway, New York City; P. J. Ross, 66 Broadway, New York City.

Sigma Phi Sigma (U. of Pa., 1908), Mordecai Casson, Jr., Addison, N. Y.; A. H. Erb, Leonia, N. J.

Sigma Phi Epsilon (Richmond, Va., 1901), F. J. Knauss, Denver, Col.; W. L. Phillips, Richmond, Va.

Sigma Iota (La. State U., 1904), E. Roa, Baton Rouge, La.; Raul Antonglorgi, San German, Porto Rico.

Sigma Pi (Vincennes, 1897), W. D. Akers, Columbus, Ga.; R. B. Fall, Carrell, Minn.

Tau Delta Phi (City, N. Y., 1910), S. A. Levinson, 154 E. 113th St., New York City; Albert Cornhall, 25 Broad St., New York City.

Tau Kappa Epsilon (Ill. Wesleyan, 1899), O. G. Hoose, Bloomington, Ill.; J. A. Gehman, Oak Park, Ill.

Theta Alpha (Syracuse, 1909), H. V. Loomis, Groton, N. Y; J. C. Hurley, Moravia, N. Y.

Theta Chi (Norwich, 1856); Maj. E. V. Catuna, 76 William St., New York City; F. W. Ladue, Schenectady, N. Y.

Theta Delta Chi (Union, 1847), Seward Spoor, 149 Broadway, New York City; Carl Tombo, Hotel Adelphia, Philadelphia, Pa

Theta Xi (Rensselaer Poly.), W. W. Wiley, 432 Fourth Ave., New York City; F. G. Smith, 49 Liberty St., New York City.

Zeta Beta Tau (Jewish Theol Sem., 1898), Prof. R. J. H. Gottheil, Columbia Univ., New York City; A. T. Sapinsky, 135 Broadway, New York City.

Zeta Psi (N. Y. U., 1847), J. S Smith, 112 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Victor Sutro, 66 Broadway, New York City.

PROFESSIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

Alpha Gamma Rho (Ohio U., 1903), T. D. Harman, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sleeter Bull, Urbana, Ill.

AGRICULTURAL, HONORARY.

Alpha Zeta (Ohio, U., 1897), Prof. C. B. Hutchinson, Cornell, Univ., Ithaca, N. Y; Prof. John Parker, Manhattan, Kan.

Gamma Sigma Delta (Ohio U., 1905), Prof. A. V. Storm, St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. L. H. Pammel, Ames, Iowa.

ARCHITECTURAL.

Alpha Rho Chi (U. of Ill., 1914), L. M. Bauer, Horton, Kan.; C. C. Cohagen, Great Falls, Mont.

Scarab (U. of Ill., 1909), R. P. Hoffman, 3635 Blaine Ave., St. Louis, Mo; G. W. McCumber, Champaign, Ill.

ARCHITECTURAL, HONORARY.

Tau Sigma Delta (U. of Mich., 1913), G. S. Underwood, Norfolk, Va.; C. W. Attwood, Toledo, Ohio.

CHEMICAL.

Alpha Chi Sigma (U. of Wis., 1902), Sec.-Treas., B. H. Ball, 1208 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHEMICAL, HONORARY.

Phi Lambda Upsilon (U. of Ill., 1899), G. D. Beal, Urbana, Ill.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL.

Phi Delta Chi (U. of Mich., 1883), Azor Thurston, Columbus, Ohio; F. E. Ingram, Jr., 316 Vinewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.

COMMERCIAL.

Alpha Kappa Psi (N. Y. U., 1904), D. S. Duncan, Denver, Col.; G. R. Day, Denver, Col.

Delta Sigma Pi (N. Y. U., 1907), C. J. Ege, 160 Waverly Place, New York City; F. H. Miller, Woodcliff, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

Delta Sigma Delta (U of Mich., 1883), C. D. Lucas Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. D. Swing, 1623 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Psi Omega (Balto. Coll. D. S., 1892), Dr. M. M. Printz, 25 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Shirley Bowles, Washington, D. C.

Xi Psi Phi (U. of Mich., 1889), Dr. L. M. Waugh, 576 Fifth Ave., New York City; Dr. C. L. Storms, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRAMATIC.

Associated University Players (Chicago, 1914), V. H. Grossberg, Champaign, Ill.; D. E. E. Voight, Athens, Ohio.

ENGINEERING

Theta Tau (U. of Minn., 1904), E. J. Schrader, Yerington, Nev.; H. H. Hopkins, Jr., 164 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Triangle (U. of Ill., 1907), M. F. Rather, Dallas, Tex.; W. A. Knapp, West Lafayette, Ind.

ENGINEERING, HONORARY.

Eta Kappa Nu (U. of Ill., 1904), H. S. Cocklin, 1634 N. Sydenham, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. B. Zerby, Irwin, Pa.

Sigma Tau (U. of Neb., 1904), W. J. Wohlenburg, New Haven, Ct.; S. A. Smith, Manhattan, Kan.

Tau Beta Pi (Lehigh, 1885), Sec.-Treas., R. C. Matthews, Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.

FORENSIC.

Phi Alpha Tau (Boston, 1902), C. L. Clark, Lincoln, Neb.; W. B. Tripp, 30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

FORENSIC, HONORARY.

Delta Sigma Rho (at Chicago, 1906), J. F. T. O'Connor, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; S. B. Houck, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pi Kappa Delta (Ottawa U., Kan., 1912), J. R. MacArthur, Manhattan, Kan.; C. A. March, Sioux City, Iowa.

Tau Kappa Alpha (at Indianapolis, 1908), Chas. H. Brough, Little Rock, Ark.; E. J. Hecker, Indianapolis, Ind.

GRADUATE.

Phi Eta (U. of Pa., 1906), T. W. Van Metre, Columbia Univ., New York City; G. A. Betz, Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEGAL.

Delta Theta Phi (Chicago, 1901), Eugene Quigley, Cleveland, Ohio; Emery Weller, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

Gamma Eta Gamma (U. of Me., 1901), C. M. Moon, Rochester, N. Y.; C. W. Haller, Rochester, N. Y.

Phi Alpha Delta (Chicago, 1902), G. L. Stewart, 995 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; G. S. Myers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Phi Delta Phi (U. of Mich., 1869), L. V. Stigall, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. A. Donnelly, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sigma Delta Kappa (U. of Mich., 1914), M. Foster Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.; Othuell Hitch, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sigma Nu Phi (Nat. U., 1903), E. S. Brashears, 710 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; J. V. Morgan, So. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

LEGAL, HONORARY.

Order of the Coif, Dean W. E. Mikell, Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. W. W. Cook, Yale Univ., New Haven, Ct.

MEDICAL.

Alpha Kappa Kappa (Dartmouth, 1888), Dr. Geo. Cook, Concord, N. H.; Dr. A. B. Landrum, Columbus, Ohio.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega (U. of Pa., 1891), Dr. S. D. Risley, 2018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. H. A. Sutton, 314 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Alpha Phi Sigma (U. of Ill., 1908), Dr. M. T. Goldstine, 25 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. S. J. Pearlman, 214 E. 37th St., Chicago, Ill.

Alpha Sigma (N. Y. Homeop. Med. Coll., 1893), Dr. J. R. McCleary, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. W. D. Rowland, Asbury Park, N. J.

Aleph Yodh He (U. of Pa., 1914), Sec., C. A. Teller, 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Chi Zeta Chi (U. of Ga., 1903), Dr. L. S. Peterson, 75 E. 81st St., New York City; Dr. Lanier Chipley, Columbus, S. C.

Iota Tau Sigma (Amer. Sch. Osteop., 1913), E. A. Klusmeyer, Kirksville, Mo.; J. E. Watson, 809 Green Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Kappa Psi (Russell Milit. Acad., 1879), Dr. J. F. Grant, 46 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.; P. W. Eldridge Jr., N. Y.

Omega Upsilon Phi (U. of Buffalo, 1894), Dr. C. C. Fihe, 19 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Emmett Fayen, 1327 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nu Sigma Nu (U. of Mich., 1882), Dr. Mark Marshall, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Phi Alpha Sigma (Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll., 1888), Dr. B. F. Royer, Harrisburg, Pa.; F. J. G. Beardsley, 2030 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi Beta Pi (W. Pa. Med. Coll., 1891), Dr. D. S. Long, Harrisonville, Mo.; L. D. Lowrey, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass.

Phi Chi (U. of Vt., 1889), Dr. R. E. Duncan, Nicholasville, Ky.; Dr. Theo. Pearson, Nicholasville, Ky.

Phi Rho Sigma (Northwestern Med. Sch., 1890), Dr. C. G. Grulee, 104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. F. E. Locy, Evanston, Ill.

Phi Alpha Gamma (N. Y. Homeop. Med. Coll., 1894), Dr. E. W. Kellogg, 616 Madison Ave., New York City; Dr. L. S. Loizeaux, 68 E. 86th St., New York City.

Phi Sigma Gamma (Chicago, 1915), C. L. Draper, Denver, Col.; E. L. Bueler, Kirksville, Mo.

Pi Mu (U. of Va., 1892), Dr. N. T. Ennett, Richmond, Va.; Dr. E. D. Plass, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Pi Upsilon Rho (Hahnemann Med. Coll., Chicago, 1877), Dr. A. H. Gordon, 858 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. T. W. Harris, Denver, Col.

MEDICAL, HONORARY.

Alpha Omega Alpha (Pard S., Chicago, 1902), J. L. Heffron, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. W. W. Root, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

Phi Mu Alpha (N. Engl. Consv. Mus., 1898), O. E. Mills, Boston, Mass.; G. H. Kattenhorn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

VETERINARY.

Alpha Psi (Ohio U., 1907), Dr. H. E. Kingman, Fort Collins, Col.; Dr. H. P. Hoskins, 50 Trireman Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HONORARY.

(Exclusive of those already mentioned under Professional.)

HONORARY.

ATHLETIC.

Sigma Delta Psi (Ind. U., 1912), Sec., Dr. W. G. Anderson, Yale Univ., New Haven, Ct.

BIOLOGICAL.

Phi Sigma (Ohio U., 1915), Harold Cummins, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.; C. I. Reed, Columbus, Ohio.

ECONOMICS

Omicron Delta Gamma-Artus (U. of Wis., 1913), H. F. Boettler, 3931 Labadieave, St. Louis, Mo.; J. V. McCormick, Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Phi Delta Kappa (Ind. U., 1906), F. W. Schacht, 6714 S. Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Warren, Berkeley, Cal.

GENERAL.

Omicron Delta Kappa (Washington and Lee, 1914) Dr. D. B. Easter, Lexington, Va.; Dr. E. F. Shannon, Lexington, Va.

GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL.

Sigma Gamma Epsilon (U. of Kan., 1915), W. H. Twenhofel, Madison, Wis.; C. E. Decker, Norman, Okla.

LITERARY.

Phi Beta Kappa (William and Mary, 1776), Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, Amherst, Mass.; Rev. O. M. Voorhees, 350 E. 146th St., New York City.

Phi Kappa Phi (U. of Me., 1897), E. E. Sparks, State College, Pa.; L. H. Pammel, Ames, Iowa.

Sigma Upsilon (Vanderbilt U., 1906), R. B. Marston, Ashland, Va.; I. W. Robertson, Callaway, Va.

Pi Delta Epsilon (Syracuse U., 1909), Sec., P. C. Pack, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sigma Delta Chi De Pauw, 1909), C. S. Osborn,

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES (GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES)—*Continued*

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Kenneth Holgate, The News, Detroit, Mich.

MILITARY.

Scabbard and Blade (U. of Wis., 1905), V. L. Bohnson, Univ. of Wis., Madison, Wis.; P. H. Martin, Fond du Lac, Wis.

SCIENTIFIC.

Gamma Alpha (Cornell, 1899), N. E. Gilbert, Hanover, N. H.; L. C. Johnson, Madison, Wis.

Sigma Xi (Cornell, 1886), Julius Stieglitz, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Ward, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.

AMERICAN COLLEGE SORORITIES.

Following are the chief women's Greek Letter Societies, place or college, and date of founding are in parentheses. The first name is that of president; the second, that of secretary.

COLLEGIATE.

Achoth (U. of Neb., 1910), Florence Wise, Winfield, Iowa; Edna D. Green, Lincoln, Neb.

Alpha Chi Omega (De Pauw, 1885), Mrs. E. R. Loud, Albion, Mich.; Mary E. Griffith, "The Lenox," Washington, D. C.

Alpha Delta Pi (Wesleyan of Ga., 1851), Mrs. I. P. Smith, Berkeley, Cal.; Mrs. R. G. Smith, 43 High St., Passaic, N. J.

Alpha Gamma Delta (Syracuse, 1904), Louise Leonard, Somerset, Pa.; Gladys Branegan, Denton, Tex.

Alpha Kappa Psi (St. Mary's, Raleigh, N. C., 1900), Eleanor Thomas, Raleigh, N. C.; Regina Rambo, Marietta, Ga.

Alpha Omicron Pi (Barnard, 1897), Mrs. B. F. Stewart, Jr., Oakland, Cal.; Helen N. Henry, 430 W. 119th St., New York City.

Alpha Phi (Syracuse, 1872), Mrs. W. J. Henry, 214 Riverside Drive, New York City; Miss Paulo Kisco, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y.

Alpha Xi Delta (Lombard, 1893), Polly Fenton, 1614 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. J. M. Knote, Mansfield, Ohio.

Beta Delta Pi (1887, Phila., 1916), Mrs. Lawrence Stryker, 55 W. 86th St., New York City; Eleanor Bonsall, 4410 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beta Sigma Omicron (Christian, 1888), Erna B. Watson, Lexington, Ky.; Mary L. Dooley, Knoxville, Tenn.

Chi Omega (U. of Ark., 1895), Mrs. M. C. L. Collins, Lexington, Ky.; Annie Whiteside, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

Delta Delta Delta (Boston U., 1888), R. Louise Fitch, 1609 Sherman Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Helen Baisley, same address.

Delta Gamma (Warren, Miss., 1874), Mrs. P. J. Treat, Stanford Univ., Cal.; Mrs. E. W. Hawley, Minneapolis, Minn.

Delta Zeta (Miami, 1902), Martha L. Railsback, San Diego, Cal.; Rennie S. Smith, Hamilton, Ohio.

Eta Upsilon Gamma (Christian, 1901), Mrs. Monroe Cockrell, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. K. Cooper, Jerseyville, Ill.

Gamma Phi Beta (Syracuse, 1874), Carrie E. Morgan, Appleton, Wis.; Mrs. E. W. Ekblaw, Urbana, Ill.

Kappa Alpha Theta (De Pauw, 1870), Mrs. J. M. Mecklin, 12 Ellsworth Terrace, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, N. Y.

Kappa Delta (Va. State Nor., 1897), Marion D. Mullins, Fort Worth, Tex.; Effie Moncure, Shreveport, La.

Kappa Kappa Gamma (Monmouth, 1870), Mrs. P. R. Kolbe, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. E. K. Kemp, Denver, Col.

Phi Mu (Wesleyan, Ga., 1852), Nellie S. Hart, 3706 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.; Leah Sturdevant, 2269 Bathgate Ave., New York City.

Pi Beta Phi (Monmouth, 1867), Mrs. A. L. Tannahill, Lewiston, Iowa; Amy B. Onkin, Chapin, Ill.

Sigma Iota Chi (Alexandria, La., 1903), Mary McCrae, Rolla, Mo.; Grace Lauman, Breckenridge, Mo.

Sigma Kappa (Colby, 1874), Mrs. E. H. Weston, Rumford, Me.; Mrs. F. C. Battram, Oakland, Cal.

Zeta Tau Alpha (Va. State Nor., 1898), Dr. May A. Hopkins, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATHLETIC

Delta Psi Kappa (Nor. Coll., Indianapolis, 1916), Mrs. A. E. Metzger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elsa Heilick, Elizabeth, N. J.

Phi Delta Pi (Nor. Coll., Indianapolis, 1917), Mae Paddock, Maplewood Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Martha Evans, Granite City, Ill.

HOME ECONOMICS.

Omicron Nu (E. Lansing, Mich., 1912), Dean Georgia L. White, E. Lansing, Mich.; Emily L. Castle, E. Lansing, Mich.

LEGAL.

Phi Delta Delta (U. of S. Cal., 1911), Orla J. Shontz, Los Angeles, Cal.; Eleanor Mack, Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSICAL.

Beta Pi Omega (Cinn. Coll. Music, 1914), Eliz. Shipley, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio; Helen E. Meyer, same address.

Sigma Alpha Iota (U. of Mich., 1903), Frieda Heider, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mabel Behrendt, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mu Phi Epsilon (Met. Coll. Mus., Cinn., 1903), Mrs. Wm. E. Wright, Youngstown, Ohio; Hattie A. Elliott, 130 Seward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

NORMAL.

Alpha Sigma Alpha (Va. State Nor., 1901), Mrs. W. H. Martin, 5 Cobden St., Roxbury, Mass.; Edith Gamble, Downing, Mo.

Delta Sigma Epsilon (O. State Nor., Oxford, 1914), Alice P. Hunt, Greeley, Col.; Mrs. Orley See, Sacramento, Cal.

Pi Kappa Sigma (Ypsilanti, 1894), Alice Lowden, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Frederica L. Bretch, 2314 California Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sigma Sigma Sigma (Va. State Nor., 1898), Mabel L. Walton, Woodstock, Va.; Hazel Green, Ypsilanti, Mich.

HONORARY.

JOURNALISTIC

Theta Sigma Phi (U. of Wash., 1909), Miss Marion Lewis, Lawrence, Kan.; Mrs. M. G. Stone, 66 E. 190th St., New York City.

MEDICAL.

Alpha Epsilon Iota (U. of Mich., 1890), Dr. Sarah I. Morris, Madison, Wis.; Dr. Caroline Hedjer, 29 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.

I swear by Apollo, the physician, and Aesculapius, and Health, and All-heal, and all the gods and goddesses, that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this oath and stipulation; to reckon him who taught me this art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him and relieve his necessities if required; to regard his offspring as on the same footing with my own brothers, and to teach them this art if they should wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation, and that by precept, lecture and every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of the art to my own sons and to those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by a stipulation and oath, according to the law of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that method of treatment which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked, nor suggest any such counsel; furthermore, I will not give to a woman an instrument to produce abortion. With purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practice my art. I will not cut a person who is suffering with a stone, but will leave this to be done by practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter I will go into them for the benefit of the sick and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption; and further from the seduction of females or males, bond or free. Whatever, in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I may see or hear in the lives of men which ought not to be spoken abroad, I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art, respected by all men at all times; but should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to the benefit of mankind improvement during the year immediately preceding.

The Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. The board has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $40,000.

YEAR.	Physics.	Chemistry	Medicine	Literature	Peace.
1901...	W. C. Röntgen (G.)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme (F.)	J. H. Dunant (Swl.) Fr. Passy (F.)
1902...	H. A. Lorentz (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Th. Mommsen (G.)	E. Ducommun (Swl.) A. Gobat (Swl.)
1903...	H. A. Becquerel (F.) P. and Marie Curie (F.)	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dane.)	B. Bjornson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904...	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir Wm. Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pawlow (R.)	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echegaray (Sp.)	Institute of International Law.
1905...	Ph. Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Baroness von Suttner (Aus.)
1906...	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.) S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	G. Carducci (I.)	Th. Roosevelt (A.)
1907...	A. A. Michelson (G.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.)	R. Kipling (E.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.)
1908...	G. Lippmann (G.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (R.)	R. Eucken (G.)	K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.) F. Bajer (Dane.)
1909...	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	Th. Kocher (G.)	Selma Lagerlöf (Swe.)	A. M. F. Beernaert (B.) Baron de Constant (F.)
1910...	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. v. Heyse (G.)	Int'l Peace Bureau (Swl.)
1911...	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.)	A. Gullstrand (Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.)
1912...	Gustaf Dalén (Swe.)	V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.)	G. Hauptmann (G.)	Elihu Root (A.)
1913...	H. K. Onnes (D.)	A. Werner (Swl.)	C. Richet (F.)	R. Tagore (Beng.)	H. LaFontaine (B.)
1914...	M. von Laue (G.)	T. W. Richards (A.)	R. Bárány (Aus.)	Not awarded	Not awarded
1915...	W. H. Bragg (E.) W. L. Bragg (E.)	R. Willstätter (G.)	Not awarded.	Romain Rolland (F.)	Not awarded
1916...	Not awarded.	Not awarded	Not awarded.	Verner Heidenstam (Swe.)	Not awarded.
1917...	Prof. Chas. G. Barkla (E)				International Red Cross of Geneva.
1918...	Prof. M. Planck (G)	Prof. F. Haber (G)			
1919...	Prof. Stark (G)...				

A., American; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalese; D., Dutch; E., English; F., French; G., German; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swl., Swiss.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, with the consent of Congress in 1918, distributed prizes as follows: American Red Cross, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Y. M. C. A., National War Work Council, K. of C. War Activities Committee, Jewish Welfare Board for War Activities, Salvation Army War Fund, Y. W. C. A. War Work Council, Italian Red Cross, Czecho-Slovaks, Madame Botchkareva, Herbert C. Hoover, Belgian Ministers, Serbian Ministers, Paul Shimmon, M. L. Mirman, Mrs. Mary Cadwalder Jones, Japanese Red Cross, Leslie M. Tarlton-Nairobi, Mrs Stewart Johnson, Judge Joseph L. Nunan, Henry P. Davison, Comfort Committee of the Navy League, Speaker Champ Clark, Mrs J. A. Gallivan, Mrs John S. Williams, Mrs. Hiram Johnson.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

YEAR ELECTED	Names of Members	Born.	YEAR ELECTED	Names of Members.	Born.
1886....	Othenin P. de Cléron, Comte d' Haussonville.....	Gurcy, 1843	1909 .	Raymond Poincaré.	Bar-le-Duc, 1860.
1890....	Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet.....	Foix, 1828.	1909 . .	Eugène Brieux	Paris, 1858.
1891....	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850	1909 .	Jean Aicard. . .	Toulon, 1848.
1892....	Ernest Lavisse.....	Nouvion, 1842.	1909 . .	René Doumic. .. .	Paris, 1860.
1894....	Paul Bourget.....	Amiens, 1852.	1909 ...	Marcel Prévost. .	Paris, 1862.
1896....	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France).....	Paris, 1844	1910 . .	Mons Duchesne. ..	Saint-Servan, 1843.
1897....	Gabriel Hanotaux...	Beaurevoir, 1853.	1911....	Henri de Régnier ..	Honfleur, 1864.
1899....	H. L Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859.	1911....	Denys Cochin....	Paris, 1851.
1899....	Paul Deschanel.. ..	Brussels, 1856.	1912 .	General Lyautey...	Nancy, 1854.
1901....	Edmond Rostand...	Marseilles, 1868	1912 . .	Emile Boutroux ...	Mon'uge (Seine), 1845
1903....	Frédéric Masson....	Paris, 1847.	1914	Alfred Capus..... .	Ais-en-Prov., 1857.
1903....	René Bazin.....	Angers, 1853.	1914....	Pierre de la Gorce	Vannes, 1846.
1906....	A. F. Joseph Ribot..	St. Omer, 1842.	1914 . .	Henry Bergson	Paris, 1859.
1906....	Maurice Barrés.....	Charmes, 1862.	1918.. .	Marshal Joffre.....	Rivesaltes, 1852.
1907....	Maurice Donnay....	Paris, 1860.	1918....	Louis Barthou.....	Oloron-Ste. Marie, 1862.
1908....	Jean Richepin.....	Medea, Algeria, 1848.	1918....	Alfred Baudrillart...	Paris, 1859.
			1918....	Ferdinand Foch.....	Tarbes, 1851.
			1918....	Georges Clemenceau, Premier.....	Feole, 1841.
			1919....	Jules Cambon.....	Paris, 1845.
			1919....	Henri Bordeaux ...	Paris, 1849.

Marshal Joffre was elected Chancellor of the Academy January 2, 1919, and Pierre de la Gorce, Director. President Wilson was made an honorary foreign member in December, 1918.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The year of establishment is in parentheses. The other figures are those of membership.

Academy of Political Science (1880), Columbia Univ., New York; 3,500; Pres, S. M Lindsay; Sec., Prof R C. McCrea.

Actors' Equity Association (1913), 1476 Broadway, New York; 4,000; Pres, Francis Wilson; Sec., Grant Stuart.

Actors' Fund of America (1882), 1476 Broadway, New York; 3,000; Pres., Daniel Frohman; Sec, W. C. Austin.

Actuarial Society of America (1889), 346 Broadway, New York; 258; Pres, Henry Moir; Sec, W. M. Strong.

Aerial League of America (1917), 297 Madison Ave., New York; 4,000; Pres., Rear Admiral Peary; Sec., Major Reed Landis.

Aero Club of America (1905), 297 Madison Ave., New York; 2,500; Pres, A. R. Hawley; Sec., Augustus Post.

Aeronautical Society of America (1908), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 450; Pres, Frederick Barker; Sec., A. H. Fisher.

Agricultural Society, National (1916), 2 W. 45th St., New York; 6,000; Pres, H. R. Smith; Sec., Robert Stavelle.

Allied Medical Association of America (1911), St Louis, Mo.; 800; Pres., J. Mayer, M. D.; Sec, L. M. Ottofy, M D.

Amateur Athletic Union (1888), 290 Broadway, New York; 125,000; Pres., S. J. Dallas; Sec., F W. Rubien.

American Academy of Arts and Letters (1904), 347 Madison Ave., New York; 50; Pres., W. D. Howells; Sec, R. U. Johnson.

American Alliance for Labor and Democracy (1918), 280 Broadway, New York; 200,000; Director, Matthew Woll; Sec., Frank Morrison.

American Association for Advancement of Science (1848), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D C., 15,000; Pres, Dr. S. Flexner; Sec., Dr L. O. Howard.

American Association for International Conciliation (1907), 407 W. 117th St, New York; 30,000; Pres., Dr. N. M Butler; Sec, H. S. Haskell.

American Association for Labor Legislation (1906), 131 E 23rd St., New York; 3,000; Pres, S. M. Lindsay; Sec., J B. Andrews, Ph.D.

American Association of Museums (1906); Sec. Park Mus.; Providence; 391; Sec., H L. Madison.

American Association for Organized Family Social Work (1911), 130 E. 22nd St, New York; 169; Pres., Mrs W. H. Lothrop; Sec, F. H McLean.

American Association of University Professors (1913), Massachusetts Inst of Tech., Cambridge; 2,250; Pres., A. O. Lovejoy; Sec., H. W. Tyler.

American Astronomical Society (1899), Urbana, Ill; 350; Pres., F. Schlesinger; Sec., Joel Stebbins.

American Automobile Association (1902), Washington, D. C., and 501 Fifth Ave., New York; 210,000; Pres, David Jameson; Sec, John N. Brooks.

American Baptist Educational Society (1886), 706 Ford Bldg, Boston; Pres., E. D. Bunton; Sec., F. W. Padelford.

American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society (1814), Ford Bldg., Boston; 1,250,000; Pres., Rev. T. J. Billers; Sec., W. B. Lipphard.

American Bar Association (1878), Baltimore, Md.; 11,000; Sec., George Whitelock.

American Bible Society (1816), Bible House, Astor Pl., New York; 1,600; Pres., C. H. Cutting; Sec. W. I. Haven.

American Bird Banding Association (1909), American Museum Natural History, New York; 300; Sec., H. H Cleaves.

American Bison Society (1905), 45 Wall St., New York; 500; Pres., Edmund Seymour; Sec., M. S. Garretson.

American Chemical Society (1876), Sec. Washington, D. C.; 13,500; Pres, W. H. Nichols, D. Sc.; Sec., C. L. Parsons, D Sc.

American Civic Association (1904), Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C; 2,500; Pres., J. H. McFarland; Sec., E. E. Marshall.

American College of Surgeons (1913), Chicago, Ill.; 4,000; Pres., Dr. Wm. J. Mayo; Sec., Dr. F. H. Martin.

American Com. Mis. to Lepers (1874), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Sec., W. M. Danner.

American Dialect Society (1889), 2 Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.; 380; Pres., Prof. J. W. Bright; Sec., Dr. Percy Whong.

American Economic Association (1886), Ithaca, N. Y.; 2,600; Pres., Prof. H. B. Gardner; Sec., A. A Young.

American Federation of Arts (1909), 1741 New York Ave, Washington, D. C; 227; Pres., R. W. de Forest; Sec, Leila Mechlin

American Federation of Labor (1881), Washington, D. C.; 3,260,068; Sec., Frank Morrison.

American Federation of Teachers (1916), 1620 Lake Ave., Wilmette, Ill.; 10,000; Pres., C. B. Stillman; Sec, F G Sticker.

American Fine Arts Society (1889), 215 W. 57th St., New York; 100; Pres., Wm. C. Faxon; Sec., Chas J. Miller.

American Folk Lore Society (1888), Cambridge, Mass.; 400; Pres, Dr. E. C. Parsons; Sec., Dr. Charles Peabody.

American Forestry Association (1882), Washington, D. C.; 15,600; Pres., C. L. Pack; Sec., P. S. Ridsdale.

American Genetic Association (1914), 511 11th St N. W., Washington, D. C.; 3,500; Pres., David Fairchild; Sec, G M Rommel.

American Geographical Society (1852), Broadway and 156th St., New York; 3,775; Pres., John Greenough; Sec, Isaiah Bowman.

American Historical Association (1884), 1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 2,600; Pres, W. R. Thayer; Sec., W. G Leland.

American Home Economics Association (1908), 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.; 800; Pres, Miss Edna N. White; Sec., Miss Cora Winchell.

American Humane Association (1877), Albany, N. Y.; Pres, Dr. W. O. Stillman; Sec., N. J. Walker

American Institute of Accountants (1887), 1 Liberty St., New York; 1,220; Pres., W. H. Rand; Sec., A. P. Richardson.

American Institute of Architects (1885), 1741 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.; 1,500; Pres, T R. Kimball; Sec., W. S. Parker.

American Institute of City of New York (1828), 324 W. 23rd St, New York; 540; Pres., J. W. Bartlett, M. D.; Sec, E. F. Murdock.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers (1884), 33 W 39th St., New York; 10,400; Pres, C. A. Adams; Sec., F. L. Hutchinson.

American Institute of Homoeopathy (1844), 829 E. Washington St., Chicago; 3,592; Pres, Dr. C E. Sawyer; Sec., Dr T. E. Costain.

American Institute of Mining Engineers (1871), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 7,356; Pres., H. V. Winchell; Sec., B Staughton.

American Irish Historical Society (1897), 35 W. 39th St., New York; 1,300; Pres., J. C. Clarke; Sec., S P Cahill.

American Jewish Historical Society (1892), 531 W. 123rd St., New York; 381; Pres., Cyrus Adler; Sec., A. M Friedenberg.

American Laryngolical Association (1878), Sec. 140 E. 41st St., New York; 85; Pres, Dr. N. H. Pierce; Sec, J. M. Ingersoll.

American Legion (1919), 19 W. 44th St., New York; 1,000,000; Pres., H. D Lindsley; Sec., E. F. Wood. Russell E. Sard, Albany, N. Y., State Chairman. Congress gave the Legion a national charter, September 16, 1919

American Library Association (1876); 4,000; Pres, M. Chalmers, Denver; Sec., Geo. B. Utley, Chicago

American Mathematical Society (1888), 501 W. 116th St., New York; 740; Pres., Prof. Frank Morley; Sec, F N Cole.

American Medical Association (1847), 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago; 82,288; Sec., Dr. A. R. Craig.

American Metric Association (1916), 156 Fifth Ave., New York; 500; Pres., Dr. G. F. Kunz; Sec., H. Richards, Jr.

American Microscopical Society (1878), Beloit, Wis.; 300; Pres., L. E. Griffin; Sec., J. W. Galloway.

American Mining Congress (1898), Washington, D. C.; 4,065; Pres., B. Wells; Sec., J. F. Callbreath.

American National Red Cross (1905), Red Cross Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 17,734,967; Pres., Dr. L. Farrand; Sec, Stockton Axson.

American Nature Study Society (1911), Ithaca, N. Y.; 1,600; Pres., Prof. S. C. Schmucker; Sec., Mrs. A. B. Constock.

American Numismatic Society (1869), Broadway and 156th St., New York; 550; Pres., E. T. Newell; Sec, S. P. Noe.

American Osteopathic Association (1896), 466 Main St., Orange, N. J.; Pres., D. H. W. Conklin; Sec., Dr. W. A. Gravett.

American Peace Society (1828), 612 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 7,000; Pres, J. L. Slayden; Sec., A. D. Call.

American Pedriatic Society (1888), 1805 Spruce St, Philadelphia; 75; Pres., Dr. T. S. Southworth; Sec., Dr. H. C. Carpenter.

American Philological Association (1869), Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; 578; Pres., Prof. J. A. Scott; Sec., Prof. C. P. Bill.

American Philosophical Association (1901), Sec., Princeton Univ.; 240; Sec., H. A. Overstreet.

American Philosophical Association (1727), Independence Sq., Philadelphia; Pres., W. B. Scott; Sec., I. M. Hays.

American Political Science Association (1906), Madison, Wis; 1,400; Sec., C. L. Jones.

American Proportion Represent. League (1912), 801 Franklin Bk. Bldg., Philadelphia; 700; Sec., C. G. Hoag.

American Protective Tariff League (1888), 339 Broadway, New York; 811; Pres., W. F. Wakeman; Seo., W. F. Wakeman.

American Public Health Association (1872), 169 Massachusetts Ave., Boston; 3,300; Pres., L. K. Frankel; Sec., A. W. Hedrich.

American Railway Association (1877), 75 Church St., New York; 397; Pres., R. H. Aishton; Sec., J. E. Fairbanks.

American Rights League (1915), 2 W. 45th St., New York; Pres., G. H. Putnam; Sec., Lawrence Abbott.

American Roentgen Ray Society (1900), 222 W. 79th St., New York; 228; Pres., Dr. D. R. Bowen; Sec., Dr. G. W. Grier.

American Scandinavian Foundation (1911), 25 W. 45th St., New York; 8,000; Pres., Prof. W. H. Schofield; Sec., Dr. H. G. Leach.

American School Peace League (1908), 405 Marlborough St., Boston; 10,000; Pres., R. J. Condon; Sec., Mrs. F. F. Andrews.

American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society (1895), 154 Nassau St., New York; 700; Pres, G. F. Kunz, Ph. D., Sc. D.; Sec., E. H. Hall, Ph. D.

American Seamen's Friend Society (1828), 76 Wall St., New York; 7,355; Pres, John B. Calvert; Sec., G. S. Webster, D. D.

American Social Hygiene Association (1914), 105 W. 40th St., New York; 1,010; Pres, W. H. Welch, M D.; Sec., W. F. Snow, M. D

American Society of Civil Engineers (1852), 33 W. 39th St, New York; 9,100; Pres, F S Curtis, Sec., C. W. Hunt.

American Society for Control of Cancer (1913), 25 W. 45th St., New York; 400; Pres., Dr. E Reynolds; Sec., T. M. Debevoise.

American Society of International Law (1906), 2 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; 1,100; Sec, Dr. J B. Scott.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers (1880), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 10,500; Pres., M. E. Cooley; Sec., C. W. Rice.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (1866), Madison Ave. and 26th St., New York; 2,000; Pres., Alfred Wagstaff; Sec., Richard Welling.

American Society for Psychical Research (1905), 44 E. 23rd St., New York; 800; Pres., J. H. Hyslop; Sec., J. H. Hyslop.

American Sociological Society (1905), Chicago, Ill.; 816; Pres., F. W. Blackmar; Sec., Prof. S. E. W. Bedford.

American Statistical Association (1839), Columbia Univ., New York; 800; Pres., Dr. J. A. Hill; Sec., Prof. R. E. Chaddock.

American Sunday School Union (1817), 1816 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; Sec., W. H. Hirst.

American Tract Society (1825), Park Ave, 40th St., New York; 6,000; Pres., Wm. P. Hall; Sec. Judson Swift, D. D.

American Unitarian Association (1825), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Rev. S. A Eliot; Sec., Rev. L. C. Cornish.

American University Union in Europe; Home Office, New Haven, Ct. Char., Anson Phelps Stokes (Yale); Sec., James H. Woods, Harvard Univ.; Paris, Royal Palace Hotel; Sec., Prof. Paul Van Dyke (Princeton); British Branch, 16 Pall Mall East, S. W. London; Director, Prof. Carl R. Fish (Wisconsin); Sec., ex-Pres, Geo. E. MacLean (Iowa); Italian, Royal Hotel, Rome; Director, Prof Kenneth MacKenzie (Illinois).

American Wars Society (1909), 616 Madison Ave., New York; 305; Pres Com., R. W. Wilcox; Sec., E W Kellogg

American Yeomen, Brotherhood of (1897), Des Moines, Iowa; Subordinate Lodges, 4,000; membership (August 31, 1919), 269,335; Grand Foreman, Geo. N. Frink; Grand Correspondent, Wm. E Davy (terms expire June, 1921).

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (1801), Washington, D. C; 140,000; Pres., G. F. Moore; Sec, J. H Cowlet.

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Free Masons (1807), Temple Court, New York City; 8,000; Sec., R. F. Downing.

Ancient and Honorable Order Blue Goose (1906), Sec, 413 Caswell Blk., Milwaukee; 2,400; Pres., W. J. Sonnen; Sec., Paul E. Rudd.

Anti-Saloon League of America (1893), Westerville, Ohio; Pres., Rev. P. A. Baker, D. D.; Sec., Rev. E. J. Moore, Ph. D., D. D.

Archaeological Institute of America (1879), The Octagon, Washington, D. C.; 3,000; Pres., J. C. Egbert; Sec., G. M. Whicker.

Army Relief Society (1900), 275 Lexington Ave., New York; 3,000; Pres., Mrs. H. L. Stimson; Sec., Mrs. Henry Bischoff.

Art Alliance of America (1914), 10 E. 47th St., New York; 796; Pres., W. F. Pundy; Sec, E. B. Trimball.

Asbury, Francis Memorial Association, 145 Westervelt Ave, Plainfield, N. J.; Chair., B. E. Cremstery; Sec., H. K Carroll.

Asiatic Association (1898), 627 Lexington Ave., New York; 310; Pres., Lt. Col. L. C. Griscom; Sec., John Foord.

Associated Press (1900), 51 Chambers St, New York; 1,200; Pres., M. E Stone; Sec., M. E Stone.

Audubon Societies, National Association (1901), 1974 Broadway, New York; 6,000; Pres., T. G. Pearson; Sec, T. G. Pearson.

Authors' League of America (1912), 41 Union Sq., New York; 1,600; Pres., Rex Beach; Sec., Eric Schuler.

Automobile Club of New York (1918), Hotel Ansonia; Pres., H. L. Reed; Sec., Henry MacNair.

Automotive Engineers, Society of (1905), 29 W. 39th St, New York; 4,304; Pres., C. W. Manly; Sec., C. F. Clarkson.

Baptist Board of Education (North Bapt. Conv.) (1910), 706 Ford Bldg, Boston; Pres., E. D. Burton; Sec., F W. Padelford.

Baptist North Conv., Inc. S. B. C. (1907), 5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis; Pres, Dr. D. C. Shull; Sec., Rev. W. C. Bitting.

Baptist Young People's Union (1891), 125 No. Wabash Ave, Chicago; 500,000; Sec., Dr. J. A. White.

Bar Association Bronx, Inc. (1902), 1187 Washington Ave, New York; 255; Pres., H. C. Knoepple; Sec., F. C. Hirleman.

Bar Association City of New York (1870), 42 W. 44th St., New York; 2,157; Pres., J. G. Milburn; Sec., Charles H. Strong.

Beaux Arts Architects, Society of (1894), 126 E. 75th St., New York; 275; Pres., Thomas Hastings; Sec., W. L. Bottomley.

Belgian Society of Benevolence (1876), 431 W. 47th St., New York; 50; Pres., Lionel Hagenaers; Sec., Rev. O. A. Nys.

Ben Hur, Tribe of (1894), Crawfordsville, Ind.; membership (January 1, 1919), 76,520; Supreme Scribe, John C. Snyder.

Bible Society of New York (1809), 675 Madison Ave., New York; Pres., John C. West; Sec., G. W. Carter.

Big Brother Movement (1904), 200 Fifth Ave., New York; 572; Pres., F. C. Hoyt; Sec., C. A. Taussig

Boys' Club Organization and Aid Society (1905), 18 W. 34th St., New York; Pres., Dr. J. L. Dudley; Sec., Dr. J. L. Dudley.

Boy Scouts of America (1901), 200 Fifth Ave., New York; 400,000; Pres., C. H. Livingstone; Sec., James E. West.

Broader Education, National Society (1910), Carlisle, Pa.; 100,000; Pres., G. C. Lee; Sec., H. H. Langsdorf.

Broadway Association, Inc. (1911), 1270 Broadway, New York; 1,200; Pres., J. de M. Thompson; Sec., H. G. Opdycke.

Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities (1909), 12 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 12,000; Pres., Max Abelman; Sec., M. S. Jonas.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew (1883), 12th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia; 12,000; Pres., E. H. Bonsall; Sec., G. F. Shelby.

Bureau of Municipal Research (1906), 261 Broadway, New York; 25; Pres., R. F. Cutting; Sec., C. A. Beard

Building and Loan Associations, Local, U. S. League of (1892), Cincinnati, Ohio; 201; Pres., Mark D. Rider; Sec., H. F. Cellarius.

Carnegie Foundation, 576 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Robt. S. Woodward.

Carnegie Corporation of New York (1911), 576 Fifth Ave., New York; Sec., James Bertram.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 407 W. 117th St., New York.

Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; New York office, 576 Fifth Ave.; Pres., Henry S. Pritchett; Sec., Clyde Furst.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Pittsburgh; Mgr., F. M. Wilmot.

Carnegie Institute (1890), Schenley Park, Pittsburgh; Pres., G. H. Church; Sec., A. K. Oliver.

Carnegie Institute of Washington (1902), Washington, D. C.; Pres., Robert S. Woodward.

Catholic Charities Association, L. of C. (1902), 667 Lexington Ave., New York; 3,500; Pres., Georgina Iselin; Sec., T. R. O'Donohue.

Catholic Church Extension Society of U. S. A. (1905), Chicago, Ill.; 300,000; Pres., Rev. F. C. Kelly, D. D.; Sec., Rev. E. B. Ladnina.

Catholic Educational Association (1904), 1651 E. Main St., Columbus, Ohio; 2,000; Sec., Rev. F. W. Howard.

Catholic Foreign Missionary Society of America (1911), Ossining, N. Y.; 90; Pres., Rev. J. A. Walsh; Sec., Rev. P. J. Byrne.

Catholic Fraternal League (1889), 185 Summer St., Boston; 2,057; Pres., J. Merrill; Sec., J. T. Reynolds.

Catholic Guardian Society (1913), 139 E. 17th St., New York, Pres., Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes; Sec., Rev. Samuel Ludlow.

Catholic Missionary Union (1896), New York; 175,000; Pres., Rev. P. J. Hayes, Sec., Rev. Thos. A. Daly.

Catholic Summer School of America (1892), Cliff Haven, N. Y.; 7,000; Pres., Rev. J. J. Doulan; Sec., Charles Murray.

Catholic Total Abstainers' Union (1872), Danbury, Ct.; 60,000; Pres. Rev. T. G. Beane; Sec., T. E. McCloskey.

Chamber of Commerce, U. S. (1912), Washington, D. C.; 660,000; Pres., H. L. Ferguson; Sec., E. H. Goodwin.

Charity Organization Society (1882), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 8,000; Pres., R. W. de Forest; Sec., Lawson Purdy.

Chemical Industry, Society of (1881), 52 E. 41st St., New York; 4,400, Pres., Henry Louis; Sec., Dr. Allen Rogers.

Chicago Board of Trade (1848), Chicago, Ill.; 1,618; Sec., I. R. Mauff.

Child Labor Commission, National (1907), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 12,000; Pres., Dr. Felix Adler; Sec., D. R. Lovejoy.

Child Conservation League (1913), 1113 Women's Temple, Chicago; 20,000; Pres., Dr. W. S. Hall; Sec., Mrs. M. P. Cook.

Children's Aid Society (1885), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 4,000; Pres., C. L. Brace; Sec., C. L. Brace.

Christian Endeavor, United Society (1887), 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; 3,600,000; Pres., Rev. F. E. Clark; Sec., William Shaw.

Church Peace Union (1914), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. W. P. Merrill; Sec., H. A. Atkinson, D. D.

Church (P. E.) Pension Fund (1917), 14 Wall St., New York; Pres., Rev. Wm. Lawrence, D. D.; Sec., Monell Sayre.

Church Temperance Society (1881), 88 St. Nicholas Ave., New York; 15,000; Pres., Rev. D. S. Tuttle; Sec., M. E. Constant.

Citizens' Union (1897), 41 Park Row, New York; 2,400; Pres., W. J. Schieffelin; Sec., W. T. Arndt.

City Club of New York (1892), 55 W. 44th St., New York; 2,500; Pres., Nelson S. Spencer; Sec., Raymond V. Ingersoll.

Civil War, Union Society of (1908), 30 W. 44th St., New York; 300; Pres., Paul Dana; Sec., W. R. Jones.

Civil Service Reform Association (1877), 8 W. 40th St., New York; 900; Pres., S. H. Ordway; Sec., Geo. T. Keyes.

Clan Chisholm, Brooklyn; Chief, Francis Falconer; Sec., D. W. Chisholm.

Clansmen, American Order of, Grand Clan (1916), 1112 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Pres., Dr. Henry Waterhouse; Sec., Mrs. M. A. Apter.

Colonial Dames of America (1890), 324 Lexington Ave., New York; 642; Pres., Mrs. T. M. Cheesman; Sec., Miss E. B. Borrowe.

Colonial Dames, New York State (1893), 2 W. 47th St., New York; 780; Pres., H. R. Fairfax; Sec., Mrs. R. B. Potter.

Colonial Wars, Society of, New York (1892), 43 Cedar St., New York; 1,075; Pres., Howard Duffield; Sec., P. A. Rollins.

Colorado Mountain Club (1912), Denver, Col.; 550; Pres., Geo. B. Barnard; Sec., Geo. H. Hawey, Jr.

Confederate States, A. & N. Society (1871), 409 N. Charles St., Baltimore; 610; Pres., Lieut. McHenry Howard; Sec., Capt. W. L. Ritter.

Congregational American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1810), 701 churches, 89,668 members. Head Office, Congregational House, 14 Beacon St., Boston; Pres., Edw. C. Moore, D. D.; Secretaries, Foreign Dept., Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D. D., and Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D. D. There are three district offices: (1) at United Charities Bldg., New York; Sec., Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D.; (2) La Salle St., Chicago; Sec., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock; (3) San Francisco, Sec., Henry H. Kelsey, D. D. Has sent out over 3,000 missionaries, of whom 685 are in service. Total receipts from beginning over $49,000,000; for 1918, $1,309,000.

Congregational American Missionary Association, 287 Fourth Ave., New York; Pres., Henry C. King, LL.D.; Secretaries—Honorary and Editor, A. F. Blard, D. D.; Corresponding, H. Paul Douglas, D. D.; Geo. L. Cady, D. D.; District, Rev. G. H. Gutterson, Congregational House, Boston; Frank N. White, D. D., La Salle St., Chicago; Rev. Geo. W. Hinman, San Francisco; Field, Mrs. Ida V. Woodbury, Boston; Bureau of Woman's Work, Mrs. T. W. Wilcox.

Congregational Annuity Fund for Congregational Ministers, 287 Fourth Ave., New York; Pres., H. A. Stimson, D. D.; Cor. Sec., H. F. Swartz, D. D.

Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief, New York; Pres., H. A. Stimson, D. D.; Sec., Wm. A. Rice, D. D.

Congregational Church Building Society, New York; Pres., Lucien C. Warner, LL. D.; Secretaries: General, Chas. E. Burton, D. D.; Corresponding, Chas. H. Richards, D. D.; Church Efficiency, Wm. W. Newell, D. D.; La Salle St., Chicago; Field, John P. Sanderson, D. D., Chicago; Wm. W. Leete, Boston; Rev. H. H. Wikoff, San Francisco.

Congregational Education Society, Boston; Pres., C. F. Swift, D. D.; Secretaries: General, Rev. F. M. Sheldon; Social Service, H. A. Atkinson, D. D.; Missionary Education, M. B. Fisher, D. D.

Congregational Home Missionary Society, New York; Pres., R. H. Potter, D. D., Secretaries: Chas. E. Burton, D. D.; of Missions, Rev. F. L. Moore; Woman's Dept., Miss Miriam L. Woodberry; Treas., Chas. H. Baker.

Congregational Sunday School Extension Society, New York; Pres., H. R. Potter, D. D.; Gen. Sec., Chas. E. Burton, D D.

Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, Boston; Pres., Clarence F. Smith, D. D.; Gen. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., F. M. Sheldon. Pub. houses, 14 Beacon St., Boston; 19 W. Jackson St., Chicago.

Congregational Woman's Board of Missions, Boston; Home Sec., Miss Helen B. Calder; Treas, Mrs F. G. Cook.

Congregational Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, 19 La Salle St., Chicago; Home Sec., Miss Mary D. Uline; Treas, Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut.

Congregational Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific, 417 Market St, San Francisco; Home Sec., Mrs. H. M. Tenney, 311 E. Lake Ave., Watsonville, Cal; Treas., Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, 2716 Hillegas Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

Congregational Woman's Home Missionary Federation, 289 Fourth Ave, New York; Pres, Mrs H. H. Hart; Treas., Mrs. Harry E. Smith.

Conservation Association, National (1910), Washington, D. C.; Pres., G. Pinchot; Sec., H A. Slattery.

Constitutional Government National Association (1914), Colorado Bldg., Washington; 850; Pres, Hon. D. J. Hill; Sec, Charles Ray Dean.

Consumers' League of New York City (1890); 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 1,800; Pres, Miss Amey Aldrich; Sec., Mrs. Ordway Tead.

Cosmos Club (1878), 1520 H St, Washington, D. C.; 1,326; Pres., David White; Sec, D. L. Hazard.

Council Church Boards of Education (1912), 19 So La Salle St., Chicago; 14,000,000; Pres., Dr R L. Kelly; Sec, Dr. R. C. Hughes

Court of Honor (1895), Springfield, Ill.; 73,935; Pres., J. H. Tregoe; Sec., J. H. Tregoe.

Dairymen's League, Inc. (1907), 303 Fifth Ave, New York; 75,000; Pres, R. D. Cooper; Sec., A. Manning.

Dairy Union, National, Washington, D. C., Pres, N. P. Hull; Sec., Wm. T. Creasy.

Daughters of American Revolution (1890), Washington, D. C.; 106,234; Pres., Mrs G. T. Guernsey; Sec., Miss E. L. Crowell.

Daughters of American Revolution, Washington Headquarters Association (1903), 160th St. and Edgecombe Ave., New York; 200; Pres., Mrs. S. Baruch; Sec., Mrs. A. E. Hadlock.

Daughters of the Cincinnati (1894), 116 Riverside Drive, New York; 148; Pres., Mrs Ruth Lawrence; Sec., Mrs R. E. Tucker.

Daughters of the Confederacy, United (1894), Charleston, S. Car.; 100,000; Pres, Miss Poppenheim; Sec, Mrs T. W. Parry.

Daughters of the King (1885), 84 Bible House, New York; 5,000; Pres, Mrs. Adam Denmead; Sec., Miss E. E. Behlendorff.

Deaf Mutes, Institute for Improving, Instructing (1867), 904 Lexington Ave., New York; Pres, F H. Levy; Sec., S. M. Newburger.

Descendants of Signers of Declaration of Independence (1907), Philadelphia, Pa; 350; Pres., Russell Duane; Sec, John Crevert

Disabled Volunteer Soldiers' National Home (1867), National Military Home, Ohio; 17,396; Pres., Gen G. H. Wood; Sec, Hon. J S Catherwood

Eagles, Fraternal Order of (1898); Number of Aeries, 2,055; total membership, 391,000; Grand Pres., Gen. E. D. Weed, Oshkosh, Wis; Grand Sec., J. S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo. (Terms expire August, 1920).

Educational Alliance (1893), 197 Broadway, New York; 3,000; Pres, Dr. N. Peyser; Sec., B. M. Ernst.

Educational Dramatic League (1913), 105 W. 40th St., New York; 400; Pres., Mrs. August Belmont; Sec., Marian A. Turner.

Elec. and Radio, Association of (1891), 17 E. 38th St, New York; 255; Pres., Dr. W. L. Clark; Sec., B. S. Price, M. D.

Electrical Development Society (1913), 29 W. 39th St, New York; 1,100; Pres., J. M. Wakeman; Sec., James Smieton.

Electrical Society of New York (1881), 29 W. 39th St, New York; 797; Pres, E. B. Natte; Sec., G. H. Guy.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of, number of lodges, 1,374; membership, 600,000; Grand Exalted Ruler, Frank L. Rain, Fairbury, Neb.; Grand Sec., Fred E. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa. (Terms expire July, 1920)

Epworth League (1889), 740 Bush St., Chicago; 773,602; Pres., C. E. Guthrie, D. D.; Sec., C. E. Guthrie, D. D.

Erectors' Association, National (1906), 286 Fifth Ave., New York; 48; Pres., S. P. Mitchell; Sec., C E. Cheney.

Eugenics Research Association (1913), Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y; 170; Pres., Dr. Stewart Paton; Sec., Dr. H. H Laughlin.

Family Altar League (1907), Chicago; 44,275; Pres., Rev. W. E. Biederwolf; Sec., Rev. W. M. Holderby.

Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union (1902), Sec., C. Gravette, Ark; Pres, C. S Barrett; Sec, A. C. Davis.

Farmers' National Congress (1880), Washington, D. C.; Pres., J. H Kimble; Sec., J. H. Patten.

Farm Organizations, National Board, Washington, D. C.; 2,000,000; Chairman, W. T. Creasy; Sec., C. A. Lyman.

Federated Churches of Christ (1908), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 450; Pres, Rev. F. M North; Sec., Rev. C S. MacFarland.

Fifth Avenue (N. Y.) Association, 542 Fifth Ave, New York; 1,000; Pres., John H. Towne; Sec, S. F Hart.

Fire Underwriters, National Board (1867), 76 William St, New York; 156; Pres, F. C. Beeswell; Sec, W. E. Mollalien.

First Aid to Injured, Soc. Inst. (1882), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 50,475; Pres., J. A. Wake; Sec., L. F. Bishop, M. D.

Foreign Trade Council, National (1914), 1 Hanover Sq., New York; 75; Pres., J. A. Farrell; Sec., R. H. Patchin.

Foresters, Society of American (1900), Washington, D. C; Pres, F. E. Olmstead; Sec., P. D. Kelleter

Foresters, Catholic Order of (1883); 37 State and Provincial Jurisdictions; Subordinate Courts, 1,754; Members (September 1, 1919), 153,910, High Chief Ranger, Thos. H. Cannon, Chicago; High Sec., Thos. F. McDonald, Chicago. (Terms expire October, 1921).

Foresters, Independent Order of; Lodges, 3,400; Members (January 1, 1919), 174,920; Sup. Chief Ranger, W. H. Hunter, Toronto, Can.; Sup. Sec., Fred J. Darch, Toronto, Can.

Foresters, United Order of (1893); Lodges, 215; Members (September 1, 1919), 11,250; Sup. Ranger, R. E. Sherrard, Chicago, Ill.; Sup. Sec., G. W. Blann, Milwaukee. (Terms expire July, 1922).

Forestry Association New York State (1913), Syracuse, N. Y.; 500; Pres., H. S. Carpenter; Sec., J. R. Simmons.

Friendly Aid Society (1892), 246 E 34th St, New York; Pres, Geo. McAneny; Sec., Miss Edith Kendall

Fraternal Aid Union (1890), Lawrence, Kan.; Lodges, 2,297; Members, 96,925; Sup Pres., V. A. Young; Sup Sec, L D Roberts

Grand Army of the Republic (National body) (1866), Lincoln, Neb.; 110,357; Commander in Chief, Dan M Hall; Adjutant General, Isidore Isaacs.

General Board of Religious Education (1910), 289 Fourth Ave., New York; 27; Pres, Rev. W. E. Gardner; Sec., Rev. C. H. Boynton

General Educational Board (1902), 61 Broadway, New York; 15; Pres., Dr Wallace Butterick; Sec., Dr. Abraham Flexner.

General Federated Women's Clubs (1889), Washington, D. C.; 2,000,000; Pres, J. E. Cowles; Sec, Mrs. M I. Wood.

General Society of the War of 1812 (1894), 10 Post Office Sq., Boston, Mass.; 700; Pres., John Cadwalader; Sec., H. M. Leland

Geological Society of America (1888), American Museum of Natural History; 423; Pres., Dr. J C. Merriam; Sec., Dr. E. O. Hovey.

German Society, City of New York (1784), 147 Fourth Ave, New York; 600; Pres, Paul Lichtenstein; Sec, A. Ehbehrens

Girl Scouts (1910), 189 Lexington Ave., New York; 60,000; Pres., Mrs. J. Law; Sec., Mrs. J. D. Rippin.

Good Templars, International Order of (1851). Two National Grand Lodges (U. S. and Canada);

70 Grand Lodges (27 in U. S.); members, about 600,000; Nat. Chief Templar, Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.; Nat. Sec., Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.

Grand Encampment, K. T., U. S. A. (1816), Louisville, Ky.; 275,000; Pres., L S Smith; Sec., F. H. Johnson.

Grange, P. of H. Nat. (1867), Washington, D. C.; 700,000; Pres., Oliver Wilson; Sec., C. M. Freeman.

Hebrew Free Loan Society (1892), 108 Second Ave., New York; Pres., Julius T Dukar; Sec., S Selnful.

Hirsch Fund, Baron de (1891), 80 Maiden Lane, New York; Pres., E. S. Benjamin; Sec., M. J Kohler.

Hispanic Society of America (1904), 156th St. and Broadway, New York; 100; Pres., A. M Huntington; Sec., G. A. Grinell.

Historical Association, New York State (1899), Glens Falls, N. Y.; 500; Pres., Hon. D. S. Alexander; Sec., F B. Richards

Historical Society, New York (1804), 170 Central Park West, New York; 900; Pres., J. A Weekes; Sec., Stuyvesant Fish.

Homeopathic Medical Society of New York (1857), 17 W. 43rd St., New York; 200; Pres., S B. Moore, M. D.; Sec., C. U. Mooy.

Hospital Fund, United (1879), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 5,000; Pres., Robert Olyphant; Sec., J McV. Breed

Housewives' League, National (1911), 327 W. 101st St., New York; Pres., Mrs Julian Heath; Sec., Mrs C. O. West

Housing Association, National (1910), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 1,070; Pres., R. W. De Forest; Sec., Lawrence Vieller.

Huguenot Society of America (1883), 2 W. 45th St., New York; 450; Pres., William Mitchell; Sec., Miss M. A Jackson

Illuminating Engineers, Society of (1906), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 1,221; Pres., G. A. Hoadly; Sec., Clarence L Law.

Industrial Traffic League, National (1907), 5 N. La Salle St., Chicago; 650; Pres., G. M. Freer; Sec., D. F. Bell.

Interborough Association of Women Teachers (1906), 105 W. 72nd St., New York; 5,000; Pres., Mrs G. S. Forsythe; Sec., H. A. McKeon.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society (1905), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; 2,000; Pres., Mrs F Kelley; Sec., Dr. H W. Laidler.

International Congress of Free Christian and Other Religious Liberals; Chairman, Prof Emile Boutroux, Paris, France; Gen. Sec., Rev C. W. Wendte, D. D., Newton, Mass.

International Reform Bureau (1895), 206 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E., Washington, D. C.; 15,000; Pres., Rev. W. F Crafts; Sec., Rev. L C. Clark.

International Seamen's Union of America (1892), Chicago, Ill; 50,000; Pres., A. Furuseth; Sec., F. A Hanson.

International Sunday School Association (1872), 1516 Mallers Bldg., Chicago; 20,000,000; Pres., W D. Thompson; Sec., Marion Lawrence.

Inter-racial Council (1919), 120 Broadway, New York; 150; Pres., C. du Pont; Sec., F. A. Kellor.

Interstate Cotton S'd Association (1897), Sec., Dallas, Tex.; 1,150; Pres., J H Du Bose; Sec., Robert Gibson.

Inventors' National Institute (1914), 118 Fulton St., New York; 2,124; Pres., Thomas Howard; Sec., P. R. Fay.

Japan Society, Inc. (1907), 165 Broadway, New York; 1,500; Pres., Lindsay Bussell; Sec., E C Worden.

Jeanes Foundation (1907), Charlottesville, Va.; Pres., James J. Dillard; Sec., J. T. Emlen.

Jewish Protectory and Aid Society (1907), Hawthorne, N. Y.; 2,000; Pres., John Klein; Sec., E. J Kohler.

Jewish Publication Society of America (1888), 1201 N. Broad St., Philadelphia; 16,000; Pres., Simon Miller; Sec., J. G. Dobsevage.

Junior League, City of New York (1900), 6 E. 45th St., New York; 1,127; Pres., Mrs. W. Straight; Sec., Miss F. T. Riper

King's Daughters and Sons (1886), 280 Madison Ave., New York; 55,000; Pres., Mrs. Robert J; Reed; Sec., Miss Clara Morehouse.

Knights of Columbus (1882). Councils, 1,894; members (September 1, 1919): Insurance, 155,469; associate, 385,674; total, 541,343. Sup. Knight, James A. Flaherty, New Haven; Sup. Sec., Wm. J. McGinley.

Knights of King Arthur (1893), Lebanon, N. H.; 125,000; Pres., Dr. Wm. B. Forbush; Sec., Bliss Forbush.

Knights of Labor, Order of (1869), 615 F St., Washington, D C.; 180,000; Pres., J. W. Hayes; Sec., F W. Bonehill

Knights and Ladies of Security (1892). Councils 1,945; members (July 1, 1919), 217,710; Nat. Pres., J. M. Kirkpatrick; Nat. Sec., J. V. Abrahams, Topeka, Kans. (Terms expire 1923.)

Knights of Pythias (1864). State Jurisdictions (including Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Maritime Provinces and Quebec), 55; members (January 1, 1919), 698,840; Sup. Chancellor, Chas. A. Davis, Denver, Col.; Sup Keeper of Records and Seal, Fred E Wheaton, Minneapolis. (Terms expire August 3, 1920.)

Knights Templars, Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.; Commanderies, 1,461; members (September 1919), 277,386; Grand Master, Joseph Kyle Orr, Atlanta, Ga.; Grand Recorder, Frank H. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association (1890); 1,268 branches; members, 139,206; Supreme Pres., Miss Kate Mahoney, Troy, N. Y.; Supt. Recorder, Mrs Joanna A. Royer, Erie, Pa. (Terms expire July 21.)

Ladies of the Maccabees (1886); 870 lodges; members (September 30, 1919), 51,527; Great Commander, Mrs. Francis E. Burns, St Louis, Mich.; Great Record Keeper, Miss E. E. Bower, Port Huron. (Terms expire June 1920.)

League of Foreign-Born Citizens (1912), 95 Second Ave., New York; 4,200; Pres., N. Phillips; Sec., B. Fingerhood.

League for National Unity (1917), 1 Madison Ave., New York; Pres., T. N. Vail; Sec., R. M. Easley.

Legal Aid Society (1876), 239 Broadway, New York; 700; Pres., Charles E Hughes; Sec., C P. Kitchell

Life Saving Service (1909), 1210 Simpson St., Bronx, New York; 1,500; Pres., H C. Knoeppel; Sec., R. H. Karsten.

Little Mothers' Aid Association (1899), 236 Second Ave., New York; 500; Pres., Mrs Clarence Burns; Sec., Mrs. E Van Bell.

Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of, Cleveland, Ohio; 76,892; Grd. Ch. Eng., W. S. Stone; First Grd. Eng., W B. Prenter.

Luther League of America (1895), Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia; 38,000; Pres., C. T. A Anderson; Sec., Harry Hodges.

Lutheran-American Publicity Bureau, New York City

Lutheran-Atlantic District; Pres., Rev. H. Birkner, Boston; Sec., Rev. J. N. H. Jahn, Bloomfield, N. J., and Rev. R Ress Meyer, Orange, N. J.

Lutheran Com. on Educational Survey; Rev. P. Riesner, New York; Rev. F. Tresselt, Detroit; Rev W. Dallman, Milwaukee; Rev C. F Brommer, Hampton, Neb.; Rev O. L Hohenstein, Bloomington, Ill.

Lutheran-Evangelical, Mo. Synod; Pres., Rev F Pfotenhauer, Chicago; Sec., Prof. R. D Biesterman.

Lutheran Foreign Mission; Chairman, Prof. Teurbringer; Sec., Rev. G. C Barth, St. Louis, Mo.

Lutheran General School Board; Pres., F Pfotenhauer, Addison, Ill.

Lutheran Home Mission in Foreign Countries; Rev. K. Schmidt, Rev A. Burgdorf, and Rev. T. Fathauer

Lutheran Home Mission in North America; Rev. C. F. Dietz, Milwaukee; Rev. H. G. Schmidt, and Mr F Ruenzel, Chicago

Lutheran Mission to Deaf Mutes; Chairman, Rev E. G. Natchtscheim, Minneapolis.

Lutheran Mission to People of Foreign Tongues in America; Chairman, Rev. J. D. Matthis, Indianapolis.

Lutheran Mission to Immigrants; Chairman, H. Ressmeyer, New York; Sec., Rev. A Beyer, Brooklyn, N Y.

Lutheran Mission to the Indians; Chairman Rev. F. H. Siebrand, Tigerton, Wis.; Sec., Rev. G Schnoeder, Wausau, Wis.

Lutheran Mission to the Jews; Chairman, Rev H. C. Steup, New York; Sec., Rev. S. Frey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Maccabees, The (1878), Detroit, Mich Great Camps, 11; Subordinate Tents (January 1, 1919).

5,084; membership (January 1, 1919), 306,336; Supreme Commander, D. P. Markey; Supreme Record Keeper, Thomas Watson. (Terms expire 1923.)

Masons, Eastern Star (1876). Grand Chapters, 51; Subordinate, 8,791; members, 970,075; M. W. Grand Matron, Mrs. E. L. Chapin, Pine Meadow, Ct.; R. W. Grand Sec., Mrs. M. E. Keyes, Lansing, Mich. (Terms expire, 1922.)

Mystic Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order of (1872), Boston; 300,000; Imperial Potentate, W. F. Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; Imperial Recorder, Boston.

Masons, Royal Arch. Grand Chapters, 47; Gen. Grand High Priest, F. W. Craig, Des Moines; Gen. Gr. Sec., C. A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich

Masons, R. A. and Select Masters; Gen. Gr. Master, Geo. A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.; Gen. Gr. Recorder, H. W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Masons, Royal League (1883); 23,058; Sup. Archon, Wm. E. Hyde; Sup. Scribe, Chas. E. Piper, Chicago.

Masons, Scottish Rite, Ancient Accepted, Supreme Council, 33d Degree. North, 147,482; Sovereign Gr. Commander, Barton Smith, Toledo, Ohio; Gr. Sec., R. A. Shirrels, New York City. South, Sovereign Gr. Commander, Geo. F. Moore, Washington, D. C.; Gr. Sec., Jno. H. Cowles, Washington, D. C.

Mathematical Association of America (1915), 27 King St., Oberlin, Ohio; 1,050; Pres., H. E. Slaught; Sec., W. D. Cairns.

Mayflower Descendants, Society of (1895), 44 E. 23rd St., New York; 691; Pres., H. C. Quinby; Sec., T. J. Hallowell.

Mayamas (1894) 332 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.; 411, Pres., E. E. Coursen; Sec., Mrs. B. M. Carl.

Mechanics, Junior Order of United American (1853); number of Councils, 2,370; membership (June 30, 1919), 322,589, National Councillor, Herman F. Lochner, Louisville, Ky.; National Sec., Martin M. Woods, Philadelphia.

Methodist Episcopal American Bible Society, Bible House, Astor Pl., New York.

Methodist Episcopal Board of Conference Claimants, Chicago; Pres., Bishop Chas. L. Mitchell; Cor. Sec , Rev. J. B. Hingeley, D. D.

Methodist Episcopal Board of Education; Rec Sec , Rev. E. S Tipple; Cor. Sec., Abram W. Harris.

Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions (32 ministers, 32 laymen). Committees: Executive (30), Administrative (11), Candidates (7 ministers, 4 laymen), Finance (7 laymen, 4 ministers), Education (4 ministers, 3 laymen). National War Council: Chairman, Dr. W. A. Shanklin (Wesleyan Univ.); Executive Sec., Bishop T. S. Henderson. Depts. War Emergency: Chairman, Bishop W. F. McDowell; Executive Sec., Dr. Geo. B. Dean. Reconstruction Work at Home: Chairman, Bishop J. F. Berry; Executive Sec., Dr. Paul L. Vogt. Reconstruction Work Abroad: Chairman, Bishop W. F. Anderson; Executive Sec , Dr B. M. Tipple.

Methodist Episcopal Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Executive Secretaries: Boston, J. I. Bartholomew; Philadelphia, G. H. Bidley; Buffalo, F. T. Keeney (Syracuse); Chicago, R. J. Wade; St. Paul, E. L. Kollstedt; Omaha, G. W. Scham; San Francisco, A. R. Moore; New York, Fred B. Fisher; New Orleans, J. C. Craig; Portland, Ore., C. A. Bowen, Denver, Ira E. Late; Wichita, A. B. Kirk; St. Louis, W. F. Wright; Pittsburgh, Appleton Bash, Detroit, J. G. Benson.

Methodist Episcopal Board of Sunday Schools, Chicago, Pres., Thos. Nicholson; Cor. Sec., Rev. Edgar Blake; Recorder, B. F. Shipp.

Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, Washington, D. C.; Pres., Bishop Wm. F. M. McDowell; Gen. Sec., Clarence T. Wilson, D. D.

Methodist (E.) Book Concern, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Methodist Episcopal Christian Stewardship League; Executive Chairman, R. S. Cushman, 111 Fifth Ave., New York.

Methodist Episcopal Commission on Finance, Chicago; Chairman, Bishop Wm. Burt, Gen. Sec., Jos. W. Van Cleve.

Methodist Episcopal Deaconess Work: Cor. Sec., Rev. D. W. Howell, Buffalo.

Methodist Episcopal Epworth League (1889); Gen. Sec., Dr. C. E. Guthrie, Chicago.

Methodist Episcopal Federation for Social Service (1907); Pres., Bishop F. J. McConnell, Denver; Sec., Prof Harry F. Ward, New York.

Methodist Episcopal Freedmen's Aid Society, Cincinnati; Pres. Bd. of Mgrs., Bishop W. F. Anderson; Rec. Sec., Rev. D. L. Aultman; Cor. Sec , Rev. P. J. McVeety and I. Garland Penn

Methodist Episcopal Junior Epworth League; Sec , Emma A. Robinson, Rush St., Chicago.

Methodist Episcopal Laymen's Missionary Movement (1908); Chairman, E. W. Halfard; Sec , Jas R. Joy, 111 Fifth Ave , New York.

Methodist Episcopal South, Board of Education of (1894), 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.; 21; Pres., Bishop W. B. Murrah; Sec., Stonewall Anderson.

Methodist Episcopal Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; Pres., Mrs. Wm. F. McDowell; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Chas Spaeth, Rochester, N. Y

Methodist Episcopal Woman's Home Missionary Society (1880); Pres. Bd. of Trustees, Mrs. W. P. Thirkield; Cor. Sec., Mrs. M. L. Woodruff, Allendale, N. J., Rec. Sec., Mrs D. D. Thompson, Evanston, Ill.

Mental Hygiene, Nat. Com. (1909), 50 Union Sq., New York; 90; Pres., T. W. Salmon; Sec., C. W. Beers

Merchants' Association of New York (1897), 233 Broadway, New York; 5,900; Pres., W. F. Morgan; Sec., S. C. Mead.

Metallurgical and Chemical Society (1910), Billings, Mont ; 448; Pres., Dr. Henri Bonaparte; Sec., R F. Heath, D. Sc.

Mexican Society of New York (1909), 105 Chambers St., New York; 1,109; Pres., F. J. Androcles; Sec., Arturo Pas.

Military Order Foreign War (1894), 15 Wall St., New York; 550; Pres., Col. W. G. Bates; Sec , Maj R A. de Russy.

Military Order Loyal Legion (1885), Flanders Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 7,000; Pres., Lieut. Gen. Young; Sec , Lieut. Col. Nicholson.

Milk Producers' Federation, National, Chicago, Ill ; 400,000; Pres , M. D. Campbell; Sec., George Brown

Minnesota Historical Society (1849), St. Paul, Minn.; 509; Pres., S. J. Buck; Sec., S. J. Buck.

Mission Society, New York (1827), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; Sec , R H. Wilhams.

Modern Language Association (1884), 39 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.; 1,500; Pres., Ed. C. Armstrong; Sec., W. G. Howard.

Modern Brotherhood of America (1897), Mason City, Iowa; 1,453 lodges; members, 53,200; Pres , Albert Hass; Sec , E. L Balz.

Modern Woodmen of America (1883), Home Office, Rock Island, Ill. Number of camps, 14,370; membership (September 1, 1919), 1,052,752; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, A. N. Bort, Rock Island, Ill.

Mormons, Ch. of J. C. of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City; Pres., Heber J. Grant; Acting Pres , Rudger Clawson; Council of Twelve Apostles—Anthon H. Lund (Pres.), Rudger Clawson, Reed Smoot, Geo. A. Smith, Geo. F. Richards, O. F. Whitney, D. O. McKay, A. W. Ivins, Jos F. Smith, Jas. E. Talmadge, S. L. Richards, R. R. Lyman, M. J. Ballard. Presiding Patriarch, Hyrum G. Smith; Presiding Bishop, Chas. W. Nibley; First Counselor, David A. Smith; Ch. Hist. and Gen. Ch. Recorder, A. H. Lund.

National Academy of Sciences (1863), Washington, D. C.; 216; Pres., C. D. Walcott; Sec., C. G. Abbot.

National American Woman Suffrage Association, New York City; Pres., Mrs. C. C. Catt; Sec , Mrs H. W Wilson.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People (1911), 70 Fifth Ave., New York; 63,000; Pres., M. Storey; Sec., J. R. Shillady.

National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, New York City; Pres., Miss M. G. Kilbreth; Sec., Miss F. Benson.

National Christian League for Promotion of Purity (1887), 5 E. 12th St , New York; Pres., E. B. Grannis; Sec., J. B. McClelland.

National Conference Social Work (1874), 315 Plymouth St , Chicago; 6,000; Pres., O. R. Lovejoy; Sec., Wm. T. Cross.

National Economic League, Sec., 6 Beacon St., Boston; 2,500; Pres., Wm. H. Taft; Sec., J. W. Beatson.

National Federation of Religious Liberals (1908); Pres., Prof. Jesse H. Holmes, Ph. D. (Swarthmore); Sec, Chas. W. Wendte, D. D, Newton, Mass

National First Aid Fraternity, Arlington, Mass; Pres., Roscoe G. Wells.

National Fraternal Congress of America; Pres, Hill Montagne, Travelers Bldg, Richmond, Va.; Sec., W. E. Futch, B of L. E. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

National Geographic Society (1888), Washington, D. C.; 700,000; Pres., John E. Pillsbury.

National Institute of Inventors, New York City; Pres, Levi J. Wing; Sec, W H. Kennedy; Executive Sec., Paul R. Fay

National Military Sisterhood of America (1917); Pres., Mrs. Lou Ida Martin, Topeka, Kan; Rec. Sec., Mrs Daisy M Roberts, Oskaloosa, Kan.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Ike S Lewis.

National Kindergarten Association (1909), 8 W. 40th St.; Pres., Maj. Bradley Martin; Sec, Miss Bessie Locke.

National League for Woman's Service, 17 E. 41st St., New York City.

National One-Cent Letter Postage Association (1910), Guardian Bldg, Cleveland, Ohio; 40,000; Pres., C. W. Burrows; Sec, Geo T. McIntosh.

National Security League (1914), 19 W. 44th St., New York; 90,000; Pres, C. E Lydecker; Sec., C. Barth.

National Union (1881), Toledo, Ohio; Councils, 507; members, 51,227; Pres. D A. Helpman; Sec., Edwin A. Myers.

National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes (1911), 127 E. 23rd St, New York; Pres, L H Wood; Sec., E. K Jones.

Native Sons of Golden West (1875), San Francisco, Cal.; 21,803; Pres, Wm P Caubu; Sec., Fred H. Jung.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers (1893), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 1,500; Pres, Rear Admiral W. L. Capps; Sec, D. H Cox.

Naval Veterans, Monitor Association (1892), 165 Clermont Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 40; Pres., Capt. H. W. Speight; Sec., F. E. Haskins.

Naval Reserve, U. S. Junior (1915), 218 W 58th St, New York; 12,000; Pres., Col W. A. Blair; Sec., Edw. A Oldham

Naval Veterans, National Association of (1888), New Canaan, Ct; 6,000; Pres, L. Schofield; Sec, H. F. McCollum

Negro Business League, National (1900), Tuskegee Institute, Ala; 500; Pres, J. C Napier; Sec, E. J Scott.

New Jerusalem Church, Gen. Con. of (1817), 64 E. Van Buren St, Chicago; 8,500; Pres., Rev. J K Smyth; Sec, B. A Whittemore.

New York Academy of Medicine (1847), 21 W. 43rd St., New York; 1,743; Pres, G D. Stewart, M. D.; Sec, R. S Haynes, M D.

New York Academy of Sciences (1817), Am Museum of Nat. History; 769; Pres E. E Smith, M. D.; Sec., R. W. Tower, Ph. D.

New York Association for Blind (1906), 111 E. 59th St., New York; Pres, Winifred Holt; Sec., Winifred Holt.

New York Association for Improving Conditions of the Poor (1843), 105 E. 22nd St., New York; Pres., C. N. Bliss, Jr; Sec, B B Burritt.

New York Social Order of Founders and Patriots (1896), 44 Wall St, New York; 160; Pres, H. S. Kissam; Sec, B. De Beixedon

New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children (1874), 297 Fourth Ave, New York; 3,500; Pres, J D Lindsay; Sec, G G. Haven.

Non-Smokers' Protective League (1911), 101 W. 72nd St., New York; 10,000; Pres, C. G. Pease, M. D.; Sec, Eugenio di Perani.

Odd Fellows, Gr. Un. Order (1843), Philadelphia, Pa; 400,000; Pres, E. H Morris; Sec, J. F. Needham.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of, instituted at Baltimore, April 26, 1819. Grand Lodges, 68; subordinate, 17,621; Rebekah lodges, 9,708; membership (December 31, 1918), 2,226,562; Grand Sire, Hon. Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Grand Sec., John B. Goodwin, Baltimore, Md The Grand Master, New York State, is P. H. Hazleton, Glens Falls.

Old Guard Vet. Bat. (1868), 229 W. 51st St., New York; 250; Pres, Maj. E H. Snyder; Sec., Capt. W. A. Damer, Adjt.

Old Thirteenth Regiment Hut (1919), 1320 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 150; Pres., E. A. De Young; Sec., A. Pisciotta.

Oratorio Society (1873), 1 W. 34th St., New York; 100; Pres., C. M. Schwab; Sec., R W. Tebbs.

Pan-American Society (1912), 15 Broad St., New York; 750; Pres., J. B. Moore; Sec., J. S. Prince

Patrons of Husbandry, National Grange, Sec. Tippecanoe City, Ohio; 707,000; Pres., Oliver Wilson; Sec, C M. Freeman.

Peace Society of New York (1815), 70 Fifth Ave, New York; 500; Sec., C. H Levermore.

People's Institute (1898), 70 Fifth Ave, New York; 900; Pres., E. F. Sanderson; Sec., E. D. Martin.

Philatelic Society, National (1910), Boston, Mass.; 543; Pres, J. W. Taylor; Sec., A. M. Wright.

Philharmonic Society (1842), Carnegie Hall, New York; 1,000; Pres, H. E. Cooper; Sec., F. F. Leifels.

Phonetic Society (1917), Sec. 143 W. 47th St., New York; 65; Pres., C P. G. Scott; Sec., R. M. Pierce.

Presbyterian Assembly's Committee for the Every Member Plan, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Presbyterian Board of Church Erection, 156 Fifth Ave, New York; Sec., David C. Wylie, D. D., LL. D.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Pres., Rev. Geo. Alexander, D. D.; Secretaries: Dr. Robert E. Speer, A. J. Brown, D. D.; A. W. Halsey, D. D.; Stanley White, D. D.

Presbyterian Board for Freedmen, Pittsburgh; Gen. Sec. and Treas, Jno. M. Gaston, D. D.

Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Gen. Sec., John A Marquis, D D.

Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Asso. Sec, Robert Hunter, D. D.

Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., Rev. H. M. Robinson.

Presbyterian Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare, Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Sec, Rev. Chas Scanlon, LL. D.

Presbyterian Central Committee, Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave, New York; Exec. Sec., Mrs M. E. Hodge; Gen. Sec, Mrs. H. L. Wood.

Presbyterian Educational Association of the South (1913), 410 Urban Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 100; Pres., H. H Sweets, D D.; Sec, D. S. Gage.

Presbyterian General Assembly, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Moderator, Wm. Baer, LL D; Stated Clerk, Wm. H. Roberts, D D, LL. D.

Presbyterian General Board of Education, 156 Fifth Ave, New York; Gen. Sec, Edgar P Hill, D D., LL D

Presbyterian New Era Movement, 156 Fifth Ave, New York; Gen. Sec., Wm. H. Foulkes, D. D.

Presbytery of New York (1716), 156 Fifth Ave, New York; 3,700; Pres., H. G. Mendenhall, D D; Sec, J. F. Forbes.

Presbyterian Permanent Committee on Evangelism, Witherspoon Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chairman, Chas. L. Huston; Cor. Sec., Geo. G Mahy, D. D.

Presbyterian Permanent Committee on Men's Work; Chairman, Jno. T. Stone, D. D., LL. D., Chicago; Gen. Sec, W T. Weir, D D., Wooster, O.

Presbyterian Permanent Committee on Sabbath Observance, 156 Fifth Ave., New York; Chairman, James Yereance; Sec., Rev. H. L Bowlley, D D.

Presbyterian Woman's Board of Home Missions, 156 Fifth Ave, New York; Pres., Mrs F S Bennett; Gen Sec., Miss Edna R. Vass

Prison Association of New York (1844), 135 E. 15th St, New York; 1,900; Pres, Eugene Smith; Sec, O. F. Lewis

Prisons and Prison Labor, National Committee on (1909), Washington, D. C.; 2,000; Pres., Adolph Lewisohn

Probation Association, National (1907), Albany, N. Y.; 800; Pres., E. J. Cooley; Sec., Chas. L. Chute

Professional Women's League (1893), 64 W. 48th St., New York; 400; Pres., Helen W. Ritchie; Sec., Miss Alice Brown.

Prohibition Foundation (1916), 326 W. Madison, Chicago; 115; Pres., V. G. Hinshaw; Sec, F. E. Beauchamp.

Prohibition National Committee (1869), 326 W. Madison, Chicago; 102; Pres., V. G. Hinshaw; Sec., F. E. Beauchamp.

Promotion of Engineering Education, Society for (1893), Northwestern Univ, Evanston, Ill.; 1,500; Pres., M. S Ketchum; Sec., F. L. Bishop.

Protestant Episcopal American Church Bldg. Fund Commission (1880); Pres., Rev. Chas S. Burch, D. D ; Sec , Rev. Wm. W. Bellinger, D. D.

Protestant Episcopal American Church Institute for Negroes; Sec., Isabel M. Carter, 416 Lafayette St., New York City.

Protestant Episcopal American Church Missionary Society (1861); Pres., Wm. J Schieffelin, M. D.; Gen. Sec., Rev. J. T. Cole.

Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City; Pres., A S. Lloyd, D. D. Secretaries: Foreign, J. U. Wood, D. C. L.; Domestic, Rev. Francis S. White; Cor., Rev. R. B Mitchell; Rec., Rev. F. J. Clark; Editorial, Rev. C. E. Bellicher; for Latin America, Rev. A. R. Gray, D. D.; Special Student Sec., Deaconess Henrietta R. Goodwin.

Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of St. Andrew, National Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pres., Edw. H. Bonsall; Gen. Sec., G. Frank Shelby.

Protestant Episcopal Church Pension Fund (1913); Pres., Rev. Wm. Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Mass.; Sec., Monell Sayre, 14 Wall St., New York City.

Protestant Episcopal City Mission, New York (1833), 38 Bleecker St , New York City; Sec., H P. Robbins.

Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society (1837), 281 Fourth Ave., New York; 23; Pres., Rev. George Alexander, D.D.; Sec., Rev. Stanley White, D D.

Protestant Episcopal General Board of Religious Education (1910), Central Office, New York City; Pres., Rev. Daniel S Tuttle, D D.; Gen. Sec , Rev. Wm. E. Gardner, D. D.

Protestant Episcopal Joint Commission on Social Service; Treas , Wm. Fellowes Morgan.

Protestant Episcopal Seabury Society of New York; Chairman, M F. Taylor; Sec., Chas. F. Sault.

Protestant Episcopal War Commission; Chairman, Rev. Wm. Lawrence, D. D.; Sec , Rev. Henry B. Washburn, D. D , New York.

Protestant Episcopal Woman's Auxiliary to Board of Missions; Gen. Sec , Miss Grace Lindley

Railroad Club, New York (1872), 30 Church St., New York; 2,400; Sec., H. D. Vought.

Railway Conductors, Order of; 53,000; Pres., L. E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids; Gen. Sec , C. E Whitney.

Railway Executives, Association of (1913), 61 Broadway, New York; 96; Pres., T. D. Cuyler.

Railway Mail Association, Kansas City, Mo.; Pres , E. J. Ryan; Sec , R. E. Ross.

Real Estate Board of New York (1896), 217 Broadway, New York; 1,450; Pres., S. H. Tyng; Sec , T. P. Graham.

Reform Association, National (1863), Pub. Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 40,000; Pres , J. S. Martin; Sec., J. S. McGaw.

Religious Educational Association (1903), 1440 E. 57th St., Chicago; 3,300; Pres , A. C. McGiffert, LL. D.; Sec., H. F. Cope, A. M.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. S. (1830), Lamoni, Iowa; 90,825; Pres., F. M Smith; Sec., R. S. Salyards.

Rhodes Scholars, Alumni Association of Amer. (1907), Mass. Inst of Tech., Cambridge; 400; Pres., L. C. Cronkhite; Sec., Frank Aydelotte.

Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1 Madison Ave., New York City; Pres., Wm. Boyce Thompson; Sec., Harry M. Blair.

Roman Catholic American Missionary Association of Catholic Women, Milwaukee, Wis.; Spiritual Director, Rev. S. G. Messmer, D. D., D. C. L.

Roman Catholic Association of the Holy Childhood for the Redemption of Children of Infidels, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Director, Rev. Edw. J. Knaebee, C. S. Sp.

Roman Catholic Board for Mission Work Among the Colored People; Director General, Mgr. John E. Burke, New York City.

Roman Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions; Director, Rev. Wm. H. Ketchum, New York City.

Roman Catholic Commission for Missions Among Colored People and Indians, St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; Sec., Rev. E. R. Dyer, S. S., S. T. D., J. C. D.

Roman Catholic Commissariat of the Holy Land. East. Dist., Washington, D. C., Commissary, Rev Godfrey Schilling, O. F. M.; Central Dist., St. Louis, Mo., Commissary, Rev. Martin Strub, O. F. M.; West. Dist. (Old Mission), Santa Barbara, Cal., Commissary, Rev. Theodore Arentz, O. F. M.

Roman Catholic International Truth Society, Brooklyn; Director, Rev. Wm. F McGinnis, S T.D.

Roman Catholic Marquette League (for Indian welfare), New York City

Roman Catholic Missionary Aid Society, Pittsburgh; Director, Rev. P. C. Dana.

Roman Catholic Missionary Union, Washington, D. C.; Director, Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, C. S. P.

Roman Catholic, St. Joseph's Society for Colored Missions, Baltimore; Superior, Rev. Louis B. Pastorelli, S. S. J.

Roman Catholic Society of the Divine Word, Techny, Ill.; Director, Rev. J. A. Burginer, S. V. D.

Roman Catholic Society for Preservation of the Faith Among Indian Children, New York City; Rev. Wm. H. Ketchum.

Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith (Inc.), New York City; Gen. Director, Mgr. Joseph Freri, D. C. L., M Ap.

Roman Catholic Sodality of St. Peter for African Missions, St. Louis, Mo.; Director, Rev. Joseph P. Donovan, C. M., J. C. D

Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council (1877), 407 Shawmut Ave., Boston; State jurisdictions, 32; Councils, 1,482; members (August 31, 1919), 133,874; Sup. Regent, L R. Geisenberger, 112 No. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.; Sup. Sec., Samuel Hoag, Box E, Station A, Boston, Mass. (Terms expire May, 1920.)

Russell Sage Fund (1907), 130 E. 22nd St., New York; Pres. and Sec., I. M. Glenn.

St. David's Society, State of New York (1835), 289 Fourth Ave., New York; 222; Pres , J. C. Williams; Sec., G. M. Lewis.

St. George, Daughters of (1882); lodges, 240; members, 8,500; Sup. Pres., Mrs Martha A. Sandiford, N. Adams, Mass ; Sup. Rec. Sec , Mrs. Eliza Connell, Providence, R I. (Terms expire August, 1921.)

St. George's Society of New York (1770), 72 Wall St , New York; 1,002; Pres., E. H. Auterbridge; Sec., R. C Rathborne

Safety Council, National (1912), Chicago, Ill.; 3,800; Pres , C W. Price; Sec , S. J Williams.

Salvation Army (1865), 122 W 14th St., New York; Pres., Comm E Booth; Sec , Col. Wm. Peart.

Savings and Loan Association, Metropolitan League (1888), Sec , 2161 Bathgate Ave , New York; 82,739; Pres , W. D. Carter; Sec., A. W. McEwan.

Savings and Loan Association, New York State League (1887), Sec., 2161 Bathgate Ave , New York; 160; Pres., Seward Hakes; Sec., A. W. McEwan.

School Garden Association, New York (1908), 124 W. 30th St., New York; 4,186; Pres , G. Staubenmuller; Sec., Dr M T. Lee.

Sculpture Society, National (1893), 215 W 57th St., New York; 236; Pres , F. G. R. Rorte; Sec., Ernest W. Keyser.

Sierra Club (1892), Mills Bldg , San Francisco, Cal.; 1,820; Pres , Wm. E. Colby; Sec., J. N Le Conte.

Simplified Spelling Board (1906), 1 Madison Ave., New York; 47; Pres., C. H. Grandgent; Sec., H. G. Paine.

Slater, John F., Fund (1882), Charlottesville, Va.; Pres , James H. Dillard; Sec., Miss G. C. Mann.

Social Science, National Institute of (1912), 225 Fifth Avenue, New York; 950; Pres., E. R. Johnson; Sec., L. H. French.

Soc. Nat. des Professeurs Franc. en Amer. (1904), 100 St. Nicholas Ave., New York.

Society for Prevention of Crime (1878), 50 Union Sq., New York; Pres., Dr. C. E. Bruce; Sec., T. Kennenson.

Society for Propagation of Faith (1822), 343 Lexington Ave, New York; 800,000; Pres., Rev. J. Freri; N. Y. Diocesan Dir., Very Rev. J. J. Dunn.
Sons of American Revolution, Empire State Society (1889), 220 Broadway, New York; 1,625; Pres., Hon. H. F. Remington; Sec., Maj. C. A Du Bois.
Sons of American Revolution, National Society (1889), Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.; 16,200; Pres., L Jenks; Sec, P. F. Larner.
Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896), Memphis, Tenn.; 60,000; Pres., Carl Hinton; Sec., N. B Forrest.
Sons of the Revolution (1883), Sec., Princeton, N. J; 8,000; Pres, J. M. Montgomery; Sec., Prof Wm. Libbey.
Sons of the Revolution, New York State (1876), Fraunce's Tavern, New York; 2,633; Pres., R. Olyphant; Sec., K R Drowne.
Sons of Temperance (1842), S. Manchester, Ct.; 15,000; Pres, E. I. G. Hohenthal; Sec., R. Slack
Southern Baptist Convention (1845), Atlanta, Ga.; 36; Pres., B. D. Gray; Sec., B. D. Gray.
Southern Medical Association (1906), Empire Bldg., Birmingham; 6,000; Sec., Dr. Seake Harris.
Spanish-American War, Naval and Military Order of (1899), Detroit, Mich.; 14,000; Pres., Gen. C. A. Coolidge; Sec., Lieut. E. L Hamilton.
Spanish War Veterans, United (1904), City Hall, New York City; 30,000; Pres, W. Jones; Sec., C. P. Shinn.
Spiritualists' Association, National (1893), Washington, D. C.; 600; Pres., Dr. G B. Warne; Sec., G W. Kates.
Sponsors of the Navy, Society of (1908), Washington, D. C.; 300; Pres., Mrs. R. T. Hall; Sec, Mrs G. Adams.
Symphony Society (1878), Aeolian Hall, New York; 100; Pres., H. H. Flagler; Sec, George Engles.
Teachers' Council (1913), 500 Park Ave, New York; 45; Pres, W. J. McAuliffe; Sec, S. M. Smith.
Telephone Pioneers of America (1911), 195 Broadway, New York; 1,450; Sec., R. H Starrett.
Tennessee, Army of the, Society of (1865), Fourth Nat Bank Bldg, Cincinnati; 150; Pres., Gen. Samuel Fallows; Sec., Smith Hickenlooper.
Terminal Engineers' Society (1917), 29 W. 39th St., New York; 300; Pres., F. L. Stuart; Sec, J. H. Leonard.
Theosophical Society, American, Sec. (1875); Krotona, Hollywood, Los Angeles; 7,984; Pres., A. P. Warrington; Sec., C. P. Carman.
Tobacco Association (1900), Sec., Winston-Salem, N. Car.; 200; Pres., T M Carrington; Sec, O. E Webb.
Tobacco Merchants' Association of the U. S. (1915), 5 Beekman St., New York City; Pres, C J Eisenlohr; Sec., Charles Dushkind.
Travelers' Aid Society (1905), 465 Lexington Ave., New York; Pres., W. F. Morgan; Sec., V M Murray.
Tree Planting Association (1897), 100 Broadway, New York; 150; Pres, C. T. Terry; Sec, J T Ijams.
Tuberculosis Association, National (1904), 381 Fourth Ave., New York; 5,000; Pres, Dr V C. Vaughan; Sec, Dr H. B. Jacobs.
Typothetae of America, United (1886), 608 S Dearborn St, Chicago, Ill.; 3,100; Sec, A. E Southworth.
Unitarian—Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women (1890); Pres, Miss Lucy Lowell, Boston; Rec. Sec, Mrs. C. S Atherton, Boston; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Mary B. Davis, Wayne, Pa.
Unitarian—American Unitarian Association; Pres, Samuel A. Elliott, D. D., LL. D; Sec., Rev. Louis C. Cornish.
Unitarian Historical Society; Pres., Rev. Henry W. Foote; Sec., Rev. Geo. H. Reed, Fairhaven, Mass.
Unitarian Laymen's League (1919); Pres., Chas. H. Strong, New York; Sec, Wm. Endicott, Boston.
Unitarian—New England Unitarian Missionary Council (1914); Pres, Thos. H Elliott, Lowell, Mass; Sec., Rev. Wm. S. Nichols, North Andover, Mass.
Unitarian Service Pension Society (1907); Pres., Hon. Jas. P. Parmenter; Sec., Rev. R. S. Loring, Newton Center, Mass.
Unitarian Society for Propagating Gospel Among the Indians (1787); Pres., Rev. Jas. H. Ropes; Sec., Rev. S. B. Snow.
United Presbyterian Church, Board of Education (1870), 1344 E. 63rd St., Chicago; 10; Pres., D. F. Matchett; Sec., Rev. J. E. Bradford.
United Mine Workers of America (1890), Indianapolis, Ind; 400,000; Sec, Wm. Green.
United Workmen, Ancient Order of (founded 1868); membership, 60,000; Supreme Master Workman, Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa; Supreme Recorder, E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. Dak. (Terms expire, October, 1921.)
United States Brewers' Association (1862), 50 Union Sq., New York; 700 corp.; Pres, C. W. Felgenspan; Sec., H. F. Fox.
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society (1875), Point Loma, Cal.; Pres., Katherine Tingley; Sec., Jos. H. Fussell.
Universal Netherland Federation (1907), Sec. 626 75th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pres., Prof Dr. A. Van C. P. Huiringa; Sec., J. De L K. Van Folker.
Universalist General Convention (1791), Boston, Mass; 55,000; Pres, Rev. L. S McCallester; Sec., Rev. W. H Skeets.
Universalist Ferry Beach Park Association (1903); Pres., Rev. W. R. Rowland, New Madison, Ohio; Sec, Rev. T. J. Farmer, Auburn, Me.
Universalist Historical Society (1834); Pres., Hosea S. Ballou, Brookline, Mass.; Sec., Prof. C. R. Skinner, Tufts College.
Universalist Murray Grove Association (1886); Pres., Rev. Wm. H. McGlanflin, D. D., Scranton, Pa; Rec. Sec., Miss E. Gabel, W. Philadelphia, Pa.; Field Sec., Rev. W. W. Rose, Bridgeport, Conn.
Universalist Women's National Missionary Association (1869); Pres., Mrs M. B. Wilkins, Salem, Mass; Rec. Sec., Mrs E. M Allen, Columbus, Ohio; Cor Sec, Mrs. M. W. Lobdell, Middleport, N. Y.
Universalist Young People's Christian Union; Pres, Rev. Eleanor Bisbee, Boston; Sec-Treas, Carl F. Elsner, Boston.
Universalist Settlement Society (1886), 184 Eldridge St., New York; 3,000; Pres, J S Eisinger; Sec., Henry Hugo Kohlmann
United States Naval Reserve Officers' Association; Pres, Capt. U Butler Duncan District Directors—(1) J. L. Saltonstall, Boston; (2 and 3) W B. Duncan; (4) Lt. Com. J. G. N. Whittaker, Philadelphia; (5) Lt Com. F. A. Savage, Baltimore; (6) Lt. W. W. Scouten, Charleston; (7) Lt. M B. Larnall, Key West; (8 and 15) Lt. Com. C. W. J Neville, New Orleans; (9, 10, and 11) Capt. E. E. Evers, Chicago; (12 and 14) Lt. Com. R. H. Miner, Washington; (13) Com. W B. Allison, Seattle
Vacation Association (1911), 38 W. 39th St, New York; 10,990; Pres, Miss Robinson Smith; Sec, Miss G. E. Lachlan.
Veteran Corps Artillery, New York State (1790), 71st Regiment Armory, New York; 250; Col Wm. G. Bates; Sec., Capt H. Schieffelin Sayers.
Veteran Firemen's Association (1885), 220 E. 59th St., New York; 400; Pres., Peter Hanlon; Sec, Geo. C. Reinhardt.
Veterans of Foreign Wars, United States (1899), 32 Union Sq, New York; 30,000; Pres, F. W. Karling; Sec., W. I. Joyce.
Vocational Education, National Society for (1906), 140 W. 42nd St., New York; Pres, Dr. D. H Snedden; Sec., Miss C Ware.
Volunteers of America (1896), 34 W. 28th St., New York; Pres, Gen. B. Booth; Sec., J. W. Merrill.
West Side Taxpayers' Association (1870), 267 W. 34th St., New York; 400; Pres., P. P. Coppel; Sec, J J Tabolt
Women's Christian Temperance Union, National (1874), Evanston, Ill.; 500,000; Pres., Anna A. Gordon; Sec., Frances P. Parks.
Women's Educational and Industrial Union (1877), 264 Boylston St., Boston; 4,000; Pres, Mrs. R. Whidden; Sec., E. W Schermerhorn.
Women's Prison Association (1845), 110 Second Ave., New York; 24; Pres., A. S. Daniel; Sec, N. O. L. Henriques.
Women's Trade Union League (1906), 7 E. 15th St, New York; 500; Pres, Rose Schneiderman; Sec, Maud Swarty
Women Workers, National League of, New York Association (1885), 6 E. 45th St., New York;

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued*

3,000; Pres., Mrs. Kenneth Muir; Sec., Mrs. Ralph Helmer.

Woodmen of the World (1890). Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.; membership, 949 350; Sovereign Commander, W. A. Fraser; Sovereign Clerk, John T. Yates.

Working Girls' Vacation Society (1884). 105 E. 22nd St., New York; 1,000; Pres., Mrs. Wm Herbert; Sec., Miss A. E. Roelker.

World Peace Foundation (1910). Boston, Mass; Pres, Wm. H. P. Faunce; Sec, E. Cummings.

World's Purity Federation (1905), La Crosse, Wis.; 20,000; Pres., B. S. Steadwell, Sec, L. E Brownell.

World's Sunday School Association (1889), 216 Metropolitan Tower, New York; 35,000,000; Chair., John Wanamaker; Sec., F. L. Brown

Young Men's Christian Association (1852). 2 W. 45th St., New York; 26,224· Pres, W M Kingsley; Sec., W. T. Black.

Young Men's Christian Association International Commission (1854). 347 Madison Ave., New York; 102; Pres, A. E. Marling; Sec., Dr. J. R. Mott.

Young Men's Hebrew Association (1874), 148 E. 92nd St., New York; 3,000; Pres, Justice Irving Lehman. Sec, E. H. Paul.

Young Women's Christian Association (1906), 600 Lexington Ave. New York; 378,115; Pres., Mrs. R. E. Speer; Sec., Mabel Cratty.

Young Women's Hebrew Association (1903), 31 W. 110th St., New York; 3,500; Pres., Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Supt., Mrs. Ray F. Schwartz.

Zionist Organization of America (1897), 55 Fifth Ave., New York; 150,000; Pres., Julian Mack; Sec., J de Haas.

AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS.

(Appointed November 1. 1919. Men appointed as of 1918, enter Oxford Univ. Engl., January, 1920; those appointed as of 1919, enter Oxford, October, 1920)

ALABAMA—1918, J. Clifford Durr, Montgomery, Ala., representing Univ. of Ala. 1919, Charles G Williams, Birmingham, Ala., representing Howard Coll.

ARIZONA—1918, James A. Tong, representing Univ. of Ariz.

ARKANSAS—1918, Eugene Stevenson, Paragould, Ark., representing Hendrix Coll. 1919, Shelby McCloy, Monticello, Ark., representing Davidson Coll

CALIFORNIA—1918, Axel Berg Gravem, representing Univ. of Cal. 1919, William Ray Dennes, representing Univ. of Cal.

COLORADO—1918, George F. Willison, 1825 E. 25th Ave., Denver, Col., representing Univ. of Col. 1919, Walter E. Sikes, Union Theological Sem, New York, representing Denver Univ.

CONNECTICUT—1919, William Dwight Whitney, 13 Vanderbilt Hall, New Haven, Ct., representing Yale Univ.

DELAWARE—1918, F. Bayard Carter, Newark, Del., representing Del. Coll.

FLORIDA—1918, Thomas Myers Palmer: representing Univ of Fla

GEORGIA—1918, William B. Stubbs, Jr. Savannah, Ga., representing Emory Univ. 1919, Frank W. Harrald, Americus, Ga., representing Univ. of Ga.

IDAHO—1918, Walter E. Sandellus, 520 Hayes St., Moscow, Ida., representing Univ of Ida.

ILLINOIS—1919, Charles W. Carter, Jr., Aledo, Ill. representing Harvard Univ.

INDIANA—1919, E. R. Baltzell, Princeton, Ind., representing Indiana Univ.

IOWA—1919, Maxwell Haines Herriett, Grinnell. Ia., representing Grinnell Coll. 1918. Vergil Melvin Hanchor, Iowa City, Ia., representing Univ. of Ia.

KANSAS—1918. Davidson R. McBride, Wamego, Kan, representing Emporia Coll. 1919, Edward S. Mason Baxter Springs, Kan., representing Univ. of Kan.

KENTUCKY—1919, Ira C. Powers, 5705 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, O., representing Georgetown Coll.

LOUISIANA—1918, Philip Harold Jones, 736 Convention St., Baton Rouge La, representing Louisiana State Univ.

MAINE—1919, Phillip Dyer Crockett. Everett, Mass., representing Bowdoin Coll.

MARYLAND—1919, Frank V. Morley, 2032 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md., representing Johns Hopkins Univ.

MASSACHUSETTS—1919, Crane Brinton, Rhinebeck, N. Y, representing Harvard Univ.

MICHIGAN—1918, Ralph W. Carson, 1208 Willard St., Ann Arbor, Mich., representing Univ. of Michigan. 1919, selection postponed.

MINNESOTA—1918, Raymond W. Anderson, 1832 Carroll St., St. Paul, Minn, representing Univ. of Minn. 1919, Herbert E. Clefton, 2501 Irving Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn., representing Univ. of Minn.

MISSISSIPPI—1918, Bryan England, West Point, Miss., representing Univ. of Miss. 1919, Louis M. Jiggetts, Canton, Miss, representing Univ. of Miss.

MISSOURI—1918, Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis, Mo., representing Univ. of Mo. 1919, John G. Madden, 3605 Flora Ave., Kansas City Mo., representing Univ. of Mo.

MONTANA—1918, C K Streit, Missoula. Mont., representing Univ. of Mont.

NEBRASKA—1918, Ralph Timothy Wilson, 317 So. 15th St., Omaha, Neb., representing Creighton Univ. 1919, Alfred Irvin Reese, Sioux City, Ia., representing Univ. of Neb.

NEVADA—1918, Stanley M. Porgellis, 10 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass., representing Univ. of Nev.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1919, Harold Sanford Glendening, 1 Cannon St., Norwalk, Conn., representing Dartmouth Coll.

NEW JERSEY—1919, Chester A. Osler, Haverford. Pa., representing Haverford Coll.

NEW MEXICO—1918. Donovan M. Richardson, Roswell, N. Mex., representing Univ. of N. Mex.

NEW YORK—1919, Philip C. Jessup, 19 Oneida St., Utica, N. Y., representing Hamilton Coll.

NORTH CAROLINA—1918, Robert L. Humber, Jr., Greenfield, N. Car., representing Wake Forest Coll.

NORTH DAKOTA—1918, John Rea Bacher, 714 Fourth Ave., North, Fargo, N. Dak., representing Fargo Coll.

OHIO—1919, Clark L. Mock, 2100 E. 107th St., Cleveland, O., representing Western Reserve Univ.

OKLAHOMA—1918, Thomas O. McLaughlin, East Enid, Okla., representing Phillips Univ.

OREGON—1918, Stephenson Smith, P. O. Box 308, Toppenish, Wash., representing Reed Coll. 1919, Frank Cudworth Flint, Portland, Ore, representing Reed Coll.

PENNSYLVANIA—1919, John Murdock Clarke, 226 So. 38th St., Philadelphia, Pa., representing Univ. of Pa.

RHODE ISLAND—1919, Marshall N. Fulton, 712 High St. Keokuk, Ia., representing Brown Univ.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1918, F. P. McGowan, Jr., Laurens, S. Car., representing Univ. of S. Car.

SOUTH DAKOTA—1918, Bryton Barron, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., representing Sioux Falls Coll.

TENNESSEE—1919, William Y. Eliot, Nashville, Tenn., representing Vanderbilt Univ.

TEXAS—1918, Joseph D. Doty, Dallas, Tex., representing Southern Methodist Univ. 1919, George F. Thomas, Clayton, Kan, representing Southern Methodist Univ

UTAH—1918, John A. V. Davies, 1047 Third Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah, representing Princeton Univ.

VERMONT—1919, Boardman Marsh Bosworth, 471 W 145th St, New York City, representing Univ. of Vt.

VIRGINIA—1919, Arthur Kyle Davis, Jr., representing Univ. of Va.

WASHINGTON—1918, John M. Saunders, Moran School, Rolling Bay, Wash., representing Univ. of Wash 1919, Ford K Brown, 3950 First Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash, representing Univ. of Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA—1918, Julian Lamar Hagan, Huntington, W. Va., representing W. Va. Univ.

WISCONSIN—1918, Elwyn Evans, Columbus Junction, Ia., representing Beloit Coll. 1919, LeRoy Burlingame, 222 No. Charter St, Madison, Wis., representing Univ of Wis.

WYOMING—1918, V Spicer, Law School, Berkeley, Cal., representing Univ of Wyo.

Frank Aydelotte, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., is the American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE date of organization is in parentheses, followed by the total number of members, resident and non-resident.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta Athletic, 37 Auburn Ave. (1898); 1,200; 115; Pres., Scott Hudson; Sec., J. T. North.

Capital City, Peachtree St. (1883); 866; 250; Pres., J. D. Robinson; Sec., E. R. Austin.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, 2 W Madison St. (1878); 428; 70; Pres., F. H. Burns; Sec., C. B. Reeves.

Maryland, 1 E. Eager St. (1858); 477; 154; Pres., H. M. Warfield; Sec. A. R. Riggs.

University, 801 N. Charles St. (1887); 361; 58; Pres. Dr. W. H. Welsh; Sec., Albert H. Buck.

BOSTON.

Algonquin, 217 Commonwealth Ave. (1886); 778; 116; Pres., F. W. Vabyan, Sec., E. D. Fullerton.

Harvard, 374 Commonwealth Ave.; 2,787; 1,621; Pres., Odin Roberts; Sec., S. N. Williams.

St. Botolph, 4 Newbury St. (1880); 452; 150; Pres., F. S. Converse; Sec., Ira Rich Kent.

Somerset, 42 Beacon St. (1852); 600; 50; Pres., Wm. Hooper; Sec., Samuel Hammond.

Tavern, 4 Boylston St. (1884); 125; 70; Pres., H. L. Higginson; Sec., Hobken Abbott.

Tennis and Racquet, 939 Boylston (1903); 500; 135; Pres., S. H. Hooper; Sec., G. D. Wells.

Union, 8 Park St. (1863); 750; 100; Pres., E. P. Saltonstall; Sec., R. D. Weston.

University, 270 Beacon St. (1891); 298; 106; Pres., J. W. Rollins; Sec., A. J. Selfridge.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, 388 Delaware Ave. (1867); 750; 150; Pres., W. H. Daniels; Sec., A. B. Wright.

Saturn, 417 Delaware Ave. (1885); 400; 50; Pres., W. W. Smith; Sec., E. B. McKenna.

University Club, 546 Delaware Ave. (1894); 352; 121; Pres., G. D. Crafts; Sec., G. E. Anderson.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, 400 S. Michigan Ave. (1869); 850; 350; Pres., W. F. Blair; Sec., W. J. Louderback.

Union League, 69 W. Jackson St. (1879); 1,700; 550; Pres., Chas. W. Folds; Sec., Oren E. Taft.

University, 76 E. Monroe St. (1887); 2,307; 987; Pres., J. E. Otis; Sec., H. J. Dunbaugh.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Carolina Yacht, East Bay (1889); 247; 42; Pres., R. F. Fraser; Sec., Wm. Heyward.

CINCINNATI.

Queen City, 7th & Elm Sts., s. w. c. (1874); 400; 135; Pres., Lawrence Maxwell; Sec., T. F. Wickham.

University, Broadway & 4th St. (1907); 325; 75; Pres., Charles P. Taft; Sec., S. W. Merrell.

CLEVELAND.

Union, 1211 Euclid Ave. (1872); 900; 150; Pres., C. E. Adams; Sec., W. G. Brown.

University, 3813 Euclid Ave. (1898); 576; 49; Pres., J. R. Mills; Sec., Phelps Chum.

DETROIT.

Detroit Athletic, John R. & Madison (1913); 2,500; 750; Pres., H. B. Joy; Sec., E. A. Hughes.

Detroit, Fort and Cass Sts. (1882); 750; 150; Pres., A. W. Russel; Sec., H. W. Frost.

LOS ANGELES.

California, 5th and Hill Sts. (1888); 797; 144; Pres., W. H. Davis; Sec., Hansen Meore.

Jonathan, 6th and Main Sts. (1895); 700; 200; Pres., F. B. Silverwood; Sec. J. C. Bendler.

University, 6th and Hill Sts., s. w. c. (1898); 736; 93; Pres., E. S. Williams; Sec., S. C. Lyday.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minikahda, Minneapolis, Minn. (1898); 900; 50; Pres., E. J. Carpenter; Sec., H. C. MacKall.

Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn. (1883); 700; 300; Pres., B. S. Bull; Sec., C. B. Mills.

NEW ORLEANS.

Audobon, Walnut St. (1899); 485; none; Pres., W. S. Penick; Sec., F. C. Johnson.

Louisiana, 110 Carondelet St. (1874); 118; Pres., J. G. O'Kelley; Sec., Benj. Crump, Jr.

Southern Yacht, W. E., Lake Pont. (1849); 2,450; 50; Pres., Com. P. S. Benedict; Sec., W. H. Parham.

Stratford, 313 St. Charles St. (1890); 112; Pres., A. M. Pratt; Sec., H. J. S. Harris.

PHILADELPHIA.

Art, 220 S. Broad St. (1887); 699; 132; Pres., W. B. Linn; Sec., S. W. Cooper.

Penn, 720 Locust St. (1875); 152; 9; Pres., Charlemagne Tower; Sec., C. J. Cohen.

Philadelphia, 1501 Walnut St. (1834); 550; Pres., C. B. Newbold; Sec., S. W. Keith.

Princeton, 1223 Locust St. (1898); 375; 225; Pres., Malcolm Lloyd, Jr.; Sec., W. W. N. Righter.

Union League, Broad & Sansom (1862); 3,000; none; Pres., E. S. Stuart; Sec., J. W. Hamer.

University, 1510 Walnut St. (1881); 956; 215; Pres., John Cadwalader; Sec., A. H. Carver.

PITTSBURGH.

Luquesne, 325 Sixth Ave. (1881); 1,506; 590; Pres., A. L. Humphrey; Sec., C. W. Kibben.

Pittsburgh, 425 Penn. Ave. (1879); 236; 55; Pres., H. R. Rea; Sec., Hay Walker.

University, Grant Blvd., nr. 5th. (1890); 590; 140; Pres., W. M. Kennedy; Sec., G. R. Gibbons.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Irvington, 22nd and Thompson (1899); 685; 20; Pres. W. J. Hofmann; Sec., R. G. E. Cornish.

Multnomah Amateur Ath., 501 Salmon (1891); 4,725; 844; Pres., W. W. Banks; Sec., Harry Fischer.

University, 275 Sixth St. (1901); 305; 196; Pres., H. C. Campbell; Sec., Chas. A. Hart.

PROVIDENCE.

Art, 11 Thomas St. (1880); 496; 42; Pres. S. R. Burleigh; Sec. G. L. Cooke.

University, 219 Benefit St. (1899); 467; 71; Pres., J. H. Appleton; Sec., C. C. Remington.

RICHMOND.

Commonwealth, 401 W. Franklin St. (1890); 452; 143; Pres. E. G. Leigh, Jr.; Sec., L. D. Aylett.

Westmoreland, 601 E. Grace St. (1877); 500; 250; Pres. J. S. Eggleston; Sec., R. A. Lancaster.

ST. LOUIS.

Noonday, 319 N. 4th St. (1893); 475; 36; Pres. C. R. Scudder; Sec. E. L. Ray.

Raequet, 476 N. Kingshighway (1906); 354; 51; Pres., G. S. Kennerly; Sec., E. F. Williams.

St. Louis, 3663 Lindell St. (1878); 600; 200; Pres., B. F. Bush; Sec., J. E. Bishop.

ST. PAUL.

University, Summit and Ramsey (1910); 332; 340; Pres., A. W. Lindeke; Sec., P. J. Beale.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Family, 545 Powell (1902) 200; 60; Pres., J. W. Dorsey; Sec., A. W. Follansbee, Jr.

Olympic, 524 Post St. (1860); 2,520; 374; Pres. W. F. Humphrey; Sec., F. J. Foran.

SAVANNAH.

Chatham Hunt, Savannah (1906); 12, 1; Pres., F. M. Chisholm; Sec., H. D. Stevens, Jr.

SEATTLE.

College, 422 Seneca St. (1910); 367; 56; Pres., L. Howard-Smith; Sec., V. A. Kocley.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Alibi, 1806 I St., n. w. (1884); 41; 16; Pres., Maj. Marcellus Bailey; Sec., J. F. Wilkins.

Army and Navy, Washington, D. C. (1885); 911; 4,903; Pres., Maj. Frank McIntyre; Sec., Col. C. M. Eby.

Cosmos, 1520 H St., n. w. (1878); 714; 612; Pres., D. W. White; Sec., D. L. Hazard.

Metropolitan, 1700 H St., n. w.; 650; 750; Pres., Woodbury Blair; Sec., J. F. Wilkens.

University, 15th and I St., n. w. (1904); 905; 797; Pres., M. M. Parker; Sec., J. M. Chamberlin.

WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, 1103 Market St. (1877); 209; 32; Pres., T. F. Bayard; Sec. S. D. Townsend.

WHITE BEAR, ME.

W. B. Golf and Yacht, Bellwood (1887); 250; 159; Pres., H. H. Bigelow; Sec., W. S. McCurdy.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Athenian-Nile, 410 14th St. (1889) 400; 35; Pres. H. E. Miller; Sec., T. W. Bell.

U. S. CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

(From a count made by the United States Census Bureau, as of January 1, 1917.)

Denomination.	Churches.			Sunday Schools.		
	Organiz'tns	Members.	Ministrs	Schools.	Offi.,Teach.	Scholars.
All denominations	228,007	42,044,374	191,722	195,276	1,959,918	19,951,67
Adventists (5 bodies)	2,694	118,225	1,463	2,396	18,986	99,22
Baptist:						
North	8,178	1,227,448	8,631	8,291	112,250	1,024,12
South	23,692	2,711,591	15,946	18,438	159,733	1,656,32
Colored	21,754	3,018,341	19,423	20,333	125,474	1,204,32
Other (14 bodies)	5,156	279,270	4,992	1,196	8,656	70,44
Brethren (Dunkers):						
Church of the Brethren (Conserv.)	1,004	105,649	3,054	1,288	12,726	112,28
Other (4 bodies)	287	28,724	582	209	2,555	24,78
Christian Church	1,274	117,853	1,213	1,075	11,021	89,85
Churches of Christ	5,598	319,211	2,507	3,456	15,303	168,15
Congregationalists	5,844	790,163	6,040	5,680	81,690	654,10
Disciples of Christ	8,255	1,231,404	5,938	7,752	85,036	953,61
Eastern Orthodox:						
Greek Church	88	120,371	125	18	28	1,12
Russian Church	169	99,681	164	128	153	6,78
Other (5 bodies)	45	30,288	67	22	44	1,29
Evangelical Association	1,637	120,756	1,051	1,573	19,914	172,12
Friends:						
Orthodox	790	94,111	1,232	723	7,998	65,55
Other (3 bodies)	218	20,603	50	115	863	6,54
German Evangelical Synod	1,349	342,788	1,078	1,243	14,331	146,08
Jewish Congregations	1,897	359,998	719	700	3,582	67,03
Latter Day Saints:						
Church of Jesus Christ	966	403,391	4,790	1,064	18,026	152,92
Reorganized Church	565	58,941	1,200	558	6,061	28,22
Lutherans:						
General Synod	1,845	370,616	1,514	1,806	30,656	311,29
General Council	2,389	535,108	1,664	2,383	33,622	306,78
Synodical Conference	3,617	777,438	2,918	1,583	10,214	110,09
Synod for Norwegian	981	112,773	447	465	2,817	24,31
United Norwegian	1,399	177,463	598	897	5,787	44,64
Synod of Ohio	827	165,116	567	717	5,650	66,86
Synod of Iowa	965	130,793	586	808	3,546	38,12
Other (14 bodies)	1,893	193,958	938	1,621	11,276	95,69
Mennonites (16 bodies)	840	79,591	1,398	665	8,029	79,62
Methodist:						
Methodist Episcopal	29,377	3,718,396	18,642	28,542	391,922	3,872,20
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,108,061	7,498	16,568	152,551	1,683,12
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873	1,340	2,104	20,695	177,67
Other white (5 bodies)	2,505	79,334	2,184	1,973	15,038	111,82
African Methodist Episcopal	6,454	552,265	8,175	6,373	45,490	312,92
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	2,738	258,433	3,962	2,565	19,058	135,93
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,621	245,749	3,402	2,543	18,890	167,88
Other colored (6 bodies)	256	16,875	598	203	1,156	9,11
Presbyterians:						
Presbyterian in U. S. A.	9,648	1,613,056	9,299	9,713	145,196	1,387,93
Presbyterian in U. S.	3,368	357,566	1,820	3,258	32,254	312,95
United Presbyterian	991	160,726	995	1,019	15,089	156,07
Other (7 bodies)	1,805	126,091	1,488	1,463	11,801	96,68
Protestant Episcopal	7,425	1,098,173	5,544	5,808	55,241	493,08
Reformed:						
Reformed in America	708	144,166	756	790	12,716	122,11
Reformed in U. S.	1,731	340,671	1,242	1,712	28,909	302,20
Other (2 bodies)	272	48,519	214	248	1,772	26,75
Roman Catholic	17,621	15,742,262	20,287	12,761	69,641	1,853,24
United Brethren:						
United Brethren in Christ	3,478	348,490	1,912	3,294	41,181	402,65
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	403	19,130	407	381	3,782	24,21
United Evangelical	954	90,007	610	943	13,922	129,71
All other (81 bodies)	7,850	647,868	10,452	5,812	47,587	390,99

1918 American Church membership data, compiled by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., for the Christian Herald N. Y., show as follows—Adventists, 123,768; Assemblies of God, 10,000; Baptists, 7,213,922; Brethren, 147, 569; Buddhists, 5,639; Catholic Apostolic, 6,596; Eastern Orthodox, 472,794; Roman Catholics, 14,927,466 Swedenborgians, 9,772; Shakers, 1,901; Congregationalists, 815,396; Disciples of Christ, 1,511,160; Evangelical bodies, 209,697; German Evangelical Synod, 260,045; Friends, 119,233; Jewish Congregations 357,135; Mormons (Latter Day Saints), 435,797; Lutherans, 2,443,812; Scandinavian Evangelical bodies 38,652; Mennonites, 77,981; Methodists, 7,579,311; Moravians, 22,921; Pentecostal bodies, 45,076; Presbyterians, 2,259,358; Protestant Episcopal, 1,072,321; Reformed Church, 519,962; Salvation Army, 48,78 Society for Ethical Culture, 2,450; Spiritualists, 2,450; Theosophists, 7,187; Unitarians, 71,110; United Brethren, 367,996; Universalists, 59,650; Independent Congregations, 48,673. Grand total—41,565,908 Dr. Carroll's grand total for 1917 was 41,281,368

According to the United States Census Bureau, the value of church property in the United States in 1906 was as follows: Protestant—Adventists, $2,425,209; Baptists, $139,842,656; Christians (Christian connection), $2,740,322; Church of Christ Scientists, $8,806,441; Congregationalists, $63,240,305; Disciples or Christians, $29,995,316; Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren, $2,802,532; Evangelical, $8,999,979 Friends, $3,857,451; German Evangelical Synod of North America, $9,376,402; Independent churches $3,934,267; Lutherans, $74,826,389; Mennonites, $1,237,134; Methodists, $229,450,996; Presbyterians, $150, 189,446; Protestant Episcopal Church, $125,040,498; Reformed, $30,648,247; Unitarians, $14,263,277; United Brethren, $9,073,791; Universalists, $10,575,656; Other Protestants, $14,616,264; total Protestants, $935,942,578. Roman Catholic Church, $292,638,787; Jewish congregations, $23,198,925; Latter-Day Saints, $3,168,548; Eastern Orthodox Churches, $964,791; all other, $1,662,238; grand total, $1,257,575,867.

RELIGIOUS MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	No. and Centr. Am	South America.	Australasia	Total.
Roman Catholics	195,000,000	10,000,000	3 000,000	37,000,000	35,000,000	8,000,000	288,000,000
Eastern Catholics	99,000,000	17,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	121,000,000
Protestants	96,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	43,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	167,000,000
Total Christians	390,000,000	37,000,000	19,000,000	81,000,000	36,000,000	13,000,000	576,000,000
Jews	10,892,000	357,000	360,000	3,530,000	114,000	19,000	14,972,000
Mohammedans	4,000,000	145,000,000	52,000,000	25,000	15,000	26,000,000	227,040,000
Buddhists	1,000	140,000,000	15,000	1,000	5,000	25,000	140,047,000
Hindus	2,000	215,000,000	325,000	50,000	100,000	35,000	215,512,000
Confucl. and Taoists	15,000	310,000,000	40,000	120,000	15,000	725,000	310,925,000
Shintoists	1,000	25,000,000	2 000	1,000	5,000	6,000	25,015,000
Animists	2,000	43,000,000	99,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	18,000,000	161,272,000
Misc	2,000,000	10,000,000	200,000	9,000,000	25,000	150,000	21,375,000
Total non-Christian.	16,913,000	888,357,000	151,962,000	12,747,000	1,529,000	44,960,000	1116158000
	406,913,000	925,357,000	170,962,000	93,747,000	37,529,000	57,960,000	1692158000

WORLD TOTALS, PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONAL MEMBERSHIP.

Church of England—England, Wales, 2,400,000; Ireland,576,000; Scotland, 56,000; rest of world, 3,000 000.
Methodists—U S and Canada, 7,600,000; British Isles, 1,300,000; elsewhere, 3,000,000.
Presbyterians—U. S and Canada, 3,700,000; British Isles, 1,933,000; elsewhere, 3,000,000.
Baptists—U. S. and Canada 7,600,000; British Isles, 408,000; elsewhere, 1,000,000.
Congregationalists—U. S. and Canada, 900,000; British Isles, 490,000; elsewhere, 700,000.
Lutherans—U S and Can., 2,500,000; Ger., 42,000,000; Scand., 11,000,000; elsewhere, 8,000,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(These figures are from the Official Catholic Directory for 1918, copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons)

Diocese	Clergy	Churches	Parish Pupils	Catholic Pop'lat'n	Diocese.	Clergy	Churches.	Parish Pupils.	Catholic Pop'lat'n
Baltimore	597	223	29,807	272,400	Helena	93	101	7,548	71,850
Boston	736	290	64,160	900,000	Indianapolis	246	202	19,632	130,426
Chicago	936	352	124,287	1,150,000	Kansas City	136	111	7,873	70,000
Cincinnati	377	215	32,833	210,000	La Crosse	232	232	11,786	118,500
Dubuque	250	233	15,281	111,500	Lafayette	72	79	3,591	152,792
Milwaukee	433	298	37,549	270,000	Lead	58	115	771	25,000
New Orleans	240	203	18,685	426,338	Leavenworth	173	125	8,700	60,000
New York	1,098	390	89,574	1,325,000	Lincoln	92	134	2,970	34,831
Oregon City	142	112	7,000	65,000	Little Rock	78	102	3,557	23,000
Philadelphia	745	331	88,495	710,000	Louisville	209	166	14,300	117,696
St Louis	568	299	35,261	425,692	Manchester	144	111	17,147	135,600
St. Paul	358	274	25,730	265,000	Marquette	100	136	8,026	100,000
San Francisco	410	197	14,833	350,000	Mobile	128	109	5,681	46,600
Santa Fe	80	356	4,041	140,573	Monte'y-L. Angeles	248	237	9,724	190,000
Albany	272	185	22,988	210,000	Nashville	53	58	4,073	25,000
Alexandria	39	79	2,157	39,739	Natchez	51	111	5,672	30,479
Alton	199	160	10,335	87,000	Newark	570	242	62,363	542,000
Altoona	141	110	11,369	127,000	Ogdensburg	152	156	4,259	98,500
Baker City	26	54	104	6,755	Oklahoma	109	154	5,320	46,343
Belleville	134	129	10,269	70,865	Omaha	196	157	11,015	74,410
Bismarck	67	144	2,387	36,000	Peoria	225	236	13,722	116,000
Boisé	60	98	1,432	18,000	Pittsburgh	584	353	64,580	560,000
Brooklyn	557	236	74,583	800,400	Portland	149	154	16,860	152,635
Buffalo	431	236	38,164	330,000	Providence	240	116	21,361	275,000
Burlington	102	96	6,615	90,830	Richmond	70	94	4,868	42,800
Charleston	23	32	947	10,000	Rochester	218	152	23,052	173,903
Cheyenne	24	47	480	19,000	Rockford	115	100	5,937	57,024
Cleveland	382	227	52,552	436,000	Sacramento	67	107	2,396	55,000
Columbus	179	136	13,581	103,970	St Augustine	54	77	3,976	51,000
Concordia	97	95	4,557	34,362	St. Cloud	150	134	6,989	52,694
Corpus Christi	44	114	3,407	74,686	St. Joseph	95	97	3,631	43,000
Covington	92	82	7,695	60,600	Salt Lake	19	32	405	15,600
Crookston	44	79	1,242	25,500	San Antonio	155	175	7,701	160,000
Dallas	96	116	5,610	37,027	Savannah	64	57	3,866	19,400
Davenport	137	123	6,957	56,000	Scranton	294	233	21,000	270,000
Denver	183	223	7,843	113,638	Seattle	140	140	5,270	80,000
Des Moines	83	87	2,759	35,000	Sioux City	140	143	8,727	63,000
Detroit	320	247	45,291	386,500	Sioux Falls	132	192	4,649	64,950
Duluth	61	91	3,868	61,500	Spokane	82	96	2,131	25,836
El Paso	65	90	2,781	107,626	Springfield	380	213	32,010	382,450
Erie	181	163	12,297	115,000	Superior	90	148	4,869	54,053
Fall River	166	96	13,148	174,395	Syracuse	156	134	13,796	151,463
Fargo	113	170	2,112	69,871	Toledo	176	121	17,439	116,745
Fort Wayne	306	176	22,109	145,488	Trenton	233	197	17,085	204,319
Galveston	110	127	5,775	85,000	Tucson	68	97	2,358	50,000
Grand Island	56	91	1,489	20,038	Wheeling	109	125	4,217	60,000
Grand Rapids	166	220	18,973	145,000	Wichita	106	149	4,071	37,843
Great Falls	53	113	1,300	32,000	Wilmington	60	50	4,550	39,000
Green Bay	235	241	19,182	149,675	Winona	120	123	6,761	68,800
Harrisburg	123	94	12,236	85,000	North Carolina	45	62	991	8,100
Hartford	407	245	40,707	523,795	Ruthenian-Greek	153	227	12,886	500,000

Italic dioceses are archdioceses. Archbishops, 14; bishops, 97; secular clergy, 15,052; religious clergy, 5,536; total clergy, 20,588; churches with resident priests, 10,460; missions with churches, 5,537; total churches, 15,997; seminaries, 110; seminary students, 7,865; colleges for boys, 215; academies for girls, 674; parishes with schools, 5,788; orphan asylums, 294; orphans, 46,069; homes for the aged, 116.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

AT the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the SUPREME PONTIFF, BENEDICT XV., Giacomo della Chiesa, born at Genoa, Italy, November 21, 1854; made Archbishop of Bologna, December 18, 1907; Cardinal May 25, 1914; elected Pope, as successor of Pius X., September 3, 1914, crowned September 6, 1914. The Pontiff is, in orders, a Bishop. His ecclesiastical title is: His Holiness, the Pope; Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ; Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West; Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

NOTE—The College of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members, of whom 6 are Cardinal Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Priests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. They advise the Pope and elect his successor. The Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburbau Sees of Rome: Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano, Palestrina, Sabina, Frascati, and Velletri.

NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nationality	Year of Birth.	Year of Creation
Cardinal-Bishops:—				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Arch-priest of Patr. Liberian Basilica, Datary of The Pope	Italian	1836	1889
Gaegano de Lai	Bishop of Sabina	Italian	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina	Italian	1847	1915
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	Italian	1851	1917
Basilio Pompilj	Vicar-Gen. of the Pope, Card.-B'p of Velletri	Italian	1858	1917
Cardinal-Priests:—				
Jose Sebastiao Neto	Former Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1884
James Gibbons	Archbishop of Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Michael Logue	Archbishop of Armagh	Irish	1840	1893
Andrea Ferrari	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1850	1894
Giuseppe Prisco	Archbishop of Naples	Italian	1836	1896
Jose Maria Martin de Herrera y de la Iglesia	Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela	Spanish	1835	1897
Giuseppe Francica-Nava di Bontife	Archbishop of Catania	Sicilian	1846	1899
Agostino Richelmy	Archbishop of Turin	Italian	1850	1899
Leo von Skrbensky	Archbishop of Olmutz	Austrian	1863	1901
Giulio Boschi	Archbishop of Ferrara	Italian	1838	1901
Bartolomeo Bacilieri	Bishop of Verona	Italian	1835	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Sec. of the Congr. of the Holy Office, Archp. Vatican Basil	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquim Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Attavio Cagiano de Azeuedo	Pref. Congr. for Affairs of Relig	Italian	1845	1905
Aristide Rinaldini		Italian	1844	1907
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	Italian	1858	1907
Alessandro Lualdi	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian	1858	1907
Desire Mercier	Archbishop of Mechlin	Belgium	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Camerlengo of the Church, Pontif, Secretary of State	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Lucon	Archbishop of Reims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	French	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portugese	1842	1911
Jose Maria Cos y Macho	Archbishop of Valladolid	Spanish	1838	1911
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminister	English	1861	1911
Leon Adolfe Amette	Archbishop of Paris	French	1850	1911
William O'Connell	Archbishop of Boston	American	1859	1911
Enrique Almaraz y Santos	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish	1847	1911
Francois Marie Anatole Roverie de Cabrieres	Bishop of Montpellier	French	1830	1911
Willem van Rossum		Dutch	1854	1911
Victoriana Guisasola y Menendez	Archb. of Toledo, Patriarch of West Indies	Spanish	1852	1914
Louis Nazarie Begin	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1840	1914
John Csernoch	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran)	Hungarian	1852	1914
Gustav Piffl	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
John Cagliero	Apostol. Deleg. to Costa Rica	Italian	1838	1915
Andrew Francis Fruhwirt	Nuncio at Munich	German	1845	1915
George Gusmini	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian	1855	1915
Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo	Archbishop of Florence	Italian	1852	1915
Rafael Scapinelli di Leguigno	Nuncio in Vienna	Italian	1858	1915
Petro Lafontaine	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1860	1916
Donato Sbaretti		Italian	1856	1916
Augustus Dubourg	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1842	1916
Charles Ernest Dubois	Archbishop of Rouen	French	1856	1916
Vittorio Amadeo Ranuzzi de Bianchi		Italian	1857	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani		Italian	1863	1916
Alessio Ascaliessi	Archbishop of Benevento	Italian	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Cardinal-Deacons:—				
Gaetano Bisleti	Commenatory Grand Prior Sov. Order of Malta in Rome	Italian	1856	1911
Louis Billiot		French	1846	1911
Filippo Giustini	Prefect Congr. Sacraments	Italian	1852	1914
Michele Lega	Prefect of Apostolic Signature	Italian	1860	1914
Francis Aidan Lasquet		English	1846	1914
Nicolo Marini		Italian	1843	1916
Oreste Giorgi		Italian	1856	1916

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. JOHN BONZANO, D. D., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md	James Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston, Mass	W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill	George W Mundelein	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1900
Dubuque, Iowa	James J Keane	1902
Milwaukee, Wis	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La	John W. Shaw	1910
New York, N. Y	Patrick J. Hayes	1911
Oregon City, Ore	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia, Pa	D. J Dougherty	1903
St Louis, Mo	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn	Austin Dowling	1912
San Francisco, Cal	E. J Hanna	1912
Santa Fé, N Mex	J. B. Pitaval	1902

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y	Edmund F. Gibbons	
Alexandria, La	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Altoo, Ill	James Ryan	1888
Altoona, Pa	Eugene A. Garvey	1901
Baker City, Ore	J. F. McGrath	
Baltimore, Md	O B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belmont, N. C	Leo Hald, O. S. B	1888
Belleville, Ill	Henry Althoff	1914
Bismarck, N. Dak	Vincent Wehrle, O S B.	1910
Boise. Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman	1918
Boston. Mass	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y	C. E McDonnell	1892
Buffalo, N. Y	William Turner	
Burlington, Vt	Joseph J. Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C	William T. Russell	1917
Cheyenne, Wyo	P A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill	A. J. McGavick	1899
Cleveland, Ohio	John P. Farrelly	1909
Columbus. Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan	J. F. Cunningham	1898
Corpus Christi, Tex	Paul J. Nussbaum, C. P	1913
Covington, Ky	Ferdinand Brossart	1915
Crookston, Minn	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas Tex	Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col	J. Henry Tihen	1911
Des Moines. Iowa	Thomas W. Drumm.	
Detroit, Mich	M. J Gallagher	1915
Duluth Minn	J. T McNicholas, O. P	1918
El Paso. Tex	A. J Schuler	1915
Erie, Pa	John E Fitzmaurice	1898
Erie, Pa	J. M Gannon (Auxiliary)	1918
Fall River, Mass	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind	Herman J. Alerding	1900
Galveston, Tex	C. E Byrne	1918
Grand Island	J. A. Duffy	1913
Grand Rapids, Mich	Edward D. Kelly	1911
Great Falls, Mont	M C. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis	Paul P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa	P. R McDevitt	1916
Hartford, Ct	John J. Nilan	1910
Helena, Mont	John P. Carroll	1904
Indianapolis, Ind	Joseph Chartrand	1911
Kansas City, Mo	Thomas Lillis	1904
La Crosse, Wis	James Schwebach	1892
Lafayette, La	J. B. Jeanmard	1918
Lead City, S Dak	John J. Lawler	1910
Leavenworth, Kan	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb	C. J. O'Reilly	1903
Little Rock, Ark	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal	John J. Cantwell	1917
Louisville, Ky	Denis O'Donaghue	1900
Manchester, N. H	G. A. Guertin	1907
Marquette, Mich	Frederick Eis	1899
Mobile, Ala	Edward P Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez, Miss	John E Gunn	1911
Newark, N. J	John J. O'Connor	1901
New Orleans, La	J. M. Laval (Auxiliary)	1911
New York, N. Y	Patrick J. Hayes (Auxiliary)	1914
Ogdensburg, N Y	Henry Gabriels	1892
Ogdensburg, N. Y	J. H. Conroy (Auxiliary)	1912
Oklahoma, Okla	Theophile Meerschaert	1891
Omaha, Neb	J. J. Harty	1903
Peoria, Ill	Edmund M. Dunne	1909
Philadelphia, Pa	J J. McCort (Auxiliary)	1912
Pittsburgh, Pa	J F. Regis Canevin	1903
Portland, Me	Louis S. Walsh	1906
Providence, R I	M. Harkins	1887
Providence, R. I	Wm A. Hickey (Coadj)	1919
Richmond, Va	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N Y	Thos. F Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla	M. J Curley	1914
St. Cloud, Minn	J. F. Busch	1910
St Joseph, Mo	M. F. Burke	1887
Sacramento, Cal	Thomas Grace	1896
Salt Lake C., Utah	J. S. Glass, C. M	1915
San Antonio, Tex	Arthur Drossaerts	1918
Savannah. Ga	Benj. J. Keiley	1900
Seattle, Wash	Edward O'Dea	1896
Scranton, Pa	M. J. Hoban	1896
Sioux City, Iowa		
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Spokane, Wash	A. F. Schinner	1905
Springfield, Mass	Thomas D. Beavan	1892
Superior, Wis	J. M Koudelka	1908
Syracuse, N. Y	John Grimes	1909
Toledo, Ohio	Joseph Schrembs	1911
Trenton, N. J	Thomas J. Walsh	1918
Tucson, Ariz	Henry Granjon	1900
Wheeling, W. Va	P J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Del	John J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn	Patrick R. Heffron	1910

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL.

(Headquarters, 930 Fourteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.)

The council is composed of: His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston; Most Rev. Alexander Christie, Archbishop of Oregon City; Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis; Most Rev Sebastian G. Messmer, Archbishop of Milwaukee; Most Rev. Henry Moeller, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Most Rev James J Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque; Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco; Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago; Most Rev. John W. Shaw, Archbishop of New Orleans; Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Most Rev. Austin Dowling, Archbishop of St. Paul; Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York; Most Rev Albert Daeger, O. F M, Archbishop of Santa Fé.

Administrative Committee—Right Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, D D., Chairman; Right Rev Joseph B. Schrembs, D. D.; Right Rev. William T Russell, D. D., LL. D; Right Rev Monsignor M. J. Splaine, D. D.; Right Rev. John F. Fenlon, D. D., S S., Secretary

Executive Committee—Right Rev. Bishop Muldoon. D. D.; Right Rev. Bishop Schrembs, D. D.; Right Rev. Bishop Russell, D. D; Right Rev. Bishop Glass, D. D.; Right Rev Monsignor H. T. Drumgoole, D. D, LL. D.; Right Rev. Monsignor M. J. Splaine, D. D; Right Rev. Monsignor Edward A. Kelly, D. D.; Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P.; John G. Agar, Daniel J. Callahan, William J Mulligan, Charles I. Denechaud, James A. Flaherty, William J. McGinley, James J. McGraw, Joseph C. Pelletier.

Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities—William J. Mulligan, Chairman; Daniel J Callahan, Vice-Chairman; William J. McGinley, Secretary; James A. Flaherty, Joseph C Pelletier, James J. McGraw, William P. Larkin.

STANDING COMMITTEES: *Committee on Historical Records*—Right Rev. Monsignor H. T. Drumgoole, Chairman; Rev. Peter Guilday, Secretary. *Committee on Men's Activities*—M. J Slattery, Chairman. *Committee on National Catholic Interests*—Right Rev. Monsignor E A. Kelly, Chairman. *Committee on Reconstruction*—Right Rev. Monsignor M. J. Splaine, Chairman; Rev. John O'Grady, Secretary. *Committee on Women's Activities*—Rev. W. J. Kerby, Chairman; Rev. John M. Cooper, Secretary. *Comptroller*—Edward A. Arnold, 30 East 42d Street, New York City. *Editor*—Michael Williams.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH HEADS IN AMERICA.

Alabama—Charles M. Beckwith, Montgomery.
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss), Seattle, Wash.
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix.
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock; E. W. Saphore, Suffragan, Little Rock; E. J. Demby, Little Rock.
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco. E. L. Parsons, Coadj. elect, San Francisco. Sacramento: W. H. Moreland. San Joaquin: L. C. Sanford (miss), Fresno. Los Angeles: Joseph H Johnson, Pasadena.
Colorado—I. P. Johnson, Denver. Western: Frank Hale Touret, Grand Junction.
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford. Middletown: E. C. Acheson, Suffragan.
Dakota, North—J. Pontz Tyler (miss.), Fargo.
Dakota, South—H. L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. Sioux Falls: W. P. Remington.
District of Columbia—Alfred Harding, Washington.
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville. Southern: Cameron Mann (miss.), Orlando.
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah. Atlanta: Henry J. Mikell
Illinois—Charles Palmerston Anderson, Chicago Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett. Springfield: G. H. Sherwood, Rock Island. Evanston: S. M. Griswold.
Indiana—Joseph M. Francis, Indianapolis. Northern Indiana: John H. White, South Bend.
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport. Des Moines: Harry S. Longley, Coadjutor.
Kansas—James Wise, Topeka
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville. Lexington: Lewis W. Burton.
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans.
Maine—Benjamin Brewster, Portland.
Maryland—John G Murray, Baltimore. Easton: William Forbes Adams.
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Boston. Western: Thomas F Davies, Springfield. Boston: Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan.
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit. Marquette: R. Le R. Harris, Coadjutor. Western: J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids. G. M. Williams, Marquette.
Minnesota—Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis Duluth: James D. Morrison.
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson Wm Mercer Green, Coadjutor.
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis. St. Louis: F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor. Western: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City.
Montana—William F. Faber, Helena.
Nebraska—Ernest Vincent Shayler, Omaha. Western: George A. Beecher, Hastings.
Nevada—George C. Hunting, Reno.
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord.
New Mexico—F. B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque.
New Jersey—Paul Matthews, Trenton. Newark: Edwin S. Lines Newark: Wilson R. Stearly, Coadjutor.
New York—Chas S. Burch, Yonkers, New York City. Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted. Utica: Charles Fiske, Coadj, Syracuse. Western: Charles H. Brent, Buffalo. Albany: Richard H. Nelson Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh. Raleigh: H. B Delany, Suffragan. East Carolina: T. C. Darst, Wilmington. Asheville: J. M. Horner (miss).
North Dakota—John P. Tyler, Fargo.
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland. Toledo: Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor. Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati. Theo. I. Reese, Coadjutor.
Oklahoma—Theo. P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee.
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland. Eastern: R. L. Paddock (miss.), Hood River.
Pennsylvania—P. M. Rhinelander, Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Cortlandt Whitehead. Bethlehem: E Talbot, South Bethlehem. Harrisburg: James H. Darlington. Erie Rogers Israel. (miss.), Amarillo.
Rhode Island—J De W. Perry, Jr., Providence
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston.
South Dakota—Hugh L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. W. P. Remington, Suffragan
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis. Troy Beatty, Coadjutor.
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin: Chas S. Quin, Coadjutor, Houston. Dallas: Alexander C. Garrett; H. T. Moore, Coadjutor. Western: William T. Capers. Northern: Edward A Temple (miss.); Amarillo
Utah—Thomas J. Garland.
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington. Burlington: George Y. Bliss, Coadjutor.
Virginia—William C. Brown, Richmond. Norfolk: B. D Tucker, A. C. Thomson, Portsmouth, Suffragan.
West Virginia—W. L. Gravatt, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William Walter Webb, Milwaukee. Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller.
Washington—Olympia: F. W. Keator, Tacoma. Spokane: Herman Page.
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (miss), Cheyenne.
Africa—Liberia: W. H. Overs.
Brazil—Southern: L. L. Kinsolving (miss), Ciaxa, Brazil.
China—Frederick R. Graves (miss), Shanghai. Hankow: Logan H. Roots (miss) Anking: D. Trumbull Huntington
Hayti—Samuel W. Grice.
Panama Canal Zone—James C. Morris.
Cuba—Hiram R. Hulse (miss).
Japan—John McKim (miss.), Tokio. Kioto: Henry St. G. Tucker (miss).
Hawaiian Islands—H. B. Restarick (miss), Honolulu.
Mexico—Henry D Aves (miss.).
Philippines—Gouveneur F. Mosher.
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss), San Juan.
A. R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Coronado, Cal.
Arthur S Lloyd, Pres. Bd of Miss., New York City.
Wm. M Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Galion, O.
William C Gray, late Southern Florida, Nashville.
Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.
A. W Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Sewanee, Tenn.
James S. Johnston, late Bishop of West Texas, San Antonio
Paul Jones, late Bishop of Utah. Brownville Junc., Me.
E W Osborne, late Bishop of Springfield, Savanah, Ga.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
*John H. Vincent...	Chicago. Ill	1888
*James M. Thoburn..	Miss Bis, Meadville, Pa..	1888
*Earl Cranston.....	Washington, D. C.. ...	1896
*Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis., Blue Ash. Ohio	1896
*John W. Hamilton..	Washington, D. C.....	1900
Frank W. Warne....	Miss, Bis., Lucknow, India.	1900
Joseph F. Berry.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1904
Wm. F. McDowell ..	Washington, D. C	1904
William Burt	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1904
Luther B. Wilson..	New York City, N. Y....	1904
*Thomas B. Neely.	Philadelphia, Pa...	1904
*Isaiah B. Scott...	Miss. Bis., Nashville, Tenn	1904
John E. Robinson..	Miss Bis., Bangalore, India.	1904
*Merriman C. Harris	Miss. Bis., Tokio, Japan...	1904
William F. Anderson	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1908
John L. Nuelsen.....	Zurich, Switzerland.....	1908
William A. Quayle...	St. Louis, Mo.....	1908
Wilson S. Lewis.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1908
Edwin H Hughes	Malden, Mass.....	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1908
Homer C. Stuntz..	Omaha, Neb.....	1912
Theo. S Henderson	Detroit, Mich.....	1912
William O. Shepard.	Wichita, Kan.....	1912
Francis J. McConnell.	Denver, Col.....	1912
Frederick D. Leete...	Atlanta, Ga.....	1912
Richard J. Cooke.	Helena, Mont.....	1912
Wilber F. Thirkield..	New Orleans, La.....	1912
John W. Robinson .	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India..	1912
Herbert Welch	Seoul, Korea.....	1916
Thomas Nicholson.	Chicago, Ill.....	1916
A. W. Leonard.. ...	San Francisco, Cal.....	1916
M. S. Hughes.....	Portland, Ore.....	1916
W. F. Oldham	Buenos Ayres, Argentina..	1916
C. B. Mitchell.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	1916
A. P. Camphor.. ...	Miss Bis., Monrovia, Lib..	1916
E. S. Johnson.....	Miss. Bis., Umtall, R'a, S.A.	1916

* Retired.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

E. R. Hendrix.....Kansas City, Mo.....1886
J. S. Key.....Sherman, Tex.....1886
Warren A. Candler..Atlanta, Ga.....1898
H. C. Morrison.....Leesburg, Fla.....1898
E. E. Hoss.....Nashville, Tenn.....1902
James Atkins.....Waynesville, N. C.....1906
Collins Denny.....Richmond, Va.....1910
W. B. Murrah.....Memphis, Tenn.....1910
John C. Kilgo.....Charlotte, N. C.....1910
Walter R. Lambuth.Oakdale, Cal.....1910
R. G. Waterhouse...Emory, Va.....1910
Edwin D. Mouzon...Dallas, Tex.....1910
John M. Moore.....Nashville, Tenn.....1918
W. F. McMurry....St. Louis.....1918
U. V. W. Darlington.Huntington, W. Va.....1918
H. M. Du Bose.....San Francisco.....1918
W. N. Ainsworth....Austin, Tex.....1918
James Cannon, Jr...San Antonio, Tex.....1918

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are: G. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Warner, Charlotte, N. C.; L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.; R. B. Bruce, Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Lee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D., 2908 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (ineffective).
Bishop B. F. Lee, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.
Bishop Evans Tyree, D. D., 17 North Hill Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Bishop C. S. Smith, D. D., 35 East Alexandrian Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Bishop C. T. Shaffer, D. D., 3742 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop L. J. Coppin, D. D., 1913 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bishop H. B. Parks, D D, 3312 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., 401 Houston Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Bishop J. A. Johnson, 1412 N. 18th St., Phila.
Bishop W. H. Heard, 1426 Rockland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bishop John Hurst, D. D., 1808 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.
Bishop W. D. Chappelle, D. D., 1208 Harden Street, Columbia, S. C.
Bishop Joshua H. Jones, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.
Bishop James M. Connor, Little Rock, Ark.
Bishop I. N. Ross, D.D., Monrovia, Liberia.
Bishop W. W. Beckett, D. D., Capetown, S. Africa.

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are: L. H. Holsey, Atlanta, Ga.; Isaac Lane, (retired), Jackson, Tenn.; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga.; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; R. A. Carter, Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. Cleaves, Memphis, Tenn.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Samuel Fallows.....Chicago, Ill.
Robert L. Rudolph.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Willard Brewing.....Toronto, Can.
Arthur L. Pengelley.....Charleston, S. C.

Archbishop Platon Rozhdestvensky of North America, and Bishop Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE U. S. AND CANADA.

STATE.	No. of Members.	Grand Secretary.	Residence of Secretary.	STATE	No. of Members.	Grand Secretary	Residence of Secretary.
Alabama...	32,538	G.A. Beauchamp	Montgomery	Nebraska..	26,585	F. E. White.....	Omaha.
Alb'ta, Can.	7,984	S. Y. Taylor....	Calgary.	Nevada....	2,070	E.D.Vanderleith	Carson City.
Arizona . .	3,148	G. J. Roskrug. .	Tucson.	N.Brunsw'k	3,898	J. T. Hart.	St. John
Arkansas....	23,624	F. Hempstead...	Little Rock.	N. Hamp...	1,284	H. M. Cheney...	Concord
B.Columbia	7,951	De W. Smith...	N.W'minister	New Jersey.	47,481	Isaac Cheery....	Trenton.
California..	63,986	J. Whicher.....	S.Francisco.	N. Mexico	3,976	A. A. Keen.....	Albuquerque.
Canada.. .	66,457	Wm.McGregor..	Logan.	New York.	203,716	R. J. Kenworthy	N. Y. City.
Colorado...	20,245	C. H. Jacobson.	Denver.	N.Carolina	27,257	W.W.Wilson....	Raleigh.
Connecticut	28,114	G. A Kies....	Hartford.	N. Dakota.	11,233	W. L. Stockwell.	Fargo.
Delaware..	2,698	H. J. Guthrie,..	Wilmington.	Nova Scotia	7,124	Jas. C. Jones.. .	Halifax
Dist.of Col	10,830	A. W. Johnston.	Washington.	Ohio. . . .	122,343	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Florida.....	14,035	W. P. Webster .	Jacksonville.	Oklahoma..	32,335	W.M.Anderson.	Okla.City.
Georgia....	43,675	F. F. Baker. ..	Macon.	Oregon. ...	15,851	J. F. Robinson .	Portland.
Idaho.....	5,631	G. E. Knepper..	Boisé.	Penn.....	131,954	J. A. Perry. . . .	Philadelphia.
Illinois.....	167,286	Isaac Cutter....	Camp Point.	Pr.Edw.Isl.	881	W. P. Doull. . . .	Charlotte'n.
Indiana....	82,568	C. W. Prather...	Indianapolis.	Quebec... .	8,861	W. C. Hagar . .	Montreal.
Iowa.....	59,508	N. R. Parvin .	Cedar Rapids	Rhode Isl...	10,283	S. P. Williams.	Providence,
Kansas....	51,202	A. K. Wilson.	Topeka.	Saskatch'an	8,286	W. B. Tate ..	Regina.
Kentucky .	46,046	Dave Jackson	Louisville.	S. Carolina	18,064	O. F. Hart.....	Columbia.
Louisiana..	19,387	J. A. Davilla.	New Orleans	S. Dakota .	12,968	G. A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls.
Maine.....	32,453	C. B. Davis. .	Portland.	Tennessee .	31,434	S. M. Kane ..	Nashville.
Manitoba..	7,600	J. A. Ovas . .	Winnipeg.	Texas.....	77,600	W. B. Pearson...	Waco.
Maryland..	18,552	Geo. Cook....	Baltimore.	Utah.....	2,727	F. A. McCarty..	Salt Lake C.
Mass'chu'ts	75,685	F.W.Hamilton	Boston.	Vermont .	14,887	F. A. Ross.....	Burlington.
Michigan...	91,854	L. B. Winsor.. .	Reed City.	Virginia....	27,246	C. A. Nesbitt...	Richmond.
Minnesota..	35,377	John Fishel ...	St. Paul.	Washington	23,900	H. W. Tyler ...	Tacoma.
Mississippi.	20,476	F. G. Speed. ..	Vicksburg.	W.Virginia.	20,711	J. M. Collins....	Charleston.
Missouri...	74,201	J. R. Parson..	St. Louis.	Wisconsin	34,877	W. M. Perry....	Milwaukee.
Montana...	9,902	Corn. Hedges...	Helena.	Wyoming...	3,701	J. M. Lowndes..	Lander.

Total number of members, 2,056,596, in U. S., and Canada.

GRAND LODGE F. & A. M., STATE OF N. Y.

Grand Master—William S. Farmer, Syracuse. *Deputy Grand Master*—Robert H. Robinson, New York. *Senior Grand Warden*—Arthur S Tompkins, Nyack. *Junior Grand Warden*—Harold J. Richardson, Lowville *Grand Treasurer*—Christopher C. Mollenhauer, Brooklyn. *Grand Secretary*—Robert Judson Kenworthy, Masonic Hall, New York City.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, 1919-1920.

Grand Master—His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G. *Pro-Grand Master*—Br. The Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G C. S. I., G. C. I. E. *Deputy Grand Master*—Br. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Frederick Halsey, P. C. *Grand Wardens*—Rt. Hon. Visc. Cave, P. C., Rt. Hon. Sir Horace B. Marshall, LL. D. (Lord Mayor of London). *Grand Chaplain*—The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Chelmsford, D. D.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR ACTIVITIES.

NATIONAL headquarters, Washington, D. C. *President*—Woodrow Wilson. *Vice-Presidents*—William H. Taft, Robert W. De Forest. *Treasurer*—John Skelton Williams. *Counsellor*—Alexander King. *Secretary*—Stockton Axson. *Chairman Central Committee*—Livingston Farrand. *Vice-Chairman*—Willoughby Walling. *General Manager*—Frederick C. Munroe. Following are certain official round figures covering American Red Cross participation in the war:

Contributions received (material and money)	$400,000,000
Red Cross members—Adults, 20,000,000; children, 11,000,000	31,000,000
Red Cross workers	8,100,000
Relief articles produced by volunteer workers	371,577,000
Families of soldiers aided by home service in United States	500,000
Refreshments served by canteen workers in United States	40,000,000
Nurses enrolled for service with army, navy, or Red Cross	23,823
Kinds of comfort articles distributed to soldiers and sailors in the United States	2,700
Knitted articles given to soldiers and sailors in United States	10,900,000
Tons of relief supplies shipped overseas	101,000
Foreign countries in which Red Cross operated	25
Patient days in Red Cross hospitals in France	1,155,000
French hospitals given material aid	3,780
Splints supplied for American soldiers	294,000
Gallons of nitrous oxide and oxygen furnished French hospitals in France	4,340,000
Men served by Red Cross canteens in France	15,376,000
Refugees aided in France	1,726,000
American convalescent soldiers attending Red Cross movies in France	3,110,000
Soldiers carried by Red Cross ambulances in Italy	148,000
Children cared for by Red Cross in Italy	155,000

Of the contributions received, $42,000,000 came from membership dues, $283,500,000 from the war drives, and the rest from various sources.

Collections in Foreign Countries, First and Second Red Cross War Drives—Argentina, $316,347.29; Brazil, $109,719.99; Canal Zone, $57,849.98; Chile, $172,702.21; China, $97,020.47; Cuba, $242,382.45; Hawaii, $490,931.25; Japan, $60,650.00; Mexico, $92,654.73; Panama, $17,391.50; Peru, $37,760.36; Philippine Islands, $206,522.35; Porto Rico, $118,649.87; Santo Domingo, $78,196.33; Uruguay, $112,797.52; other foreign countries, $86,084.79; total, $2,297,661.09.

AMERICAN RED CROSS RELIEF SUPPLIES SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Destination.	No of Tons of 2,000 Lbs. Food-stuffs.	Other.	Total.	Destination.	No of Tons of 2,000 Lbs Food-stuffs.	Other.	Total.
American prisoners of war	1,093	114	1,207	Russia	5,392	450	5,842
Balkans (as a whole)	3,851	1,940	5,791	Serbian prisoners of war	9,483	755	10,238
England	340	2,590	2,930	Siberia	7	3,504	3,511
France	21,739	30,261	52,000	Miscellaneous	1,261	204	1,465
Italy	10,287	6,705	16,992				
Palestine	39	1,079	1,118	Total	53,492	47,602	101,094

These figures do not include the large quantity of supplies purchased in Europe.

SUMMARY OF AMERICAN RED CROSS APPROPRIATIONS.

War Relief in—	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
France	57,207,004	Other activities overseas	7,396,576	Disaster relief	938,42
Belgium	3,875,161	War relief in U. S.	28,977,985	Operat'n of administrative bureaus at Nat'l and divisional hdqtrs.	4,359,75
Italy	11,972,819	Collections, enrolments and publications	4,660,192	Other activities	853,69
Great Britain	11,267,304	Operat'n relief bureaus.	2,727,056	Total appropriations	169,095,11
Switzerland	5,972,777	Operation of bureaus for handi'g relief supplies; also transp'tat'n in U. S. of relief supplies	5,530,346		
Palestine & Near East	8,320,211				
Balkans	4 569,869				
Russia	2,240,167				
Siberia	8,225,769				

Of this sum $152,380,671 had been spent or advanced to February 28, 1919.

AMERICAN RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP AND PRODUCTION.

(July 1, 1917, to February 28, 1919, Official Statement).

Territorial Division.	Membership, Dec. 31, 1918.	Chapt's Feb. 28, 1919.	Chapter-Prod'd Articles. Quantity.	Chapter-Prod'd Articles. Value.	Nurses Enrolled.	Junior Membership.
				Dollars.		
New Engl'd (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I.)	1,413,030	108	28,501,197	6,799,153.99	1,521	612,16
Atlantic (Ct., N. Y., N. J.)	2,257,911	215	76,844,938	14,338,792.27	3,069	1,889,56
Pennsylvania-Delaware (Pa.-De.)	1,683,392	105	24,673,765	7,136,933.49	1,718	1,507,10
Potomac (Md., D. of C., Va., W. Va.)	709,497	193	6,983,836	2,137,345.35	579	407,62
Southern (N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., Fla.)	720,350	540	10,195,335	3,002,397 08	570	346,97
Lake (Ohio, Ind., Ky.)	1,988,140	355	25,315,972	8,376,042.28	1,791	795,32
Central (Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa., Neb.)	3,198,440	553	60,322,534	16,697,631 05	3,557	2,277,31
Gulf (Ala., Miss., La.)	483,327	230	6,735,895	2,004,464.74	447	74,70
Northern (Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont.)	960,603	262	22,201,565	7,644,296.97	1,346	635,79
So'west'n (Mo., Ark., Kan., Okla., Tex.)	3,189,318	659	64,383,769	12,330,775.77	1,994	1,668,69
Mountain (Wyo., Col., Utah, N. Mex.)	445,243	170	13,289,618	3,121,729.16	238	198,87
Northwest'n (Wash., Ore., Idaho, Alaska)	728,046	114	10,344,423	3,952,989.28	575	277,82
Pacific (Cal., Nev., Ariz.)	720,251	166	19,463,981	4,334,518.79	1,251	726,42
Insular and foreign	105,211	54	.....	.....	156	300,00
Total	18,602,759	3,724	369,256,828	91,877,070.22	18,862	11,718,38

The chapters column does not cover branches and auxiliaries. In addition to above, 2,320,636 articles valued at $2,100,925, were produced and not recorded by divisions. The entire total includes—Surgical dressings, 306,966,759 ($14,637,909); hospital garments, 17,462,400 ($22,969,585); hospital supplies, 14,211,439 ($5,966,854); refugee garments, 6,328,982 ($7,779,056); articles for soldiers and sailors, 23,328,831 ($41,858,275); unclassed articles, 3,279,053 ($766,316). The nurses column does not include 4,960 who enrolled prior to January 1, 1918. Paid workers, 12,704; volunteers, 1,921.

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE ALMANAC by the Organization.)

THE National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States was organized April 28, 1917, at the recommendation of the International Committee, following the tendering of its services on the day the United States entered the war and acceptance by President Wilson in a special executive order to the Army and Navy Departments. Present budgets of the National War Work Council provide for its active continuance until January 1, 1920. As soon thereafter as its emergency work is virtually completed, this phase of association activity will be returned to administration by the International Committee.

General offices 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Officers: *Chairman*—William Sloane. *Vice-Chairman*—William Fellowes Morgan. *Treasurer*—Cleveland H. Dodge. *General Secretary*—John R. Mott. *Associate General Secretaries*—F. S. Brockman, J. S. Tichenor, C. R. Towson, and O. V. Hibbard.

Receipts and Expenditures—Financial report made to the War Department, April 26, 1917, to April 1, 1919, shows $125,282,859 54 received through contributions and interest, including the three Y. M. C. A. war work fund campaigns. Expenditures, totaling $97,817,005 50, follow:

In the United States..	$30,187,108 83	National Headquarters expenses, including campaigns and recruiting...	$6,221,304.31
With the A. E. F.	46,999,415.91		
With Allied armies and war prisoners..	14,409,175.95		

In the budget for the period, October 1, 1918, to January 1, 1920, approved by the War and Navy Departments, the National War Work Council reported the following planned expenditures totaling $119,342,042:

In the United States	$23,274,042.00	With the Allied armies and war prisoners	$20,365,000.00
In insular possessions	565,000.00	Contingent fund	2,406,000.00
With the A. E. F.	67,732,000 00		

Activities Overseas—Speaking of the various war welfare work organizations Secretary of War Baker said on May 16, 1919: "The Y. M. C. A., by reason of its longer establishment, its larger experience and its larger facilities, had the greater part of this work to do, especially abroad. It was an integral part of the army." Gen. Pershing said: "It has been a large aid in the accomplishments of the American army;" and its vast organization overseas is to some degree indicated from the following facts: Operated 3,356 huts, 1,800 for the A. E. F. alone; sent overseas more than 12,000 secretaries, including 2,500 women workers; operated the army post exchanges or canteens at the request of Gen. Pershing, at a loss of $2,432,689.70; free canteen service to March 31, 1919, totaled $1,794,771; organized and turned over to the army after the armistice its $3,000,000 A. E. F. university system now adopted permanently by the army; organized and conducted the "Inter-Allied Championships," in co-partnership with the A. E. F., constructing the Pershing Stadium near Paris for that purpose, and supplied free athletic equipment valued at over $2,500,000; conducted 33 army leave areas; showed over 56,000,000 feet of moving picture film monthly at 9,354 free showings; sent overseas 609 of America's best theatrical talent, giving more than 100 free entertainments daily; sent overseas more than 700 of America's leading preachers and distributed free over 5,000,000 testaments; remittance bureau sent home free $20,104,080.01 in money orders for the A. E. F.; and distributed free writing paper and newspapers costing over $2,500,000.

The American Young Men's Christian Association maintained similar service for the French army through the Foyer du Soldat, for the Italian army through the Casa del Soldato, and for the loyal Russian, Portuguese, Czecho-Slovak, Polish, Japanese, Chinese, Greek, and Siamese armies. The Y. M. C. A. served the American and Allied prisoners all over the world. It gave service to the American and French navies. In spite of the fact that welfare workers were non-combatants, 10 Y. M. C. A. workers, two of them women, were killed by shell-fire or gas, 133 were wounded, 104 were decorated for bravery, and 214 others were officially cited in army orders.

Activities: Home—In 874 specially constructed buildings at army and navy training stations, camps and cantonments, the Y. M. C. A. carried on its service programme in the United States and insular possessions. Construction and equipment cost $7,887,633 36 to March 1, 1919. Its operating expenses to that date totaled $20,225,947.96. It will continue its service at home until demobilization is complete, and plans to resume its regular work for soldiers, sailors and marines, which was inaugurated at the time of the Spanish-American War and largely increased during mobilization on the Mexican border.

INTERNAT. COMMITTEE, YOUNG MEN S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

(Revised to November 1, 1919.)

General Offices, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Officers: *Chairman*—Alfred E. Marling. *Vice-Chairman*—William Sloane, James W. Speers, William D. Murray, Abner Kingman, Lucian C Warner. *Treasurer*—B. H. Fancher. *General Secretary*—John R. Mott *Associate General Secretaries*—Fletcher S. Brockman, E. T. Colton, C. K. Calhoun, E C. Jenkins. *Consulting General Secretary*—Richard C. Morse. The International Committee, incorporated April 16, 1883, is now composed of 115 representative business men scattered throughout North America. It is the agent of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, charged with encouraging, promoting and supervising welfare work among men and boys. During 1919, for the purpose of rendering largest helpful co-operation with State and local associations, the United States was divided into five territorial or regional divisions, as follows:

Eastern, Central, Southern, Western, and Pacific

HOME WORK.

Organization—The home work of the International Committee is divided into 11 departments: City, county, student, railroad, army and navy, colored, industrial, boys', physical, educational and religious; and six bureaus: Business, building, secretarial, records, association press and association men. The foreign work is under the direction of its own department. The European war and rehabilitation work comes under the immediate supervision of the executive committee, and the National War Work Council. Under the general supervision of the International Committee there are 2,077 Young Men's Christian Associations, with 5,076 paid officers, 72,779 directors and volunteer committeemen, and 739,438 members, or an increase of approximately 20,000 members since the United States entered the World War; and 165,442 members were in army or navy service in 1919. Of the total membership 181,656 are boys.

Property and Funds—Total net property and funds paid in is $107,830,387, or 6.25 per cent of the total property of all religious bodies in the United States. Contributions toward current expenses for the past year totaled $6,021,400; and total current operating expenses, local and supervisory, were $29,537,200; an increase of 19.2 per cent. over the preceding year. These financial data do not include war work figures.

Activities—Service of the association includes many activities, among the more important of which are: Social, there having been 61,771 socials and entertainments; employment, situations were secured for 82,311 men, an increase of 9.2 per cent. over the previous year; physical, 269,721 men and boys having been under trained directors in regular gymnasium classes; educational, in which 86,734 members pursued courses of study, largely in evening and vocational classes; Bible study, 129,638 men and boys having been in organized classes; 37,825 decisions for the Christian life were recorded, and 5,397 are known to have united with the church of their choice as a direct result of association effort.

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

FOREIGN WORK.

Foreign work of the International Committee, projected in the mission fields following the Cleveland International Convention of 1881, required a budget of $1,289,218.18 in 1919. The appointment of the World Commission of the North American Associations, a commission of one hundred members representing all parts of the United States and Canada, authorized in 1919, is under way for the purpose of promoting the world-wide programme of the association. In Japan, in China, in India, in the Turkish Empire, and in South America, national and international organizations have been formed to direct the association movement. These associations have abroad over 600 employed secretaries, 184 of whom are maintained by the International Committee. The first foreign association was organized at Tungchow College, China, in 1885, and the permanent work has spread in 1919 to 19 countries under foreign department direction (not including war work of the National War Work Council in 44 countries, nor foreign work of the British National Council.) Permanent association work in any country is undertaken only in response to the call of the missionaries of that country.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

General office, 2 West 45th Street, Room 1,402, New York City. Officers: *President*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—John Sloane. *General Secretary*—Walter T. Black. *Comptroller*—Henry M. Orne. The association maintains work for men and boys at 46 points: 24 general activities, 12 student, 5 railroad, and 5 army.

Branches of the Association: 1. Twenty-third Street, 215 West 23d Street. 2. West Side, 318 West 57th Street. 3. Harlem, 5 West 125th Street. 4. East Side, 153 East 86th Street. 5. Institute, 222 Bowery, near Prince Street. 6. Washington Heights, 531 West 155th Street, near Broadway. 7. Bronx Union, 470 East 161st Street, corner Washington Avenue. 8. Intercollegiate, 2929 Broadway, 129 Lexington Avenue, etc. 9. French, 109 West 54th Street. 10. Army, Forts Jay, Wadsworth, Wood, Slocum, and Schuyler, office, 2 West 45th Street. 11. West 135th Street (for colored men), 181 West 135th Street, and 252 West 53d Street. 12. Bowery, 8 East Third Street, near the Bowery. 13. Railroad, New York Central and New Haven lines, 309 Park Avenue, corner 49th Street, West 72d Street and North River, Mott Haven, 355 East 150th Street, and New Durham, N. J., Railroad Men's Building. 14. Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Eighth Avenue and 32d Street.

College associations affiliated with the Intercollegiate Branch: Club Houses—129 Lexington Avenue and 346 West 57th Street; for Chinese, 558 West 113th Street; for Japanese, 633 West 115th Street; office, 2929 Broadway. 1. College of the City of New York. 2 College of Physicians and Surgeons. 3. Columbia University. 4. Cornell University Medical College. 5 New York University. 6. Union Theological Seminary. 7. University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The membership is 26,224, including 3,303 boys. There are 803 employes, including 186 paid teachers. There are 12,066 gymnasium members, and 5,639 physical examinations were given, 3,335 members served on committees, 10,635 students in evening educational classes, 209,182 books drawn from libraries, lodgings furnished to 729,909, 2,244,692 meals supplied, 9,084 situations secured, 5,115 religious meetings attended by 884,032, sleeping accommodations for 2,436 men, and men directed to rooms outside of buildings, 15,110. Three months' free membership privileges offered to all soldiers, sailors, and marines. The net expenses for the year 1918 were $1,086,718.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Y. M. C. A.

The State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York has its general office at 2 West 45th Street, Room 1001, New York City. *Chairman*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—Samuel Woolverton. *State Secretaries*—Frank W. Pearsall and Fred. I. Eldridge. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York, April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." Besides these activities the State Committee owns and operates Camp Dudley at Westport-on-Lake-Champlain, as a Summer camp for boys. The membership in the State is 79,145, divided as follows: General, 62,862, of which 15,949 are boys; railroad, 12,180; student, 1,424; county and small town, 1,839; colored, 840 Property holdings and funds paid in amount to $15,287,301. A triennial meeting of the State association, comprising the 161 associations in the State, is held in February.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WAR ACTIVITIES.

(Compiled by the Supreme Board of Directors)

Expended in war relief work, June 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919.	$16,794,552
Expended on work in the United States	5,468,061
Spent on work overseas	9,550,083
Paid out for free creature comforts	7,000,000
Expenses of administration, collection, and distribution	166,617

The $5,468,060.79 expended for activities in the United States is apportioned among the following subdivisions: Building programme, including new construction and additions, rentals, operation and maintenance and equipment, $1,203,022.85. The Knights had 178 buildings and 14 tents in the Eastern-Northeastern Department, 89 buildings and 5 tents in the Southeastern Department, 152 buildings and 7 tents in the Central-Southern Department and 42 buildings and 6 tents in the Western Department, making a total of 461 buildings and 32 tents Eleven buildings were being constructed, at permanent army posts, on June 30, 1919.

Personnel expense, including salaries, travelling expenses, uniforms and other personal equipment, but excluding headquarters staff, cost the Knights $1,046,860 11 for a total personnel of 1,134 Activities or service programme, including athletics and sports, motion pictures and other entertainments, educational, social and employment service, cost $745,659.00. Motor transport service cost $170,244.01 On supplies, for free distribution, including stationery, periodicals, tobacco, food and candy and miscellaneous supplies such as soap, shaving materials, etc., the Knights spent $1,063,368.63. Freight and insurance cost the Knights $92,411.53, and general administration $138,058.18; this item covered salaries and expenses of headquarters staff, publicity, and rents and office supplies and incidental expense. Other disbursements, including funds at offices of department directors and camps and hospitals to meet the hourly needs of operations, amounted to $908,616.48.

For their overseas work the Knights, in the year ending June 30, spent $9,550,082.62. Of this amount $50,294.41 was spent on building and equipment; $623,700.01 on personnel expense; $438,438.19 on athletics, social and moving picture entertainments, etc.; $110,032 83 for motor transport service; $4,562,982.06 for supplies for free distribution; $166,933.31 for freight and insurance; $89,253.51 for general administration, and $3,508,448.30 for disbursements to overseas commissioners for expenditure overseas on operations. Overseas the Knights maintained 125 huts and clubs of substantial size, while other more or less ephemeral clubs were equipped and maintained to bring the total number of K-C points of contact with the troops

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WAR ACTIVITIES—*Continued.*

to 250. Of these clubs, 32 were in Germany, 4 in Italy and 9 in the British Isles, and 1 in Antwerp. In Siberia the K. of C. had several secretaries. The Knights recently opened clubs in Panama, Hawaii, Alaska, and clubs have been operated in Cuba and Porto Rico and large quantities of goods shipped to Hayti. All this latter work is now included in the domestic department. The Knights sent 1,075 workers overseas out of a total number of 7,414 applicants. New York State led with 292, Massachusetts supplied 116, Illinois 93, Pennsylvania 61, Connecticut 49, Indiana 38. Every State in the Union was represented in the overseas ranks of the K. of C.

The total amount expended by the Knights on free creature comforts during the year was within a few dollars of $7,000,000, an amount greater than that spent for a similar purpose by all the other organizations participating in the United War Drive Fund combined. This includes the comforts distributed on transports by the 108 K. of C. secretaries engaged in transport work. This sum represents goods purchased in this country. Overseas the Knights purchased vast quantities of supplies for free distribution. Items included in the list are 900,000,000 beef cubes, 618,000,000 cigarettes, 3,750,000 pipes, 546,851 pounds of pipe tobacco, 3,000,000 pounds of candy.

For collection, care and general administration of their funds the Knights spent $166,616.76—2.63 per cent. of entire disbursements, a sum exceeded by the total discounts accruing from prompt payment of merchandise bills. The money expended during the year by the Knights from their pre-drive fund, distinct from the United Fund, was distributed through the different avenues of expenditure in a proportion generally relative to their disbursements of money received on their quota in the United Fund. The Knights state that they will continue, without charge, their work for the temporal and spiritual welfare of all men in the Nation's service.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S WAR ACTIVITIES.

(Prepared for THE ALMANAC by the National Headquarters Staff, 122 West 14th Street, New York.)

THE work of the Salvation Army with the American Expeditionary Forces won the encomiums of private and General alike. The lads and lassies with the apple pies and doughnuts, no less than spiritual ministrations, came very close to the heart of the American doughboy. The Salvationists are a mobile force. The Army keeps its people fit for service. When the war began it was ready. A telegram from Commander Evangeline Booth was despatched to President Wilson, placing at his disposal the services of the Salvation Army in any capacity. This offer was acknowledged and acceptance assured. Organization proceeded.

A National War Board was created, with headquarters in New York, and a supplementary war board at Chicago. Following this came the organization of the War Service League, with its knitting and sewing circles. Large quantities of sweaters, helmets, hose, comfort kits, etc., were produced, being largely distributed through the Red Cross. The loss of life amongst the American forces was anticipated. Condolence cards were prepared and mailed to relations and friends. Then the Salvation Army turned its attention to the camps and cantonments on home soil. Huts and hostels were erected adjacent to these. Canteens were established. Paper, envelopes, postals, pens, and ink were available. Libraries were established with the co-operation of the American Library Association. Huts and hostels and other war service institutions were to be found at the debarkation points, where Salvationists met the transports regularly. Good hotel accommodations were provided. Workers distributed chocolate bars, oranges, doughnuts, postal cards, etc. A special form of service was the sending free of telegrams to relatives and friends of the home-coming soldiers. These amounted to thousands every day. These forms of service included visitations by Salvation Army women to the base hospitals, and the supplying of civilian clothing to demobilized men to the value of many thousands of dollars. The United States Navy men and marines were served on the same basis as the soldiers. Clubs were established for the former in such cities as Brooklyn, Norfolk, Newport News, Charleston, and Boston. The Salvation Army joined hands with other welfare agencies in welcoming the fleet to New York. Sightseeing automobiles were supplied.

The work overseas, under the leadership of Lieut. Col. W. S. Barker, was eulogized by the American Expeditionary Forces, headed by Gen. Pershing. The Salvation Army women were as fully trained for this work as were the men. When the United States forces moved to the battle zones the Salvation Army women moved with them, constantly under fire and in danger of being gassed. The story of the apple pies and doughnuts has been widely told. The co-operation of the military authorities often supplied the necessary field range, and a captured German kitchen more than once provided the required larder. The space allotment in transports allowed the Salvation Army to send across supplies to the extent of 500 tons a month. As much as 120 tons of flour was shipped in a month—this in addition to the supplies purchased in Paris. In nine months nearly 600 tons of chocolate bars went across. A banking department was established. Thousands of dollars of soldiers' money were remitted to relatives at home without charge. Graves have been decorated and services held by Salvationists on Decoration Day. Many inquiries for missing men were received and investigation instituted, frequently with satisfactory results. A number of ambulances were supplied by the Salvation Army and accepted by the Government. After demobilization the Salvation Army's free employment agencies in various cities did a large work in placing demobilized soldiers.

National War Board of the Salvation Army: Commander Evangeline C. Booth, *President;* Commissioner Thomas Estill, *Vice-President;* Col. William Peart, *Chairman;* Col. Wm. S. Reinhardsen, *Secretary and Treasurer;* Col. E. J. Parker, *War Service Secretary,* Col. Alex. M. Damon, Lieut. Col. W. F. Jenkins, Lieut. Col. Thos. Stanyon, Brig. Chas. Welte. (West) Commissioner Thomas Estill, *Chairman;* Col. S. Gauntlett, Lieut. Col. A. T. Brewer, Lieut. Col. John T. Fynn, Brig. W. J. Dart, Brig. F. Agnew.

General Staff in France: Lieut. Col. W. S. Barker, *Director of Salvation Army Work with the American Expeditionary Forces;* Brig. W. O. Hunter, *General Secretary;* Staff Capt. W. S. Hammond, *Accountant;* Ensign M. Benson, *Purchasing Agent;* Brig. J. Atkins, *Acting Chaplain,* Ensign Ethel Renton, *Secretary.* Zone Majors: Brig. W. Bourne, Brig. E. White, Brig. Geo. Anderson, Brig. M. Pickering, Major Horace Dodd, Major A. S. Norris, Major E. Quirk, Staff Capt. W. Halpin, Staff Capt. W. Turner, Adjt. Guy Case, Ensign C. Hickey.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS.

Countries and colonies occupied	63	Officers and cadets engaged in social work	3,329
Languages in which salvation is preached	40	Local officers (senior and junior)	63,464
Corps and outposts	9,859	Bandsmen (senior)	24,477
Social institutions	1,231	Bandsmen (junior)	4,270
Day schools	658	Songsters	21,614
Naval and military homes	22	Corps cadets	14,316
Officers and cadets (including social)	17,374	Periodicals issued	80
Persons without rank employed wholly in Salvation Army work	6,291	Total copies per issue	1,184,653

The activities of the Salvation Army in the United States in 1918 are set forth in the following table prepared under the auspices of the headquarters officers:

SALVATION ARMY ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	East.	West.
Corps and outposts	492	465
Officers and cadets	1,788	1,130
Indoor meetings	100,718	76,441
Indoor attendance	3,762,185	2,532,341
Open-air meetings	75,146	57,083
Open-air attendance	11,759,172	6,144,336
Converts	20,336	11,866
Local officers and bandsmen	2,464	3,374
War Crys published	2,423,598	1,918,622
Hotels: Men	40	33
Women	2	.....
Young women's board. homes	1	2
Accommodation	2,911	3,790
Beds supplied	790,732	865,796
Meals supplied	51,019	312,072
Converts	273	23
Industrial homes	60	32
Accommodation	1,784	699
Men admitted	6,592	1,349
Meals supplied	1,330,346	412,469
Beds supplied	460,988	128,584
Converts	413	38
Rescue homes, maternity hosp's	13	12
Accommodation	791	520
Girls admitted	1,060	839
Meals supplied	600,836	522,807
Beds supplied	193,153	192,582
Children admitted	741	859
Persons afforded temp. relief outside Indust. homes & hotels	421,510	239,708

	East.	West.
Slum posts and nurseries	7	4
Hours spent in active service	119,960	11,061
Families visited	10,859	6,305
Children sheltered	48,519	.....
Children's homes	3	1
Accommodation	236	250
Beds supplied	51,846	76,043
Meals supplied	155,886	233,189
Prisons: Hours spent visiting	7,163	3,461
Prisoners prayed with	34,776	8,569
Prisoners assist'd on discharge	1,585	186
Situations found	83	7
Converts	7,260	1,462
Missing Friends: Inquiries	656	556
Found	52	216
Christmas dinners (1918)	126,704	81,967
Children given Christmas toys (1918)	49,075	29,747
Thanksgiving dinners (1918)	15,424	3,474
Mothers given summer outings	4,675	504
Children given summer outings	19,303	2,348
Men found employment outside own institutions	23,136	40,746
Women found employment outside own institutions	15,880	4,395
Meals given outs'e own institut's	200,728	92,423
Beds given outs'e own institut's	55,168	46,140
Pounds of ice distributed	15,204	108,198
Pounds of coal distributed	2,120,620	650,032

BELL TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

Jan. 1	Stations in Bell System. Bell Stations.	Bell Connected Stations.	Total.	Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Daily Messages. Conversat'ns.
1906	2,282,378	246,337	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1907	2,773,547	297,113	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,577
1908	3,012,511	826,489	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,592	18,624,578
1909	3,176,394	1,188,235	4,364,629	98,533	9,830,718	18,962,297
1910	3,522,079	1,620,613	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535
1911	3,900,056	1,949,663	5,882,719	120,311	11,642,212	22,284,010
1912	4,351,837	2,280,788	6,632,625	128,439	12,932,615	24,128,688
1913	4,303,803	2,652,271	7,456,074	140,789	14,610,813	26,310,168
1914	5,254,808	2,878,209	8,133,017	156,928	16,111,011	27,237,161
1915	5,584,853	3,064,140	8,648,993	142,527	17,475,594	27,848,174
1916	5,968,110	3,183,111	9,151,221	156,294	18,505,545	26,002,829
1917	6,545,490	3,301,702	9,847,192	179,032	19,850,315	29,419,933
1918	7,031,530	3,444,148	10,475,678	192,364	22,610,487	31,854,000
1919	7,201,757	3,790,568	10,992,325	199,914	23,281,150	32,309,500

Employés' total is as of July 31, 1918.

NOTE—Figures for employés, miles of wire and daily messages do not include connecting companies.

FARM LOAN DIRECTORY.

Location: Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Members of Board—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman Ex-Officio; George W. Norris, Farm Loan Commissioner; Asbury F. Lever, W. S. A. Smith and Charles E. Lobdell; Secretary, W. W. Flannagan.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

District No. 1.—Springfield, Mass., serving Maine, Mass., Vt., N. Hamp., Rhode Island, Conn., New Jersey, and New York

District No. 2.—Baltimore, Md., serving Penn., W. Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and D. of C.

District No. 3—Columbia, S C, serving N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.

District No. 4.—Louisville, Ky., serving Ind., O., Ky., and Tenn.

District No. 5—New Orleans, La, serving La., Miss., and Ala.

District No. 6—St. Louis, Mo. serving Ill., Mo., and Ark.

District No. 7.—St. Paul, Minn., serving N. Dak. Minn., Wis., and Mich.

District No. 8—Omaha, Nebr., serving Wyo., Nebr., S. Dak., and Iowa.

District No. 9.—Wichita, Kans., serving New Mexico, Kans., Colo., and Okla.

District No. 10.—Houston, Tex., serving Texas.

District No. 11.—Berkeley, Calif serving Calif., Nev., Utah, and Ariz.

District No 12.—Spokane, Wash., serving Idaho, Wash, Mont., and Oreg.

These banks are engaged in lending money to farmers on first mortgages on farm lands at a rate of 5½ per cent. The mortgages are repayable on the amortization or installment plan through periods ranging from 5 to 40 years. Loans may be made up to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land plus 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insurable improvements for approved agricultural purposes.

In the year ending July 31, 1919, the Federal Land Banks made 94,815 loans totalling $244,653,871. The largest loans were in the Omaha, St. Paul, Spokane, Wichita, Houston and St. Louis districts. On the date named above, the banks held $59,584,581 in U. S. Government bonds and securities. Their capital stock was $20,565,185 and were authorized to issue $286,000,000 in Farm Loan bonds. Net earnings were $719,551. There are Joint Stock Land Banks at Sioux City, Ia.; Charleston, W. Va.; Indianapolis, Chicago, Salina, Kan.; Memphis, Tenn; Lincoln, Nebr.; Milwaukee, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Minneapolis, Monticello, Ill.; Helena, Mont.; Fremont, Nebr.; Des Moines, Houston, Omaha, Norfolk, Redwood Falls, Minn.; Dallas, Tex.; Richmond, and Wichita, Kan. In the year named they loaned $34,145,217; held $5,738,570 in U. S. Government securities; had $6,397,300 of capital stock, and were authorized to issue $35,555,000 in Farm Loan bonds.

COST OF NEW BUILDINGS IN AMERICAN CITIES.

City.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Atlanta, Ga.	$5,112,944	$4,564,387	$4,589,214	$3,661,846	$4,971,612	3,545,375
Baltimore, Md.	14,053,802	16,308,299	9,541,891	9,246,497	6,302,643	3,892,067
Boston, Mass.	22,780,011	23,187,232	29,113,692	27,826,628	23,426,651	6,075,583
Brooklyn, N. Y.	34,762,506	41,872,307	45,601,851	37,074,558	28,503,290	23,019,752
Buffalo, N. Y.	13,300,360	10,709,000	11,798,000	13,137,000	10,501,000	7,014,030
Cambridge, Mass.	6,588,685	6,300,105	3,384,290	4,210,946	3,741,273	2,222,690
Chicago, Ill.	89,668,427	83,261,710	97,291,400	112,835,150	64,188,750	34,663,750
Cincinnati, Ohio	7,543,475	8,150,000	13,443,414	8,597,265	7,921,110	4,596,538
Cleveland, Ohio	22,543,365	26,991,050	32,660,305	33,098,255	30,483,750	16,386,460
Columbus, Ohio	5,508,408	6,885,065	4,928,425	7,193,240	3,914,730	3,300,220
Dayton, Ohio	3,288,350	2,977,990	3,534,620	5,589,727	3,946,736	3,632,208
Denver, Col.	2,797,148	3,750,460	2,648,575	4,028,840	4,252,000	2,585,890
Detroit, Mich.	30,434,380	28,207,395	32,235,540	51,067,590	39,692,305	17,471,050
Fall River, Mass.	1,507,855	1,493,235	1,824,696	.....	.....	644,496
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4,169,000	3,618,119	2,684,037	3,479,239	1,907,017	1,222,138
Hartford, Conn.	5,784,751	4,052,076	5,575,895	7,383,163	7,681,616	2,254,983
Indianapolis, Ind.	9,361,973	7,933,381	7,083,642	8,899,404	7,103,038	4,558,676
Jersey City, N. J.	5,413,607	3,826,174	5,351,630	5,005,243	3,596,718	5,047,729
Kansas City, Kan.	1,252,860	1,110,988	962,749	778,430	1,656,965	1,933,267
Kansas City, Mo.	10,578,162	10,204,970	10,667,405	11,557,643	10,138,450	5,649,445
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,641,921	17,361,925	11,888,662	15,036,025	16,932,082	8,678,862
Louisville, Ky	3,617,540	4,397,310	4,055,390	4,030,435	1,607,280	1,990,308
Lowell, Mass.	969,858	773,514	1,231,310	1,745,310	1,524,259	1,419,393
Memphis, Tenn.	3,949,368	2,946,818	2,730,488	3,091,970	2,626,850	1,591,078
Milwaukee, Wis.	13,647,624	9,882,085	11,564,325	14,762,851	11,149,492	6,039,526
Minneapolis, Minn	12,857,935	15,214,525	16,349,940	22,909,910	9,257,285	5,395,740
Nashville, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	3,621,132	1,095,575	646,606
Newark, N. J	16,317,973	10,061,910	6,162,052	8,808,316	9,336,594	5,320,833
New Bedford, Mass.	3,067,700	3,039,736	3,126,734	4,762,081	3,053,211	976,714
New Haven, Conn	4,790,151	4,380,842	7,104,947	5,020,446	5,644,869	3,259,558
New Orleans, La.	4,088,261	2,948,751	2,950,357	3,117,614	2,747,678	1,762,579
New York, N. Y.	101,104,707	74,030,241	103,023,800	152,482,704	37,614,000	22,820,295
Oakland, Cal.	8,535,251	4,717,520	5,045,290	5,570,296	4,383,132	5,380,179
Omaha, Neb.	4,110,733	4,610,456	5,385,005	7,225,957	7,737,047	3,715,639
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,125,810	34,694,340	35,010,640	49,896,370	34,055,480	16,052,370
Pittsburgh and Allegheny.	15,470,955	18,194,182	14,227,020	13,556,965	11,464,207	7,938,150
Portland, Ore.	12,956,915	8,334,075	4,895,345	6,301,360	3,642,735	6,181,259
Providence, R. I.	7,289,100	6,334,900	7,023,700	7,053,600	2,041,700	.....
Reading, Pa.	848,850	1,148,850	1,102,100	1,401,725	912,875	508,525
Richmond, Va.	3,636,476	3,391,571	3,244,752	4,927,396	4,118,688	1,838,614
Rochester, N. Y.	9,642,124	8,733,257	9,108,333	9,036,431	6,719,620	1,949,551
St. Joseph, Mo	895,079	625,574	942,770	892,142	827,541	558,847
St. Louis, Mo.	15,340,012	12,885,398	11,439,320	12,753,386	10,448,614	5,934,290
St. Paul, Minn.	9,456,450	14,718,696	9,237,458	11,128,627	7,217,140	10,131,372
San Francisco, Cal.	21,037,264	28,177,563	13,990,704	18,837,153	15,586,337	7,924,319
Scranton, Pa.	1,413,559	1,668,904	1,683,592	1,540,972	1,421,486	426,356
Seattle, Wash.	9,321,115	12,664,970	6,456,995	8,304,689	6,714,315	10,899,775
Syracuse, N. Y	5,206,768	3,412,184	4,693,316	4,278,143	4,252,701	1,599,174
Toledo, Ohio	5,863,101	6,090,182	7,563,680	9,692,268	7,264,546	2,661,661
Washington, D. C	10,499,402	10,415,645	9,749,301	15,049,804	12,916,886	7,172,818
Worcester, Mass.	4,780,495	5,731,469	4,526,382	6,633,349	4,332,855	2,080,869
Total	$673,220,625	$619,752,354	$641,769,199	$780,183,970	$512,576,744	$302,571,607

Figures for 1916, 1917, and 1918 are from Bradstreet's. New York means Manhattan and Bronx, and the figures do not include alterations.

Building contracts awarded during the first half of 1919 in that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River totalled $989,904,000, according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company. This indicates an increase of 23% over the similar periods of the five years preceding.

In the New York and Northern New Jersey District, of the total amount of building started from January 1, 1919, to June 1, 1919, 43% was residential, and 13½% industrial. In Manhattan, there has been a great amount of changing of old houses and stores into modern apartments. In the suburban districts around New York City, the building of small houses has developed to large proportions. Contracts awarded in full calendar years in the district east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River were valued in dollars as follows:—1918, 1,689,242,000; 1917, 1,618,157,000; 1916, 1,356,939,397; 1915, 940,089,334.

TABLE OF DEPRECIATION IN BUILDINGS.

(By R M. Hurd)

Construction and Occupancy.	Term of Life in Years.	Rate of Fund Proposed in %	Term of Sinking Fd. @ 3% in Years	Construction and Occupancy.	Term of Life in Years.	Rate of Fund Proposed in %	Term of Sinking Fd. @ 3% in Years
Cheap frame, ten.	10 to 15	10 to 5	9 to 16	Cheap brick, res.	35 to 50	2 to 1	31 to 47
Cheap frame, res.	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31	Cheap br., off. bldg	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31
Better frame, res.	50 to 75	2 to 1	31 to 47	Better brick, res.	50 to 75	1½ to 1	37 to 47
Cheap brick, ten.	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31	Gd. br., or st., off. bldg	75 to 100	1	47

ECONOMIC EXISTENCE OF BUILDINGS.

Type of Building.	Life in Years.	Type of Building.	Life in Years.	Type of Building.	Life in Years.	Type of Building.	Life in Years.
"Taxpayer"	12 to 15	Store bldgs.	21 to 25	Off. & bus. bldgs	27 to 33	Residences	37 to 44
Hotels	15 to 18	Ten. and flats.	25 to 27	Lofts and fac.	33 to 37	Banks and inst.	44 to 50
Apart. houses	18 to 21						

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1875-1917.

(Estimated by the Journal of Commerce.)

Year (Calendar.)	Loss.	Year (Calendar.)	Loss.	Year (Calendar.)	Loss.	Year (Calendar.)	Loss.
1875	$78,102,285	1886	$104,924,750	1897	$116,354,575	1908	$217,885,850
1876	64,630,600	1887	120,283,055	1898	130,593,905	1909	188,705,150
1877	63,265,800	1888	110,885,665	1899	153,597,830	1910	214,003,300
1878	64,315,900	1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575
1879	77,703,700	1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,810	1912	206,438,900
1880	74,643,400	1891	143,764,967	1902	161,078,040	1913	203,763,550
1881	81,280,900	1892	151,516,098	1903	145,302,155	1914	221,439,350
1882	84,505,024	1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,033,200
1883	100,149,228	1894	140,006,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	214,530,995
1884	110,008,611	1895	142,110,233	1906	518,611,800	1917	250,753,640
1885	102,818,796	1896	118,737,420	1907	215,084,709	1918	290,959,885

For fire losses in New York City see index. The 1906 figures in above table include the San Francisco conflagration-earthquake.

BIG AND LITTLE FIRES.

The following table gives the monthly record of the fires of $10,000 or over during 1918, classified according to their destructiveness:

Month.	$10,000 to $20,000.	$20,000 to $30,000.	$30,000 to $50,000.	$50,000 to $75,000.	$75,000 to $100,000.	$100,000 to $200,000.	$200,000 & Over.	Totals.
Jan	156	80	66	51	32	67	42	494
Feb	96	55	31	26	18	39	22	287
March	87	46	29	34	17	41	12	266
April	58	40	22	26	12	23	20	261
May	73	48	39	20	22	27	19	248
June	76	43	31	21	22	24	23	240
July	72	50	45	24	7	28	27	253
Aug	81	48	36	32	9	35	36	277
Sept	62	39	29	22	10	27	11	200
Oct	50	28	17	22	5	21	21	164
Nov	47	26	20	22	8	18	14	155
Dec	48	24	22	25	9	9	21	158
Totals	906	527	387	325	171	359	268	2,943

Year.	$10,000 to $20,000.	$20,000 to $30,000.	$30,000 to $50,000.	$50,000 to $75,000.	$75,000 to $100,000.	$100,000 to $200,000.	$200,000 & Over.	Totals.
1917	1,031	581	427	356	164	340	251	3,150
1916	1,041	551	371	351	124	311	208	2,857
1915	1,198	590	413	375	138	291	147	3,152
1914	1,233	667	485	406	182	336	193	3,502
1913	1,298	695	492	416	182	355	184	3,590
1912	1,278	689	514	433	162	396	168	3,640
1911	1,159	596	525	402	178	352	189	3,410
1910	1,098	594	450	371	196	324	192	3,225
1909	1,128	570	457	444	174	337	160	3,270

The biggest fire in 1918 amounted to a loss of $25,000,000, at the Gillespie munition plant at Morgan, N. J., near Perth Amboy, in October.

RECORD OF NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Following are the comparative figures as specially compiled by The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of companies incorporated in the Eastern States during the last three years with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 or more:

	1918	1917.	1916.		1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan	$209,285,000	$244,450,000	$270,995,000	Aug	$77,975,000	$382,100,000	$113,472,000
Feb	120,650,000	283,815,000	365,995,300	Sept	132,925,000	202,500,000	164,700,000
Mar	128,620,000	281,000,000	194,750,000	Oct	57,665,000	308,513,700	303,768,700
Apr	169,375,000	361,510,000	166,650,000	Nov	94,260,000	285,590,000	260,407,800
May	213,372,000	388,481,000	209,735,000	Dec	68,200,000	186,350,000	230,850,000
June	144,400,000	352,584,000	264,350,000				
July	90,725,000	416,350,000	217,662,500	Total	$1,507,452,000	$3,693,243,700	$2,669,246,300

STANDARD OIL EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.

Year (Calendar.)	Earn'gs Before Deducting Fed. Taxes	Federal Taxes Paid and Accrued.	Earnings After Deducting Fed. Taxes.	Dividends Paid.
1912	$35,397,717.37	$289,830.33	$35,107,887.04	$19,667,660 00
1913	46,168,955 06	477,085.57	45,691,869.49	59,002,980 00
1914	31,798,849 62	341,215 45	31,457,634.17	19,667,660 00
1915	61,396,922.73	619,679.39	60,777,243.34	19,667,660 00
1916	72,426,692.36	1,634,633.19	70,792,059.17	19,667,660 00
1917	105,785,858 91	25,019,916.97	80,765,941.94	19,667,660 00
1918	101,614,143.84	44,330,359.15	57,283,784.69	19,667,660.00

Under "Dividends Paid" for 1913 is included distribution of $40 per share from repayments by former subsidiaries of cash previously advanced by this company 1918 taxes subject to adjustment.

CIVIL WAR AND WORLD WAR PRICES COMPARED.

(By the War Industries Board.)

The movement of prices in the two great wars is strikingly similar on the whole. The chief differences in movement are the following: (*a*) The rise began earlier in the Civil War. The median rose from 96 to 100 in the first six months of the Civil War, while in the later case the median did not change from its pre-war level until the end of a year of hostilities. (*b*) The rise was more extreme in the Civil War. The highest point touched was 216 in January, 1865. This is 49 points higher than the median on the corresponding date in the present war (177 in January, 1918). (*c*) The fall began earlier in the Civil War. A drop of 26 points had occurred when Lee surrendered in April, 1865. The German surrender came in the Autumn of the corresponding year and was not preceded, so far as we know, by a decline of prices.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN UNITED STATES, JAN.-JUNE, 1919.

The following data, taken from R. G. Dun & Co's. Review, cover the first half of 1919.

STATES.	ALL KINDS.			MANUFACTUR'G.		TRADING.		OTHER COM'L.		BANK'G FAIL'S.	
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Maine	44	313,711	507,658	16	233,903	23	248,140	5	25,615	....	.....
N. Hamp.	10	20,916	142,349	2	109,617	8	32,732	....	.....	....	.....
Vermont	7	19,010	18,782	3	8,482	4	10,300	....	.....	....	.....
Mass.	256	1,252,995	4,478,187	106	1,980,332	106	1,211,835	44	1,286,020	....	.....
Connecticut	85	378,387	1,040,953	21	545,570	58	456,163	6	39,220	....	.....
Rhode Isl.	38	111,275	899,690	11	766,234	25	121,230	2	12,226	....	.....
New York	515	8,218,823	19,527,222	213	8,512,964	240	3,764,181	62	7,250,077	....	.....
New Jersey	126	986,019	2,152,875	56	1,414,374	56	573,863	14	164,638	....	.....
Pa.	232	2,271,562	3,988,740	68	1,934,820	144	1,320,256	20	733,664	1	2,000,000
Maryland	58	683,930	1,096,998	21	779,902	31	196,476	6	120,620	1	45,000
Delaware	1	1,200	1,814	....	.....	1	1,814	....	.....	....	.....
Dist. of Col.	8	261,000	490,220	1	86,000	5	148,820	2	255,400	....	.....
Virginia	47	824,195	915,780	8	237,830	37	675,950	2	2,000	....	.....
W. Virginia	29	378,109	341,410	2	65,000	24	177,081	3	99,329	....	.....
N. Carolina	39	261,931	354,909	7	78,969	27	146,228	5	129,712	....	.....
S. Carolina	21	537,017	521,051	4	304,000	17	217,051	....	.....	....	.....
Georgia	62	425,675	580,061	8	34,635	50	513,106	4	32,320	1	45,000
Florida	48	348,395	458,825	9	105,319	38	353,506	1	.....	....	.....
Kentucky	41	812,438	886,037	3	154,200	26	144,093	12	587,744	....	.....
Tennessee	55	1,031,105	1,154,796	12	298,150	38	665,299	5	191,347	....	.....
Alabama	40	125,589	391,433	9	230,235	28	108,684	3	52,514	....	.....
Mississippi	16	66,916	63,900	2	1,500	12	57,600	2	4,800	....	.....
Arkansas	57	507,180	567,601	8	166,058	48	349,543	1	52,000	1	22,000
Oklahoma	86	892,256	954,984	8	292,429	71	567,937	7	94,618	3	800,000
Louisiana	16	124,340	155,086	3	33,975	12	91,111	1	30,000	....	.....
Texas	100	996,116	1,765,003	6	307,645	90	1,000,041	4	457,317	7	1,347,000
Ohio	183	4,142,491	4,850,239	64	3,562,508	100	732,608	19	555,123	1	400,396
Indiana	70	518,877	786,870	15	341,835	46	283,225	9	161,810	....	.....
Illinois	210	2,592,428	4,989,728	68	2,608,524	126	1,120,043	16	1,261,161	1	40,000
Michigan	93	740,415	1,196,794	37	717,520	51	457,799	5	21,475	....	.....
Wisconsin	58	977,700	1,422,231	23	720,007	31	568,322	4	133,902	....	.....
Minnesota	44	144,515	259,584	7	41,862	32	193,910	5	23,812	14	1,694,000
Iowa	46	662,625	1,116,995	8	861,680	35	237,215	3	18,100	2	715,000
Missouri	81	916,456	1,122,850	17	602,606	54	268,875	10	251,369	1	125,000
N Dakota	3	50,429	76,519	....	.....	2	62,419	1	14,100	....	.....
S. Dakota	1	7,700	13,000	....	.....	1	13,000	....	.....	....	.....
Nebraska	31	219,459	304,217	4	75,054	22	194,585	5	34,578	....	.....
Kansas	38	333,706	418,575	10	255,840	25	145,250	3	17,485	1	452,000
Montana	37	222,597	268,702	4	10,257	31	255,945	2	2,500	....	.....
Idaho	27	136,412	176,458	2	1,000	23	168,829	2	6,629	....	.....
Wyoming	2	10,000	8,000	1	6,000	1	2,000	....	.....	....	.....
Colorado	31	236,955	310,286	5	31,648	21	241,868	5	36,770	1	700,000
N. Mexico	6	51,115	65,931	....	.....	6	65,931	....	.....	....	.....
Arizona	12	91,540	126,432	3	29,000	9	97,432	....	.....	....	.....
Utah	34	271,254	458,530	7	39,953	25	388,277	2	30,300	1	60,000
Nevada	7	9,533	13,521	1	500	5	10,621	1	2,400	....	.....
Washington	77	1,606,274	2,292,707	38	1,203,179	32	637,306	7	452,222	1	55,000
Oregon	64	464,662	841,608	24	624,897	37	199,776	3	16,935	1	191,000
California	271	2,906,628	4,134,745	71	2,487,502	177	1,307,497	23	339,746	....	.....
Tot., 1919	3,463	39,163,861	68,710,886	1,016	32,903,515	2,111	20,805,773	336	15,001,598	38	8,691,396
" 1918	5,889	53,751,093	87,793,562	1,578	35,093,969	3,911	32,283,344	400	20,416,249	12	17,613,000

CANADIAN FAILURES, FIRST HALF OF 1919.

PROVINCES.	TOTAL COMMERCIAL.			MANUFACTURING		TRADING.		OTHER COM'L.	
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
Ontario	107	$1,271,675	$2,484,036	41	$2,034,945	57	$354,321	9	$94,820
Quebec	141	2,070,415	4,098,290	46	2,513,533	88	1,195,940	7	388,817
British Columbia	27	1,598,370	1,533,811	16	1,223,146	11	310,665	....	.....
Nova Scotia	9	16,576	57,800	2	39,000	7	18,800	....	.....
Newfoundland	1	400	2,000	....	.....	....	.....	1	2,000
Manitoba	16	160,312	191,895	2	50,500	13	132,228	1	9,167
New Brunswick	7	45,529	237,371	1	200,000	5	31,371	1	6,000
Prince Edward Isl.	1	600	1,800	....	.....	1	1,800	....	.....
Alberta	29	267,118	187,941	7	56,531	19	105,410	3	26,000
Saskatchewan	47	501,727	521,651	7	194,718	38	319,501	2	7,432
Total, 1919	385	$5,932,722	$9,316,645	122	$6,312,373	239	$2,470,036	24	$534,236
" 1918	288	3,566,820	5,137,042	75	3,192,924	197	1,837,114	16	107,004
" 1917	370	4,152,230	5,921,327	83	1,982,095	270	2,709,946	17	1,229,286
" 1916	596	5,795,620	9,344,441	120	2,750,905	441	4,322,664	35	2,270,872
" 1915	798	9,925,218	15,636,915	198	6,428,214	568	6,448,590	32	2,760,111
" 1914	620	5,175,538	6,230,052	144	2,494,095	456	3,458,493	20	277,464
" 1913	408	3,901,070	4,939,061	100	2,182,516	299	2,181,573	9	574,972
" 1912	429	2,178,573	3,120,015	94	900,448	314	2,105,556	21	114,011
" 1911	367	2,064,242	2,876,705	80	774,445	281	2,083,260	6	19,000
" 1910	426	3,016,617	4,021,584	80	1,747,225	339	2,238,423	7	35,936
" 1909	425	4,798,375	4,814,627	100	1,077,991	313	2,839,493	12	897,233
" 1908	512	3,903,497	5,036,903	133	2,195,463	362	2,732,318	17	109,122
" 1907	320	2,032,979	2,976,695	84	1,491,296	229	1,255,149	7	230,250

There were no banking failures in Canada in the first half of 1919.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1918.

(By R. G. Dun & Co.)

STATES.	TOTAL, 1918			1917.		CLASSIFIED FAILURES, 1918.					
						Manufact'g		Trading		Other Com'l.	
	No.	Assets	Liabil's	No.	Liabil's	No	Liabil's.	No	Liabil's	No	Liabil's.
NEW ENGLAND.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Maine	135	782,392	1,516,696	151	1,424,353	37	527,214	87	390,687	11	598,615
New Hampshire	38	117,419	243,919	49	380,768	11	69,174	25	162,223	2	12,522
Vermont	36	177,340	263,240	48	422,831	16	201,705	16	53,815	4	7,720
Massachusetts	739	4,982,860	13,010,340	895	10,777,064	309	5,002,329	356	3,208,329	74	4,799,682
Connecticut	272	2,567,914	4,167,709	319	8,642,146	73	2,022,135	186	1,812,074	13	333,500
Rhode Island	124	348,086	683,456	105	503,488	45	294,270	72	360,651	7	28,535
Total	1,344	8,976,011	19,885,360	1,567	22,150,650	491	8,116,827	742	5,987,959	111	5,780,574
1917	1,567	8,731,383	22,150,650	...	.....	634	13,870,086	833	6,100,685	100	1,870,879
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.											
New York	1,502	24,374,651	41,455,713	2,200	45,726,020	575	19,192,124	790	8,614,578	137	13,649,011
New Jersey	292	2,698,013	4,203,751	398	8,431,446	115	1,934,660	153	1,639,666	24	629,425
Pennsylvania	688	9,349,448	16,044,998	921	14,203,421	182	6,782,560	452	7,936,708	54	1,275,730
Total	2,482	36,422,112	61,704,462	3,519	68,360,890	872	27,909,344	1,395	18,240,952	215	15,554,166
1917	3,519	36,088,272	68,360,890	...	.....	1,210	33,970,727	2,072	20,187,612	237	14,202,551
SOUTH ATLANTIC.											
Maryland	121	959,641	1,224,497	192	1,363,672	33	590,450	75	562,905	13	70,142
Delaware	17	51,023	195,085	11	70,751	3	139,235	10	41,419	4	14,431
District of Columbia	13	134,015	269,344	51	412,766	5	86,318	5	65,026	2	118,000
Virginia	113	815,976	1,151,323	166	2,222,747	23	247,422	84	483,765	6	420,146
West Virginia	62	369,450	479,026	150	2,174,387	8	150,029	49	224,531	5	100,466
North Carolina	116	1,223,929	1,425,541	167	1,805,706	21	507,814	94	916,527	1	1,200
South Carolina	41	365,914	492,046	135	1,205,300	6	115,719	40	371,102	2	5,225
Georgia	95	1,505,417	1,858,458	281	3,430,277	12	1,215,842	78	563,278	5	79,338
Florida	84	1,376,619	1,477,905	210	3,428,273	15	936,341	66	433,529	3	107,735
Total	668	6,801,984	8,573,225	1,363	16,113,879	126	3,989,110	501	3,667,072	41	916,683
1917	1,363	9,666,248	16,113,879	.....	.....	256	4,730,136	057	8,880,453	50	2,503,290
SOUTH CENTRAL.											
Kentucky	126	469,880	700,196	200	1,695,799	18	149,535	99	495,731	9	54,930
Tennessee	158	1,524,916	1,996,064	225	2,075,087	31	986,322	122	884,217	5	125,525
Alabama	81	2,251,730	2,932,856	128	1,496,528	12	2,224,618	66	622,621	3	85,617
Mississippi	67	174,025	286,075	188	1,422,724	7	17,219	60	268,856	....	....
Arkansas	99	628,618	772,304	109	714,282	9	268,329	80	387,427	10	116,548
Oklahoma	151	1,797,039	2,012,724	245	1,179,183	10	958,441	129	853,059	12	201,224
Louisiana	129	525,956	814,551	187	1,693,729	14	390,684	108	389,039	7	34,828
Texas	264	1,097,129	2,528,783	431	3,380,339	31	531,750	222	1,839,201	11	157,832
Total	1,075	8,469,293	12,043,553	1,713	13,657,671	132	5,526,898	886	5,740,151	57	776,504
1917	1,703	8,640,308	13,657,671	.....	.....	202	3,713,032	1,465	8,796,150	46	1,148,489
CENTRAL EAST.											
Ohio	569	7,666,573	8,247,219	642	8,660,152	184	5,009,824	343	2,809,165	42	428,230
Indiana	285	3,635,231	5,428,854	385	3,695,069	60	3,631,254	190	1,051,471	35	746,129
Illinois	684	5,062,458	10,803,006	895	11,496,437	229	5,596,246	408	4,097,531	47	1,109,229
Michigan	354	3,829,774	5,279,502	354	4,832,688	100	2,215,814	236	2,809,763	18	253,925
Wisconsin	169	1,801,834	2,429,773	221	1,861,448	43	1,108,025	113	1,041,933	13	279,815
Total	2,061	21,995,870	32,188,354	2,497	30,545,794	616	17,561,163	1,290	11,809,863	155	2,817,328
1917	2,497	20,973,184	30,545,794	.	....	701	15,129,030	1,664	11,740,990	132	3,675,774
CENTRAL WEST.											
Minnesota	215	1,256,847	1,888,004	267	1,776,502	46	492,208	152	1,259,655	17	136,141
Iowa	211	735,921	1,312,631	231	1,738,256	35	294,132	169	994,358	7	23,641
Missouri	254	3,443,567	5,979,076	410	4,113,434	54	3,991,831	184	1,247,926	16	739,319
North Dakota	28	272,976	399,813	44	555,621	5	46,963	23	352,850	....	....
South Dakota	20	60,714	126,085	44	270,231	3	7,361	17	118,724	....	....
Nebraska	63	494,629	793,228	113	1,087,747	12	157,895	49	626,823	2	8,510
Kansas	103	882,549	1,210,068	146	1,171,544	20	254,323	77	417,328	6	538,417
Total	894	7,147,203	11,708,905	1,255	10,713,335	175	5,244,713	671	5,018,164	48	1,446,028
1917	1,255	5,795,102	10,713,335	....	..	248	3,642,937	954	6,207,880	53	862,528
WESTERN.											
Montana	95	868,714	880,397	90	532,638	20	181,727	72	641,106	3	57,564
Idaho	63	265,348	314,480	58	464,821	9	61,661	53	251,919	1	900
Wyoming	10	157,513	184,054	13	61,881	1	3,500	8	60,628	1	120,026
Colorado	80	312,193	565,364	87	557,399	20	109,325	50	377,111	10	78,928
New Mexico	8	86,045	90,334	17	82,278	1	2,000	7	88,334	....	....
Arizona	33	252,548	419,804	40	311,858	2	16,312	27	225,334	4	178,158
Utah	85	260,649	410,313	92	532,403	13	91,132	69	248,657	3	70,524
Nevada	27	56,224	110,723	26	76,636	3	7,250	24	103,473	....	....
Total	401	2,259,234	2,975,469	423	2,609,914	69	472,907	310	1,996,462	22	506,100
1917	423	2,004,517	2,609,914	....	.....	55	374,646	347	2,152,541	21	82,727
PACIFIC.											
Washington	151	3,368,975	4,326,221	251	6,384,477	42	1,396,941	93	773,061	16	2,156,219
Oregon	200	3,220,010	3,872,376	318	5,530,602	78	1,090,902	105	1,419,206	17	1,362,268
California	706	2,977,106	5,742,054	949	6,374,159	165	2,072,529	501	3,258,081	40	411,444
Total	1,057	9,556,091	13,940,651	1,518	18,289,238	285	4,560,372	699	5,450,348	73	3,929,931
1917	1,518	11,565,791	18,289,238	....	.....	385	4,112,923	1,038	5,741,358	95	8,434,957
UNITED STATES.											
Total	9,982	101,637,798	163,019,979	13,855	182,441,371	2,766	73,381,694	6,494	57,910,971	722	31,727,314
1917	13,855	103,464,805	182,441,371	. .	.....	3,691	79,543,507	9,430	70,116,669	734	32,781,195

ASSETS OF FAILED FIRMS SINCE 1894.

YEAR.	Assets.	YEAR.	Assets.	YEAR.	Assets.	YEAR.	Assets.	YEAR.	Assets.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1918...	101,637,798	1913...	174,688.151	1908...	146,199,325	1903...	90,013,981	1898...	82,577,452
1917...	103,464,805	1912..	126,287,321	1907...	138,535,645	1902...	58,729,557	1897...	105.014,054
1916...	113,599.026	1911...	124.516.544	1906...	66,610,322	1901...	55,455,940	1896...	156,081,500
1915...	183,453.785	1910...	136.538.168	1905...	57,826,090	1900...	78,079,555	1895...	121,021,535
1914...	265,293.046	1909...	102.773.007	1904...	84,438,076	1899...	50,221,409	1894...	121,251,136

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES, CALENDAR YEARS 1916-18.

MANUFACTURERS.	NUMBER.			LIABILITIES.		
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Iron, foundries and nails	38	44	41	1,209,574	1,347,467	1,519,093
Machinery and tools	193	218	209	11,103,534	7,205,325	3,803,781
Woolens, carpets and knit goods	8	22	29	78,869	451,871	502,428
Cottons, lace and hosiery	26	33	28	2,347,417	1,953,989	1,125,375
Lumber, carpenters and coopers	337	517	455	9,044,451	17,181,812	13,164,602
Clothing and millinery	336	535	565	4,066,727	6,130,915	4,938,885
Hats, gloves and furs	34	53	65	415,707	1,026,457	1,280,170
Chemicals and drugs	35	54	27	1,094,514	1,489,757	643,481
Paints and oils	15	11	16	188,133	140,646	514,949
Printing and engraving	146	145	204	2,400,808	1,668,508	1,879,247
Milling and bakers	175	305	495	1,398,853	1,936,730	3,352,367
Leather, shoes and harness	86	81	103	1,922,804	1,495,047	2,256,663
Liquors and tobacco	79	101	133	4,593,935	1,495,028	3,476,121
Glass, earthenware and brick	77	96	93	3,699,509	4,876,375	6,289,805
All other	1,181	1,476	1,742	29,816,859	31,143,580	28,252,613
Total manufacturing	2,766	3,691	4,196	73,381,694	79,543,507	72,999,580
TRADERS.						
General stores	593	975	1,391	4,509,165	7,662,600	11,542,200
Groceries, meat and fish	1,969	3,129	3,599	9,296,954	14,206,187	12,929,101
Hotels and restaurants	437	530	650	8,728,222	4,441,529	6,268,720
Liquors and tobacco	479	732	936	3,253,560	4,587,393	5,253,554
Clothing and furnishing	645	836	1,089	5,798,818	5,974,142	8,928,253
Dry goods and carpets	296	478	712	5,108,528	6,220,403	11,525,923
Shoes, rubbers and trunks	174	229	376	1,362,692	1,430,960	2,357,730
Furniture and crockery	148	249	287	1,417,118	2,773,802	2,647,602
Hardware, stoves and tools	152	208	349	1,390,426	2,069,519	4,090,516
Chemicals and drugs	280	362	490	2,225,692	2,182,039	2,351,209
Paints and oils	39	63	54	294,081	904,007	425,318
Jewelry and clocks	178	222	293	1,644,854	1,787,026	2,790,361
Books and papers	42	51	99	400,842	462,029	549,430
Hats, furs and gloves	32	37	51	370,121	516,799	452,990
All other	1,030	1,329	1,547	12,109,898	14,898,234	19,260,921
Total trading	6,494	9,430	11,923	57,910,971	70,116,669	91,373,828
Agents, brokers, etc	722	734	874	31,727,314	32,781,195	31,838,848
Total commercial	9,982	13,855	16,993	163,019,979	182,441,371	196,212,256
Banking	20	42	50	5,131,887	18,451,964	10,396,779

NOTE—Iron, woolens, and cottons include all the branches of those manufactures; machinery includes vehicles, shipbuilding, hardware, fixtures, and implements; lumber includes saw, planing, sash, and door mills and furniture; clothing includes tailors, men's and women's clothing, also furnishings; chemicals include chemical fertilizers; printing includes books and maps; leather and shoes include saddlery and trunks; liquors include wines, brewers, and bottlers; glass includes pottery, lime, cement, quarry, and stone; groceries include creamery, teas, and coffees; hotels include lodging houses and caterers; dry goods include department stores, curtains, and draperies; furniture includes glass and glassware; hardware includes implements and utensils; and jewelry includes watches and optical goods. Brokers include agents, commission men, real estate agents, insurance, storage, express, harbor lines, etc.

RATIO OF FAILED FIRMS TO ALL FIRMS, 1866-1918.

YEAR.*	No. of Failures.	No. of Business Concerns	% of Failures.	YEAR.	No. of Failures.	No. of Business Concerns	% of Failures	YEAR.	No of Failures	No. of Business Concerns	% of Failures
1918.....	9,982	1,708,061	.58	1900.....	10,774	1,174,300	92	1882.....	6,788	822,256	.82
1917.....	13,855	1,733,225	.80	1899.....	9,337	1,147,595	.81	1881.....	4,735	781,689	.71
1916.....	16,993	1,707,639	.99	1898.....	12,186	1,105,830	1.10	1880.....	4,375	746,823	.63
1915.....	22,156	1,674,788	1.32	1897.....	13,351	1,058,521	1.26	1879.....	6,658	702,157	.95
1914.....	18,280	1,655,496	1.10	1896.....	15,088	1,151,579	1 31	1878.....	10,478	674,741	1.55
1913.....	16,037	1,616,517	99	1895.....	13,197	1,209,282	1 09	1877.....	8,872	652,006	1.36
1912.....	15,452	1,564,279	.98	1894 ...	13,885	1,114,174	1.25	1876.....	9,092	681,900	1.33
1911.....	13,441	1,525,024	.81	1893.....	15,242	1,193,113	1.28	1875.....	7,740	642,420	1.21
1910.....	12,652	1,515,143	.80	1892.....	10,344	1,172,705	.88	1874.....	5,830	600,490	.97
1909.....	12,924	1,486,389	.80	1891.....	12,273	1,142,951	1.07	1873.....	5,183	559,764	.93
1908.....	15,690	1,447,554	1 08	1890.....	10,907	1,110,590	.98	1872.....	4,069	528,970	.77
1907.....	11,726	1,418,075	.82	1889.....	10,882	1,051,140	1.04	1871.....	2,915	475.145	.61
1906.....	10,682	1,392,949	.77	1888.....	10,679	1,046,662	1 02	1870.....	3,546	427,230	.83
1905.....	11,520	1,357,455	.85	1887.....	9,634	994,281	.90	1869.....	2,799	352,674	.79
1904.....	12,199	1,320,172	.92	1886.....	9,824	969,841	1 01	1868.....	2,608	278,840	.94
1903.....	12,069	1,281,481	.94	1885.....	10,637	919,990	1 16	1867.....	2,780	209,720	1.33
1902.....	11,615	1,253,172	.93	1884.....	10,968	904,759	1 21	1866.....	1,505	160,000	.94
1901.....	11,002	1,219,242	.90	1883.....	9,184	863,993	1.06				

All years are full calendar years.

FAILURES IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1857.

Year.	No.	Liab., Dols.	Year.	No.	Liab., Dols.	Year	No.	Liab., Dols.	Year	No.	Liab., Dols.
1857..	4.932	291,750,000	1873..	5,183	228,499,000	1889..	10,882	148,784,337	1904 .	12,199	144,202,311
1858..	4,225	95,749,000	1874..	5,830	155,239,000	1890	10,907	189,856,964	1905 .	11,520	102,676,172
1859 .	3,913	64,394,000	1875..	7,740	201,000,000	1891 .	12,273	189,868,638	1906 .	10,682	119,201,515
1860 .	3,676	79,807,000	1876..	9,092	191,117,000	1892.	10,344	114,044,167	1907 .	11,725	197,385,225
1861.	6,993	207,210,000	1877	8,872	190,669,936	1893	15,242	346,779,889	1908..	15,690	222,315,684
1862..	1,652	23,049,000	1878..	10,478	234,383,132	1894	13,885	172,992,856	1909 .	12,924	154,603,465
1863..	495	7,899,000	1879..	6,658	98,149,053	1895	13,197	173,196,060	1910..	12,652	201,757,097
1864 .	520	8,579,000	1880 .	4,735	65,752,000	1896 .	15,085	226,096,834	1911..	13,241	186,498,823
1865 .	530	17,625,000	1881 .	5,582	81,155,932	1897 .	13,351	154,332,071	1912 .	15,452	203,117,391
1866..	1,505	53,783,000	1882	6,738	101,547,564	1898	12,186	130,662,899	1913..	15,632	250,802,536
1867..	2,780	96,666,000	1883	9,184	172,874,172	1899 .	9,337	90,879,889	1914 .	18,280	357,908,859
1868 .	2,608	63,694,000	1884..	10,968	226,343,427	1900 .	10,774	138,495,673	1915..	22,156	302,286,148
1869..	2,799	75,054 000	1885 .	10,637	124,220,321	1901.	11,002	113,092,379	1916 .	16,993	196,212,256
1870..	3,546	88,242,000	1886 .	9,834	114,644,119	1902.	11,615	117,476,769	1917 .	13,855	182,441,371
1871..	2,915	85,252,000	1887 .	9,634	167,560,944	1903	12,069	145,444,185	1918..	9,982	163,019,979
1872..	4,069	121,056,000	1888..	10,679	128,829,973						

BANK FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1893-1918.

Year.	Total.		National.		Year.	Total.		National.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.		No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
1918.....	20	$5,131,887	0	None.	1904.....	99	$28,158,811	24	$10,257,223
1917.....	42	$18,451,964	4	$3,700,000	1903.....	121	29,685,766	12	5,735,477
1916.....	50	10,396,779	8	1,755,000	1902.....	63	10,969,072	2	420,617
1915.....	133	37,223,234	18	13,649,000	1901.....	74	18,018,774	9	5,666,231
1913.....	120	31,546,314	7	5,197,336	1900.....	58	14,456,563	5	1,312,721
1912.....	79	24,219,522	4	8,313,000	1899.....	55	27,116,790	10	7,106,567
1911.....	107	25,511,606	3	1,250,000	1898.....	80	18,395,094	11	4,102,290
1910.....	119	41,097,255	10	4,284,482	1897.....	171	28,249,700	28	5,977,421
1909.....	80	24,677,128	11	4,109,224	1896.....	198	50,718,915	34	22,674,512
1908.....	180	123,126,956	31	48,388,000	1895.....	132	20,710,210	34	5,863,842
1907.....	132	233,325,972	12	12,533,000	1894.....	125	125,666,035	18	4,803,616
1906.....	58	18,805,380	8	1,490,966	1893.....	642	210,998,808	161	67,673,894
1905.....	78	20,227,155	16	4,198,348					

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL FAILURES, 1872-1918.

Provinces.	Total Commercial			Manufact'g		Trading.		Other Com'l.		Banking.	
	No.	Assets	Liabil's.	No.	Liabil's.	No.	Liabil's.	No.	Liabil's.	No.	Liabil's.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Ontario.....	261	3,908,569	4,399,184	94	3,482,638	147	689,629	20	226,917	.....	.....
Quebec.....	349	4,018,448	5,646,463	95	2,075,809	241	2,751,942	13	818,712	.....	.....
British Columbia...	40	1,727,751	1,699,440	20	1,485,060	19	196,380	1	18,000	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	31	301,165	924,024	6	744,831	23	176,139	2	3,054	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	72	433,743	688,794	8	209,418	57	459,266	7	20,110	.....	.....
New Brunswick....	12	15,205	37,043	.....	.....	10	25,818	2	11,225	.....	.....
Prince Edward Isl...	3	1,050	24,487	1	6,000	2	18,487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	34	363,240	454,576	5	176,031	27	271,519	2	7,026	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	71	472,170	628,456	3	69,020	64	553,217	4	6,229	.....	.....
Total 1918	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273	.....	.....
" 1917.....	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	261	7,455,094	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132	.....	.....
" 1916.....	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,932,520	.....	.....
" 1915.....	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414	1,888	21,696,890	118	5,558,017	1	150,000
" 1914.....	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191	2,164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968	1	250,000
" 1913.....	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224	1	125,000
" 1912.....	1,357	8,783,409	12,316,936	323	4,556,615	975	6,906,665	59	853,656	.....	.....
" 1911.....	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	321	4,760,016	986	7,606,891	5	1,124,289	1	71,194
" 1910.....	1,262	11,013,396	14,514,650	292	7,030,227	947	6,943,579	23	540,850	2	2,546,871
" 1909.....	1,442	10,318,511	12,982,800	354	3,933,938	1,059	7,867,287	29	1,181,575	.....	.....
" 1908.....	1,640	12,008,113	14,931,790	426	5,967,498	1,171	8,242,436	43	712,856	2	2,137,224
" 1907.....	1,278	9,443,227	13,221,250	393	6,667,452	847	5,756,651	38	797,156	.....	.....
" 1906.....	1,184	6,499,052	9,085,773	293	3,482,511	863	5,145,142	28	458,120	.....	.....
" 1905.....	1,347	6,882,005	9,854,659	289	3,129,262	1,029	6,552,821	19	172,576	5	3,672,269
" 1904.....	1,246	8,555,875	11,394,117	307	4,138,908	914	6,577,783	25	679,421	2	30,745
" 1903.....	978	4,872,422	7,552,724	227	3,043,298	725	4,243,548	26	265,933	6	2,199,228
" 1902.....	1,101	7,772,418	10,934,777	209	4,247,723	874	6,221,017	18	466,037	6	269,000
" 1901.....	1,341	7,686,823	10,811,671	289	3,595,095	1,029	6,845,329	23	371,247	1	600
" 1900.....	1,355	8,202,898	11,613,208	308	3,201,665	1,010	7,252,340	37	1,159,203	6	1,386,971
" 1899.....	1,287	7,674,673	10,658,675	318	4,594,153	950	5,953,138	19	111,384	3	2,348,000
" 1898.....	1,300	7,692,094	9,821,323	303	2,229,083	964	7,412,240	33	180,000	5	512,307
" 1897.....	1,809	10,574,529	14,157,498	459	3,659,135	1,315	9,931,806	35	566,557	5	154,000
" 1896.....	2,118	12,656,837	17,169,683	590	5,692,977	1,503	11,381,482	25	95,224	3	212,000
" 1895.....	1,891	11,500,242	15,802,989	441	5,872,502	1,439	9,788,932	11	141,555	7	613,000

Total number and liabilities of Canadian failures from 1872 to 1894, which, with the above table, completes the yearly figures from 1872 to 1918:

Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities	Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1894....	1,863	17,710,215	1888...	1,677	14,081,169	1882....	787	8,587,657	1876....	1,728	25,517,991
1893....	1,344	12,689,794	1887....	1,252	10,386,884	1881....	635	5,751,207	1875....	1,968	28,843,967
1892....	1,688	13,766,191	1886....	1,256	8,861,609	1880....	907	7,988,077	1874....	966	7,696,765
1891....	1,889	17,100,649	1885....	1,327	19,191,306	1879....	1,902	29,347,937	1873....	994	12,334,192
1890....	1,847	18,289,935	1884....	1,382	16,311,745	1878....	1,697	23,908,677	1872....	726	6,454,525
1889....	1,777	14,713,223	1883....	1,384	15,949,361	1877....	1,892	25,523,903			

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1850.

(Compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.)

Year (Calendar).	No. of Ordinary Policies	Amount.	No of Industrial Policies.	Amount.	Total No. of Policies.	Amount.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1850	29,407	68,614,189	.....	.....	29,407	68,614,189
1860	60,000	180,000,000	.....	.....	60,000	180,000,000
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000	.....	.....	839,226	2,262,847,000
1880	685,531	1,581,841,706	236,674	20,533,469	922,205	1,602,375,175
1890	1,319,661	3,620,057,439	3,882,914	428,789,342	5,202,475	4,048,846,787
1898	2,419,850	5,714,964,251	8,798,512	1,110,078,702	11,218,362	6,825,042,953
1899	2,820,950	6,481,154,483	10,052,833	1,293,329,995	12,873,783	7,774,484,478
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,928,342	14,395,347	8,562,080,722
1901	3,693,702	7,952,989,395	12,337,019	1,640,827,454	16,030,721	9,593,816,849
1902	4,160,088	8,701,587,912	13,448,147	1,806,894,473	17,608,235	10,508,482,385
1903	4,694,021	9,593,008,418	14,606,635	1,978,241,009	19,300,656	11,571,249,157
1904	5,507,759	10,412,078,338	15,674,384	2,135,859,103	21,182,143	12,547,937,441
1905	5,621,417	11,054,255,524	16,872,583	2,309,754,235	22,494,000	13,364,009,759
1906	5,792,956	11,253,194,077	17,841,396	2,453,616,207	23,634,352	13,706,810,284
1907	5,945,780	11,486,518,261	18,849,357	2,577,896,941	24,795,137	14,064,415,202
1908	6,164,730	11,850,032,581	19,687,675	2,668,919,696	25,852,405	14,518,952,277
1909	6,534,983	12,513,125,180	21,552,344	2,967,596,031	28,087,327	15,480,721,211
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,044,162	3,179,489,541	29,998,281	16,406,702,709
1911	7,693,263	14,578,989,903	24,708,499	3,423,790,536	32,401,762	18,002,780,439
1912	8,159,103	15,555,901,171	26,521,655	3,684,054,893	34,680,758	19,239,956,064
1913	8,774,638	16,587,378,943	28,674,303	3,933,219,429	37,448,941	20,520,598,372
1914	9,045,081	17,426,501,137	30,537,592	4,140,151,191	39,582,673	21,565,652,328
1915	9,890,264	18,349,285,339	32,623,419	4,394,051,492	42,513,683	22,743,336,831
1916	10,698,452	19,868,270,425	34,997,474	4,767,759,910	45,695,926	24,636,030,335
1917	11,581,701	21,965,594,232	37,468,776	5,151,096,538	49,050,477	27,116,690,770
1918	12,768,019	24,167,111,902	40,453,438	5,629,956,453	53,221,457	29,797,068,355

New York State Life Companies, in 1918, had outstanding 5,149,121 policies (excluding industrial) totalling $9,236,444,546; gross assets, $3,198,926,489; gross liabilities (excluding capital), $3,090,197,276.

INCOME, PAYMENTS, ASSETS, ETC., SINCE 1880

Year (Calendar).	Total Income.	Payments to Policy Holders	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1880	80,537,990	55,881,794	452,680,651	.....	.....
1890	196,938,069	90,007,819	770,972,061	678,681,309	92,290,752
1898	325,452,134	146,804,522	1,462,651,318	1,245,786,245	216,865,073
1899	365,368,062	159,987,686	1,595,208,408	1,365,873,943	229,334,465
1900	400,603,257	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1901	457,965,754	192,398,489	1,910,784,985	1,640,289,306	270,495,679
1902	504,527,705	199,883,721	2,091,822,851	1,798,136,861	293,685,990
1903	553,639,900	225,842,072	2,265,221,193	1,978,823,571	286,397,622
1904	599,081,882	247,052,831	2,498,960,968	2,168,468,541	330,492,427
1905	642,058,530	264,968,883	2,706,186,867	2,372,573,020	333,613,847
1906	667,185,592	287,325,629	2,924,253,848	2,557,049,863	367,203,985
1907	678,656,595	309,696,977	3,052,732,353	2,736,329,746	316,402,607
1908	703,930,149	335,777,925	3,380,294,090	2,939,482,079	440,812,011
1909	748,027,892	360,730,904	3,643,857,971	3,170,492,711	473,365,260
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,386,821,478	490,055,571
1911	836,160,804	414,268,448	4,164,491,688	3,645,906,544	518,585,144
1912	893,391,717	448,817,715	4,409,292,521	3,879,825,515	529,467,006
1913	945,586,094	469,588,123	4,658,696,337	4,136,361,869	522,334,468
1914	985,037,362	509,455,142	4,935,252,793	4,364,563,505	570,689,288
1915	1,043,083,337	544,705,320	5,190,310,353	4,648,524,264	541,786,089
1916	1,117,860,328	566,386,275	5,536,607,483	4,966,580,921	570,026,562
1917	1,249,491,387	590,183,247	5,940,622,780	5,335,513,267	605,109,513
1918	1,324,586,741	710,201,684	6,529,620,899	6,201,990,207	327,630,692

New York State Life Companies, in 1918, had an income of $649,504,756; payments to policy holders, $650,487,798 (claims paid, $414,776,865; lapses, etc, policies, $90,543,454; dividends to policy holders, $137,601,547); surplus, $44,849,931.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

On January 1, 1919, the insurance in force in fraternal orders doing business in New York State was $6,570,818,322; assets, $216,638,548; liabilities, $92,534,733; income in 1918, $102,946,210; disbursements, $93,447,930.

The assets, income, and amount of insurance risks undertaken by the ten largest fraternal orders doing business in New York State are shown below.

Organization.	Assets Jan. 1, 1919.	Income in 1918.	Ins. in Force Jan. 1, 1919.	Organization.	Assets Jan. 1, 1919	Income in 1918.	Ins. in Force Jan 1, 1919.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mod. W'dmen Am., Ill.	15,892,673	20,729,195	1,644,662,000	Trav. Pro. As. Am., Mo.	327,964	568,722	331,210,000
W'dmen of World, Neb.	39,326,453	16,700,551	1,187,718,754	B'h'd Am. Y'men, Ia.	5,341,935	3,517,796	322,177,000
Order of United Comm. Trav. of Amer., Ohio.	975,251	1,035,459	373,205,000	Royal Arcanum, Mass	6,395,650	7,387,994	228,009,531
Royal N'brs of Am., Ill.	3,607,060	3,106,869	378,851,000	Foresters, Ind.Or., Can.	46,707,709	6,508,467	170,999,917
Maccabees, Mich.	15,127,983	7,437,764	354,254,160	Woodmen Circle, Neb.	7,493,806	2,776,069	210,876,000

PROPORTION OF WHITES INSURED TO THOSE INSURABLE IN THE U. S.

(By Lucius McAdam, in *The Spectator*, New York. Based on the ordinary business in force December 31, 1910, and the United States Census of 1910.)

STATE.	Total Populat'n.	White Pop.	Persons Insurable	Persons Insured	STATE.	Total Populat'n	White Pop.	Persons Insurable.	Persons Insured.
Ala.....	2,138,093	1,228,841	614,421	80,000	Nev.....	81,875	74,276	37,183	5,992
Ariz ...	204,354	171,499	85,750	8,853	N H....	430,572	429,906	214,955	26,576
Ark	1,574,449	1,131,030	565,515	45,546	N. J.....	2,537,167	2,445,894	1,222,964	197,179
Cal	2,377,549	2,259,822	1,129,911	193,938	N. M...	327,301	304,602	152,301	11,080
Col	799,024	783,539	391,770	65,767	N. Y....	9,113,614	8,966,921	4,483,461	929,744
Conn ..	1,114,756	1,098,932	549,466	84,232	N. C....	2,206,287	1,500,513	750,257	78,069
Del.....	202,322	171,103	85,552	12,124	N. D....	577,056	569,855	284,928	27,602
D of Col.	331,069	236,128	118,064	39,629	Ohio....	4,767,121	4,654,907	2,327,454	345,607
Fla .	752,619	443,646	221,823	39,546	Okla.....	1,657,155	1,444,535	722,268	39,846
Ga. .	2,609,121	1,431,816	715,958	141,352	Ore.....	672,765	655,094	327,547	38,005
Idaho....	325,594	319,302	159,651	13,946	Pa.....	7,665,111	7,467,760	3,733,880	620,933
Ill. .. .	5,638,591	5,526,982	2,763,491	503,636	R. I.....	542,610	532,498	266,249	42,532
Ind.. ...	2,700,876	2,640,033	1,320,017	160,556	S. C ..	1,515,400	679,162	339,681	64,870
Iowa ...	2,224,771	2,209,096	1,104,548	113,016	S. D ...	583,888	563,771	281,886	31,780
Kan. ...	1,690,949	1,633,883	816,942	73,093	Tenn...	2,184,789	1,711,433	855,717	85,816
Ky.....	2,289,905	2,027,955	1,013,978	111,624	Texas...	3,896,542	3,204,896	1,602,448	131,354
La	1,656,388	941,125	470,563	74,644	Utah....	373,351	366,602	183,301	21,303
Maine...	742,371	740,017	370,009	48,621	Vt.....	355,956	354,298	177,149	28,803
Md.....	1,295,346	1,062,645	531,323	88,634	Va.....	2,061,612	1,389,809	694,905	90,103
Mass.....	3,366,416	3,325,053	1,662,527	317,810	Wash...	1,141,990	1,109,157	554,579	63,292
Mich....	2,810,173	2,785,258	1,392,629	152,008	W. Va...	1,221,119	1,156,817	578,409	47,427
Minn....	2,075,708	2,059,253	1,029,627	129,459	Wis.....	2,333,860	2,320,557	1,160,279	112,119
Miss....	1,797,114	786,119	393,060	58,353	Wyo ...	145,965	140,373	70,187	8,436
Mo.....	3,293,335	3,134,945	1,567,473	211,545					
Mont....	376,053	360,587	180,294	27,075	Totals	91,972,266	81,732,687	40,866,349	5,899,153
Neb.....	1,192,214	1,180,311	590,156	62,278					

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE IN UNITED STATES.

(From the Insurance Year Book of the Spectator Company, New York.)

YEAR (Calendar).	Income Stock and Mutual Companies.	Losses Paid by Stock and Mutual Companies.	Income Lloyd's and Similar Companies	Losses Paid by Lloyd's and Similar Companies.	Total Income All Companies.	Total Payments by All Companies to Policy H'ders.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890.....	157,857,983	75,334,517	.....	.....	157,857,983	80,768,012
1900	198,312,577	108,307,171	.....	.....	198,312,577	116,753,281
1901	216,452,381	112,008,998	.....	.....	216,452,381	121,020,924
1902	239,468,206	113,147,727	.....	.....	239,468,206	123,332,012
1903	258,340,036	112,817,357	2,972,800	1,057,238	261,431,401	124,434,065
1904	278,340,036	151,264,900	2,888,366	1,538,505	281,228,402	165,658,558
1905	293,224,649	125,074,600	3,337,939	1,371,417	296,562,588	140,825,191
1906	350,285,740	276,795,627	3,637,254	1,441,353	353,922,994	293,649,192
1907	338,232,409	145,597,362	4,298,640	1,616,001	342,531,049	163,436,624
1908	334,490,040	165,489,578	4,578,875	1,865,181	339,068,915	185,163,126
1909.	360,545,341	154,430,781	4,719,072	1,938,834	365,264,413	175,461,211
1910	381,545,814	166,789,763	4,111,214	1,644,002	385,657,028	189,143,026
1911..	388 462,193	183,476,741	4,504,793	1,440,809	392,966,986	203,689,509
1912.....	406,336,104	188,081,546	4,424,249	1,991,618	410,760,353	207,915,120
1913.....	416,975,367	202,694,933	4,623,320	2,102,110	421,598,687	220,543,616
1914	430,873,256	224,639,583	9,859,954	3,575,440	440,733,210	244,387,590
1915.....	459,361,260	221,701,359	12,634,377	4,469,546	474,626,373	237,312,569
1916.....	535,753,022	244,812,685	13,745,503	5,653,324	550,010,315	267,518,465
1917.....	681,921,517	293,842,174	14,002,857	5,867,957	695,924,374	299,710,131
1918.....	772,739,806	335,921,319	21,635,852	10,470,111	794,375,658	371,745,324

The last two columns include operations of the United States Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE RESUME, 1910-1918.

YEAR.	Premium Income.	Claim Payments.	Payments to Policyholders.	Reserve Increase (Over Previous Year).	Payments to Policyh'rs Plus Reserve Incr.
1910.....	$109,510,535	$37,143,007	$45,128,890	.....	.....
1911.....	116,904,962	39,090,490	49,002,707	$31,910,106	$80,912,813
1912.....	125,224,393	41,245,918	52,601,384	41,647,825	94,249,209
1913.....	133,767,046	44,542,306	57,442,253	46,049,835	103,492,088
1914.....	143,290,619	47,926,020	64,067,359	43,378,401	107,445,760
1915.....	154,293,399	49,107,021	66,492,581	51,897,197	118,389,778
1916.....	164,966,333	54,635,165	72,049,045	66,124,188	138,173,233
1917.....	178,980,442	59,161,651	77,660,796	65,523,922	143,184,718
1918.....	196,408,962	89,503,638	110,515,615	67,153,715	177,669,330

On January 1, 1919, the five companies issuing industrial insurance policies in New York State had 7,347,090 of these policies in force, aggregating $1,106,243,750. During 1918 the premiums received were $39,043,367; claims incurred, $19,551,250; claims paid, $19,259,246.

The influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 cost the American life insurance companies over $120,000,000.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Age	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Av. Future Life., in Yrs	Age	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Av. Future Life., in Yrs	Age	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Av. Future Life., in Yrs.
10	10,000.0	74.9	7.490	43.72	39	7,886.2	75.6	9 586	28.90	68	4,313.3	224.3	52 002	9.47
11	9,925.1	74.6	7 516	48.08	40	7,810.6	76.5	9.794	28.18	69	4,089 0	232.1	56.762	8.97
12	9,850.5	74.3	7 543	47.45	41	7,734 1	77.4	10.008	27.45	70	3,856.9	239.1	61 993	8.48
13	9,776.2	74.0	7 569	46 80	42	7,656.7	78.5	10 252	26.72	71	3,617.8	244.8	67 665	8.00
14	9,702.2	73.7	7 596	46 16	43	7,578 2	79.7	10 517	26.00	72	3,373 0	248.7	73 733	7.55
15	9,628.5	73.5	7.634	45 50	44	7,498 5	81.2	10 829	25.27	73	3,124 3	250.5	80.178	7.11
16	9,556.0	73.2	7 661	44.85	45	7,417 3	82.8	11 163	24 54	74	2,873.8	250.1	87 028	6.68
17	9,481.8	72.9	7.688	44.19	46	7,334.5	84.8	11 562	23 81	75	2,623 7	247.6	94.371	6 27
18	9,408.9	72.7	7 727	43.53	47	7,249.7	87.0	12 000	23.08	76	2,376 1	243.1	102.311	5.88
19	9,336 2	72.5	7 765	42 87	48	7,162 7	89 6	12 509	22.36	77	2,133.0	236.9	111.064	5.49
20	9,263.7	72.3	7.805	42.20	49	7,073 1	92.7	13 106	21.63	78	1,896.1	229.1	120.827	5.11
21	9,191.4	72.2	7.855	41 53	50	6,980 4	95.2	13 781	20.91	79	1,667.0	219.6	131.734	4.74
22	9,119 2	72.1	7.906	40.85	51	6,884.2	100 1	14 541	20.20	80	1,447.4	209.1	144 466	4.39
23	9,047 1	72.0	7 958	40 17	52	6,784.1	104.4	15.389	19.49	81	1,238.3	196.4	158.605	4.05
24	8,975.1	71.9	8,011	39.49	53	6,679:7	109 1	16 333	18.79	82	1,041.9	181.6	174.297	3.71
25	8,903 2	71.8	8 065	38 81	54	6,570 6	114.3	17 396	18.09	83	860 3	164.8	191 561	3.39
26	8,831.4	71.8	6 130	38.12	55	6,456 3	119 9	18 571	17.40	84	695.5	147.0	211 359	3.08
27	8,759 6	71.8	8 197	37.42	56	6,336.4	126 0	19 885	16.72	85	548 5	129.2	235 552	2.77
28	8,687 8	71.8	8 264	36.73	57	6,210 4	132 5	21 335	16.05	86	419 3	111.4	265 681	2.47
29	8,616 0	71.9	8 345	36.03	58	6,077.9	139 4	22 936	15.39	87	307 9	93.3	303 020	2.18
30	8,544 1	72.0	8 427	35.33	59	5,938.5	146.8	24.720	14.74	88	214 6	74.4	346 632	1.91
31	8,472.1	72.1	8 510	34.63	60	5,791 7	154.6	26 693	14 10	89	140 2	55 5	395.863	1.66
32	8,400 0	72.3	8 607	33.92	61	5,637 1	162 8	28 880	13.47	90	84 7	38.5	454 545	1.42
33	8,327 7	72.6	8.718	33 21	62	5,474 3	171.3	31 292	12.86	91	46.2	24.6	532 466	1.19
34	8,255 1	72 9	8 831	32.50	63	5,303.0	180 0	33 943	12.26	92	21 6	13 7	634 259	.98
35	8,182.3	73.2	8 946	31.78	64	5,123.0	188.9	36 873	11.67	93	7.9	5.8	734.177	.80
36	8,109.0	73.7	9 089	31.07	65	4,934 1	198.0	40 129	11.10	94	2 1	1.8	857 143	.64
37	8,035 3	74 2	9 234	30.35	66	4,736 1	207.0	43 707	10.51	95	.3	.3	1000.000	.50
38	7,961.1	74.9	9.408	29.62	67	4,529.1	215.8	47.647	10.00					

Average Future Lifetime is sometimes called "Expectation of Life."

ACTUARIES' OR COMBINED EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Age	Number Living.	Number Dying	Death Rate	Expect. of Life, Years	Age	Number Living.	Number Dying	Death Rate	Expect. of Life, Years.	Age	Number Living.	Number Dying	Death Rate	Expect. of Life Years
10	100,000	676	.006760	48.36	40	78653	815	.010362	27.28	70	35837	2327	.064933	8.54
11	99324	674	.006786	47 68	41	77838	826	.010612	26.56	71	33510	2351	.070158	8.10
12	98650	672	.006812	47 01	42	77012	839	010894	25.84	72	31159	2362	.075805	7.67
13	97978	671	006848	46 33	43	76173	857	.011251	25.12	73	28797	2358	.081884	7.26
14	97307	671	006896	45.64	44	75316	881	.011697	24.40	74	26439	2339	.088468	6.86
15	96636	671	.006944	44.96	45	74435	909	.012212	23.69	75	24100	2303	095560	6.48
16	95965	672	.007003	44 27	46	73526	944	.012839	22.97	76	21797	2249	.103179	6.11
17	95293	673	.007062	43.58	47	72582	981	.013516	22.27	77	19548	2179	.111469	5.76
18	94620	675	007134	42.88	48	71601	1021	.014260	21.56	78	17369	2092	.120444	5.42
19	93945	677	.007206	42.19	49	70580	1063	.015061	20.87	79	15277	1987	.130065	5.09
20	93268	680	007291	41 49	50	69517	1108	.015939	20.18	80	13290	1866	.140406	4.78
21	92588	683	.007377	40.79	51	68409	1156	.016898	19.50	81	11424	1730	.151436	4.46
22	91905	686	.007464	40 09	52	67253	1207	017947	18.82	82	9694	1582	163194	4.18
23	91219	690	.007564	39.39	53	66046	1261	.019093	18.16	83	8112	1427	.175912	3 90
24	90529	694	007666	38.68	54	64785	1316	.020313	17.50	84	6685	1268	.189678	3 63
25	89835	698	007770	37 98	55	63469	1375	.021664	16.86	85	5417	1111	205095	3 36
26	69137	703	.007887	37.27	56	62094	1436	.023126	16.22	86	4306	958	.222480	3.10
27	88434	708	.008006	36.56	57	60658	1497	.024679	15.59	87	3348	811	242234	2.84
28	87726	714	008139	35.86	58	59161	1561	.026386	14.97	88	2537	673	.265274	2.59
29	87012	720	.008275	35.15	59	57600	1627	.028247	14.37	89	1864	545	292382	2.35
30	85292	727	.008425	34 43	60	55973	1698	.030336	13.77	90	1319	427	323730	2.11
31	85565	734	.008578	33.72	61	54275	1770	.032612	13.18	91	892	322	.360987	1 89
32	84831	742	.008747	33.01	62	52505	1844	.035120	12.61	92	570	231	.405263	1.67
33	84089	750	.008919	32.30	63	50661	1917	.037840	12.05	93	339	155	457227	1 47
34	83339	758	009095	31.58	64	48744	1990	.040826	11.51	94	184	95	516304	1 28
35	82581	767	.009288	30.87	65	46754	2061	.044082	10.97	95	89	52	584270	1.12
36	81814	776	.009485	30.15	66	44693	2128	.047614	10.46	96	37	24	648649	.99
37	81038	785	.009687	29.44	67	42565	2191	.051474	9.96	97	13	9	692308	.89
38	80253	795	.009906	28.72	68	40374	2246	.055630	9.47	98	4	3	.750000	.75
39	79458	805	.010131	28.00	69	38128	2291	.060087	9.00	99	1	1	1.000000	.50

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Nearly 2,000 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in the United States in 1918 had a total of $6,000,000,000 of insurance in force. These companies are organized in all States except Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada, more than four-fifths of them being located in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States. Of the 1,161 companies replying to questionnaires, 124 were incorporated by special acts of Congress, while 967 were incorporated under general statute and 21 existed as voluntary associations without incorporation. The smallest membership of any company was 25 and the largest was 32,438, the average membership being 1,532. Nearly four-fifths of the 1,161 companies reporting on membership were organizations of less than 2,000 members. The prevailing plan is to allow each member one vote, regardless of the amount of insurance or number of policies held. More than four-fifths of the companies follow this plan. The average, as well as the most common, number of directors for the companies reporting was nine, the favorite term for directors being either one or three years. In a number of laws more recently enacted it is specifically prescribed that the term of a director shall be three years, and that one-third of the number shall be elected each year.

Thirty-three companies insured against fire only, 958 against fire and lightning, and 170 gave combined protection covering fire, lightning, and windstorms.

CARLISLE (ENGLAND) EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Age	Living Out of 10,000 Born.	Expectation of Life.	Prop'n Which Survive.	Rate of Mortality.	Age	Living Out of 10,000 Born.	Expectation of Life.	Prop'n Which Survive.	Rate of Mortality	Age	Living Out of 10,000 Born.	Expectation of Life.	Prop'n Which Survive.	Rate of Mortality.
0	10000	38 721	846100	153900	35	5362	30 999	989742	010257	70	2401	9 174	948354	.051645
1	8461	44 674	919394	080605	36	5307	30 315	989447	010552	71	2277	8.646	941150	058849
2	7779	47.546	935081	.064918	37	5251	29 633	989144	010855	72	2143	8 156	.931871	.068128
3	7274	49 812	962056	037943	38	5194	28 953	988833	011166	73	1997	7 715	.921882	.078117
4	6998	50 757	971277	028722	39	5136	28.274	988123	011876	74	1841	7.327	909831	.090168
5	6797	51 244	982190	017810	40	5075	27.608	986995	013004	75	1675	7.003	.904477	095522
6	6676	51 163	.987717	.012282	41	5009	26.965	986224	013775	76	1515	6 690	.897029	.102970
7	6594	50 793	991204	008795	42	4940	26 335	.985627	.014372	77	1359	6 401	892568	107431
8	6536	50 240	.993421	006578	43	4869	25 712	.985418	.014582	78	1213	6 111	891178	108821
9	6493	49 569	994917	005082	44	4798	25 085	985202	014797	79	1081	5 796	881591	118408
10	6460	48 820	995510	004489	45	4727	24 454	985191	014808	80	953	5.507	878279	121720
11	6431	48 038	995179	.004820	46	4657	23 814	935183	014816	81	837	5 201	866188	.133811
12	6409	47 268	995000	005000	47	4588	23 165	985596	014603	82	725	4 928	859310	140689
13	6368	46 503	994817	005182	48	4521	22 500	986065	013934	83	623	4.655	849117	150882
14	6335	45 742	994475	005524	49	4458	21 811	986316	013683	84	529	4 390	841210	158790
15	6300	44.994	993809	006190	50	4397	21 107	986551	013418	85	445	4 125	824719	175280
16	6261	44 271	993291	006708	51	4338	20 387	985077	014292	86	367	3 895	806539	193460
17	6219	43 567	993085	006914	52	4276	19.676	984798	015201	87	296	3 709	783783	216216
18	6176	42 866	993037	006962	53	4211	18 972	983851	.016148	88	232	3 595	780172	219827
19	6133	42 163	.992989	007011	54	4143	18 275	983104	016895	89	181	3 467	784530	215469
20	6090	41 458	992939	007060	55	4073	17 580	982077	017922	90	142	3 282	739436	.260563
21	6047	40 749	993054	006945	56	4000	16 892	981000	019000	91	105	3 262	714285	285714
22	6005	40 030	993005	006994	57	3924	16 209	979103	.020897	92	75	3 367	720000	280000
23	5963	39 309	992956	007043	58	3842	15 545	975793	024206	93	54	3 481	740740	259259
24	5921	38 594	992906	.007093	59	3749	14 918	971725	028274	94	40	3 525	750000	250000
25	5879	37 856	992685	007314	60	3643	14 337	966511	033488	95	30	3 533	.766666	233333
26	5836	37 131	992631	007368	61	3521	13 817	964214	035785	96	23	3 457	732608	217391
27	5793	36 403	992232	007768	62	3395	13 311	962592	037407	97	18	3 278	777777	222222
28	5748	35 684	991301	.008698	63	3268	12 809	961750	038249	98	14	3 071	785714	214285
29	5698	34 993	990172	009828	64	3143	12 299	960229	039770	99	11	2.773	818181	.181818
30	5642	34 336	989897	010102	65	3018	11 787	958913	041086	100	9	2 278	777777	.222222
31	5585	33 681	989794	.010205	66	2894	11 271	957498	042501	101	7	1.786	714285	285714
32	5528	33 023	989869	010130	67	2771	10 749	955611	044388	102	5	1 300	600000	400000
33	5472	32 356	989948	010051	68	2648	10 225	953549	046450	103	3	833	333333	.666666
34	5417	31.679	.989846	.010153	69	2525	9.699	.950891	.049108	104	1	.500	.....	.....

CITY OF NEW YORK LIFE TABLE.

(Based on the Returns of the Federal Census of 1910 and Mortality Returns of 1909, 1910, and 1911.)

Year of Life.	Expectation of Life.		Year of Life	Expectation of Life		Year of Life.	Expectation of Life.		Year of Life	Expectation of Life.	
	Males.	*Females*		*Males*	*Females*		*Males.*	*Females*		*Males.*	*Females*
0..	44 55	43 8	26...	33 44	36 8	52.....	15 94	17 7	78....	5 05	5.4
1..	50 65	54 3	27....	32 65	36 0	53....	15 36	17 0	79....	4 79	5.1
2...	51 84	55 4	28....	31.87	35 2	54.....	14 79	16 4	80....	4 66	4.9
3...	51 86	55 4	29....	31 10	34 4	55.....	14 24	15 8	81....	4.37	4.7
4...	51 45	55 0	30....	30 34	33 6	56	13 70	15 2	82....	4 14	4.5
5....	50 86	54.4	31.....	29.59	32 9	57 . .	13 18	14 6	83....	3 90	4.2
6. .	50 15	53.7	32.....	28 85	32 1	58....	12 68	14 0	84 ...	3 65	4.0
7 .	49 45	52.9	33.....	28 12	31 4	59.. .	12 19	13 4	85. ..	3 36	3.7
8...	48 66	52.1	34.....	27 41	30 6	60....	11 71	12.9	86....	3 07	3.5
9.....	47 82	51 3	35....	26 71	29 8	61...	11 26	12 3	87....	2 80	3.3
10.....	46 95	50 4	36....	26 03	29 1	62.....	10 81	11 8	88....	2 58	3.1
11.....	46 07	49 5	37....	25 35	28 4	63 ...	10 38	11 3	89....	2 39	3.0
12.....	45 17	48 7	38....	24 67	27 6	64 . .	9 96	10 8	90....	2.24	2.8
13.....	44 27	47 8	39....	24 01	26 9	65 . .	9 50	10 3	91....	2.13	2.6
14.....	43 37	46 9	40....	23.34	26 2	66 . .	9 16	9.8	92....	2 05	2.5
15.....	42 48	46 0	41.....	22 69	25 4	67 .	8 73	9.4	93....	1.96	2.3
16.....	41 60	45 1	42....	22 04	24 7	68 .	8 42	9.0	94....	1.84	2.1
17.....	40 75	44.2	43.....	21 41	24 0	69. .	8 04	8.6	95....	1.69	1.9
18.....	39 90	43 4	44.....	20 78	23.3	70.	7.66	8.2	96....	1.50	1.7
19.....	39 04	42 5	45...	20 15	22 5	71...	7 31	7 8	97....	1.35	1 4
20.....	38 26	41.7	46...	19.53	21 8	72. . .	6.96	7 5	98....	0.95	1.1
21.....	37 44	40.8	47....	18.91	21 1	73 . .	6.60	7.1	99....	0.596	0 6
22.....	36.62	40 0	48....	18 30	20 4	74...	6 26	6 7	100....	0.000	.....
23	35 82	39 2	49.....	17.70	19 7	75....	5 92	6 4			
24	35 02	38 4	50.....	17.11	19 1	76.....	5 62	6.0			
25.....	34.22	37.6	51.....	16.52	18.4	77.....	5.33	5.7			

EARLY AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The first life-assurance society in England in 1698 and the first in the United States in 1759 were both designed for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen. The former was called The Mercers' Company, for the Benefit of the Widows of Clergymen and Others, and for Settling of Jointures and Annuities; and the latter, The Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, under a charter from the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. Another society was chartered by Pennsylvania, February 7, 1769, under the name of The Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England in America. In 1812 The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance Upon Lives and Granting Annuities was organized in Philadelphia under a charter from the Legislature, with a capital of $500,000. It issued its first policy in 1813. The third company established was the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company of Boston, incorporated by the Legislature in 1818. The next was The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, incorporated by the Legislature April 1, 1830, with a capital of $1,000,000. The Girard Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia was incorporated in 1836.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES—1913-1919.

(On June 15 of Years Named.)

Article.	New York 1913.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Chicago. 1913.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents.*	*Cents*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Sirloin steak.....pound	26 3	26 8	32 3	44 1	42 2	23 4	24.5	30.3	37.9	38.5
Round steak.....pound	25 3	25 8	32 5	45 2	44.4	20 3	21.8	26.9	34.9	34.6
Rib roast.....pound	22 5	22 0	27.6	38 2	37 8	20 0	20.2	25.1	31.9	30.8
Chuck roast.....pound	16 4	16.9	21.8	31 3	28.9	15.9	16.2	22.0	27.9	26.3
Plate beef.....pound	15 3	14 9	20.2	28 5	25 9	11 2	12 1	16.8	21 4	19.5
Pork chops..... pound	21 5	22 4	32 2	39.7	44 5	18.8	19 0	27.9	36 0	37.5
Bacon .....pound	26.0	25 8	42 0	48.4	53.0	32.0	31 2	43.6	55 0	59.7
Ham.....pound	29 5	30 0	44 1	34.1	59.0	32 4	31.9	41.6	48 8	57.3
Lamb.....pound	17 2	17 2	26 7	33.6	32 8	20 2	21.2	29.9	35 6	35.5
Hens.....pound	22 1	21 8	29 8	40 3	43 1	20.3	19.3	27.6	34 3	37.7
Salmon (canned).....pound	....	....	30 0	35.2	37.4	....	....	27 0	30 3	32.2
Milk, fresh.....quart	9 0	9 0	10 9	12.8	15.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	11 9	14.0
Milk, evaporated (unsweetened)	....	....	....	....	14 8	....	....	....	....	14.6
Butter.....pound	34 5	32.8	45 6	50 8	61.4	32.7	30.8	43.4	46.8	57.5
Oleomargarine ..... pound	....	....	....	....	41.5	....	....	....	....	40.0
Nut margarine..... pound	....	....	....	....	33 8	....	....	....	....	34.0
Cheese ..... pound	....	....	33 8	33 9	43.0	....	....	33.6	34 2	42.5
Lard.....pound	16 1	15.7	27 3	32 6	41.3	15.0	15.0	26.3	31.6	38.6
Crisco.....pound	....	....	....	....	34 0	....	....	....	....	34.2
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen	32 8	34.6	44.7	50 3	62 0	24 3	24.4	39.6	39 4	51.1
Bread.....pound	6 2	6.1	9 9	9 9	10 0	6 1	6.1	11.4	10 2	10.0
Flour.....pound	3 3	3 2	8 3	7.2	7 8	2 8	2.9	7.8	6 3	7.2
Corn meal.....pound	3 5	3 5	6 7	8.0	6 9	2.9	2 8	5.7	6 8	5.7
Rolled oats.....pound	....	....	....	....	7 5	....	....	....	....	6.5
Corn flakes.....	....	....	....	....	12 0	....	....	....	....	12.6
Cream of wheat.....	....	....	....	....	24 2	....	....	....	....	23.9
Macaroni.....pound	....	....	....	....	19 6	....	....	....	....	18.8
Rice .....pound	....	....	10 5	12 2	13 7	....	....	10.2	12 2	13.6
Beans, navy.....pound	....	....	19 0	17 8	12 5	....	....	20 3	17 5	11.1
Potatoes.....pound	2 8	2 9	7 9	3 8	5.4	1.2	2.0	6.7	2 9	3.1
Onions.....pound	....	....	5 9	5.6	13 0	....	....	5.3	4.0	10.4
Cabbage.....pound	....	....	....	....	7.5	....	....	....	....	5.8
Beans, baked.....	....	....	....	....	15 2	....	....	....	....	16 5
Corn, canned.....	....	....	....	....	19 8	....	....	....	....	17 3
Peas, canned.....	....	....	....	....	18.1	....	....	....	....	17.7
Tomatoes, canned.....	....	....	....	....	15.3	....	....	....	....	16.9
Sugar, granulated .....pound	4.8	4 5	8 4	8.8	10.0	4.9	5.0	8 8	8 7	9.9
Tea.....pound	....	....	50 9	55 5	56 6	....	....	56 0	58 1	62.0
Coffee..... pound	....	....	26 3	27 9	39 5	....	....	28 7	28 2	38.7
Prunes.....pound	....	....	15 9	17 3	29 4	....	....	15 6	16 9	26.1
Raisins.....pound	....	....	14 1	15.1	16 2	....	....	14.5	14.8	17 7
Bananas.....dozen	....	....	....	....	36 1	....	....	....	....	36 3
Oranges.....dozen	....	....	....	....	56.3	....	....	....	....	50.0

CIVIL WAR PRICES.

Hunt's Magazine for January, 1868, gives the following table of comparative prices compiled from quotations at New York the first of each of the years given, also the price of gold at the time, as this measures the depreciation of the currency.

From.	1861.	1862.	1863	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
American gold.....	Par	$1 03¾	$1 33½	$1 52	$2 27	$1.44½	$1 33	$1 33½
Wheat flour, State, barrel..	$5 35	5.50	6 05	7.00	10 00	8.75	11.00	10.00
Wheat flour, best Genesee..	7.50	7.50	8.75	11 00	15.00	14 00	16 00	14.50
Corn meal, Jersey.....	3 15	3 00	4 00	5.65	8.80	4.25	5 00	6.15
Wheat, white Ohio.....	1.45	1.48	1 53	1 83	2.60	2.63	3 00	3.00
Wheat, red Western.....	1 38	1.42	1 48	1 57	1.06	.62	2.60	2.40
Oats, State.....	.37	.42	.71	93	2 45	2.05	.69	.80
Corn, Western.....	.72	.64	.82	1 30	1 90	.95	1.15	1.35
Cotton, mid. up.....	.12½	.35½	68½	82	1 20	.52	.34	.16
Fish, dry cod, 100 lbs.....	3.50	3.50	4.50	6.75	9.00	9.25	8 00	5.50
Fruits, currants, lb.....	.04½	.09	.13	.15	.21	.15	.13	.....
Bunch raisins, per box....	1.75	3.20	3 50	4.10	5.85	4.40	3.85	3.80
Hops, per pound	.25	.20	.23	33	40	.50	.65	.65
Iron, Scotch pig, per ton...	21.00	23 00	33.50	45 00	63 00	52 00	50.00	36.00
Iron, English bars, per ton.	52 00	57 00	77.50	90 00	190 00	130.00	105 00	85.00
Laths, per thousand.....	1.30	1 25	1.45	1 50	2.40	5.00	3.25	3.00
Leather, hemlock, sole, lb..	.10½	.20½	.27	30	.42	.36	.32	.28
Lime, per barrel.....	.75	65	.85	1 35	1 15	1.10	1.70	1.85
Molasses, New Orleans ...	.37	.53	.55	70	1.43	1 15	.90	.85
Pork, old mess barrel.....	16 00	12 00	14.50	19 50	43 00	28 50	19.25	21.15
Hams, per lb., pickled .	.08	.06	08	.11	.20	.16½	.12¼	.13
Butter, State.....	.18	.19	.22	29	.55	.48	.43	.45
Rice, good, 100 lbs.....	4.00	7 00	8.75	10 00	13 00	12.50	9.25	6 50
Salt, Liverpool ground, etc.	.65	.86	1.25	1 85	2.27	2.00	.56	.50
Sugar, Cuba, good.....	.06¼	.08¼	.10	.12	.19	.13	.10	.11⅞
Wool, fleece.....	.30	.50	.60	.75	.95	.75	.65	.60

There were still further fractional advances in July and August in prices, a high point, or peak, being reached in wholesale prices about August 1. On October 1, wholesale food prices were about 7 per cent. less than on August 1, and the whole list of articles of use, including food, was about 2 per cent. below August 1. Then began another upward move, due, it was alleged by some, to the steel and soft coal and other strikes, which lessened production

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

THE following data from "Bradstreet's Journal" show ruling prices on November 1, for commodities.

COMMODITIES	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
FOODSTUFFS, ETC.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush	$1.215	$1 25	$1.85	$2.25	$2.365	$2.365
Corn, No 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush..	.83	76	1 15	2.15	1.80	2 11
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush...	53	.415	5825	.655	.765	.865
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush.....	.78	.64	1.23	1.35	1.03	1 52
Rye, Western, per bush.....	1.03	1 08	1 51	1.86	1.75	1 75
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel.....	5 10	5 20	8.25	10.60	10.40	10 25
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs	10 90	10 30	11 65	17 50	19 60	18 25
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.....	6.00	6.50	8 55	13.00	12 00	12 25
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.....	7.25	7 50	10.00	17.35	18.00	23 00
Milk (New York), per quart.....	.0575	.06	.0725	.10	.13	.11
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen . .	.34	35	42	50	.65	35
Beef, family, per barrel.	24 00	18.00	25 00	33 00	39.00	34 00
Pork, new mess, per barrel.....	20 50	17 00	31 00	47 50	40 00	60 00
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb.	.1375	.11875	16	30	.2525	31
Hams, smoked, per lb.....	165	.17	195	285	.35	.38
Lard, Western steam, per lb.....	.1090	.0915	1730	.26	.2650	339
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb.....	.335	.2875	.3675	.445	.595	.56
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb.....	.15	1575	215	.23	.35	.325
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel...	16.00	21 00	20 00	30.00	40.00	28 00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal.....	8 00	8.00	8 50	11.00	14.00	15 00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb.....	.06375	.07	.09625	.0787	.10625	225
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.0540	.0515	.0750	.0840	.09	0905
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb.....	.18	185	.19	.28	.335	28
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon...	50	.40	40	.53	.67	76
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds.....	1 08	1.10	1.23	1.42	1.85	1 69
Rice, domestic, good, per lb.....	.0575	.05875	.0575	.095	.1025	1425
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs	6.00	8.25	11 75	15.50	12.00	11 50
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs	3.75	4.95	8.00	10 50	7 50	6 00
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	1.50	2 50	5.50	4 25	3 00	2 00
Apples (State), per barrel.....	1.50	2 50	2 75	2.50	4 50	—
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s	3.50	4.00	7.25	6.70	8 50	5.50
Raisins, layer, per lb	.07	.035	.11	.08	.0925	.135
HIDES, LEATHER, TEXTILES.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb..	.2075	.26	.305	.34	.285	53
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb	.32	.34	.46	.50	.48	64
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb.....	0760	.1195	.1875	.2875	.2905	357
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb	28	.30	.35	.73	.76	83
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb....	2 85	3.75	5.20	5.50	6.99	9 50
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard.....	.03	.03625	.0575	.0825	.1225	125
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard.....	.675	.0750	.115	.1725	.20875	26
METALS, COAL, OILS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bess'r, hematite, per ton.	3.75	3 75	4 45	5.95	6 65	6 45
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N.Y.), per ton.	14.50	16.75	23 00	35 25	40 90	30 80
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.	19.50	25 00	50 00	47 30	47.50	38 50
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton .	28 00	28 00	33 00	38 00	55 00	45 00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	3.30	3 10	5 75	7.75	7.75	7 00
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton	22 00	26.00	56 00	67.20	67 20	54 88
Silver, commercial bars (N. Y.), per ounce	48125	.49625	68125	.88875	1 01125	1 08
Copper, Electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb... ...	.1125	17875	2850	.2350	.26	235
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb.....	035	0490	07	.0575	.0805	06
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb	2975	.35875	.41875	.66	.76	70
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 lbs... .	50 00	95 00	76 00	100.00	125 00	109.00
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton.	5.35	5 35	5.75	6.175	6 95	8 35
Bituminous (Pitts), f. o. b. Chic , per ton .	3 55	3 40	7 00	4.10	4.70	5.25
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b	1 65	2 60	3 25	6.00	6 00	3 85
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N.Y.), per barrel	1.45	1 80	2.60	3.50	4.00	4 00
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon.	.0875	0775	0835	.0865	.175	.21
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N.Y.), per lb. ...	.05	.0765	.1250	.1350	.1975	235
NAVAL STORES AND BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel.	3 50	4.40	6.15	6.15	14.10	19 90
Turpentine, machine, reg (Savannah), per gal	.455	.505	.455	.495	.645	1 3775
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel ..	2 25	2.00	2.60	3 50	4.00	4 50
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M...	5.00	6.50	7.75	8 00	13.00	15.00
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel.....	.92	1.20	1.50	1 90	2.50	3 50
Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per barrel....	....	1.67	1.67	2.12	3.20	3.25
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg....	1 80	1.90	3.10	4 00	4 75	3 25
Glass, window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet....	2.14	2.10	2.57	3.99	6.55	6 55
Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M.....	25 00	26.50	26.75	40 00	44.50	47 00
Timber, Eastern spruce. wide random, per M	24.00	24 00	23 00	28.00	35.00	40 00
CHEMICALS AND MISC.						
Bicarbonate soda, American, per lb.....	.0110	.0110	.02	.0275	.04	.0265
Borax, crystals, per lb...	.0425	0575	0775	.0775	.08	.08
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per lb	.32	1.00	55	.48	.43	.125
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon.....	2.64	2 60	2.74	4 00	4.91	4 91
Opium, per lb.....	9.00	10.00	11.50	30.00	22 50	8.50
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce.....	.31	.50	.47	.75	.90	.80
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per lb.	.0852	.0817	.1086	.2032	.44	.38
Paper, news, roll, per lb.....	.0225	.0215	.045	.03	.0375	.0375
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 lbs.....	1.05	1 35	1.00	1.30	1 75	2.10
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 lbs.....	14.00	36.00	57.00	74.00	64.00	64.00

The 1919 figures are as of August 1, when a peak in wholesale prices was reached.

The increase in cost of living in June, 1919, over July, 1914, was 75 per cent., and advanced to 80 per cent. in many foods on August 1, 1919.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(By H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, O., Secretary United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.)

THE following statistical table shows, by States, the number of associations, total membership, and total assets for States in which accurate statistics are compiled by State Supervisors. The data for other States are consolidated under "Other States," and the figures given are estimated. 1918-1919:

	STATES.	No. of Associat'ns	Total Membership.	Total Assets.		STATES.	No. of Associat'ns	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
1	Ohio	723	842,754	$359,559,538	23	West Virginia	52	23,530	$8,890,789
2	Pennsylvania	2,124	725,000	355,000,000	24	Minnesota	64	21,800	8,890,021
3	New Jersey	792	348,805	169,308,867	25	Colorado	38	15,483	7,823,972
4	Massachusetts	186	247,224	140,201,034	26	Maine	38	15,057	7,251,168
5	Illinois	681	240,000	119,712,407	27	Rhode Island	8	12,205	6,377,469
6	New York	249	200,111	89,017,871	28	Connecticut	22	15,000	5,250,000
7	Indiana	346	198,418	80,468,883	29	South Carolina	134	13,500	4,816,301
8	Nebraska	73	104,363	57,151,546	30	Alabama	8	10,460	4,257,463
9	Maryland	590	87,963	41,782,242	31	Oregon	10	10,204	4,198,083
10	Michigan	70	82,565	37,923,798	32	New Hampshire	22	8,642	3,682,699
11	California	86	40,409	37,120,999	33	South Dakota	14	5,857	3,603,836
12	Missouri	158	55,147	29,260,489	34	Tennessee	12	5,497	3,070,181
13	Kentucky	122	63,266	28,439,546	35	North Dakota	10	5,835	2,911,970
14	Kansas	74	64,679	28,157,391	36	Texas	25	7,531	2,484,957
15	Louisiana	64	50,366	27,586,719	37	Montana	18	5,441	2,094,836
16	Dist. of Col.	20	38,951	24,250,684	38	New Mexico	13	3,515	1,454,728
17	Wisconsin	79	54,393	23,365,389	39	Arizona	4	2,400	802,699
18	North Carolina	133	40,000	19,453,000	40	Vermont	7	790	352,055
19	Iowa	57	35,440	12,385,755		Other States	235	227,670	108,328,334
20	Arkansas	42	21,386	12,234,608					
21	Washington	37	39,944	10,287,315		Total	7,484	4,011,401	$1,898,344,346
22	Oklahoma	44	19,800	9,134,704					

RECEIPTS, 1918.	
Cash on hand January 1, 1917	$65,821,255
Weekly dues	434,152,308
Paid-up stock	49,577,180
Deposits	136,561,915
Loans repaid	337,049,934
Interest	108,051,292
Promium	5,025,119
Fines	1,625,113
Pass books and initiation	966,081
Borrowed money	106,688,294
Real estate sold	9,855,524
Miscellaneous receipts	69,939,337
Total receipts	$1,325,313,352

DISBURSEMENTS, 1918.	
Pass book loans	$42,964,393
Mortgage loans	480,292,037
Stock withdrawals	341,153,906
Paid-up stock withdrawals	53,898,333
Deposit withdrawals	120,460,565
Expenses	10,319,842
Borrowed money repaid	103,183,442
Interest	3,489,874
Real estate purchased	12,266,982
Miscellaneous disbursements	1[illegible],020,432
Cash on hand January 1, 1918	62,263,546
Total disbursements	$1,325,313,352

U. S. INCOME TAX REGULATIONS.

Regulations 45, relating to Income Tax and War Profits and Excess Profits Tax under the Revenue Act of 1918, approved April 17, 1919, contain the following provisions of interest to building associations:

Art. 54. Examples of Constructive Receipt—An amount credited to shareholders of a building and loan association, when such credit passes without restriction to the shareholder, has a taxable status as income for the year of the credit. Where the amount of such accumulations does not become available to the shareholder until the maturity of a share, the amount of any share in excess of the aggregate amount paid in by the shareholder is income for the year of the maturity of the share.

Art. 515. Building and Loan Associations—A building and loan association entitled to exemption is one organized pursuant to the laws of the United States or of some territory thereof, which accumulates funds to be loaned to its members and to be repaid in small periodical instalments. The statute requires that the members of the association shall share in its profits on substantially the same footing. Subject to this requirement, it does not prevent exemption that the association issued prepaid stock entitled to a specific percentage of profits. Where, however, the association issues paid-up stock, the holders of which are entitled to a fixed dividend and also to a share in the profits with all the other holders of stock, it is not exempt.

Regulations 55. Stamp taxes on documents, approved June 11, 1919, contain the following applicable to building and loan associations:

Art. 80. Deeds of Building and Loan Associations—Deeds of building and loan associations conveying realty are taxable.

Art. 90. Deed to Building and Loan Association—A deed transferring title to property to a building and loan association for the purpose of securing a loan on the property so conveyed, which property is immediately reconveyed to its owner, is not subject to tax, the deed of reconveyance being likewise exempt.

Art. 124. Proxies to Vote Stock of Building and Loan Associations—Proxies for the purpose of voting the stock of building and loan associations are taxable.

N. Y. STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND.

(Its condition, as of January 1, 1918, and 1919.)

ITEMS SHOWING THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.	1918.	1919.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Assets: Investments	2,680,155	4,308,742
Cash in bank	382,518	656,712
Accrued interest	34,780	51,741
Policyholders accounts	656,808	436,017
Total	3,754,261	5,453,212
Liabilities: Reserve for losses	3,020,862	3,316,116
Reserve for defer'd claim exp's	90,626	266,011
Reserve for unearn'd premiums	108,129	157,986
Other reserve	135,982	895,888
Total	3,355,579	4,636,001

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.	During 1917.	During 1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Net premium income	2,694,851	3,332,842
Losses paid	1,142,411	1,365,217
Medical	209,193	207,097
Temporary total disability	506,284	544,061
Permanent total disability	1,376	1,038
Permanent partial disability	15,364	.....
Dismemberment	280,553	440,011
Death, depending	111,814	157,723
Death, funeral expenses	17,827	15,287

NATIONAL WEALTH.

ESTIMATES of National wealth depend upon the theory behind the estimate. They vary considerably for that reason. In some countries, where the income of the nation is the basis of calculation, it is multiplied sometimes by 5, sometimes by as much as 7, to produce a total expressive of national wealth. Most countries found their calculation on the total valuation of all forms of property without regard to income therefrom. This is the custom in the United States. In Germany, France, and other European countries, foreign investments by the inhabitants are included in the total of property valuations. The argument against basing estimates of National wealth on income is that when crops, for example, are scarce, they rise in price out of proportion to their scarcity and give, for that and other fundamental reasons, a false notion of actual permanent national wealth In 1900, 1904, and 1912 the Census Bureau at Washington estimated the national wealth of the United States on the following basis:

FORM OF WEALTH.	1904.	1912.	FORM OF WEALTH.	1904	1912.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Real property taxed	55,510,247,564	98,302,[illegible],569	Priv. owned waterw'ks.	275,000,000	290,000,000
Real property exempt	6,831,244,570	12,[illegible]5[illegible],502	Priv. owned central electric lt and pwr. stat's.	562,851,105	2,098,613,122
Live stock	4,073,791,736	6,2[illegible],985			
Farm imp. and mach.	844,989,863	[illegible]21,548			
Gold and sil coin and bul.	1,998,603,303	2,6[illegible]642,734	Total	4,840,546,909	10,265,207,321
Mfg. mach., tools, &c.	3,297,754,180	6,091,451,274	All other:		
Railroads and equipment.	11,244,752,000	16,148,532,502	Agricultural products	1,899,379,652	5,240,019,651
			Manufacturing products	7,409,[illegible],668	14,693,861,489
Total	83,801,383,216	143,139,573,114	Imported merchandise	495,[illegible],635	826,632,467
			Mining products	468,[illegible],787	815,552,233
Street railways, &c.:			Cloth'g and per. orn'ts.	2,509,[illegible],000	4,295,008,593
Street railways	2,219,966,000	4,596,563,292	Furniture, carriages, &c	5,750,[illegible],000	8,463,216,222
Telegraph systems	227,400,000	223,252,516			
Telephone systems	585,840,000	1,081,433,227			
Pull and private cars	123,000,000	123,362,701	Total	18,462,281,792	34,324,290,655
Shipping and canals	846,489,804	1,491,117 193			
Irrigation enterprises	.....	360,865,270	Grand total	107,104,211,917	187,739,071,090

Including live stock on farms and ranges and in cities and towns.

United States National wealth in previous years: (1850), $7,135,780,000; (1860), $16,159,616,000; (1870), $30,068,518,000; (1880), $43,642,000,000; (1890), $65,037,091,000; (1895), $77,[illegible]00,000; (1900), $88,517,306,775.

An unofficial estimate of the National wealth of the United States, as of December 31, 1917, was $220,000,000,000.

There has been no official Census appraisal of United States National wealth since 1912, but the Department of Commerce's estimate for 1916 was $228,000,000,000. In 1918 the Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, made the following statement:

UNITED STATES.

POPULATION.		NAT'L WEALTH.		PUBLIC DEBT.		GOVERNMENT FINANCE.			
Year.	Number	Year	Dollars	Date.	Amount	Year.	Revenue	Expend'ure.	D'bt chgs.
1917	103,500,473	1904	107,104,000,000	1917, June 30	$1,908,635,224	1916-17	$3,882,068,711	$3,083,476,791	$24,742,129
		1912	187,739,000,000	1917, Nov. 30	5,615,845,918				

FRANCE.

1911	39,601,509	1908	$43,425,000,000	1917, May 31	$17,870,449,000	1916	$837,620,000	$6,298,735,000	$579,968,474
1913	39,700,000	1908	55,391,000,000	.....	.....	1917	.....	8,655,471,000	938,559,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1918	1,262,606,000	1,507,088,755	945,515,253

UNITED KINGDOM.

1914	36,960,684	1905	$55,478,100,000	1916, Mar 31	$10,693,838,086	1915-16	$1,638,875,754	$7,587,644,242	$293,203,272
1915	35,358,896	1903	72,997,500,000	1917, Mar 31	19,011,687,800	1916-17	2,790,585,328	10,697,115,503	619,264,529
.....	.....	1908	67,012,000,000	1917, Dec. 31	26,886,439,200	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTES: United States—Estimates of the national wealth are by the United States Bureau of the Census. No estimate of income has been made. Figure of debt for June 30, 1917, includes $85,000,000 of loans to the Allies; the figure for November 30, 1917, includes $3,164,129,750 of such loans The revenue includes $2,428,017,800 raised by borrowing; expenditure includes $677,544,782 of redemptions of public debt and $885,000,000 of loans to Allies. Debt charges represent interest on public debt

France—Census figures of population are given for 1911, and an official estimate for 1913; later estimates not available The two estimates of wealth are unofficial. The first is by A de Lavergne et Paul Henry, in *La Richesse de la France*, Paris, 1908, who estimated the wealth of France at 225,000,000,000 francs, and the national income at 22,500,000,000 to 27,500,000,000 francs. The figure of income here given is a mean of the two amounts. The other estimate of wealth is quoted from an Argentine publication (287,000,000,000 francs). The figure of debt for May 31, 1917, is an estimate by the *Economiste European* of September 7, 1917. The expenditure for 1916 is "authorized expenditure." The figures for 1917 are given as cabled here on February 18, 1918; official figures are not available. The data of revenue, expenditure, and debt charges for 1918 are budget figures, the expenditure representing civil expenditure only, as the war expenditure cannot be forecasted. The franc has been converted at the rate of 19.3 cents. The deficit in revenues for 1918 is to be made good by new taxation and increase of existing rates.

United Kingdom—The national or capital wealth of the British Empire was estimated officially, in 1917, in Parliament, by a Crown Minister, at $130,000,000,000, divided as follows: United Kingdom, $80,000,000,000; Canada, $10,000,000,000; Australia, $6,000,000,000; New Zealand, $1,500,000,000; South Africa, $3,000,000,000; India and Ceylon, $18,000,000,000; Crown colonies and protectorates, including Egypt, $8,000,000,000. The national annual income of the Empire was estimated in Parliament at $17,500,000,000, of which $10,500,000,000 was allotted to the United Kingdom, and $3,000,000,000 to India and Ceylon.

National wealth of other nations—Argentina (1916), $13,865,000,000; Denmark (1906), $2,000,000,000; Germany (1908), $83,000,000,000; Russia in Europe, $60,000,000,000; Italy, $20,000,000,000; Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, $15,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $55,000,000,000; Turkey, Bulgaria, $4,000,000,000. The figures for Russia and countries following that in the list were compiled by Prof. E. L. Bogart for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION DATA.

(Prepared for the Almanac by the Manager, William J. Gilpin.)

THE Association is now composed of 28 national banks, 14 State banks, and 15 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, also make their exchanges at the Clearing House. The Clearing House Collection Department also exchanges at the Clearing House, making 60 clearing institutions. There are 14 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the Association, which make their exchanges through banks that are members, in accordance with constitutional provisions. *President*—Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Chase National Bank. *Secretary*—Herbert K. Twitchell, President of Chemical National Bank. *Manager*—William J. Gilpin. *Assistant Manager*—Clarence E. Bacon. *Examiner*—Charles A. Hanna.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BUSINESS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

Exchanges	$214,703,444,468.43
Balances	20,950,477,482.92
Total transactions	$235,653,921,951.35
The average daily transactions:	
Exchanges	$708,592,225.96
Balances	69,143,490.04
Total	$777,735,716.00
Total transactions since organization of Clearing House (66 years):	
Exchanges	$3,317,819,113,123 32
Balances	182,052,943,032.11
Total	$3,499,872,056,155.43
Largest exchanges on any one day during the year (Sept. 16, 1919)	$1,158,273,728.50
Largest balances on any one day during the year (Sept. 18, 1919)	144,861,029.99
Largest transactions on any one day during the year (June 17, 1919)	1,280,733,879.43
Smallest exchanges on any one day during the year (Mar. 26, 1919)	$303,443,040.17
Smallest balances on any one day during the year (April 19, 1919)	38,939,231.63
Smallest transactions on any one day during the year (Mar. 26, 1919)	348,970,895.24
Largest daily transactions on record, June 17, 1919.	
Exchanges	$1,138,652,116.24
Balances	142,081,763.19
Total transactions	$1,280,733,879.43
Largest Exchanges, Feb. 6, 1917	$1,218,586,762.17
Largest Balances, Sept. 18, 1919	144,861,029.99
Transactions of the U. S. Ass't. Treas. at New York:	
Debit Exchanges	$1,005,037,241.05
Credit Exchanges	929,630,217.30
Debit Balances	237,060,387.02
Credit Balances	161,653,363.27
Excess of Debit Balances	75,407,023.75

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS SINCE 1854.

(For years ended September 30.)

Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings.	Yr.	No of Members.	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings.
1854	50	$5,750,455,987.06	$19,104,504 94	1888	64	$30,863,686,609.21	$101,192,415.11
1855	48	5,362,912,098.38	17,412,052.27	1889	64	34,796,465,528.87	114,839,820.23
1856	50	6,906,213,328.47	22,278,107.51	1890	65	37,660,686,571.76	123,074,139.12
1857	50	8,333,226,718.06	26,968,371.26	1891	64	34,053,698,770.04	111,651,471.39
1858	46	4,756,664,386.09	15,393,735 88	1892	65	36,279,905,235.59	118,561,781.82
1859	47	6,448,005,956 01	20,867,333.19	1893	65	34,421,380,869 50	113,978,082.31
1860	50	7,231 143,056 69	23,401,757.47	1894	66	24,230,145,367.70	79,704,425.55
1861	50	5,915,742,758 05	19,269,520.38	1895	67	28,264,379,126.23	92,670,095.49
1862	50	6,871,443,591.20	22,237,681.53	1896	66	29,350,894,883.87	96,232,442.24
1863	50	14,867,597,848.60	48,428,657.49	1897	66	31,337,760,947.98	103,424,953 62
1864	49	24,097,196,655.92	77,984,455.20	1898	65	39,853,413,947.74	131,529,418.97
1865	55	26,032,384,341.89	84,796,040.20	1899	64	57,368,230,771 33	189,961,029.04
1866	58	28,717,146,914 09	93,541,195.16	1900	64	51,964,588,564.31	170,936,146.61
1867	58	28,675 159,472 20	93,101,167.11	1901	62	77,020,672,493.65	254,193 638 50
1868	59	28,484,288,636.92	92,182,163 87	1902	60	74,753,189,435.86	245,898,649.46
1869	59	37,407,028,986.55	121,451,392 81	1903	57	70,833,655,940.29	233,005,447.17
1870	61	27,804,539,405 76	90,274,478 59	1904	54	59,672,796,804.41	195,648,514.11
1871	62	29,300,986,682 21	95,133,073.64	1905	54	91,879,318,369.00	302,234,599.89
1872	61	33,844,369,568 39	109,884,316.78	1906	55	103,754,100,091.25	342,422,772.57
1873	59	35,461,052,825 70	115,885,793.58	1907	54	95,316,421,237.96	313,537,569.86
1874	59	22,855,927,636.26	74,692,573.97	1908	50	73,630,971,913 18	241,413,022 66
1875	59	25,061,237,902 09	81,899,470.26	1909	51	99,257,662,411.03	326,505,468.45
1876	59	21,597,274,247.04	70,349,427 51	1910	50	102,553,959,069.28	338,461,911.11
1877	58	23,289,243,701.09	76,358,176.06	1911	67	92,420,120,091.67	305,016,897.99
1878	57	22,508,438,441.75	73,785,746 54	1912	65	96,672,300,863 67	319,050,497.89
1879	59	25,178,770,690.50	82,015,539.70	1913	64	98,121,520,297.15	323,833,400.32
1880	59	37,182,128,621 09	121,510,224 25	1914	62	89,760,344,971.31	296,238,762.28
1881	61	48,565,818,212 31	159,232,190.86	1915	63	90,842,707,723.90	299,810,916.58
1882	62	46,552,846,161 34	151,637,935.38	1916	63	147,180,709,461.18	484,147,070.60
1883	64	40,293,165,257.65	132,543,306.76	1917	62	181,534,031,387 84	601,106,064.20
1884	62	34,092,037,337.78	111,048,981.55	1918	59	174,524,179,028.72	575,987,389.53
1885	64	25,250,791,439.90	82,789,480 38	1919	60	214,703,444,468.43	708,592,225.96
1886	64	33,374,682,216.48	109,067,588.94				
1887	65	34,872,848,785.90	114,337,209.13	Totals		$3,317,819,113,123.32	

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF GOLD.

(By the United States Assay Office, New York.)

THE unit in weighing gold is the troy ounce. A "fine" ounce means an ounce of pure gold. The mint value of gold does not fluctuate, but remains constant at $20.67183462 per fine ounce. Troy measure is used in weighing gold. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure, but the ounce and the pound are not the same. The troy ounce contains 480 grains and the troy pound 5,760 grains, there being 12 ounces to the pound. The troy pound is never used in weighing gold, even when the weights of large quantities are to be computed. The avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains and the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to the pound.

CONDITION OF MEMBERS, N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

For the week ending November 1, 1919. The figures are six-day averages, except as to capital and net profits. The last named item covers the period from the foundation of the institution.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis. Inv'ts, etc., Average.	Cash in Vault. Average.	Net Demand Deposits, Average.	Net Time Deposits, Average.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Bank of New York N. B. A...	2,000,000	6,099,300	55,856,000	449,000	37,487,000	3,274,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co...	2,500,000	7,982,900	80,751,000	1,849,000	76,561,000	87,000
Merchants' National Bank...	3,000,000	3,279,100	37,748,000	638,000	24,185,000	1,294,000
Mech. & Metals Nat. Bank...	6,000,000	13,027,600	158,928,000	9,707,000	151,301,000	3,884,000
Bank of America.....	1,500,000	7,141,400	33,759,000	1,059,000	25,942,000	.....
National City Bank.....	25,000,000	55,345,500	564,388,000	14,638,000	599,359,000	30,752,000
Chemical National Bank.....	3,000,000	10,059,100	97,396,000	1,736,000	61,284,000	6,058,000
Atlantic National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,068,100	20,260,000	489,000	15,617,000	528,000
Nat. Butchers & Drovers Bank	300,000	122,800	5,075,000	114,000	4,236,000	.....
American Exchange Nat. Bank	5,000,000	6,943,200	125,408,000	1,601,000	92,934,000	5,746,000
National Bank of Commerce..	25,000,000	27,899,300	378,788,000	2,788,000	267,548,000	5,043,000
Pacific Bank.....	500,000	1,174,600	22,573,000	1,453,000	21,493,000	50,000
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank	7,000,000	6,951,800	134,136,000	5,412,000	102,587,000	10,695,000
Hanover National Bank.....	3,000,000	18,513,600	143,428,000	5,214,000	134,169,000	.....
Citizens National Bank	2,550,000	3,443,300	44,893,000	1,035,000	37,081,000	527,000
Metropolitan Bank.....	2,000,000	2,674,200	44,554,000	2,206,000	36,860,000	4,000
Corn Exchange Bank.....	4,200,000	8,627,000	158,860,000	6,025,000	152,503,000	5,113,000
Importers & Traders Nat. Bk.	1,500,000	8,378,800	43,480,000	630,000	24,962,000	1,150,000
National Park Bank	5,000,000	20,978,000	213,913,000	1,697,000	162,347,000	3,754,000
East River National Bank...	1,000,000	633,600	10,861,000	359,000	10,886,000	454,000
Second National Bank.....	1,000,000	4,268,500	21,414,000	948,000	17,379,000	.....
First National Bank.	10,000,000	33,395,100	373,881,000	1,034,000	203,809,000	9,781,000
Irving National Bank.....	6,000,000	7,845,900	124,961,000	3,739,000	119,471,000	3,777,000
N. Y. County National Bank	1,000,000	482,400	12,784,000	869,000	13,010,000	540,000
Continental Bank.....	1,000,000	692,400	8,372,000	160,000	7,440,000	.....
Chase National Bank	10,000,000	20,479,200	393,971,000	6,867,000	308,128,000	25,997,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	500,000	2,316,800	22,109,000	1,316,000	19,719,000	.....
Commercial Exchange Bank.	200,000	926,900	8,767,000	339,000	8,071,000	.....
Commonwealth Bank.....	400,000	794,000	9,300,000	399,000	9,228,000	.....
Lincoln National Bank	1,000,000	2,128,300	17,505,000	1,212,000	17,300,000	15,000
Garfield National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,465,500	13,895,000	441,000	13,056,000	54,000
Fifth National Bank..	250,000	448,300	10,590,000	335,000	9,960,000	398,000
Seaboard National Bank.....	1,000,000	4,248,800	54,023,000	1,122,000	50,144,000	500,000
Liberty National Bank	5,000,000	6,791,400	103,616,000	507,000	78,822,000	8,551,000
Coal and Iron National Bank	1,500,000	1,511,000	27,373,000	804,000	15,236,000	1,544,000
Union Exchange Nat. Bank.	1,000,000	1,389,900	18,582,000	559,000	19,326,000	411,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.....	1,500,000	2,634,500	43,437,000	691,000	28,880,000	6,639,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	15,000,000	18,876,500	306,150,000	1,175,000	242,801,000	13,880,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co..	2,000,000	4,808,100	63,809,000	663,000	50,761,000	6,543,000
Guaranty Trust Co	25,000,000	29,637,000	602,791,000	3,707,000	505,629,000	67,222,000
Fidelity Trust Co	1,000,000	1,348,400	14,585,000	365,000	11,066,000	449,000
Columbia Trust Co.....	5,000,000	7,262,000	92,135,000	1,193,000	75,421,000	6,957,000
Peoples Trust Co.....	1,200,000	1,628,600	31,453,000	1,101,000	30,049,000	2,019,000
New York Trust Co.....	3,000,000	11,129,000	93,204,000	410,000	63,782,000	2,443,000
Franklin Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,350,400	27,849,000	670,000	20,258,000	1,859,000
Lincoln Trust Co.....	1,000,000	783,300	22,844,000	474,000	20,921,000	1,234,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	2,000,000	4,460,000	48,376,000	630,000	33,011,000	1,320,000
Nassau Nat. Bank, Brooklyn.	1,000,000	1,258,200	16,582,000	336,000	11,916,000	878,000
Irving Trust Co	3,000,000	1,571,200	58,882,000	2,220,000	63,536,000	1,234,000
Farmers Loan & Trust Co....	5,000,000	11,982,300	130,711,000	4,291,000	144,398,000	8,000,000
Columbia Bank.	1,000,000	853,500	20,706,000	679,000	19,027,000	436,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Greenwich Bank.....	500,000	1,674,200	17,971,000	2,374,000	18,762,000	.....
Bowery Bank..... ...	250,000	836,300	5,366,000	638,000	5,221,000	.....
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bk	1,000,000	1,328,900	25,786,000	2,784,000	27,946,000	63,000
State Bank..	2,000,000	1,201,500	60,803,000	3,496,000	33,780,000	22,465,000
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMB'S FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	5,000,000	12,825,300	42,860,000	1,036,000	27,836,000	913,000
Lawyers Title & Trust Co ...	4,000,000	5,529,800	24,935,000	829,000	15,390,000	411,000
TOTALS:						
Members Federal Reserve Bk.	209,600,000	399,020,600	5,169,712,000	98,435,000	4,068,967,000	251,094,000
State banks not members of Federal Reserve Bank... ..	3,750,000	5,040,900	109,926,000	9,292,000	85,703,000	22,528,000
Trust companies not members of Federal Reserve Bank...	9,000,000	18,355,100	67,795,000	1,865,000	43,226,000	1,324,000
Aggregate, 57 members.....	222,350,000	422,416,600	5,347,433,000	109,592,000	4,197,896,000	274,946,000

Figures as to capital and net profits are as of September 12, 1919. Net demand deposits figures of the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company and Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., include deposits in foreign branches, which are not included in the total footings. The total reserve with legal depositories averaged $571,363,000. The total national bank circulation averaged $35,948,000. Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities totalled $964,407,000.

NEW YORK CITY CAPITAL, CLEARINGS AND BALANCES SINCE 1902.

Year Ended September 30.	No. of Members.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances	Balances to Clearings.
1902	60	$100,672,700	$74,753,189,435	$3,377,504,072	$245,898,649	$11,110,210	4 51
1903.....	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4 68
1904.....	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5 20
1905.....	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4 33
1906.....	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4 00
1908.....	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4 63
1909.....	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22
1910	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,845,854	4 09
1911.....	67	170,275,000	92,420,120,091	4,388,563,113	305,016,897	14,483,706	4.74
1912	65	174,275,000	96,672,300,863	5,051,262,291	319,050,497	16,670,832	5.22
1913.....	64	179,900,000	98,121,520,297	5,144,130,384	323,833,400	16,977,328	5.24
1914	62	175,300,000	89,760,344,971	5,128,647,302	296,238,762	16,926,229	5 71
1915	62	178,550,000	90,842,707,724	5,340,846,740	299,810,917	17,626,557	5 87
1916.....	63	185,550,000	147,180,709,461	8,561,624,447	484,147,071	28,163,238	5 82
1917	62	200,750,000	181,534,031,388	12,147,791,433	601,106,064	40,224,475	6.69
1918.....	59	205,650,000	174,524,179,029	17,255,062,671	575,987,390	56,947,402	9 88
1919.....	60	222,350,000	214,703,444,468	20,950,477,483	708,592,226	69,143,490	9.88

NEW YORK CITY BANKING BALANCES, SINCE 1860.

Year.	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Bal. to Clrgs P. C.	Year	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Bal. to Clrgs P. C
1860...	$380,693,438.37	$1,232,017.60	5 26	1890...	$1,753,040,145.23	$5,728,889 36	4.65
1861...	353,383,944.41	1,151,087 77	5 97	1891 ..	1,584,635,499 88	5,195,526.21	4.65
1862...	415,530,331.46	1,344,758.35	6 04	1892 ..	1,861,500,574.56	6,083,335.18	5.13
1863...	677,626,482.61	2,207,252 39	4 35	1893...	1,696,207,175.52	5,616,680.05	4 92
1864...	885,719,204.93	2,866,405.19	3 67	1894 ..	1,585,241,633.52	5,214,610.63	6.54
1865 ..	1,035,765,107.68	3,373,827.71	3 97	1895	1,896,574,349 11	6,218,276.55	6.71
1866...	1,066,135,106 35	3,472,752.79	3 71	1896	1,843,289,238 66	6,043,571 27	6.28
1867 ..	1,144,963,451.15	3,717,413 80	3 99	1897..	1,908,901,897.67	6,200,006 26	6.01
1868 ..	1,125,455,236 68	3,642,249 95	3 95	1898	2,338,529,016.43	7,717,974.54	5.87
1869...	1,120,318,307 87	3,637,397.10	2 99	1899 .	3,085,971,370 53	10,218,448 24	5.37
1870...	1,036,484,821.79	3,365,210.46	3 72	1900..	2,730,441,810.27	8,981,716 48	5 25
1871...	1,209,721,029 47	3,927,665 68	4.12	1901...	3,515,037,741.05	11,600,784 62	4.56
1872...	1,428,582,707.53	4,638,255 54	4 22	1902 ..	3,377,504,072 11	11,110,210.76	4 51
1873...	1,474,508,024.95	4,818,653 67	4.15	1903...	3,315,516,487 48	10,906,304 23	4 68
1874...	1,286,753,176.12	4,205,075.73	5 62	1904...	3,105,858,575.60	10,183,142 87	5 20
1875 ..	1,408,608,776.68	4,603,296.65	5 62	1905 ..	3,953,875,974 80	13,006,170 97	4 33
1876...	1,295,042,028.82	4,218,377.94	5 99	1906...	3,832,621,023 87	12,648,914.27	3 69
1877...	1,373,996,301.68	4,504,905.90	5 89	1907...	3,813,926,108 35	12,545,809 56	4.00
1878 ..	1,307,843,857.24	4,273,999 53	5 81	1908...	3,409,632.271.41	11,179,122 30	4.63
1879...	1,400,111,062.86	4,560,622 35	5 56	1909 ..	4,194,484,028.37	13,797,644.83	4 22
1880...	1,516,538,631.29	4,956,008 60	4 07	1910 ..	4,195,293,966.90	13,845,854 67	4.09
1881...	1,776,018,161.58	5,823,010.36	3.60	1911...	4,388,563,113.05	14,483,706 64	4 74
1882...	1,595,000,245.27	5,195,440 54	3.42	1912...	5,051,262,291.57	16,670,832 64	5.22
1883...	1,668,983,196.15	5,161,128 93	3.89	1913...	5,144,130,384 69	16,977,328.00	5.24
1884...	1,524,930,993.93	4,967,201 93	4 47	1914 ..	5,128,647,302 16	16,926,228.72	5 71
1885...	1,295,355,251 89	4,247,069 39	5.12	1915...	5,340,846,740.16	17,626,556 89	5 87
1886...	1,619,565,385 22	4,965,899.95	4.55	1916...	8,561,624,447 46	28,163,238.31	5.82
1887...	1,569,626,324.77	5,146,315 82	4.49	1917...	12,147,791,432 60	40,224,474.94	6.69
1888...	1,570,198,527.78	5,148,191 89	5 08	1918...	17,255,062,671 27	56,947,401.55	9 88
1889...	1,757,637,473.47	5,800,783.74	5.05	1919...	20,950,477,483.00	69,143,490.00	9.88

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Clearing House at—	Exchanges for Years Ended September 30— 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
New York.....	$214,703,444,000	$174,524,179,000	$181,534,031,000	$147,180,709,000	$90,842,708,000
Boston.....	16,990,409,000	14,781,325,000	12,188,355,000	10,180,120,000	7,481,341,000
Chicago.....	28,223,025,000	25,641,871,000	24,452,469,000	19,129,452,000	15,404,167,000
Philadelphia.....	21,320,246,000	18,928,044,000	16,423,891,000	12,018,127,000	7,968,006,000
St. Louis.....	8,065,368,000	7,789,456,000	6,546,438,000	4,947,429,000	3,883,252,000
San Francisco.....	6,703,134,000	5,390,920,000	4,525,154,000	3,186,602,000	2,583,278,000
Baltimore.....	4,196,983,000	2,905,072,000	2,233,071,000	2,192,008,000	1,727,833,000
Pittsburgh.....	6,998,946,000	5,025,118,000	3,939,322,000	3,216,124,000	2,627,701,000
Cincinnati.....	3,047,801,000	2,579,635,000	2,014,224,000	1,658,175,000	1,274,149,000
Kansas City.....	11,036,406,000	9,874,645,000	6,736,042,000	4,507,986,000	3,615,489,000
New Orleans.....	2,890,884,000	2,575,655,000	1,799,857,000	1,180,040,000	898,763,000
Minneapolis.....	2,263,056,000	1,759,854,000	1,617,563,000	1,465,000,000	1,327,106,000
Detroit.....	4,032,443,000	2,968,353,000	2,736,099,000	2,020,598,000	1,358,216,000
Louisville.....	993,855,000	1,137,579,000	1,001,322,000	906,755,000	671,018,000
Cleveland.....	5,104,301,000	4,128,765,000	2,723,466,000	2,134,768,000	1,368,429,000
Other cities.....	50,521,640,000	41,481,709,000	33,526,133,000	25,483,648,000	19,846,052,000
Total.....	$387,091,941,000	$321,492,180,000	$303,997,997,000	$241,407,541,000	$162,777,508,000

TRANSVAAL GOLD MINING.

The gold output of the mines of the Transvaal, South Africa, is as follows: (1913), $181,802,901; (1914), $173,189,366; (1915), $187,980,539; (1916), $192,153,431; (1917), $186,503,360; (1918), $174,068,320.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

The following is a list of securities dealt in on New York Stock Exchange (as of Nov. 1, 1919), excluding companies with less than $1,000,000 capital stock listed.

Stocks.	Amount Cap. Stk Listed.	Stocks.	Amount Cap. Stk Listed	Stocks.	Amount Cap. Stk. Listed.
Acme Tea, 1st pf	$2,750,000	Booth Fisheries 1st pf	$4,998,600	Deere & Co. pf	$37,828,500
Adams Express	12,000,000	Brooklyn Edison	17,232,000	Del. & Hudson	42,503,000
Advance Rumely	13,160,400	Brooklyn Rap. Tr Co	49,206,300	Del., Lack. & W. ($50)	42,277,000
Advance Rumely pf	11,948,500	B. R. T. certs of dep.	25,313,700	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000
Ajax Rubber ($50)	8,100,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	18,000,000	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	49,778,400
Alaska Gold M. ($10)	7,500,000	Brown Shoe	6,000,000	Detroit Edison	25,728,700
Alaska Jun. G. M. ($10)	13,967,440	Brown Shoe pf	5,500,000	Detroit United Ry	15,000,000
Albany & Susq	3,500,000	Bruns. T. & R. R. Sec.	7,000,000	Diamond Match	16,965,100
Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23,841,800	Buff & Susquehanna	2,497,100	Dome Mines ($10)	4,000,000
Allis-Chalmos Mfg. pf	15,694,000	Buff & Susquehanna pf	2,276,400	Dul., South Sh. & At.	12,000,000
Am. Agricult. Chem	31,957,100	Buff, Roch & Pitts	10,500,000	Dul., S. Sh. & At. pf	10,000,000
Am. Agric Chem. pf	28,429,200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts pf	6,000,000	Electric Storage Bat.	16,131,900
Am. Bank Note ($50)	4,495,700	Burns Brothers	7,683,000	Elk Horn Coal ($50)	12,000,000
Am. Bank N. pf ($50)	4,495,650	Burns Brothers pf	1,490,400	Elk Horn C. pf. ($50)	6,600,000
Am. Beet Sugar Co	15,000,000	Bush Terminal	4,013,500	Emerson Brant'gh'm.	8,535,500
Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf	5,000,000	Butterick Co	14,647,200	Emerson Brant. pf	12,170,500
Am. Brake Shoe & Fy	4,600,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc ($5)	2,790,500	Endicott Johnson ($50)	14,000,000
Am. Br. Shoe & Fy. pf	5,000,000	Butte & Superior ($10)	2,902,960	Endicott Johnson pf	15,000,000
American Can Co	41,233,300	Caddo Cen. O & R.	15,000,000	Erie	112,481,900
American Can Co. pf	41,233,300	Calif. Packing pf	8,466,200	Erie 1st pf	47,904,000
Am. Car & Foundry	30,000,000	California Petroleum	14,877,000	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000
Am. Car & Foundry pf	30,000,000	California Petroleum pf	12,450,500	Fairbanks Co. ($25)	1,500,000
Am. Cotton Oil Co	20,237,100	Calumet & Ariz. ($10)	6,424,620	Fed. Min & Smelt	6,000,000
Am. Cottou Oil Co. pf	10,198,600	Canadian Pacific	259,994,600	Fed Min & Smelt. pf	12,000,000
Am. Drug Syn ($10)	3,871,950	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Fisher Body Corp. pf	4,714,000
American Express	18,000,000	Case (J. I.) Thr. m. pf	12,150,000	Fisk Rubber	1,906,050
Am. Hide & Leather Co.	11,274,100	Central Foundry	3,600,000	General Chem Co	16,518,200
Am. Hide & L. Co. pf	12,548,300	Central Foundry pf	4,600,000	General Chem Co pf	15,207,100
American Ice	7,161,400	Central Leather	39,689,100	General Cigar deb pf	4,620,800
American Ice pf	14,920,200	Central Leather pf	33,297,900	General Cigar Co	18,104,000
Am. Inter	49,000,000	Central of New Jersey	27,436,800	General Cigar Co pf	5,000,000
American Linseed Co	16,750,000	Central So. Am. Tel	14,000,000	General Electric	120,448,000
Amer. Linseed Co. pf	16,750,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop. (sh)	898,225	General Motors Corp	134,300,600
Am. Locomotive Co	25,000,000	Certain-Teed P 1st pf	3,225,000	General Motors Corp. pf	16,961,600
Am. Locomotive Co. pf	25,000,000	Chandler Motor	7,000,000	General Motors deb	26,471,900
Am. Shipbuilding	7,900,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	62,793,700	Goodrich (B F.) Co	60,000,000
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	60,998,000	Chicago & Alton	19,538,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co pf	24,600,000
Am. Smelt. & R. Co. pf	50,000,000	Chicago & Alton pf	19,492,600	Granby Consol	15,001,900
Amer. Smelters pf. A	9,642,800	Chicago & East Ill.	6,577,800	Great Northern pf	249,477,800
American Snuff	11,001,000	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	2,486,000	G. N. cfs. forforeprop. (sh.)	1,500,000
American Snuff pf	3,052,800	Chi. Great Western	38,268,100	Greene-Cananea	48,781,200
Am. St. Found. (33 1-3)	17,184,000	Chi. Great West. pf	37,622,700	Gulf, Mobile & North	9,087,300
Am. Steel Found. pf	8,481,300	Chi., Mil & St. Paul	117,411,300	Gulf, Mobile & N. pf	9,431,100
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	45,000,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P pf	116,274,900	Gulf States Steel	11,199,400
Am. Sugar Ref. Co pf	45,000,000	Chi. & Northwestern	145,165,810	Hartmann Corp	12,000,000
Am. Sumatra Tobacco	13,531,100	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,395,100	Helme (G. W.) pf	3,964,300
Am. Sum. Tobacco pf	1,963,500	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	6,485,800	Homestake Mining	25,116,000
Am Tel & Cable	14,000,000	C, R I & P. tem. cfs.	74,260,000	Illinois Central	109,296,000
Am. Tel. & Tel Co	443,959,100	C., R. I & P. 7% pf, 1 cs	29,400,400	Inspir Con. Cop. ($20)	23,639,342
Amer. Tobacco Co	40,242,400	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf, 1 cs.	24,945,600	Int. Con Corp. pf	45,432,000
Amer. Tob. Co. pf. new	51,978,700	C, St P, Minn & O	18,556,700	Internat Agricultural	5,932,000
American Woolen Co	20,000,000	C., St P., M. & O. pf	11,259,300	Internat. Agricult. pf	10,570,800
American Woolen Co. pf	40,000,000	Chile Copper ($25)	95,000,000	Int Harvester (new)	80,000,000
Amer. Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	Chino Copper ($5)	4,349,900	Int Harvester pf. (new)	60,000,000
Am. Zinc, L. & S. ($25)	4,823,000	Cleve., C, C & St L	47,056,300	Int. Merc Marine	39,230,900
Am. Z., L. & S. pf ($25)	2,414,000	Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf	9,968,900	Int Merc. Marine pf.	48,867,300
Ann Arbor	3,250,000	Cleve. & Pitts. ($50)	11,237,750	Int. Nickel ($25)	41,217,100
Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	18,000,000	Int. Nickel pf	8,465,200
Anacon. C. M. Co. ($50)	116,562,500	Cluett, Pea & Co. pf	7,000,000	Internat Paper Co	19,903,900
Associated Dry Goods	14,936,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	Internat. Paper pf	2,054,500
Asso Dry Goods 1st pf	13,727,400	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Int. Paper pf, stamped	22,948,000
Asso. Dry Goods 2d pf	6,692,900	Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	International Salt	6,077,100
Associated Oil	40,000,000	Col. & Southern 1st pf	8,500,000	Iowa Central	1,418,400
At., Top. & Santa Fe	222,464,000	Col. & Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	Jewel Tea	12,000,000
At., Top. & S F pf	124,199,500	Columbia Gas & Elec.	50,000,000	Jewel Tea pf	3,640,000
Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.	30,000,000	Columbia Graph pf	10,829,700	Jones Bros. Tea	10,000,000
Atlantic Coast Line	67,559,400	Comp.-Tab.-Rec	10,482,007	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	6,252,700
At., Gulf & W. I. S. S.	14,962,400	Consol. Cigar pf	4,000,000	Kan. City South.	30,000,000
At., G. & W. I. S S. pf	14,979,900	Consolidated Gas	100,353,000	Kan. City South. pf	21,000,000
Auto Sales	4,025,700	Con. G., El. L & P., Balt	14,558,700	Kayser (Julius) & Co	6,570,000
Auto Sales pf	2,653,000	Con. Int. Cal. M ($10)	4,395,990	Kayser & Co. 1st pf	1,951,600
Baldwin Locomotive	20,000,000	Continental Can Co	13,500,000	Kelly Spr. Tire ($25)	4,906,000
Baldwin Locomotive pf	20,000,000	Continental Can Co. pf	4,510,000	Kelly Spr. Tire 8% pf	5,360,600
Baltimore & Ohio	152,314,800	Contin. Ins Co ($25)	10,000,000	Kelly Spr. Tire pf	3,317,100
Baltimore & Ohio pf	60,000,000	Corn Prod. Ref Co	49,784,000	Kelsey Wheel	8,704,900
Barnet Leather pf	2,000,000	Corn Prod. Ref. Co. pf	29,827,000	Kelsey Wheel pf	2,136,500
Barrett Co	16,250,100	Crex Carpet Co	2,998,500	Kennecott Cop (sh.)	2,786,953
Barrett Co. pf	7,710,900	Cripple Creek Central	2,500,000	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400
Batopilas Min. ($20)	8,931,980	Crucible Steel Co	25,000,000	Keokuk & Des M. pf	1,524,600
Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	Crucible Steel Co. pf	25,000,000	Keyst. Tire & R. ($10)	1,981,730
Bethlehem Steel pf	14,908,000	Cuban-Amer. Sugar	10,000,000	Kresge (S. S.) Co	10,000,000
Beth. Steel 8% pf	29,570,800	Cuban-Amer. Sugar pf	7,893,800	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	2,000,000
Beth. St., Cl. B. ctfs	45,000,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	50,000,000	Kress (S. H.) Co	12,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Amount Cap. Stk. Listed.	Stocks.	Amount Cap. Stk. Listed.	Stocks.	Amount Cap. Stk. Listed.
Kress (S. H.) Co. pf....	$3,740,000	Ontario Silver Mining.	$15,000,000	Superior Steel 1st pf....	$2,560,600
Lackawanna Steel Co...	35,097,500	Okla. Prod. & Ref. ($5)	11,981,420	Texas Co.....	84,261,200
Laclede Gas Co.....	10,700,000	Otis Elevator	6,920,400	Texas & Pacific.....	38,760,000
Lake Erie & Western...	11,840,000	Owens Bottle pf... ..	9,856,600	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	2,600,700
Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Owens Bottle ($25) ..	9,645,575	Third Avenue.....	16,590,000
Lehigh Valley ($50)....	60,501,700	Pacific Coast	7,000,000	Tide Water Oil	33,087,000
Liggett & Myers	21,496,400	Pacific Coast 2d pf.....	4,000,000	Tobacco Products	17,596,400
Liggett & Myers pf..	22,512,200	Pacific Development....	6,955,450	Tobacco Products pf...	8,000,000
Loose-Wiles Biscuit....	6,619,000	Pacific Gas & Electric .	34,044,100	T. St. L & W. cfs. of d..	8,636,700
Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf	4,881,200	Pacific Mail ($5)	1,150,000	T., S. L & W. pf. c of d	8,833,500
Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf	2,000,000	Pac. Telephone & Tel .	18,000,000	Transcont. Oil (sh.)....	2,000,000
Lorillard (P.) Co.....	24,246,100	Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.....	32,000,000	Twin City Rap. Tran ..	22,000,000
Lorillard (P.) Co. pf..	11,306,700	Pan-Am. P. & Tr. ($50)	41,987,550	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf	8,000,000
Louisville & Nashville.	72,000,000	Pan-Am. P. & Tr. pf...	2,876,600	Underwood Typewriter.	9,000,000
Mackay Comp's. ...	41,380,400	Penn. R. R ($50)....	499,265,700	Underwood Typew'r pf	3,900,000
Mackay Comp. pf....	50,000,000	People's Gas, Chicago .	38,495,500	Union Bag & Paper.....	9,890,100
Manhattan Elev. gtd.	57,866,700	Peoria & Eastern . .	10,000,000	Union Pacific.....	222,291,600
Manhattan Beach.....	5,000,000	Pere Marquette	45,046,000	Union Pacific pf.....	99,543,500
Manhattan Shirt ($25)	5,000,000	Pere Marquette pr. pf	12,429,000	Union Oil (sh.).....	1,008,000
Manhattan Shirt pf....	1,600,000	Pere Marquette pf. .	11,200,000	United Cigar Stores.	5,897,250
Mathieson Alkali ($50)	5,885,700	Pettibone-Mulliken...	6,995,800	United Cig. Stores pf .	4,527,000
Maxwell Motors.....	9,959,600	Pettibone-Mull. 1st pf	1,000,000	United Drug.....	19,997,400
Maxwell Motors 1st pf..	12,915,100	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	42,943,000	Un. Drug 1st pf ($50)..	8,025,000
Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	7,676,000	Pierce-Arrow Mot. pf	10,000,000	United Drug 2d pf ...	9,896,800
May Depart. Stores .	15,000,000	Pierce Oil ($25)	21,934,200	United Dyewood.....	13,918,300
May Depart. Stores pf	6,500,000	Pitts Coal of Pa	31,025,300	United Dyewood pf....	4,500,000
Mexican Petroleum..	36,135,200	Pitts Coal of Pa. pf.	34,983,600	United Fruit Co.....	50,316,500
Mexican Petroleum pf	10,795,200	Pitts, C., C. & St. L .	84,522,700	United Paperboard....	9,186,400
Miami Copper ($5). .	3,735,570	Pitts, Ft. W. & Chi.	65,216,900	United Rys. Inv. Co...	20,400,000
Michigan Central...	18,738,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf	19,714,300	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf...	15,000,000
Midvale St. & O. ($50).	100,000,000	Pittsburgh Steel pf ..	10,500,000	U. S. C. I. Pipe & Fy. Co	12,000,000
Minn. & St. L. new . .	24,596,800	Pitts & West Va... ..	30,500,000	U. S. C. I. Pipe & Fy. pf.	12,000,000
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	25,206,800	Pitts & West Va. pf...	9,100,000	U. S. Express.	10,000,000
M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	12,603,400	Pond Cr. C. t. cfs ($10).	1,379,510	U. S. Food Products ..	30,944,800
M., St. P. & S. S. M., l l	11,177,100	Pressed Steel Car Co .	12,500,000	U S. Indus Alcohol..	12,000,000
Mo, Kan. & Texas...	63,300,300	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	12,500,000	U. S. Indus. Alcohol pf	6,000,000
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	13,000,000	Pub. Serv. Corp, N J	29,999,000	U. S. Realty & Imp...	16,162,500
Missouri Pac. tr. cfs....	78,234,400	Pullman Co.....	120,000,000	U. S. Rubber Co.....	36,000,000
Mo. Pac. pf., tr. cfs	47,365,500	Punta Aleg. Sug. ($50)	5,235,050	U. S. Rub Co. 1st pf...	62,036,400
Moline Plow 1st pf....	7,500,000	Rail. St. Sp. Co.....	13,500,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M. ($50) .	17,555,700
Monon. Val. Tr. ($25)	8,235,500	Rail. St. Sp. Co. pf.. .	13,500,000	U. S. S., R. & M. pf. ($50)	24,317,550
Montana Power.....	40,633,300	Ray Con. Cop. ($10)	15,771,790	U. S. Steel Corp... .	508,302,500
Montana Power pf....	9,700,000	Reading ($50).....	70,000,000	U. S. Steel Corp. pf ..	360,281,100
Morris & Essex ($50) .	15,000,000	Reading 1st pf. ($50) .	28,000,000	Utah Copper ($10)....	16,244,900
Nash., C. & St. L....	16,000,000	Reading 2d pf. ($50).	42,000,000	Utah Securities Corp..	15,707,500
N. Acme Co. ($50)..	25,000,000	Remington Typewriter..	6,848,700	Va.-Car. Chem.	27,984,400
Nat. Anil. & Ch. pf...	3,358,300	Rem Typewriter 1st pf	2,517,200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	20,233,100
National Biscuit Co .	29,236,000	Rem. Typewriter 2d pf	4,274,200	Va. Iron, C. & Coke...	9,073,000
Nat Biscuit Co. pf...	24,804,500	Rens. & Saratoga ..	10,000,000	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000
Nat Cloak & Suit..	12,000,000	Repub. Iron & St Co. .	27,352,000	Vulcan Detinning pf...	1,500,000
Nat. Cloak & Suit pf .	4,330,000	Rep. Iron & St. Co. pf	25,000,000	Wabash...	59,017,200
Nat. Enam. & St. Co...	15,591,600	Rutland pf.....	9,057,000	Wabash pf., A	61,652,300
Nat. En. & St. Co. pf.	10,000,000	St. Joseph Lead ($10)...	14,094,660	Wabash pf., B.....	17,822,300
National Lead Co	20,655,500	St. L -San Francisco ...	46,432,000	Wells Fargo Express....	23,967,300
National Lead Co. pf	24,367,600	St. L.-San Fran. pf.....	7,500,000	Western Maryland.....	46,542,400
Nat R. of Mex. 1st pf .	28,831,000	St. L. Southwestern....	16,356,200	Western Maryland 2d pf.	9,556,700
Nat. R. of Mex. 2d pf..	124,632,000	St. L. Southwestern pf	19,893,700	Western Pacific Ry.....	47,295,200
Nevada Con. Cop. ($5)	9,997,285	Savage Arms	9,239,300	Western Pac. Ry. pf....	27,338,100
New Or., Tex. & Mex.	12,235,900	Saxon Motor..... ..	6,000,000	Western Union Tel	99,817,100
New York Air Brake. .	10,000,000	Seaboard Air Line ...	20,743,300	Westing. Air Brake ($50)	29,165,800
N. Y. C. & Hud. Riv.	247,869,100	Seaboard Air Line pf	12,236,600	Westing. E. & M. ($50)	70,813,900
N. Y., Chi. & St L....	14,000,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co ..	60,000,000	W. E. & M. 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,750
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf	8,000,000	Weyman-Bruton.....	6,617,000
N. Y, C. & St. L 2d pf.	11,000,000	Shat. Ariz. Cop. ($10)	3,500,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie...	33,556,600
New York Dock..	7,000,000	Sloss-Shef. St. & Iron	10,000,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	10,305,400
New York Dock pf....	10,000,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf..	6,700,000	White Motor ($50)....	19,938,500
N. Y., Lack. & West .	10,000,000	South Porto Rico Sug..	5,625,000	Willys-Overland ($25)..	41,611,900
N. Y, N. H. & Hart .	157,117,900	South Porto Rico Sug. pf	5,000,000	Willys-Overland pf....	14,539,850
N. Y., Ont. & West .	58,113,900	Southern Pacific... . .	301,405,200	Wilson & Co. pf..	10,476,400
Norfolk Southern.....	16,000,000	Southern Railway.. ..	89,101,600	Wisconsin Central.....	16,147,900
Norfolk & Western .. .	120,606,000	Southern Railway pf .	58,356,100	Woolworth (F. W.) Co..	50,000,000
Norfolk & Western pf .	23,000,000	Standard Milling...	5,841,700	Woolw'th (F. W.) Co. pf	12,500,000
North American	29,779,700	Standard Milling pf ..	6,488,000	Worthington Pump.....	12,179,100
Northern Pacific.....	247,998,400	Stewart War. Speed .	10,000,000	Worth. Pump pf. A....	5,578,920
Nova Scotia St. & Coal	12,610,700	Studebaker Co... ...	30,000,000	Worth Pump pf. B....	10,290,100
Ohio Cit. Gas ($25)....	45,935,500	Studebaker Co. pf . .	10,775,500		
Ohio Fuel S ($25).....	19,813,000	Superior Steel.....	6,000,000		

NEW YORK STATE BANKING STATISTICS.

THE resources reported by the 100 trust companies, 214 State banks of deposit and discount and the 92 private bankers under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks on Sept. 12, 1919, aggregated $4,952,582,110. Of this amount the total resources of the trust companies were $3,585,134,412; the total resources of the State banks of deposit and discount were $1,342,205,720, and the banking resources of the private bankers amounted to $25,241,948. The increase in the total resources reported by the three classes of institutions

NEW YORK STATE BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

from June 30, 1919, the date of the last previous call, to Sept. 12, 1919, was $2,999,239. Reports filed with Superintendent Skinner on Sept. 12, 1919, show that from June 30, 1919, the total resources of the State banks increased from $1,270,298,084 to $1,342,205,750, a gain for the period of $71,907,666. During the same period the total deposits as reported increased from $1,050,991,901 to $1,122,871,133, or $71,879,232. The banking resources of the private bankers under supervision increased from $24,357,697 on June 30, 1919, to $25,241,948 on Sept. 12, 1919, a gain of $884,251. While deposits during the same period show a falling off of $703,815, the total on Sept. 12, 1919, being $17,451,352, there was an increase in the surplus carried by these private bankers of $1,302,713. During the same period the reported resources of the trust companies of the State decreased from $3,654,927,090 to $3,585,134,412, an apparent loss of $69,792,678, and their deposits decreased during the same period from $2,911,933,230 to $2,865,475,794, or $46,457,436. The greater part of this decrease, both in resources and in deposits, is accounted for by the fact that during the period referred to the resources of the Scandinavian Trust Co. of New York were taken over by the Liberty National Bank, and the City Trust Co of Buffalo was merged with the Bank of Buffalo. While there was a decrease in deposits secured by pledge of assets, presumably Government deposits, of $103,000,000, there was an increase in the amount due depositors, not preferred, of $76,000,000. During the same period their bills payable were reduced approximately $18,000,000 and their rediscounts nearly $14,000,000. During the same period the deposits of the State banks secured by pledge of assets decreased more than $6,000,000, while their deposits not preferred increased over $98,000,000.

NEW YORK STATE SAVINGS BANKS, AS OF JUNE 30, 1919.

Number, 141; deposits, $2,179,034,583 (a gain of $187,314,233 in 12 mos.); resources, $2,367,041,001 (a gain of $197,162,637); deposited during the year, $653,275,892; withdrawn during the year, $542,272,087; dividends paid and credited, $76,328,837; number of open accounts, 3,579,057 (a gain of 132,168); accounts closed during the year, 540,969.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Commander-in-Chief—Col. Dan. M. Hall, Columbus, O. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Chas. B. Wilson, Los Angeles, Cal. *Surgeon-General*—Stephan I Brown, Knox, Ind. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Rev. Wm. W. Gist, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Col. James D. Bell, Brooklyn, was elected Commander, but died, and was automatically succeeded by the Senior Vice-Commander).

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—Isadore Isaacs, New York City. *Quartermaster-General*—Col. D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Wm. A. Ketchum, Indianapolis, Ind. *Inspector-General*—Jas. C. Taylor, Newark, N. J. *National Patriotic Instructor*—Hosea W. Rood, Madison, Wis. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—Geo. A. Newman, Des Moines, Ia. *Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records*—J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chief of Staff*—G. A. Holsey, Chester, N. H. *Senior Aide-de-Camp*—Thos J. McConlkey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The number of Grand Army Posts, December 31, 1918, was 4,704. Losses by death during year ended December 31, 1918, were 9,708. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. Expended in relief (1918), $46,606.

MEMBERSHIP BY STATES—Alabama, 58; Arizona, 75; Arkansas, 174; California and Nevada, 4,660; Colorado and Wyoming, 1,426; Connecticut, 1,640; Delaware, 259; Florida, 634; Georgia and South Carolina, 125; Idaho, 398; Illinois, 8,380; Indiana, 6,620; Iowa, 5,664; Kansas, 6,201; Kentucky, 604; Louisiana and Mississippi, 211; Maine, 2,016; Maryland, 882; Massachusetts, 6,59; Michigan, 5,115; Minnesota, 2,254; Missouri, 3,074; Montana, 281; Nebraska, 2,456; New Hampshire, 1,107; New Jersey, 2,019; New Mexico, 92; New York, 10,976; North Dakota, 164; Ohio, 11,453; Oklahoma, 979; Oregon, 1,768; Pennsylvania, 10,980; Potomac, 863; Rhode Island, 722; South Dakota, 672; Texas, 498; Utah, 244; Vermont, 1,272; Virginia and North Carolina, 277; Washington and Alaska, 2,269; West Virginia, 647; Wisconsin, 3,382. Total in United States, 110,188.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

(Organized in 1902).

President—David Jameson, Pennsylvania. *Vice-Presidents*—Ralph W Smith, Colorado; P. J. Walker, California; H. J Clark, Minnesota; Mrs. Robt. Lee Morrell, New York; Clifford Ireland, Illinois; Dr. John H. Quayle, Ohio; Dr. R. R. Elmore, Kentucky. *Treasurer*—H A. Bonnell, New Jersey. *Secretary*—John N. Brooks, Connecticut. Chairmen of Boards: *Executive*—A. G. Batchelder, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. *Good Roads*—George C. Diehl, Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y. *Touring*—Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind. *Legislative*—W. Eugene Turton, 810 Broad Street, Newark, N J. *Contest*—Richard Kennerdell, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The American Automobile Association has over 200,000 members. Its main objects are—To unite in one body all the automobile clubs and individual motorists of the country; to secure reasonable and just legislation and to aid in proper enforcement of automobile laws and ordinances; to obtain local, State, and Federal aid in the construction and maintenance of good roads; to encourage road travel and transportation, and to secure, prepare, and disseminate information relative thereto; to support sportsmanlike contests and other movements that will advance motoring interests.

Members of the American Automobile Association can obtain exact and detailed information from the national bureaus of the Touring Information Board in Washington, D. C., and New York City, and also from the 600 local clubs, in some of which they have guest privileges. These touring bureaus keep a list of hotels and garages which guarantee to give fair treatment to automobilists. Through its Legislative Board, the American Automobile Association has exerted influence on automobile legislation. For the benefit of those who enjoy good sport, the American Automobile Association has taken charge of racing and endurance contests. Elsewhere in THE ALMANAC will be found the official American Automobile Association summary of the motor laws of all the States.

PALEOZOIC CORALS.

Paleozoic corals have been found in the Timan-Urals and in the Silurian rocks of the New Siberian Islands; but in both cases the evidence shows that the coral faunas were stunted in comparison with those of the contemporary seas to the south. Numerous simple and simply branched corals, associated with thick growths of calcareous algae, grow to-day in the northern seas. Dead branches of Lophohelia are so common on one bank in the Christiania Sound (latitude 58° N.) that it has been described as a Pleistocene coral reef. Small nodules of corals, of reef-building genera, such as *Plesiastroea*, live at present in the cold seas of southern Australia, far to the south of the region of coral reefs. The evidence of the fossil corals is supported by that of the Arctic marine faunas of all geological periods. Their most striking characteristics in the past are their characteristics of to-day. Nor does the existence of leaf beds in the Arctic prove anything more than local geographical changes, for leaves grow with remarkable rapidity and luxuriance within the Arctic Circle, under the influence of the continuous daylight of Summer.

NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL BANKING STATISTICS.

(Data Supplied by the United States Comptroller of the Currency).

Date.	No. of Banks.	Loans.	Capital.	Surplus.	Net Deposits	Specie.	Legal Tender Notes.	Ratio, Loans to Cap., Surpl's Depos's	Ratio, Cash to Deposits.
		Dollars.	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P C.*	*P. C.*
Oct. 1, 1881	48	246,900,000	51,100,000	19,900,000	268,800,000	50,600,000	10,900,000	72.6	22.9
Oct. 3, 1882	50	239,200,000	51,600,000	21,300,000	254,000,000	44,500,000	18,900,000	73.2	24 9
Oct. 2, 1883	48	245,100,000	50,300,000	23,900,000	266,900,000	50,300,000	19,700 000	72.0	26 2
Sept. 30, 1884	44	205 500,000	46,300,000	22,600,000	255,000,000	63,100,000	27,000,000	63.4	35 2
Oct. 1, 1885	44	236,800,000	45,300,000	22,200,000	312,900,000	91,500,000	23,700,000	62.3	36.8
Oct. 7, 1886	45	253,700,000	45,100,000	25,700,000	282,800,000	64,100,000	12,500,000	71.7	27.1
Oct. 5, 1887	47	258,000,000	49,200,000	30,600,000	284,300,000	63,600,000	16,100,000	70.9	28.0
Oct. 4, 1888	46	292,500,000	49,100,000	31,700,000	342,200,000	73,900,000	22,100,000	69.2	28.1
Sept. 30, 1889	45	303,900,000	48,800,000	33,100,000	338,100,000	59,100,000	25,600,000	72.4	25.1
Oct. 2, 1890	47	297,100,000	49,100,000	36,900,000	332,600,000	78,500,000	13,900,000	71.0	27.8
Sept. 25, 1891	49	301,600,000	50,900,000	38,100,000	327,800,000	53,800,000	32,000,000	72.3	26 2
Sept. 30, 1892	48	344,200,000	49 600,000	40,500,000	391,900,000	62,600,000	40,600,000	71.4	26 3
Oct. 3, 1893	49	281,000,000	51,200,000	41,600,000	309,900,000	75,700,000	32,500,000	69.8	34.9
Oct. 2, 1894	49	360,700,000	50,800,000	42,300,000	489,700,000	82,800,000	88,900,000	61 9	35 1
Sept. 28, 1895	50	363,800,000	50,900,000	42,100,000	441;600,000	50,700,000	73,900,000	68 0	28 2
Oct. 6, 1896	49	314,400,000	50,500,000	42,300,000	372,800,000	49,600,000	58,600,000	67.5	29.0
Oct. 5, 1897	48	408,300,000	48,600,000	42,800,000	506,800,000	82,400,000	54,100,000	68.2	26 9
Sept. 20, 1898	47	441,700,000	48,700,000	43,000,000	596,000,000	114,500,000	38,200,000	64.2	25 6
Sept 7, 1899	44	541,800,000	47,700,000	43,500,000	707,700,000	140,700,000	36,900,000	67.8	25 1
Sept. 5, 1900	44	569,600,000	62,800,000	47,400,000	769,600,000	164,200,000	49,900,000	64.7	27.8
Sept. 30, 1901	42	610,900,000	70,500,000	52,100,000	811,400,000	162,300,000	53,200,000	65.4	26.6
Sept. 15, 1902	44	607,100,000	90,600,000	63,500,000	753,400,000	136,900,000	47,400,000	66.9	24.5
Sept. 9, 1903	43	631,600,000	100,600,000	72,500,000	741,000,000	155,500,000	47,600,000	69.1	27.4
Sept. 6, 1904	41	807,300,000	106,400,000	78,800,000	1,034,300,000	241,200,000	46,700,000	66.2	27.8
Aug. 25, 1905	42	805,700,000	106,600,000	79,600,000	993,800,000	200,000,000	53,300,000	68.3	25.5
Sept. 4, 1906	40	702,100,000	105,800,000	102,000,000	827,400,000	155,800,000	46,500,000	67.8	24.5
Aug. 22, 1907	38	712,100,000	114,600,000	109,800,000	825,700,000	173,200,000	45,600,000	67.8	26.5
July 15, 1908	37	867,000,000	112,800,000	110,000,000	1,121,500,000	255,600,000	59,600,000	64.5	28.1
Sept. 1, 1909	38	925,600,000	114,500,000	116,300,000	1,179,300,000	244,800,000	57,000,000	65.6	25.6
Sept. 1, 1910	39	873,900,000	119,900,000	125,000,000	1,070,200,000	243,200,000	48,400,000	66.4	27.2
Sept. 1, 1911	40	885,600,000	121,400,000	121,100,000	1,150,600,000	248,200,000	55,200,000	63.6	26.4
Sept. 4, 1912	37	950,900,000	120,200,000	128,200,000	1,162,200,000	236,100,000	50,100,000	67.2	24.6
Aug. 9, 1913	36	936,900,000	119,700,000	129,600,000	1,147,100,000	256,300,000	44,400,000	67.1	26.2
Sept. 12, 1914	33	1,025,500,000	112,900,000	124,800,000	1,253,600,000	229,900,000	43,500,000	68.8	21.8
Sept. 2, 1915	33	1,313,100,000	112,900,000	124,100,000	1,757,700,000	333,200,000	40,400,000	65.8	21.3
Sept. 12, 1916	33	1,610,900,000	114,400,000	126,400,000	2,047,200,000	238,200,000	23,300,000	70.4	12.8
Sept. 11, 1917	34	1,889,100,000	122,700,000	138,000,000	2,267,900,000	72,800,000	348,300,000	74.7	3.2
Aug. 31, 1918	49	2,060,400,000	125,700,000	153,100,000	2,435,200,000	63,300,000	368,000,000	75.9	2 6
June 30, 1919	49	2,350,600,000	128,800,000	173,000,000	2,601,600,000	67,100,000	396,000,000	81.0	2.8

Net deposits figures since 1915 show amount on which reserve was computed. The 1918 figures include all national banks in Greater New York. The per cent. of reserve held to net deposits was 15.36 in 1917, 15.11 in 1918, and 15.22 in 1919.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS—MANHATTAN AND BRONX

(Figures are as of June 30, 1919.)

Name.	Location.	President.	Deposits.	Surplus.
American	115 W. 42d Street	W. M. Campbell	$4,191,939	$288,266
Bank for Savings	280 4th Avenue	Walter Trimble	95,667,005	14,557,234
Bowery	128 Bowery	H. A. Schenck	122,087,120	17,830,755
Broadway	5 Park Place	H. F. Hutchinson	13,748,295	760,699
Bronx	Tremont and Park Avenues.	Wm. B. Aitken	3,287,513	112,378
Citizens'	56 Bowery	Henry Hasler	19,976,052	2,610,859
Commonwealth	2007 Amsterdam Avenue	J. H. Boschen	2,035,789	66,199
Dollar	2808 3rd Avenue	G. E. Edwards	19,804,753	1,664,997
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	63,406,035	6,663,562
East River	291 Broadway	D. S. Ramsay	35,228,999	5,243,103
Emigrant Industrial	51 Chambers Street	John J. Pulleyn	183,105,844	14,883,692
Empire City	231 W. 125th Street	R. E Cochran	9,754,494	453,472
Excelsior	23d Street and 6th Avenue	Wm. J. Roome	20,917,125	1,501,308
Franklin	8th Avenue, cor. 42d Street.	E. K. Satterlee	30,580,685	3,168,229
Central	Corner 4th Ave. and 14th St	Hubert Cillis	102,086,074	12,935,505
Greenwich	6th Avenue & 16th Street	James Quinlan	74,586,831	8,502,696
Harlem	124 E. 125th Street	W. E. Trotter	31,910,699	3,508,541
Irving	115 Chambers Street	H. E Tener	20,316,802	1,885,947
Italian	64 Spring Street	J. N. Francolini	8,868,044	540,091
Malden Lane	170 Broadway	F. A. Ringler	2,567,777	84,226
Manhattan	644 Broadway	C. M. Bird	11,588,228	1,366,004
Metropolitan	1 3rd Avenue	Robert D. Andrews	15,464,281	1,358,436
New York	8th Ave., corner 14th Street.	Wm. Felsinger	46,554,251	4,889,798
North River	31 W. 34th Street	Charles Rohe	10,845,101	840,517
North Side	3230 3d Avenue	J. G. Borgstede	3,210,602	87,425
Seamen's	74 Wall Street	Daniel Barnes	80,128,843	9,871,488
Union Dime	6th Avenue and 40th Street	A. P. W. Kinnan	54,156,534	5,904,089
Union Square	20 Union Square	W. H. Rockwood	17,276,255	1,551,880
United States	606 Madison Avenue	C. N. Talntor	7,359,284	553,025
Universal	149 Broadway	W. F. Brown	993,333	26,524
West Side	110 6th Avenue	C. O. Bigelow	5,777,612	379,788

Surplus figures are based on par values of stocks and bonds.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE New York Clearing House at 77 Cedar Street is composed of banks and trust companies associated for exchanging checks and bills they hold against one another. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York also clear. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing House at 10 o'clock every business day, with the checks and drafts to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before 1.30 o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing House has been in operation since 1853.

Elsewhere in this section of the ALMANAC, under the heading "Statement of Banks in the New York Clearing House Association," will be found statistics as to the capital, profits, loans, gold holdings, and deposits of most of the institutions named in this table.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

NATIONAL.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	Lewis L. Clarke	Arthur P. Lee.
Atlantic	257 Broadway	H. D. Kountze	Frank E. Andruss.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau Street	James S. Alexander	R. W. Saunders
Bank of New York	48 Wall Street	Herbert L. Griggs	C. P. Hunt.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	E. A. De Lima	A. H. Merry.
Bronx National	369 E. 149th Street	F. A. Wurzbach	Harry Kobe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	D. H. Rowland	William L. Chase.
Chase	57 Broadway	Eug. V. R. Thayer	A. C. Andrews.
Chatham & Phenix	149 Broadway	Louis G. Kaufman	Bert. L. Haskins.
Chemical	270 Broadway	H. K. Twitchell	E. H. Smith.
Citizens' National	320 Broadway	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall Street	Jas. A. Stillman	W. H. Tappan.
Coal and Iron	143 Liberty Street	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
East River	680 Broadway	A. H. Giannini	George E. Hoyer.
Federal Reserve	Pine and Nassau Streets	B. Strong, Jr., Gov	L. H. Hendricks.
Fifth National	Lexington Ave. and 23d St.	E. E. Watts	W. S. Beekley.
First National	2 Wall Street	Francis L. Hine	S. A. Welldon.
Garfield	5th Ave., corner 23d Street	R. W. Poor	A. W. Snow.
Gotham	1819 Broadway	Henry H. Bizallion	H. Howe.
Hanover	Nassau Street corner Pine	William Woodward	W. E. Cable, Jr.
Harriman	527 5th Avenue	Jos. W. Harriman	O. H. Harriman.
Importers & Traders'	247 Broadway	H. H. Powell	E. P. Townsend.
Irving National	Woolworth Building	H. E. Ward	E. D. Junior.
Liberty	120 Broadway	Harvey D. Gibson	F. W. Walz.
Lincoln	60-70 E. 42d Street	Chas. E. Warren	John S. Sammis.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton Street	Robert A. Parker	Wm. M. Rosendale.
Mechanics' & Metals	20 Nassau Street	G. W. McGarrah	Joseph S. House.
Merchants National	42 Wall Street	R. E. Jones	Owen P. Paynter.
National Park	214 Broadway	Richard Delafield	E. V. Connolly.
New York County	79 8th Avenue	Oscar Cooper	L. J. Grinnon.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	Samuel G. Bayne	H. W. Donovan.
Second National	5th Avenue, corner 28th St.	Wm. A. Simonson	C. W. Case.
Sherman	33d Street and Astor Court.	E. C. Smith	Chas. W. Hodson
Union Exchange	21st Street and 5th Avenue	S. H. Herman	G. B. Conniey.

STATE.

Bank of America	44 Wall Street	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Europe	1429 1st Avenue	Thos. Capek	Vincent W. Woytisek.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	40 Wall Street	Stephen Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	Stephen Baker	E. S. Lafley.
Bank of U. S.	5th Ave. and 32d St.	Joseph S. Marcus	B. K. Marcus.
Berardini	34 Mulberry St.	Mich. Berardini	F. Berardini.
Bowery	124 Bowery	J. Stanley Foster	Charles Essig.
Broadway Central	2574 Broadway	Frank Williams	Anthony Ziesat.
Bronx Borough Bank	440 Tremont Avenue	C. A. Becker	C. B. Hampton.
Bryant Park	220 W. 42d Street	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Central Mercantile	1 E. 14th Street	G. W. Craft	F. L. Fisher.
Chelsea Exchange	266 W. 34th Street	A. E. Stilger	W. W. Tappan.
Colonial	Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.	Alexander Walker	George S. Carr.
Columbia	507 5th Avenue	Eli H. Bernheim	W. S. Griffith.
Commercial Exchange	330 Bowery	L. A. Fehrs	George Kern.
Commonwealth	190 Bowery	E. C. Schaefer	A. C. Fuchs.
Continental	23 Broad Street	J. F. Fredericks	F. H. Hornby.
Corn Exchange	13 William Street	Walter E. Frew	Edward S. Malmar.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Ave.	Geo. B. Williams	Wm. F. McLaughlin.
Fidelity	Madison Ave. and 75th St.	Edward H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
5th Ave. Bank of N. Y.	530 5th Avenue	Theo. Hetzler	W. G. Gaston.
German-American	23 Broad Street	Albert Tag	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exchange	330 Bowery	Jos. M. Adrian	George Kern.
Germania	190 Bowery	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich	135 William St.	H. W. Ford	F. Hammond.
International	17 Battery Place	H. T. S. Green	L. I. Sharp.
Mercantile B'k of Americas	41 Pine Street	Jas. Brown	W. M. Carlebach.
Metropolitan	4th Avenue & 23d Street	Henry Ollesheimer	August C. Corby.
Mutual	49-51 W. 33d Street	Charles A. Sackett	Hugh N. Kirkland.
New Netherland	41 W. 34th Street	W. F. H. Koelsch	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exchange	10 Broadway	G. W. McGarrah	Thos. B. Nichols.
Pacific	470 Broadway	O. H. Cheney	Snowden McGuaghey.
People's	395 Canal Street	William Milne	John B. Forsyth.
Public	89 Delancey Street	Edward S. Rothschild	C. H. Baldwin.
State	374-8 Grand Street	H. C. Richard	John Kneisel.
Twenty-third Ward	137th Street and 3d Avenue	Charles W. Bogart	Charles P. Bogart.
Washington Heights	1915 Amsterdam Avenue	John Whalen	W. H. Poggenburg.
Westchester Avenue	1060 Southern Boulevard	Chas. L. Lee	Russell B. Smith.
Yorkville	1511 3d Avenue	August Zinsser, Jr.	Ernest Wolkwitz.

TRUST COMPANIES, MANHATTAN.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Astor	5th Avenue and 36th Street.	E. C. Converse	B. Wyckoff
Bankers	16 Wall Street	Seward Prosser	R H Giles.
Broadway	233 Broadway	Frederic G. Lee	J. Williams, Vice-Pres.
Central Union	80 Broadway	J. N. Wallace	E. J. Merrill, 1st V. P.
Columbia	60 Broadway	Willard V. King	F. C. Marston.
Commercial	Broadway and 41st Street.	R. R Moore	J. C Watson, Asst.Sec.
Corporation	37 Wall Street	H. K. McLaren	B. S. Mantz.
Empire	120 Broadway	L W. Baldwin	W. B. Baldwin.
Equitable	37 Wall Street	A W. Krech	Arthur A. Miller.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	22 William Street	E S. Marston	Edw. Gibbs, Asst Sec.
Fidelity	Chambers and Hudson Sts	S. S. Conover	A. L. Viell, Asst Sec.
Franklin	46 Wall Street	E. C Delafield	C. E. Curtis.
Fulton	149 Broadway	H. C. Swords	A. J. Morris, Asst. Sec.
Guaranty	140 Broadway	Charles H. Sabin	N D. Putnam.
Hudson	Broadway and 39th Street	Frank V. Baldwin	J. J. Broderick.
Irving	Woolworth Building	F G. Lee	Geo. F. Gentes.
Lawyers' Title & Trust Co	160 Broadway	L. V. Bright	Marshall Monroe.
Lincoln	204 Fifth Avenue	Alex S. Webb	N. F. Griffin.
Manhattan	481 Eighth Aveune	W. I. L. Adams	Nath. Mills, Jr.
Manufacturers	8th Avenue and 34th Street.	Nathan Jonas	Jas. H. Conroy.
Mercantile	115 Broadway	C. A. Austin	J. C. Traphagen.
Metropolitan	60 Wall Street	G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.	Beverley Chew.
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co	52 Wall Street	Walter Kerr	J. L. Van Zelm, Asst. S.
New York	26 Broad Street	M. N. Buckner	Harry Forsyth.
Scandinavian	56 Broadway	A. V. Ostrom	M. F. Bayard.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	176 Broadway	C H. Kelsey	C. C Harmsted.
Transatlantic	67 William Street	E. O. Stanley	J. S. Freeman.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	55 Cedar Street	J. W. Platten	C. H. Murphy.
United States	45 Wall Street	E. W. Sheldon	W. M. Kingsley.

BROOKLYN NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Flatbush	Cor. Flatbush & Church Avs	W. D. Buckner, Mgr	C Straub, Asst. Mgr.
Bank of Long Island.	Jamaica	S. R. Smith	George S. Downing.
Coney Island	Surf Avenue, C. I.	W. J. Ward	G. H. Mailey.
First National	Broadway and Havemeyer	Joseph Huber	A. P. Verity.
First National, Jamaica	Jamaica	Starr Brinkerhoff	Wm. Peterson.
First National, Ozone Park	Ozone Park	John B. Reimer	W. L. Hopkins.
Greenpoint National	140 Greenpoint Avenue	D. E. Freudenberger	Walter Wilmurt.
Hamilton	191 Montague Street	Willard E. Edmister.	Geo. Hadden, Sec.
Hillside	8302 Jamaica, R. H.	Joel Fowler	Frederick Boschen.
Homestead	141 Pennsylvania Avenue	E L. Rockefeller	George L. Porter.
Mechanics'	Court and Montague	Harry M De Mott	Wilton C. Donn.
Montauk	5th Avenue and Union Street	Henry M. Randall	Thos M. Halsey.
Nassau National	46 Court Street	G. Foster Smith	H. P. Schoenberner.
National City	350 Fulton Street.	Henry M. Wells	B T. Van Benthuysen.
National, Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway.	H. G. Heyson	S. R. Weston.
North Side	225 Havemeyer Street	Paul E Bonner	Henry Billman.
People's National	1336 Broadway	George W. Spence	W F. Cawthorne.
Ridgewood National	Myrtle and Cypress Avenues	Louis Berger	C. V. Gunther.
The Thrift	255 Ryerson Street	Chas. M. Pratt	John C. Maddock.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	177 Montague Street	E. P. Maynard	H. W. Silleck, Asst. Sec
Franklin	166 Montague Street	E. C. Delafield	P. L. Watkins.
Hamilton	191 Montague Street	W. E Edmister	George Hadden.
Kings County	342 Fulton Street.	J. D. Fairchild	Thomas Blake.
Manufacturers'	774 Broadway	Nathan S Jonas.	James H. Conroy.
People's	181 Montague Street.	C A Boody	C L Schenck.
Title Guar. & Trust Co.	175 Remsen Street	F. L. Sniffen, Manager	J. E. Keeler, Asst.Mgr.

BROOKLYN BANKS FOR SAVINGS.—FIGURES ARE AS OF JUNE 30, 1919.

Name.	Location.	President.	Deposits.	Surplus.
Bay Ridge	5517 5th Avenue	M T Lewis	$3,507,398	$109,843
Brevoort	522 Nostrand Avenue	H M Smith	7,402,057	411,115
Brooklyn	Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.	C Hadden	61,363,256	7,948,521
Bushwick	Grand St., cor Graham Ave	J. E. Brown	8,186,153	680,037
City	Cor. Flatbush & Laf'y'te Avs	R. Rushmore	6,625,824	355,267
College Point	313 13th St.	W. W. Weitling	2,290,574	220,323
Dime	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	R. S. Walker	61,406,913	6,638,771
Dime of Williamsburg	So. 5th St, cor. Havemeyer.	W. P. Sturgis	13,047,488	844,748
East Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Avenue	E. F. Barnes	10,620,572	955,273
East District	Broadway and Gates Ave	John W Fraser	12,997,399	642,269
East New York	Atlantic and Penna Aves	F. Middendorf	5,820,236	586,877
Flatbush	910 Flatbush Ave	H. B. Hawkins	2,311,900	47,438
Fulton	375 Fulton Street.	Adolph Doepel	13,767,839	1,155,394
Greater New York	498 5th Avenue	C. J Obermayer	8,350,307	298,236
Greenpolut	807 Manhattan Avenue.	Geo W. Felter	13,171,455	1,471,155
Hamburg	1451 Myrtle Avenue	David Engel	3,475,731	122,186
Home	804 Manhattan Avenue	M. W. Gleason	841,338	25,011
Jamaica	360 Fulton Street, Jamaica	W W Gillen	7,601,005	609,661
Kings County	Broadway, cor. Bedford Ave	H. G. Taylor	13,994,974	1,394,433
Lincoln	531 Broadway	Charles Froeb	28,349,327	2,274,400
Long Island City	Bridge Plaza	W. J. Burnet	12,542,816	1,309,861
Prudential	B'way, Vernon & Styvsnt Av.	D. W. Kaatze	4,742,097	175,286
Queens County	80 Main St., Flushing	W. T. James	5,368,069	497,616
South Brooklyn	160 Atlantic Avenue	W. J Coombs	28,194,723	4,062,045
Sumner	12 Graham Avenue	A S. Somers	1,660,648	92,234
Williamsburg	Broadway and Driggs Ave	A. D. Baird	88,638,332	13,106,666

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

(Revised to November 15, 1919.)

Ex-officio Members—The Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman, and the Comptroller of the Currency. *Members*—W. P. G. Harding, Governor; Albert Strauss, Vice-Governor; Adolph. C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin, Henry A. Moehlenpah, W. T. Chapman, Secretary; R. G. Emerson, Assistant Sec.; W. M. Imlay, Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(As of November 15, 1919)

BANK.	Governor.	Deputy Governor.	Chairman & Fed. Reserve Agent.	Deputy Chairman.	Cashier.
Boston	Chas. A. Morss	Chas. E. Spencer, Jr.	F. H. Curtiss	Allen Hollis	C. C. Bullen.
New York	Benj. Strong, Jr	R. H. Treman, J. H Case, J. F. Curtis, L. F. Sailer	Pierre Jay	Geo. F. Peabody.	L. H. Hendricks.
Philadelphia.	E. P. Passmore	Wm. H. Hutt, Jr.	R. L. Austin	H. B. Thompson.	W. A. Dyer.
Cleveland	E. R. Fancher		D. C. Wills	L. H. Treadway.	Edwin Baxter.
Richmond	Geo. J. Seay	C. A. Peple	Caldwell Hardy	J. A. Moncure	G. H. Keesee.
Atlanta	M. B. Wellborn		J. A. McCord	E. T. Brown	J. B. Pike.
Chicago	J. B. McDougal	C. R. McKay	Wm. A. Heath	James Simpson	B. G. McCloud.
St. Louis	David C. Biggs	W. W. Hoxton	Wm McC. Martin	J. W. Boehne	O. M. Attebery.
Minneapolis.	R. A. Young		John H. Rich	W. H. Lightner	S. S. Cook.
Kansas City.	J. Z. Miller, Jr.	J. L. Cross	Asa E. Ramsay	F. W Fleming	A. W. Anderson.
Dallas.	R L. Van Zandt	J. W. Hoopes	W. F. Ramsey	W. B. Newsome.	L. P. Talley.
San Francisco	J. U. Calkins		John Perrin	W. N. Moore	Ira Clerk.

There are branches of Federal Reserve banks in the following cities: Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New Orleans, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Detroit, Louisville, Omaha, Denver, El Paso, Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City, Buffalo, Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, and Houston.

Every National Bank is required to become a stockholder in the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which it is situated, and any State bank or trust company which complies with certain specified requirements is permitted to become a member bank. There were (December, 1918) 8,612 National Banks in the United States which have thus been required to become member banks, and 936 State banks and trust companies had become members

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, OCTOBER 24, 1919.

RESOURCES.	Dollars.	RESOURCES.	Dollars.
Gold coin and certificates	248,375,000	Bank premises	13,358,000
Gold settlement fund, F. R Board	465,535,000	Gold in transit or in custody in foreign countries	19,242,000
Gold with foreign agencies	132,983,000	Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	918,008,000
Total gold held by banks	846,893,000	5% redemp. fund agst. F. R. bank notes.	12,571,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,197,933,000	All other resources	9,139,000
Gold redemption fund	101,799,000		
Total gold reserves	2,146,605,000	Total resources	5,938,630,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c	67,956,000	LIABILITIES.	
Total reserves	2,214,561,000	Capital paid in	85,863,000
Bills discounted:		Surplus	81,087,000
Secured by Govt. war obligations	1,666,055,000	Government deposits	83,984,000
All other	416,084,000	Due to members, reserve account	1,813,563,000
Bills bought in open market	368,846,000	Deferred availability items	733,227,000
		Other deposits, incl. for. Govt. credits.	98,878,000
Total bills in hand	2,450,985,000	Total gross deposits	2,729,652 000
U. S. Government bonds	27,095,000	F. R. notes in actual circulation	2,753,457,000
U. S. Victory Notes	86,000	F. R. bank notes in circulation—net liab.	251,590,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	273,585,000	All other liabilities	36,981,000
All other earning assets	...		
Total earning assets	2,751,751,000	Total liabilities	5,938,630,000

The total earnings of the Federal Reserve banks in 1918 were $67,584,417 (as against $15,438,858 in 1917); net earnings, $55,446,979, or at the rate of 72.6 per cent. on an aggregate average paid in capital of $76,342,000. The net earnings of the New York bank were at the rate of 113.6 per cent. of the earnings of the banks; 71 5 per cent. came from discounts, largely of war paper.

INDEBTEDNESS OF PRINCIPAL BELLIGERENTS, 1919.

(Prepared by the Federal Reserve Board.)

COUNTRY.	Total Debt.	Date.	Authority.
	Dollars.		
United States (gross)	26,194,997,000	Sept. 30, 1919	U. S. daily Treasury Statement, Sept. 30, 1919.
Canada	1,584,000,000	Mar. 31, 1919	Finance Minister's speech, quotation in The Monetary Times, June 6, 1919.
United Kingdom	37,769,000,000	Aug. 16, 1919	London Economist, Aug. 23, 1919.
France	34,842,993,000	April 30, 1919	Soc. de Banque Suisse, July–August, 1919.
Italy	10,359,275,000	June 30, 1919	Soc. de Banque Suisse, July–August, 1919.
Austria-Hungary	25,731,619,000	Oct., 1918	Manchester Guardian, March 12, 1919.
Germany	40,000,000,000	End of 1918	Dr. Schiffer's statement, New York Times, March 27, 1919.
Belgium	2,502,824,000	Sept., 1919	Finance Minister Delacroix quoted in Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Sept. 20, 1919.

The Belgian figures are exclusive of 5,800 million francs owed to the National Bank for the payment of 7,500 million marks in circulation in Belgium.

DEBTS OF OTHER PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(Approximate figures, as of February, 1919.)

Argentina, $595,000,000; Australia, $1,420,000,000; Brazil, $577,000,000; Bulgaria, $436,000,000; Canada, $1,915,000,000; China, $859,500,000; Ceylon, $27,000,000; Denmark, $167,000,000; Egypt, $467,825,000; Greece, $229,000,000; Holland, $771,100,000; Hungary, $2,035,000,000; India (Brit.), $2,225,000,000; Japan, $1,099,370,000; Newfoundland and Labrador, $35,450,000; New Zealand, $755,000,000; Nigeria, $45,000,000; Norway, $126,725,000; Portugal, $190,015,000; Roumania, $368,075,000; Russia, $12,610,465,000, Serbia, $71,760,000; Spain, $1,888,315,000; Sweden, $274,775,000; Switzerland, $287,000,000; Turkey, $1,485,000,000; Union of South Africa, $774,165,000.

U. S. LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

The total credits granted by the United States Government to foreign Governments, as of the close of business October 2, 1919, were as follows: Belgium, $343,445,000; Cuba, $10,000,000; Czecho-Slovakia, $55,330,000; France, $3,047,974,777.24; Great Britain, $4,277,000,000; Greece, $48,236,629.05; Italy, $1,619,922,872.99; Liberia $5,000,000; Roumania, $25,000,000; Russia, $187,7[illegible],750; Serbia, $26,780,465.56; total, $9,646,419,294.84. All interest payments had been made up to the latest interest date, except in the case of Russia.

BANKING STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1863.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Deposits in National Banks.	Deposits in Savings Banks.	Deposits in State Banks.	No. of Nat'l Banks.	Paid in Capital of Nat'l. Banks
1863	.....	$206,235,202	No data	66	$7,188,393
1864	$119,414,239	236,280,401	"	467	75,213,945
1865	398,357,560	242,619,382	"	1,294	325,834,558
1866	533,338,174	282,455,794	"	1,634	414,270,493
1867	539,599,076	337,009,452	"	1,636	418,558,148
1868	575,842,070	292,781,813	"	1,640	420,105,011
1869	574,307,383	457,675,050	"	1,619	422,659,260
1870	542,261,563	549,874,358	"	1,612	427,235,701
1871	602,110,758	650,745,442	"	1,723	450,330,841
1872	618,801,619	735,046,805	"	1,853	470,543,301
1873	641,121,775	802,363,609	$110,754,034	1,968	490,109,801
1874	622,863,154	864,556,902	143,696,383	1,983	491,003,711
1875	686,478,630	924,037,304	165,871,439	2,076	501,568,564
1876	641,432,886	941,350,255	157,928,658	2,091	500,393,796
1877	636,267,529	866,218,306	226,654,538	2,078	481,044,771
1878	621,632,160	879,897,425	142,764,491	2,056	470,393,366
1879	648,934,141	802,490,298	166,958,229	2,048	455,244,415
1880	833,701,034	819,106,973	208,751,611	2,076	455,909,565
1881	1,031,731,043	891,961,142	261,362,303	2,115	460,227,835
1882	1,066,707,249	966,797,081	281,775,496	2,239	477,184,390
1883	1,043,137,763	1,024,856,787	334,995,702	2,417	500,298,312
1884	979,020,350	1,073,294,955	325,365,669	2,625	522,515,996
1885	1,106,376,517	1,095,172,147	344,307,916	2,689	526,273,602
1886	1,146,246,911	1,141,530,578	342,882,767	2,809	539,109,292
1887	1,285,076,979	1,235,247,371	447,995,653	3,014	571,648,811
1888	1,292,342,471	1,364,196,550	410,047,842	3,120	588,384,018
1889	1,442,137,979	1,444,391,325	507,084,481	3,239	605,851,641
1890	1,521,745,665	1,550,023,956	553,054,584	3,484	642,073,676
1891	1,535,058,569	1,654,826,142	556,637,012	3,652	672,903,597
1892	1,753,339,680	1,758,329,618	648,513,809	3,759	684,678,203
1893	1,556,761,230	1,808,800,262	706,865,643	3,807	685,786,719
1894	1,677,801,201	1,777,833,242	658,107,494	3,770	671,091,165
1895	1,736,022,007	1,844,357,798	712,410,423	3,715	658,224,180
1896	1,668,413,508	1,935,466,468	695,659,914	3,689	651,144,855
1897	1,770,480,563	1,983,413,564	723,640,795	3,610	632,153,042
1898	2,023,357,160	2,028,208,409	912,365,406	3,582	622,016,745
1899	2,522,157,509	2,182,006,424	1,164,020,972	3,583	604,865,327
1900	2,458,092,758	2,389,719,954	1,266,735,282	3,732	621,536,461
1901	2,941,837,429	2,518,599,536	1,610,502,246	4,165	645,719,099
1902	3,098,875,722	2,650,104,486	1,698,185,287	4,535	701,990,554
1903	3,200,993,509	2,815,483,166	1,814,570,163	4,939	743,506,048
1904	3,312,439,842	2,918,775,329	2,073,218,049	5,331	767,378,148
1905	3,783,658,494	3,093,077,357	2,365,209,630	5,668	791,567,231
1906	4,055,873,637	3,299,544,601	2,741,464,129	6,053	826,129,735
1907	4,322,880,141	3,495,410,087	3,068,649,860	6,429	833,690,917
1908	4,374,551,208	3,479,192,891	2,937,129,598	6,824	919,100,850
1909	4,898,576,696	3,713,405,710	2,466,958,666	6,926	937,004,036
1910	5,287,216,312	4,070,486,247	2,727,926,986	7,145	989,567,114
1911	5,477,991,156	4,212,533,599	2,777,566,836	7,277	1,019,633,152
1912	5,825,461,163	4,451,555,688	2,919,977,898	7,372	1,033,570,675
1913	5,953,461,551	4,726,472,768	3,081,011,583	7,473	1,056,919,792
1914	6,268,692,430	4,936,591,849	3,226,793,217	7,525	1,058,192,335
1915	6,611,281,822	4,997,706,013	3,277,772,330	7,605	1,068,519,105
1916	8,143,048,000	5,088,587,295	4,300,710,294	7,579	1,066,049,000
1917	9,521,648,000	5,418,022,275	5,390,824,047	7,589	1,081,670,000
1918	10,437,433,000	5,472,644,659	6,114,198,977	7,691	1,098,264,000
1919	15,924,865,000	.....	.....	7,785	1,118,603,000

On September 12, 1919, the resources of the national banks amounted to $21,615,000,000, and the deposits were $13,681,000,000. The proportion of loans to deposits on September 12, 1919, was 66.45 per cent., as compared with 68.37 per cent. on August 31, 1918. The national banks held United States Government securities on September 12, 1919, amounting to $3,296,000,000, and $1,803,000,000 of other bonds and securities.

Total number of depositors in savings banks: (1820) 8,635; (1830) 38,035; (1840) 78,701; (1850) 251,354; (1860) 693,870; (1870) 1,630,846; (1880) 2,335,582; (1890) 4,258,893; (1900) 6,107,083; (1910) 9,142,908; (1916) 11,148,392; (1917) 11,367,013.

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, ETC., SINCE 1879.

Period of Six Months Ending March 1	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Net Earnings.	Divl. to Capt'l.	Divl. to cap. and Surpl's	Earn. to cap. and Surpl's
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Ct.*	*Per Ct*	*Per Ct.*
1879	2,043	464,413,996	116,744,135	17,541,054	14,678,660	3 78	3.02	2 53
1880	2,046	454,080,090	117,226,501	18,121,273	21,152,784	3 99	3 17	3 70
1881	2,087	456,844,865	122,481,788	18,877,517	24,452,021	4 13	3 26	4 22
1882	2,137	460,354,485	131,291,839	19,915,375	27,083,599	4 33	3 37	4 56
1883	2,267	483,091,342	137,570,105	20,285,103	26,432,934	4 20	3 27	4 25
1884	2,491	507,969,309	145,600,849	21,082,806	27,994,764	4 15	3.23	4 29
1885	2,650	522,899,715	148,771,121	20,437,650	21,601,202	3 91	3.04	3.20
1886	2,708	527,356,195	152,996,992	21,265,661	27,252,667	4 03	3.13	4 00
1887	2,855	548,355,770	163,731,900	22,148,587	31,698,795	4 04	3.11	4 45
1888	3,044	577,136,748	179,397,148	23,088,607	32,601,295	4 00	3 05	4 31
1889	3,147	593,153,850	192,507,500	23,293,473	35,109,889	3 93	2 96	4 47
Sept. 1								
1890	3,412	634,773,746	211,869,139	24,909,117	36,807,024	3.92	2 94	4 35
March 1								
1891	3,542	652,586,585	219,430,741	25,768,776	40,145,974	3 95	2 96	4 60
1892	3,671	675,356,310	234,676,901	25,546,854	34,363,090	3 78	2 81	3 78
1893	3,759	686,874,375	245,714,438	26,474,210	36,091,708	.3 85	2 84	3 87
1894	3,770	680,449,735	247,342,295	23,231,360	19,762,826	3 40	2 50	2 10
1895	3,729	663,971,565	246,552,149	24,150,634	23,367,885	3 64	2 65	2 57
1896	3,694	655,319,145	248,027,226	23,732,644	25,068,123	3 62	2 63	2 78
1897	3,648	644,673,395	250,030,256	21,422,515	23,938,732	3 32	2 39	2 68
1898	3,586	626,097,395	248,166,708	22,843,928	25,233,450	3 65	2.61	2 89
1899	3,568	615,319,195	248,251,704	23,487,081	24,515,918	3 82	2 72	2 84
1900	3,537	604,756,505	253,475,898	24,228,936	40,151,038	4 01	2 82	4 68
1901	3,909	631,979,492	265,470,791	26,414,956	40,454,375	4 18	2 94	4 52
1902	4,232	680,173,259	299,814,593	39,517,620	57,797,747	5.80	4 03	5.90
1903	4,596	710,281,395	343,713,237	31,441,748	53,959,990	4 43	2 98	5 12
1904	5,024	757,416,659	382,605,619	41,516,024	60,553,595	5 48	3 64	5 31
1905	5,429	770,280,133	406,362,709	36,923,456	52,813,322	4.79	3 14	4 49
1906	5,787	777,017,473	420,675,516	44,616,844	60,566,466	5.74	3 73	5.06
Jan. 1								
1907	5,780	816,428,634	506,685,707	51,281,258	75,371,556	6.28	3 88	5 70
1908	6,467	886,631,425	538,858,424	43,883,151	65,088,793	4 95	3 08	4 57
1909	6,779	919,150,875	579,904,983	47,086,082	65,100,767	5.12	3 14	4 34
1910	6,925	950,216,335	615,595,925	53,689,980	73,682,950	5 65	3 43	4 71
1911	7,140	1,005,740,915	662,090,882	62,355,256	84,436,933	6 20	3 74	5 07
July 1								
1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706	120,300,872	149,056,603	11.66	6 93	8 59
1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182	119,906,051	160,980,084	9 06	6 75	11 40
1914	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,170	11 39	6 81	8 39
1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973	10.63	6 33	7 08
1916	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,365	114,724,595	157,543,547	10 76	6 38	8 76
1917	7,589	1,081,670,000	765,918,000	125,538,000	194,321,000	11 61	6 79	10 52
1918	7,691	1,098,264,000	816,801,000	129,778,000	212,332,000	11.81	6.78	11.09

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors	Deposits	Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors	Deposits.
1850	108	251,354	$43,431,130	1915	2,159	11,285,755	$4,997,706,013
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1916	(*a*)622	8,592,271	4,186,976,600
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358		(*b*)1,242	2,556,121	901,610,693
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1917	(*a*)622	8,935,055	4,422,489,384
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506		(*b*) 1,185	2,431,958	995,532,890
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	1918	(*a*)625	9,011,464	4,422,096,393
1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246		(*b*)1,194	2,368,089	1,049,483,555

(*a*) Mutual. (*b*) Stock Savings

QUICKSILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In flasks of 76 pounds to June, 1904; subsequently in flasks of 75 pounds)

Year	Flasks	Dollars	Year.	Flasks.	Dollars.	Year.	Flasks	Dollars.	Year	Flasks	Dollars.
1850	7,723	768,052	1868	47,728	2,190,715	1886	29,981	1,064,325	1904	35,315	1,536,203
1851	27,779	1,859,248	1869	33,811	1,551,925	1887	33,325	1,433,334	1905	30,534	1,105,941
1852	20,000	1,166,600	1870	30,077	1,725,818	1888	33,250	1,370,625	1906	26,083	1,030,279
1853	22,284	1,235,648	1871	31,686	1,999,387	1889	26,484	1,191,780	1907	21,554	853,538
1854	30,094	1,663,722	1872	31,621	2,084,773	1890	22,926	1,203,615	1908	19,752	872,446
1855	33,000	1,767,150	1873	27,642	2,220,482	1891	22,904	1,036,406	1909	21,075	957,859
1856	30,000	1,549,500	1874	27,756	2,919,376	1892	27,993	1,139,595	1910	20,601	958,153
1857	28,204	1,374,381	1875	50,250	4,228,538	1893	30,164	1,108,527	1911	21,256	977,989
1858	31,000	1,482,730	1876	72,716	3,199,504	1894	30,416	933,771	1912	25,064	1,053,941
1859	13,000	820,690	1877	79,395	2,961,434	1895	36,067	1,335,922	1913	20,213	813,171
1860	10,000	535,500	1878	63,880	2,101,652	1896	30,765	1,075,544	1914	16,548	811,680
1861	35,000	1,471,750	1879	73,684	2,199,467	1897	26,691	995,040	1915	21,033	1,804,631
1862	42,000	1,526,700	1880	59,926	1,857,706	1898	31,092	1,188,647	1916	29,932	3,768,139
1863	40,531	1,705,544	1881	60,851	1,815,185	1899	30,454	1,452,656	1917	36,159	3,808,266
1864	47,489	2,179,745	1882	52,732	1,488,624	1900	28,317	1,272,566	1918	32,883	3,863,752
1865	53,000	2,432,700	1883	46,725	1,343,344	1901	29,727	1,440,570			
1866	46,550	2,473,202	1884	31,913	973,347	1902	34,291	1,481,371			
1867	47,000	2,157,300	1885	32,073	986,245	1903	35,634	1,613,864			

U. S. DEBT INTEREST AND COIN IN CIRCULATION 1800-1918.

June 30.	Less Cash in Treas.	Debt Per Capita	Interest-Bearing Debt July 1.	Annual Interest Charge.	Int. Per Capita.	Gold in Circulation.	Silver in Circulation.
	Dollars	*Dolls.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	
1800	82,976,294	15 63	82,976,294	3,402,601	0.64	16,000,000	
1810	53,173,217	7 34	53,173,218	3,163,671	.44	27,000,000	
1820	91,015,566	9 44	91,015,566	5,151,004	.53	22,300,000	
1830	48,565,406	3 77	48,565,406	1,912,575	.15	26,344,295	
1840	3,573,343	.21	3,573,344	174,598	.01	79,336,916	
1850	63,452,773	2.74	63,452,774	3,782,393	.16	147,395,456	
1855	35,586,956	1 31	35,586,957	2,314,465	.08	231,068,024	
1860	59,964,402	1 91	64,640,838	3,443,687	.11	228,304,775	
1861	87,718,660	2 74	90,380,874	5,092,630	.16	246,400,000	
1862	505,312,752	15 45	365,304,827	22,048,510	.67	25,000,000	
1863	1,111,350,737	33 31	707,531,634	41,854,148	1.25	25,000,000	
1864	1,709,452,277	50 21	1,359,930,764	78,853,487	2 32	25,000,000	
1865	2,674,815,856	76 98	2,221,311,918	137,742,617	3 96	25,000,000	
1866	2,636,036,163	74 32	2,332,331,208	146,068,196	4 12	25,000,000	
1867	2,508,151,211	69 26	2,248,067,388	138,892,451	3.84	25,000,000	
1868	2,480,853,413	67 10	2,202,088,728	128,459,598	3 48	25,000,000	
1869	2,432,771,873	64 43	2,162,060,522	125,523,998	3.32	25,000,000	
1870	2,331,169,956	60 46	2,046,455,722	118,784,960	3 08	25,000,000	
1871	2,246,994,068	56 81	1,934,696,750	111,949,331	2 83	25,000,000	
1872	2,149,780,530	52 96	1,814,794,100	103,988,463	2 56	25,000,000	
1873	2,105,462,060	50 52	1,710,483,950	98,049,804	2 35	25,000,000	
1874	2,104,149,153	49 17	1,738,930,750	98,796,005	2 31	25,000,000	
1875	2,090,041,170	47 53	1,722,676,300	96,855,691	2.20	25,000,000	
1876	2,060,925,340	45 66	1,710,685,450	96,104,269	2 11	25,000,000	21,955,128
1877	2,019,275,431	43 56	1,711,888,500	93,160,644	2 01	25,000,000	37,884,853
1878	1,999,382,280	42 01	1,794,735,650	94,654,473	1 99	25,000,000	55,127,573
1879	1,996,414,905	40 85	1,797,643,700	83,773,779	1 71	110,505,362	69,383,023
1880	1,919,326,747	38 27	1,723,993,100	79,633,981	1.59	225,695,779	68,622,345
1881	1,819,650,154	35 46	1,639,567,750	75,018,696	1.46	315,312,877	76,181,776
1882	1,675,023,474	31 91	1,463,810,400	57,360,111	1.09	358,251,325	78,783,769
1883	1,538,781,825	28 66	1,338,229,150	51,436,710	.96	344,653,495	82,125,749
1884	1,438,542,995	26 20	1,226,563,850	47,926,433	.87	340,624,203	86,351,008
1885	1,375,352,443	24 50	1,496,150,950	47,014,133	.84	341,668,411	82,789,890
1886	1,282,145,840	22 34	1,146,074,100	45,510,098	.79	358,219,575	98,842,613
1887	1,175,168,675	20 03	1,021,692,350	41,780,530	.71	376,540,681	104,132,586
1888	1,063,004,894	17 72	950,522,500	38,991,935	.65	391,114,033	105,889,710
1889	975,939,750	15 92	829,853,990	33,752,355	.53	376,481,568	105,934,463
1890	890,784,370	14 15	725,313,110	29,417,603	.47	374,258,923	110,311,336
1891	851,912,751	13 34	610,529,120	23,615,736	.37	407,319,163	117,045,399
1892	841,526,463	12 93	585,029,330	22,893,883	.35	408,568,824	120,111,166
1893	838,969,475	12 64	585,037,100	22,894,194	.35	408,535,663	122,399,539
1894	899,313,380	13 30	635,041,890	25,394,386	.38	495,976,730	112,075,619
1895	901,672,966	13 08	716,202,060	29,140,792	.42	479,637,961	112,336,057
1896	955,297,253	13 60	847,363,890	34,387,266	.49	454,905,064	112,321,355
1897	986,656,086	13 78	847,365,130	34,387,315	.48	517,589,688	111,556,690
1898	1,027,085,492	14.08	847,367,470	34,387,409	.47	657,950,463	122,539,886
1899	1,155,320,235	15 55	1,046,048,750	40,847,873	.54	679,738,050	130,547,250
1900	1,107,711,257	14 58	1,023,478,860	33,545,130	.44	610,806,472	142,050,334
1901	1,044,739,119	13 46	987,141,040	29,789,153	.38	629,790,765	146,156,537
1902	969,457,241	12.24	931,070,340	27,542,946	.35	632,394,289	154,468,577
1903	925,011,637	11.44	914,541,410	25,541,573	.32	617,260,739	165,117,934
1904	967,231,773	11.73	895,157,440	24,176,745	.29	645,817,576	166,842,169
1905	989,866,772	11 77	895,158,340	24,176,781	.29	651,063,589	175,022,043
1906	964,435,686	11 25	895,159,140	23,248,064	.27	668,655,075	188,630,872
1907	878,596,755	10 06	894,834,280	21,628,914	.25	561,697,371	203,487,845
1908	938,132,409	10 55	897,503,990	21,101,197	.24	613,244,310	200,506,822
1909	1,023,861,530	11 31	913,317,490	21,275,602	.23	599,337,698	204,319,698
1910	1,046,449,186	11 35	913,317,490	21,275,602	.23	590,877,993	208,016,245
1911	1,015,784,338	10 83	915,353,190	21,336,673	.23	589,295,538	210,867,772
1912	1,027,574,697	10 77	963,776,770	22,787,084	.24	610,724,154	215,373,772
1913	1,028,564,055	10 60	965,706,610	22,835,330	.24	608,400,799	226,585,263
1914	1,027,257,009	10.41	967,953,310	22,891,498	.23	611,544,681	230,266,183
1915	1,090,148,006	10 87	969,759,090	22,936,642	.23	590,133,619	223,913,111
1916	1,006,281,572	9 88	971,562,590	23,084,636	.23	637,250,272	237,864,783
1917	1,908,635,224	18 44	2,712,549,476	83,625,481	.82	690,574,527	265,677,472
1918	10,924,281,355	103.92	11,985,882,436	466,256,885	4.44	1114,077,426	294,503,829

Besides the gold and silver coin in circulation, there was also in circulation, July 1, 1918, the sum of $5,379,427,424, including Federal Reserve notes, with a per capita circulation of $50.81.

Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. As the result of special investigation by the Director of the Mint a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of silver coin.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD PRODUCTION.

YEAR.	Dollars.	YEAR.	Dollars.	YEAR.	Dollars.	YEAR.	Dollars.
1899	70,631,303	1904	76,991,084	1909	61,290,271	1914	40,240,552
1900	65,844,324	1905	75,577,422	1910	56,180,822	1915	40,193,847
1901	70,473,557	1906	71,184,283	1911	51,260,441	1916	34,382,910
1902	71,986,062	1907	65,699,472	1912	48,004,198	1917	30,050,220
1903	79,192,164	1908	63,479,862	1913	45,559,622		

U. S. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

(Exclusive of Postal Revenue, for which see Index.)

YEAR (Fiscal).	Population.	Ordinary Receipts.	Per Capita on Receipts.	Ordinary Disbursements.	P'r Capita on Disbursem'ts.
1840	17,069,453	$19,480,115.00	$1.14	$24,314,518.19	$1 42
1841	17,591,000	16,860,160.00	.96	26,481,817.84	1 51
1842	18,132,000	19,976,197.00	1.10	25,134,886.44	1 39
1843 (six months)	18,694,000	8,231,001.26	.44	11,780,092.51	63
1844	19,276,000	29,320,707.78	1.52	22,483,560.14	1 17
1845	19,873,000	29,970,105.80	1.51	22,935,827.79	1 15
1846	20,500,000	29,699,967.74	1.45	27,261,182.86	1.33
1847	21,143,000	26,467,403 16	1.25	54,920,784.09	2 60
1848	21,805,000	35,698,699.21	1.64	47,618,220.65	2.18
1849	22,489,000	30,721,077.50	1.37	43,499,078 39	1 93
1850	23,191,876	43,592,888.88	1.88	40,948,383.12	1.77
1851	23,995,000	52,555,039.33	2 19	47,751,478.41	1 99
1852	24,802,000	49,846,815.60	2.01	44,390,252.36	1.79
1853	25,615,000	61,587,031.68	2.40	47,743,989.09	1.86
1854	26,433,000	73,800,341.40	2.79	55,038,455.11	2.08
1855	27,256,000	65,350,574 68	2.40	58,630,662 71	2.15
1856	28,083,000	74,056,699 24	2.64	68,726,350.01	2 45
1857	28,916,000	68,965,312.57	2.38	67,634,408.93	2 33
1858	29,753,000	46,655,365.96	1.57	73,982,492.84	2.49
1859	30,596,000	52,777,107.92	1 72	68,993,599.77	2 25
1860	31,443,321	56,054,599 83	1.78	63,200,875.65	2.01
1861	32,064,000	41,476,299 49	1 30	66,650,213.08	2.14
1862	32,704,000	51,919,261 09	1.58	469,570,241.65	14 35
1863	33,365,000	112,094,945 51	3 36	718,734,276.18	21.54
1864	34,046,000	243,412,971.20	7.14	864,969,100.83	25.40
1865	34,748,000	322,031,158 19	9 26	1,295,099,289.58	37.27
1866	35,469,000	519,949,564.38	14.65	519,022,356.34	14.63
1867	36,211,000	462,846,679.92	12 78	346,729,325.78	9.58
1868	36,973,000	376,434,453.82	10.18	370,339,133 82	10.01
1869	37,756,000	357,188,256 09	9.46	321,190,597.75	8 51
1870	38,558,371	395,959,833 87	10.26	293,657,005.15	7.61
1871	39,555,000	374,431,104.94	9.47	283,160,393.51	7 15
1872	40,596,000	364,694,229.91	8.98	270,959,695.91	6 66
1873	41,677,000	322,177,673.78	7 73	285,239,325.34	6 84
1874	42,796,000	299,941,090.84	7.01	301,238,800.21	7 04
1875	43,951,000	284,020,771.41	6.46	274,623,392.84	6 25
1876	45,137,000	290,066,584.70	6.43	265,101,084.59	5.87
1877	46,353,000	281,000,642.00	6.06	241,334,474.86	5.21
1878	47,598,000	257,446,776.40	5.41	236,964,326.80	4.98
1879	48,866,000	272,322,136.83	5.57	266,947,683.53	5.46
1880	50,155,783	333,526,500.98	6.65	264,847,637.36	5 28
1881	51,316,000	360,782,293.00	7.00	259,651,638.81	5.06
1882	52,495,000	403,525,250.00	7.68	257,981,439 57	4.92
1883	53,693,000	398,287,682.00	7.41	265,408,137.54	4 94
1884	54,911,000	348,519,870.00	6.36	244,126,244 33	4 45
1885	56,148,000	323,690,706.00	5.76	260,226,935.11	4.63
1886	57,404,000	336,439,727.00	5.86	242,483,138.50	4 22
1887	58,680,000	371,403,277.00	6 33	267,932,179.97	4.56
1888	59,974,000	379,266,075.00	6 32	259,653,958.67	4.32
1889	61,289,000	387,050,059.00	6 31	281,996,615.60	4.60
1890	62,622,250	403,080,982 00	6 43	297,736,486.60	4.75
1891	63,947,000	392,612,447.31	6 14	355,372,684.74	5.56
1892	65,191,000	354,937,784.24	5 44	345,023,330.58	5.29
1893	66,456,000	385,819,628 78	5.81	383,477,954.49	5.77
1894	67,740,000	297,722,019.25	4.40	367,525,279.83	5 43
1895	69,043,000	313,390,075.11	4 54	356,195,298.29	5.16
1896	70,365,000	326,976,200 38	4 65	352,179,446.08	5.01
1897	71,704,000	347,721,705.16	4 85	365,774,159.57	5 10
1898	73,060,000	405,321,335 20	5 55	443,368,582.80	6 07
1899	74,433,000	515,960,620 18	6.93	605,072,179.85	8.14
1900	76,295,220	567,240,851 89	7.43	487,713,791.71	6 39
1901	77,754,000	587,685,337.53	7.56	509,967,353.15	6 56
1902	79,117,000	562,478,233.21	7.11	471,190,857.64	5 96
1903	80,847,000	560,396,674.40	6 93	506,089,022.04	6.26
1904	81,867,000	539,716,913.86	6 59	532,237,821.31	6.50
1905	83,260,000	544,606,758.62	6.54	563,360,093.62	6.77
1906	84,662,000	594,717,942.32	7 02	549,405,425.35	6.43
1907	86,074,000	663,125,659.92	7.70	551,705,129.04	6.41
1908	87,496,000	601,060,723.27	6.87	621,102,390.64	7 10
1909	88,926,000	603,589,489 84	6.79	662,324,444.77	7.45
1910	90,363,000	675,511,715.02	7.48	659,705,391.08	7.30
1911	93,983,000	701,372,374.99	7.46	654,137,997.89	6 96
1912	95,656,000	691,778,465 37	7.23	654,553,963.47	6 84
1913	97,337,000	724,111,229.84	7.44	682,770,705.51	7.01
1914	99,027,000	734,673,166 71	7.42	700,254,489.71	7 07
1915	100,725,000	697,910,827.58	6.93	731,399,759.11	7 26
1916	102,431,000	779,664,552.49	7.61	724,492,998.90	7.07
1917	104,146,000	1,118,174,126.43	10.74	1,147,898,991.16	11.02
1918	105,118,000	4,174,010,586.00	39 43	8,966,532,266.00	84.69
1919	106,871,294	5,145,882,546.40	48.1	14,935,848,739.62	139.75

1919, Panama Canal: Receipts, $6,374,590; disbursements, $13,195,522. Public debt: Receipts, $29,355,787,355; disbursements, $16,326,506,560; special disbursements, $3,565,835,693, including $3,479,255,265 purchase of obligations of foreign Governments and $86,580,427 purchase of farm loan bonds and accrued interest.

U. S. GOV'T RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.
(From Treasury Statement of July 2, 1919)
Outstanding gross public debt, June 30, 1919—$25,484,506,160.
Balance general fund, on June 30, 1919—$1,251,664,827.
Total receipts in the year—$4,623,439,243; total disbursements—$3,361,774,416.

	Fiscal Year, 1919.	Fiscal Year, 1918.		Fiscal Year, 1919.	Fiscal Year, 1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Receipts ord.: Customs	184,457,867	179,998,383	Excess tot. rec. over total disbursements	.....	447,487,174
Internal revenue income and profits tax	3,018,783,687	2,314,006,291	Excess tot. disburs. over total receipts. .	333,342,023	.....
Miscellaneous.....	1,296,501,291	872,028,020	Disburs.—Ordinary:		
Misc. revenue.....	646,139,700	292,513,814	Checks, warrants paid	14,316,633,170	7,684,643,047
Total	5,145,882,546	3,658,546,510	Int. on pub. debt paid	619,215,569	189,743,277
Excess of ord disburs. over ord. receipts..	9,789,966,193	4,215,839,814	Total.....	14,935,848,739	7,874,386,324
Pan. Can.: Tolls, etc	6,374,590	6,036,354	SPECIAL.		
Public Debt:			Panama Canal:		
First Liberty Bonds..	2,664,345	520,456,339	Checks paid..	13,195,522	19,268,099
Second Liberty Bonds	1,133	3,807,864,835	Purch. of oblig. of foreign govts..	3,479,255,265	4,738,029,750
Third Liberty Bonds.	937,436,919	3,237,714,637	Purch. Fed. farm b'ds	85,615,000	64,610,000
Fourth Liberty Bonds	6,959,504,557	. ...	Accrued interest.....	965,427	858,296
Victory Notes.....	3,467,840,956	. ...			
Certifs. of indebt ..	17,182,244,390	8,790,732,000	Total.....	3,579,031,215	4,822,316,146
War Sav., Thrift St	783,177,605	307,092,391	PUBLIC DEBT.		
Postal sav. bonds....	289,260	1,020,940	B'ds, n't's, certif. retir.	16,283,637,762	7,165,702,228
Deposits for purch. of one-yr. Treas. notes.	.....	19,150,000	One-y'r Treas. n't'sred.	19,150,000	27,362,000
Dep. for retir. of nat'l b'k notes, Fed. res. bank notes.....	22,628,185	10,265,090	Nat. b'k n't's, Fed. Res. b'k notes retired.....	23,718,797	21,625,225
Total.....	29,355,787,355	16,694,296,233	Total.....	16,326,506,560	7,214,689,453
Grand tot. receipts	34,508,044,491	20,358,879,098	Grand tot. disburs.	34,841,386,515	19,911,391,924

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—1893-1918.

JULY 1.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Dollars.	Smaller Coin.	U. S. Notes.	Nat. Bk. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total in Treasury.
1893	$96,519,833	$7,357,028	$11,945,257	$15,906,590	$4,043,906	$6,334,613	$142,107,227
1894.....	64,976,622	15,860,217	17,738,968	21,156,414	6,635,044	17,902,988	144,270,253
1895.....	108,236,753	30,079,665	16,604,420	27,587,031	4,737,984	30,145,231	217,391,084
1896.....	102,494,781	39,266,624	15,767,056	90,541,148	10,832,425	34,638,033	293,540,067
1897.....	141,363,989	31,933,311	16,201,960	39,766,394	5,123,683	31,397,763	265,787,100
1898.....	167,752,728	11,534,103	12,070,690	36,546,994	4,909,189	2,900,843	235,714,547
1899	251,104,415	6,560,759	5,800,728	18,054,174	3,545,432	956,516	286,022,024
1900.....	222,844,953	15,749,107	6,702,754	29,004,471	9,525,332	723,058	284,549,675
1901.....	247,811,938	23,835,062	10,587,557	16,635,610	8,631,386	258,462	307,760,015
1902	253,801,291	24,830,189	11,462,534	12,389,294	11,195,575	197,224	313,876,107
1903.....	254,162,230	27,275,973	9,307,873	12,432,449	13,673,941	166,352	317,018,818
1904.....	216,183,723	27,439,081	11,533,678	12,921,591	16,207,259	75,943	284,361,275
1905.....	221,381,650	30,366,821	13,386,482	14,260,319	15,690,957	140,982	295,227,211
1906	290,489,841	12,344,108	6,595,416	10,740,796	13,111,122	48,680	333,329,963
1907.....	304,619,431	10,340,313	8,674,817	4,410,961	14,546,565	12,465	342,604,552
1908	221,912,063	21,670,450	23,177,618	7,284,694	66,685,237	18,470	340,748,532
1909.....	227,698,852	14,356,495	27,076,748	6,562,749	24,381,268	11,585	300,087,697
1910.....	242,411,286	13,575,756	19,575,017	11,893,146	29,771,198	9,475	317,235,878
1911.....	233,533,255	39,043,622	21,185,641	7,691,894	40,493,225	8,744	341,956,381
1912.....	264,028,646	25,785,046	25,554,007	8,983,695	39,992,733	13,430	364,357,557
1913.....	258,363,327	24,357,478	20,737,926	9,465,836	43,403,670	3,330	356,331,567
1914	252,962,971	16,931,016	22,040,989	8,835,369	35,491,862	11,237	336,273,444
1915.....	247,746,370	19,400,104	26,164,295	14,338,770	33,880,546	9,313	420,236,612
1916	238,093,644	9,846,285	17,440,437	4,961,469	24,773,866	.....	458,961,371
1917	214,941,127	17,289,218	4,422,622	10,719,778	17,971,459	.....	644,414,394
1918.....	935,079,743	40,927,821	14,878,278	6,638,204	21,149,419	6,886	1,153,373,436

The stock of money in the country (including the Treasury) on October 1, 1919, was: Gold coin and bullion, $2,905,726,555; silver dollars, $308,145,759; subsidiary silver, $243,380,383; United States notes, $346,681,016; Federal Reserve notes, $2,886,288,515; Federal Reserve bank notes, $251,190,800; national bank notes, $721,485,210. Total, $7,662,898,238. Circulation per capita, $54.58. Money in circulation, September 1, 1919. was $5.806,571,880.

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER
(This is the content of the Standard Silver Dollar.)

CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value	CALENDAR	Value.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1861.....	1.031	1873.....	1.00368	1885.....	0.82379	1897.....	0.46745	1908.....	0.41371
1862.....	1.041	1874.....	.93909	1886.....	.76931	1898.....	.45640	1909.....	.40231
1863.....	1.040	1875.....	.96086	1887.....	.75755	1899.....	.46525	1910.....	.41825
1864.....	1.040	1876.....	.90039	1888.....	.72683	1900.....	.47958	1911.....	.41909
1865.....	1.035	1877.....	.92958	1889.....	.72325	1901.....	.46093	1912.....	.47543
1866.....	1.036	1878.....	.89222	1890.....	.80927	1902.....	.40835	1913.....	.48760
1867.....	1.027	1879.....	.86928	1891.....	.76416	1903.....	.41960	1914.....	.42810
1868.....	1.025	1880.....	.88564	1892.....	.67401	1904.....	.44763	1915.....	.40135
1869.....	1.024	1881	.87575	1893.....	.60351	1905.....	.47200	1916.....	.53094
1870.....	1.027	1882.....	.87833	1894.....	.49097	1906	.52353	1917.....	.69242
1871.....	1 025	1883.	.85754	1895.....	.50587	1907.....	.51164	1918.....	.80570
1872.....	1.022	1884.... .	.85904	1896.....	.52257				

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS.

(For each year ended June 30. Source: Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.)

APPROPRIATED—	1st and 2d Sessions 61st Congress, 1911.	3d Session 61st Congress, 1912.	1st and 2d Sessions 62d Congress, 1913.	3d Session 62d Congress, 1914.	1st and 2d Sessions 63d Congress, 1915.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Deficiencies for service of the various branches of the Government.	23,045,612	10.028,526	8,155,587	27,080,512	24,028,999
Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses	34,158,767	35,378,149	34,245,356	35,172,434	37,630,781
Sundry civil expenses	106,015,198	135,241,935	102,538,934	100,749,532	103,080,275
Support of the Army	95,440,567	93,374,755	90,958,712	94,266,145	101,019,212
Naval service	131,410,568	126,405,509	123,151,538	140,718,434	144,868,716
Indian service	9,266,528	8,842,136	8,920,970	9,486,819	9,771,902
Rivers and harbors	49,380,541	30,883,419	40,559,620	51,118,889	26,989,000
Forts and fortifications	5,617,200	5,473,707	4,036,235	5,218,250	5,627,700
Support of Military Academy	1,856,249	1,163,424	1,064,668	1,099,734	997,899
Invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies	155,758,000	153,682,000	165,146,145	180,300,000	169,150,000
Consular and Diplomatic Service	4,116,081	3,988,516	3,638,047	3,730,642	4,309,856
Department of Agriculture	13,487,636	16,900,016	16,648,168	17,986,945	19,865,332
Expenses of District of Columbia.	10,608,045	12,056,786	10,675,833	11,383,739	12,171,457
War and other expenses	. .	.... ..	....	....	....
Fed. control of transport'n systems	. .	.. ..	.....	. . ...	....
War Fin. Corp. and Cap. Issues Com	. . .	.....	....	. . . .	.... ..
Purchase of oblig. of foreign govts.	.. ..	....	....	.. . .	.... ..
Purchase of farm loan bonds	. .	.. . .	.....	.. . . . .	....
Bureau of War Risk Insurance	....	.....	.... . .	.. . . . .	....
Food, fuel control, stim. agriculture	....	.....	....	....	....
Operations under the Mineral Act	....	.....	.... . .	....	....
Reclamation fund	20,020,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliefs and miscellaneous	3,514,798	1,130,678	7,642,359	445,197	14,985,991
Total	663,725,794	634,549,561	617,382,178	684,757,276	674,497,625

APPROPRIATED—	3d Session 63d Congress, 1916.	1st Session 64th Congress, 1917.	2d Session 64th Congress, and 1st Session 65th Congress, 1918.	2d Session 65th Congress, 1919.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Deficiencies for service of the various branches of the Government	11,399,025	57,034,118	89,134,631	1,867,973
Legislative, executive, and judicial expenses	36,904,799	37,925,640	39,894,592	69,937,863
Sundry civil expenses	122,940,750	126,788,485	140,359,206	2,011,904,470
Support of the Army	101,959,195	267,596,530	273,046,322	10,223,478,312
Naval service	149,661,864	313,298,071	517,273,802	1,573,468,415
Indian service	9,325,455	10,967,644	11,589,736	11,021,910
Rivers and harbors	33,982,000	42,080,935	34,381,150	31,521,900
Forts and fortifications	6,060,216	25,747,550	51,396,593	2,814,348,267
Support of Military Academy	1,069,813	1,225,043	1,344,896	2,515,005
Invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies	164,100,000	158,065,000	160,060,000	220,050,000
Consular and Diplomatic service	4,040,446	5,355,096	5,082,746	7,937,376
Department of Agriculture	22,971,782	24,911,791	25,929,113	27,875,353
Expenses of District of Columbia	11,859,584	12,824,697	14,172,997	15,046,768
War and other expenses	....	....	9,378,469,821	4,315,272,038
Fed. control of transport'n systems	. . ...	....	....	500,000,000
War Fin. Corp. and Cap. Issues Com.	. ...	.....	....	500,200,000
Purchase of oblig. of foreign govts.	. . . .	. . ..	7,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Purchase of farm loan bonds	. . ..	....	.....	200,000,000
Bureau of War Risk Insurance	....	... .	221,400,000	....
Food, fuel control, stim. agriculture.	. . .	....	173,846,400	11,031,863
Operations under the Mineral Act	.. . .	....	.....	50,500,000
Reclamation fund	. . . .	.....	.....	.....
Reliefs and miscellaneous	2,402,923	95,088,358	7,029,735	8,990,000
Total	678,677,858	1,178,908,962	18,144,861,745	25,598,967,517

The total in the last column includes $81,171,000 provided for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for the fiscal year 1919 by the legislative act of July 3, 1918, and the deficiency act of November 4, 1918.

BULLION IN EUROPE'S CHIEF BANKS.

NOTE—The figures are as of October 30, 1919, except Russia (October 29, 1917) and Austria-Hungary (December 7, 1917). The gold holdings of the Bank of France are exclusive of £79,131,137 held abroad.

BANKS OF	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	BANKS OF	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
England	88,063,885	.....	88,063,885	Nat. Belgian	10,642,000	1,066,000	11,708,000
France	143,888,273	11,480,000	155,368,273	Switzerland	18,914,000	2,467,000	21,381,000
Germany	54,785,000	964,700	55,749,700	Sweden	16,665,000	.....	16,665,000
Russia	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000	Denmark	10,916,000	179,000	11,095,000
Austria-Hung.	11,409,000	2,364,000	13,773,000	Norway	8,160,000	.....	8,160,000
Spain	96,404,000	25,196,000	121,600,000				
Italy	32,216,000	2,980,000	35,096,000	Total	674,393,158	59,468,700	733,761,858
Netherlands	52,680,000	397,000	53,077,000				

THE LIBERTY LOANS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

	First Loan. (June, 1917—3½ Per Cent.)	Second Loan. (Oct., 1917—4 Per Cent.)	Third Loan. (1918—4¼ Per Cent.)	Fourth Loan. (1918—4¼ Per Cent.)
Boston	$332,447,600	$476,950,050	$354,537,250	$632,221,850
New York	1,186,788,400	1,550,453,450	1,115,243,650	2,044,778,000
Philadelphia	232,309,250	380,350,250	361,963,500	598,763,650
Cleveland	286,148,700	486,106,800	405,051,150	702,059,800
Richmond	109,737,100	201,212,500	186,259,050	352,688,200
Atlanta	57,878,550	90,695,750	137,649,450	213,885,200
Chicago	357,195,950	585,853,350	608,878,600	969,209,000
St. Louis	86,134,700	184,280,750	199,835,900	296,388,550
Minneapolis	70,255,500	140,932,650	180,892,100	241,028,300
Kansas City	91,758,850	150,125,750	204,092,800	294,646,450
Dallas	48,948,350	77,899,850	116,220,650	145,944,450
San Francisco	175,623,900	292,671,150	287,975,000	459,000,000
Total subscriptions	3,035,226,850	4,617,532,300	4,176,516,850	6,989,047,000
Total quotas	2,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	6,000,000,000
Total allotments	2,000,000,000	3,808,766,150	4,176,516,850	6,989,047,000
Total number of subscribers	4,500,000	10,020,000	17,000,000	21,000,000
NEW YORK CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.				
Manhattan	$960,417,050	$1,095,189,000	$702,577,750	$1,353,449,550
Bronx	404,700	1,015,500	5,112,350	5,751,800
Brooklyn	30,312,000	44,424,200	52,427,600	100,469,650
Queens	2,202,600	4,136,150	10,137,350	17,331,900
Richmond	679,600	1,373,700	3,386,800	5,075,750
Total city subscriptions	994,015,950	1,146.139.150	773,641,850	1,482,078,650

THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN OF 1919.

(The fifth public war loan, 4¾ per cent interest.)

Federal Reserve District.	Quota.	Subscriptions	Per Cent. Quota Subsc.	Subscribers	Per Cent. Pop. Subsc.
Boston	$375,000,000	$425.159,950	113.38	817,822	11.7
New York	1,350,000,000	1,762,684,900	130.57	2,484,532	18.9
Philadelphia	375,000,000	422,756,100	112.73	984,975	14.8
Cleveland	450,000,000	496,750,650	110.39	1,253,334	13.4
Richmond	210,000,000	225,146,850	107.21	500,000	5.3
Atlanta	144,000,000	143,062,050	99.34	320,699	3.1
Chicago	652,500,000	772,046,550	118.32	2,267,411	16.
St. Louis	195,000,000	210,431,950	107.91	367,444	3.9
Minneapolis	157,500,000	176,114,850	111.82	931,767	18.
Kansas City	195,000,000	197,989,100	101.53	680,967	9.1
Dallas	94,500,000	87,504,250	92.60	200,000	3.5
San Francisco	301,500,000	319,120,800	105.84	994,944	5.
Total	$4,500,000,000	5,238,768,000	116.41	11,803,895	11.3
U. S. Treasury	.....	11,140,300			
Gand Total	$4,500.000,000	5,249,908,300	.....	.....	.....

Note:—The percentage of population subscribed is based on the estimated population of the United States on July 1, 1917, namely, 103,620,273.

WAR RISK INSURANCE RATES.

MONTHLY PREMIUM RATES PER $1,000 ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES.

Age.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20	21.	22.	23	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
Ordinary life	$1 06	$1.08	$1 10	$1 12	$1.15	$1 17	$1 20	$1 23	$1 26	$1 29	$1.32	$1.35	$1 39	$1 43	$1.47	$1.51	$1.55
20-payment life	1 66	1 68	1.71	1 73	1 76	1.79	1.82	1 85	1.88	1 91	1 95	1 98	2 02	2 06	2 10	2 14	2.19
30-payment life	1 32	1 34	1 36	1 38	1.40	1 43	1.45	1 48	1.51	1 53	1 56	1 59	1 62	1 66	1 69	1 73	1.77
20-year endowment	3 29	3.30	3 30	3 30	3.31	3 31	3 31	3.32	3 32	3 33	3 33	3 34	3.34	3 35	3.36	3 37	3.38
30-year endowment	2 04	2.04	2.05	2 05	2.06	2 06	2 07	2 07	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.15	2 16	2 18
Endowment age 62	1.29	1.32	1.36	1.40	1.44	1.48	1.53	1.58	1.63	1.68	1.74	1.80	1.87	1.94	2.01	2.09	2.18
Term (temporary or wartime)	.63	.63	.64	.64	.64	.65	.65	.65	.66	.66	.67	.67	.68	.69	.69	.70	.71

Age	33.	34.	35.	36	37	38.	39	40	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.
Ordinary life	$1.60	$1 65	$1.70	$1 76	$1.81	$1 88	$1 94	$2 01	$2 09	$2.16	$2 25	$2.34	$2.43	$2.53	$2.64	$2 76
20-payment life	2 23	2.28	2 33	2 38	2.44	2 50	2 56	2 62	2 69	2.76	2 83	2.91	2 99	3 08	3.18	3.28
30-payment life	1 81	1 85	1 90	1.95	2 00	2 05	2 11	2 17	2.23	2 30	2 38	2.46	2 54	2.64	2 73	2.84
20-year endowment	3 39	3.40	3.41	3.43	3 44	3.46	3 48	3 51	3 53	3.56	3.60	3 63	3.68	3.72	3.78	3.84
30-year endowment	2.20	2 22	2.24	2.27	2 30	2 33	2 36	2 41	2 45	2 50	2 55	2 62	2 68	2 76	2 84	2.93
Endowment age 62	2.27	2.37	2.48	2.60	2.72	2.86	3.01	3 18	3.36	3 56	3.79	4.04	4.31	4.63	4.98	5.39
Term (temporary or wartime)	.72	.73	.74	.75	.76	.77	.79	.81	.82	.84	.87	.89	.92	.95	.99	1.03

War risk insurance is handled by a bureau of that name in the Treasury Department at Washington. It began with the Marine Insurance Bureau, established September 7, 1914. In 1917 Congress added a Seamen's Division, which, up to November 11, 1918, had written $2,389,541,525 on the lives of American ships' officers, masters, and seamen; premium payments had totalled $47,593,555, and claims and operating expenses had amounted to $30,548,663

MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by the Director of the Mint.)

GOLD COIN—Weight, 25.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000, unlimited as to issue; denominations, $2.50, $5, $10, $20; legal tender, unlimited; receivable for all public dutles; exchangeable for gold certificates and subsidiary and minor coin.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS—Weight, 412.5 grains; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 15.988 to 1; coinage ceased in 1905; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dutles; exchangeable for silver certificates and smaller coins.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—Weight, 385.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 14.953 to 1. Limit of issue, needs of the people. Denominations 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents; legal tender not to exceed $10; receivable for all dues up to $10; exchangeable for minor coin; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

MINOR COIN—Weight 5 cent piece, 77.16 grains, 75 per cent. copper, 25 per cent. nickel; 1 cent piece, 48 grains, 95 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. tin and zinc; limit of issue, needs of the people; legal tender not to exceed 25 cents; receivable for all dues up to 25 cents; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

GOLD CERTIFICATES—Limit of issue for gold bullion to two-thirds of the amount of gold certificates outstanding; for gold coin, unlimited, unless gold coin reserve against United States notes (greenbacks) falls below $100,000,000; denominations, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; gold certificates are not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury.

SILVER CERTIFICATES—Unlimited as to issue for standard silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in silver dollars at the Treasury.

UNITED STATES NOTES—Limit of issue, $346,681,016; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender for all debts, public and private, except Customs and interest on the public debt; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury.

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890—No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold or silver dollars at the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES—Limit of issue not to exceed capital of banks; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES—Limit of issue unlimited, except by the required security, and by the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—Limit of issue same as Federal Reserve Bank notes; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury, and in gold or "lawful money" at any Federal Reserve Bank.

FOREIGN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury as of October 1, 1919.)

Entries of merchandise liquidated upon the values proclaimed herein will be subject to reliquidation upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the values in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoices were at the date of certification at least ten per centum more or less than the values herein proclaimed. Carter Glass, Secretary.

COUNTRY.	Legal Standard.	Monetary Unit.		Value in Terms of U. S. Money.
Argt Rep.	Gold	Peso		$0 9648
Aust Hung	Gold	Krone		.2026
Belgium	Gold, silver	Franc		.1930
Bolivia	Gold	Bolviano		.3893
Brazil	Gold	Milreis		.5462
Brit. Col in Austral. & Africa	Gold	Pound sterling		4 8665
Canada	Gold	Dollar		1.0000
Cent. Amer:				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon		4653
Brit. Hond	Gold	Dollar		1 0000
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba		1 0000
Guatemala	Silver	Peso		.8078
Honduras				
Salvador				
Chile	Gold	Peso		.3650
China	Silver	Tael	Amoy	1 3236
			Canton	1 3196
			Cheefoo	1 2659
			Ch Kiang	1 2930
			Fauchau	1.2243
			Haikwan (customs)	1.3468
			Hankow	1.2384
			Klaochow	1 2826
			Nankin	1 3098
			Niuchwang	1 2412
			Ningpo	1 2726
			Peking	1 2904
			Shanghai	1.2090
			Swatow	1 2227
			Takau	1 3320
			Tientsin	1.2826
		Dol.	Yuan	.8673
			Hongkong	.8705
			British	.8705
			Mexican	.8769
Colombia	Gold	Dollar		.9733

COUNTRY.	Legal Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Terms of U. S. Money.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	1 0000
Denmark	Gold	Krone	.2680
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	4867
Egypt	Gold	Lb (100 piast's)	4.9431
Finland	Gold	Markka	1930
France	Gold, silver	Franc	.1930
Germany	Gold	Mark	.2382
Great Brit	Gold	Pound sterling	4 8665
Greece	Gold, silver	Drachma	1930
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	2500
India (Brit.)	Gold	Rupee	3244
Indo-China	Silver	Piaster	8720
Italy	Gold, silver	Lira	1930
Japan	Gold	Yen	4985
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1 0000
Mexico	Gold	Peso	4985
Netherl'ds.	Gold	Guilder (Florin)	4020
Newfound	Gold	Dollar	1.0000
Norway	Gold	Krone	.2680
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1 0000
Paraguay	Gold	Peso (Argentine)	9648
Persia	Gold	Achreh	.0959
	Silver	Kran	1487
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.8665
Philippines	Gold	Peso	5000
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1 0805
Roumania	Gold	Leu	.1930
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.5146
Santo Dom.	Gold	Dollar	1 0000
Serbia	Gold	Dinar	1930
Siam	Gold	Tical	.3709
Spain	Gold, silver	Peseta	1930
Str'ts.Settl	Gold	Dollar	.5678
Sweden	Gold	Krona	.2680
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.1930
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	0440
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.0342
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.1930

ANNUAL PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON.

(By the Director of the Mint. Lowest, highest, and average quotations, and value of a fine ounce of at average quotation.)

Calendar	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio	Calendar	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence*	*Dollars.*			*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Dollars.*	
1850.....	59 1-2	61 1-2	61 1-16	1 316	15.70	1885.....	46 7-8	50	48 9-16	1.06510	19.41
1851.....	60	61 5-8	61	1 337	15.46	1886.....	42	47	45 3-8	.99467	20.78
1852.....	59 7-8	61 7-8	60 1-2	1 326	15 59	1887.....	43 1-4	47 1-8	44 11-16	.97946	21.10
1853.....	60 5-8	61 7-8	61 1-2	1.348	15.33	1888.....	41 5-8	44 9-16	42 7-8	.93974	22.00
1854.....	60 7-8	61 7-8	61 1-2	1 348	15.33	1889.....	41 15-16	44 3-8	42 11-16	.93511	22.10
1855.....	60	61 5-8	61 5-16	1 344	15 38	1890.....	43 5-8	54 5-8	47 3-4	1.04634	19.75
1856.....	60 1-2	62 1-4	61 5-16	1.344	15.38	1891.....	43 1-2	48 3-4	45 1-16	.98800	20.92
1857.....	61	62 3-8	61 3-4	1.353	15 27	1892.....	37 7-8	43 3-4	39 3-4	.87145	23.72
1858.....	60 3-4	61 7-8	61 5-16	1.344	15 38	1893.....	30 1-2	38 3-4	35 9-16	.78030	26.49
1859.....	61 3-4	62 3-4	62 1-16	1.36	15.19	1894.....	27	31 3-4	28 15-16	.63479	32.56
1860.....	61 1-4	62 3-8	61 11-16	1.352	15 29	1895.....	27 3-16	31 3-8	29 13-16	.65406	31.60
1861.....	60 1-8	61 3-8	60 13-16	1 333	15 50	1896.....	29 3-4	31 15-16	30 13-16	.67565	30 59
1862.....	61	62 1-8	61 7-16	1.346	15 35	1897.....	23 5-8	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60483	34 20
1863.....	61	61 3-4	61 3-8	1.345	15 37	1898.....	25	28 3-8	26 15-16	.59010	35 03
1864.....	60 5-8	62 1-2	61 3-8	1 345	15 37	1899.....	26 5-8	29	27 7-16	.60154	34 36
1865	60 1-2	61 5-8	61 1-16	1 338	15 44	1900.....	27	30 1-4	28 5-16	.62007	33.33
1866	60 3-8	62 1-4	61 1-8	1.339	15 43	1901.....	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595	34 68
1867.....	60 3-8	61 1-4	60 9-16	1 328	15.57	1902.....	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795	39.15
1868.....	60 1-8	61 1-8	60 1-2	1 326	15.59	1903.....	21 11-16	28 1-2	24 3-4	.54257	38.10
1869.....	60	61	60 7-16	1 325	15 60	1904.....	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876	35.70
1870.....	60 1-4	60 3-4	60 9-16	1 328	15.57	1905.....	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61027	33.87
1871.....	60 3-16	61	60 1-2	1.326	15.57	1906.....	29	33 1-8	30 7-8	.67659	30.54
1872.....	59 1-4	61 1-8	60 5-16	1 322	15.63	1907.....	24 1-4	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152	31 24
1873 ...	57 7-8	59 15-16	59 3-16	1.29769	15.93	1908.....	22	27	24 13-32	.53490	38.64
1874.....	57 1-4	59 1-2	58 5-16	1 27883	16.16	1909.....	23 1-16	24 7-8	23 23-32	.52016	39.74
1875.....	55 1-2	57 5-8	56 11-16	1 24233	16 64	1910.....	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077	38 22
1876	46 3-4	58 1-2	53 1-8	1.16414	17 75	1911.....	23 11-16	26 1-8	24 19-32	.53928	38 33
1877.....	53 1-4	58 1-4	54 13-16	1 20189	17.20	1912.....	25 1-8	29 11-16	28 1-16	.61470	33.62
1878.....	49 1-2	55 1-4	52 5-8	1.15358	17 92	1913.....	26 7-16	29 3-8	27 9-16	.60458	34 19
1879.....	48 7-8	53 3-4	51 1-4	1.12392	18 39	1914.....	22 1-8	27 1-4	25 1-4	.55312	37.37
1880.....	51 1-2	52 13-16	52 1-4	1 14507	18 05	1915.....	22 5-16	27 1-4	23 21-32	.51892	39 84
1881.....	50 7-8	52 7-8	51 5-8	1 13229	18 25	1916.....	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 1-4	.68647	30.11
1882.....	50	52 3-8	51 13-16	1.13562	18.20	1917.....	35 11-16	55	40 14-16	.89525	23 09
1883.....	50 1-16	51 3-16	50 9-16	1.10874	18 64	1918. ..	42 1-2	49 1-2	47 9-16	1.0426	19.83
1884.....	49 1-2	51 3-8	50 11-16	1.11068	18.61						

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD, 1700-1917.

[NOTE—From 1700 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetbeer, from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, from 1879 to 1896 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint, and since from daily London quotations.]

Years.	Ratio	Years.	Ratio	Years.	Ratio.	Years.	Ratio	Years.	Ratio
1700.....	14.81	1744.....	14 87	1788.. ...	14.65	1832.....	15.73	1876.....	17 75
1701.....	15.07	1745.....	14 98	1789.....	14 75	1833.. ...	15 93	1877.....	17 20
1702.....	15.52	1746.....	15.13	1790.....	15 04	1834.....	15 73	1878.....	17 92
1703.....	15 17	1747.....	15.26	1791.....	15.05	1835.....	15 80	1879.....	18 39
1704.....	15 22	1748.....	15 11	1792.....	15 17	1836.....	15.72	1880.....	18 05
1705.....	15.11	1749.....	14 80	1793.....	15 00	1837.....	15 83	1881.....	18.25
1706.....	15.27	1750.....	14.55	1794.....	15 37	1838.....	15 85	1882.....	18 20
1707.....	15.44	1751.....	14 39	1795.....	15 55	1839.....	15.62	1883.....	18 64
1708.....	15.41	1752.....	14.54	1796.....	15 65	1840.....	15 62	1884.....	18.61
1709.....	15.31	1753.....	14 54	1797.....	15 41	1841.....	15 70	1885.....	19 41
1710.....	15.22	1754.....	14.48	1798.....	15 59	1842.....	15 87	1886.....	20.78
1711.....	15 29	1755.....	14 68	1799.....	15 74	1843.....	15 93	1887.....	21.10
1712.....	15.31	1756.....	14 94	1800.....	15 68	1844.....	15 85	1888.....	22.00
1713.....	15 24	1757.....	14 87	1801.....	15 46	1845.....	15 92	1889.....	22 10
1714.....	15.13	1758.....	14 85	1802.....	15 26	1846.....	15.90	1890.....	19.75
1715.....	15.11	1759.....	14 15	1803.....	15 41	1847.....	15 80	1891.....	20.92
1716.....	15.09	1760.....	14.14	1804.....	15 41	1848.....	15 85	1892.....	23 72
1717.....	15.13	1761.....	14 54	1805.....	15.79	1849.....	55.78	1893.....	26.49
1718	15.11	1762.....	15.27	1806.....	15.52	1850.	15.70	1894.....	32.56
1719.....	15.09	1763.....	14 99	1807.....	15 43	1851.	15 46	1895.....	31.60
1720.....	15.04	1764.....	14 70	1808.....	16 08	1852.....	15.59	1896.....	30.59
1721.....	15.05	1765.....	14.83	1809.....	15 96	1853	15 33	1897.....	34.20
1722.....	15.17	1766.....	14 80	1810.....	15 77	1854.....	15 33	1898.....	35.03
1723.....	15.20	1767.....	14.85	1811.....	15 53	1855.....	15 38	1899.....	34.36
1724.....	15.11	1768.....	14.80	1812.....	16 11	1856.....	15 38	1900.....	33 33
1725.....	15 11	1769.....	14 72	1813.....	16 25	1857.....	15 27	1901.....	34.68
1726.....	15.15	1770.....	14.62	1814.....	15 04	1858.....	15 38	1902.....	39 15
1727.....	15.24	1771.....	14.66	1815.....	15 26	1859.....	15 19	1903.....	38.10
1728.....	15.11	1772.....	14 52	1816.....	15 28	1860.....	15.29	1904.....	35 70
1729.....	14.92	1773.....	14.62	1817.....	15 11	1861.....	15 50	1905.....	33 87
1730.....	14.81	1774.....	14.62	1818.....	15 35	1862.....	15 35	1906.....	30 54
1731.....	14,94	1775.....	14.72	1819.....	15 33	1863.....	15 37	1907.....	31.24
1732.....	15.09	1776.....	14.55	1820.....	15 62	1864.....	15.37	1908.....	38 64
1733.....	15.18	1777.....	14 54	1821.....	15 95	1865.....	15.44	1909.....	39 74
1734.....	15.39	1778.....	14.68	1822.....	15 80	1866.....	15.43	1910.....	38 22
1735.....	15 41	1779.....	14 80	1823.....	15 84	1867.....	15.57	1911.....	38.33
1736.....	15.18	1780.....	14.72	1824.....	15.82	1868.....	15.59	1912.....	33 62
1737.....	15.02	1781.....	14.78	1825.....	15.70	1869.....	15.60	1913.....	34 19
1738.....	14.91	1782.....	14.42	1826.....	15 76	1870.....	15 57	1914.....	37.37
1739.....	14.91	1783.....	14.48	1827.....	15.74	1871.....	15.57	1915.....	39.84
1740.....	14.94	1784.....	14 70	1828.....	15 78	1872.....	15.63	1916.....	30.11
1741.....	14.92	1785.....	14 92	1829.....	15.78	1873.....	15.93	1917.....	23.09
1742.....	14.85	1786.....	14.96	1830.....	15 82	1874.....	16.16	1918.....	19.83
1743	14.85	1787.....	14.92	1831.....	15.72	1875.....	16.64		

UNITED STATES GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION SINCE 1792.

(The estimate 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, Com. of Mining Statistics; since by Director of Mint.)

Cal'dar Years.	Gold. Fine ozs	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine ozs.	Silver. Com. val.
1792 to 31 July, 1834	677,250	$14,000,000	Insign'ant	.....
July 31, 1834, to 31 Dec., 1844	362,812	7,500,000	193,400	$253,400
1845	48,762	1,008,000	38,700	50,200
1846	55,341	1,140,000	38,700	50 300
1847	43,005	889,000	38,700	50,600
Total	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848	483,750	10,000,000	38,700	50,500
1849	1,935,000	40,000,000	38,700	50,700
1850	2,418,750	50,000,000	38,700	50,900
1851-1855	14,270,625	295,000,000	193,500	259,400
1856-1860	12,384,000	256,000,000	309,400	418,300
1861-1865	10,716,271	221,525,000	28,816,600	38,674,300
1866-1870	12,225,570	252,725,000	49,113,200	65,261,100
1871	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23,583,300
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,296,400
Total	58,379,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,400	35,881,600
1874	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35 732,800	39,618,400
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,743 800	41,921,300
1885	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,309,400	42,503,500
1886	1,686,788	$34,869,000	39,694,000	$39,482,400
1887	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,837,200
1888	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094 500	46,838,400
1890	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000
1892	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60 000,000	46,800,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1900	3,839,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901	3,805,500	78,696,700	55,214,000	33,123,400
1902	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	3,832,480	80,461,700	57,682,800	33,456,000
1905	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,000	38,256,400
1907	4,374,287	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560 000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,466
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	30,197,500
1913	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,248,100
1914	4,572,976	94 531,800	73,455,100	40,067,700
1915	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	37,397,300
1916	4,479,056	92,590,300	74,414,802	48,953,000
1917	4,051,440	83,750,700	71,740,400	59,078,100
1918	3,313,373	68,493,500	67,879,206	67,879,206
1873-1918	133,123,950	2,751,914,400	2328,538,945	1804,738,506
1792-1918	192,590,898	3,981,201,400	2447,416,645	1962,832,906

UNITED STATES GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1918, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Gold Fine ozs	Gold Value.	Silver Fine ozs	Silver Value	State or Territory.	Gold. Fine ozs.	Gold. Value	Silver. Fine ozs	Silver. Value.
Ala	36	$700	2	$2	Ore	60,951	$1,260,000	150,207	$150,207
Alaska	449,622	9,108,500	796,836	796,836	Philippine Isl	44,202	913,700	12,597	12,597
Ariz	278,647	5,760,200	6,771,490	6,771,490	Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cal	832,389	17,207,000	1,555,417	1,555,417	S. C	.....	.....	.....	.....
Col	624,791	12,853,500	6,982,313	6,982,313	S. Dak	328,305	6,786,700	165,865	165,865
Ga	169	3,500	41	41	Tenn	263	5,400	131,931	131,931
Idaho	30,764	636,000	10,183,056	10,183,056	Texas	5	100	612,436	612,436
Ill	....	....	8,939	8,939	Utah	152,018	3,142,500	13,439,811	13,439,811
Md	....	....	164	164	Vt	47	860	5,117	5,117
Mich	....	....	491,939	491,939	Va	20	400	2,967	2,967
Mo	10	200	40,948	40,948	Wash	16,555	342,300	302,446	302,446
Mont	153,375	3,170,600	15,341,793	15,341,793	Wyo	18	400	719	719
Nev	322,276	6,662,000	10,113,405	10,113,405					
N. Mex	30,871	638,200	763,758	763,758	Total	3,313,373	$68,493,500	67,879,206	$67,879,206
N. C	38	800	9	9					

Gold value, $20.67+ a fine ouuce. Silver valued at the Government buying price of $1 an ounce.

ALASKA GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION SINCE 1880.

Year	Gold Value	Silver. Fine Ounces	Silver. Com'l Value.	Year	Gold Value	Silver. Fine Ounces	Silver. Com'l Value.	Year.	Gold Value.	Silver. Fine Ounces	Silver. Com'l Value.
1880	20,000			1894	$1,282,000	22,261	$14,257	1908	$19,292,818	135,672	$71,906
1881	40 000			1895	2,328,500	67,200	44,232	1909	20,411,716	147,950	76,934
1882	150,000			1896	2,861,000	145,300	99,087	1910	16,126,749	157,850	85,239
1883	301,000			1897	2,439,500	116,400	70,741	1911	16,853,256	460,231	243,923
1884	201,000	10,320	$11,146	1898	2,517,000	92,400	54,575	1912	17,145,951	515,186	316,839
1885	300,000			1899	5,602,000	140,100	84,276	1913	15,626,813	362,563	218,988
1885	446,000			1900	8,166,000	73,300	45,491	1914	15,764,259	394,805	218,327
1887	675,000			1901	6,932,700	47,900	28,598	1915	16,702,144	1,071,782	543,393
1888	850,000	2,320	2,181	1902	8,283,400	92,000	48,590	1916	17,241,713	1,379,171	907,495
1889	900,000	8,000	7,490	1903	8,683,600	143,500	77,843	1917	14,657,353	1,239,150	1,021,060
1890	762,000	7,500	6,071	1904	9,160,000	198,700	114,934	1918	9,108,500	796,836	796,836
1891	900,000	8,000	7,920	1905	15,630,000	132,174	80,155				
1892	1,090,000	8,000	7,000	1906	22,936,794	203,500	136,345	Total	$301,866,509	8,338,445	$5,547,302
1893	1,038,000	8,400	5,570	1907	19,349,743	149,784	98,857				

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1918.

Country.	Gold. Kilos, Fine.	Gold. Ounces, Fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Kilos, Fine.	Silver. Ounces, Fine.	Silver. Value ($0.98446).
			Dollars.			*Dollars.*
North America—United States..	103,290	3,320,784	68,646,700	2,109,179	67,810,100	66,756,331
Canada	22,100	710,527	14,687,900	662,040	21,284,600	20,953,837
Mexico	25,316	813,895	16,824,700	1,944,541	62,517,000	61,545,486
Central Amer. States & W. Ind..	5,115	164,475	3,400,000	90,202	2,900,000	2,854,934
South America—Argentina	6	193	4,000	778	25,000	24,612
Bolivia	8	242	5,000	75,739	2,435,000	2,397,169
Brazil	4,213	135,450	2,800,000	778	25,000	24,612
Chile	1,151	37,007	765,000	59,098	1,900,000	1,870,474
Colombia	7,322	235,417	4,866,500	10,109	325,000	319,949
Ecuador	1,204	38,700	800,000	1,244	40,000	39,378
Peru	1,881	60,469	1,250,000	335,925	10,800,000	10,632,168
Uruguay	15	484	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Guiana—British	602	19,350	400,000	249	8,000	7,876
Dutch	485	15,586	322,200			
French	1,655	53,212	1,100,000			
Venezuela	712	22,891	473,200	93	3,000	2,953
Europe—Austria-Hungary	271	8,708	180,000	54,433	1,750,000	1,722,805
France	752	24,187	500,000	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	1,555	50,000	49,223
Greece	.....	.....	.....	10,886	350,000	344,561
Italy	34	1,103	22,800	15,552	500,000	492,230
Norway	.....	.....	.....	8,404	270,200	266,001
Russia	18,056	580,500	12,000,000	12,442	400,000	393,784
Serbia	.....	.....	.....	622	20,000	19,689
Spain	.....	.....	.....	96,423	3,100,000	3,051,826
Sweden	15	484	10,000	980	31,500	31,010
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	12,442	400,000	393,784
Australia—New South Wales..	2,707	87,046	1,799,400	.....	.....	.....
Northern Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queensland	4,148	133,355	2,756,700	.....	.....	.....
South Australia	223	7,160	148,000	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	4,940	158,825	3,283,200	.....	.....	.....
Western Australia	27,263	876,511	18,119,100	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	4,160	133,733	2,764 500	.....	.....	.....
Tasmania	337	10,531	217,700	.....	.....	.....
Papua	271	8,707	180,000	.....	.....	.....
Asia—British India—Burma	15,089	485,114	10,028,200	61,291	1,970,500	1,939,878
Other				8,398	270,000	265,804
China	5,417	174,150	3,600,000	2,177	70,000	68,912
Chosen (Korea)	4,965	159,637	3,300,000	809	26,000	25,596
East Indies—British	1,106	35,556	735,000	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	2,763	88,836	1,836,400	12,442	400,000	393,784
Federated Malay States	519	16,704	345,300	.....	.....	.....
Formosa (Taiwan)	773	24,850	513,700	837	26,000	26,482
Indo-China	75	2,419	50,000	30	1,000	985
Japan	7,683	246,998	5,105,900	205,300	6,600,400	6,497,830
Africa—Belgian Congo	3,473	111,650	2,308,000	327	10,509	10,337
Brit. West Africa (Gold Coast)	10,236	329,095	6,803,000	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	89	2,854	59,000	25	800	788
French West Africa	47	1,500	31,000	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar	828	26,605	550,000	622	20,000	19,689
Portuguese East Africa	373	11,997	248,000	37	1,200	1,181
Rhodesia	19,638	631,357	13,051,300	5,465	175,700	172,969
Transv'l, Cape Col., and Natal	261,847	8,418,377	174,023,300	27,294	877,500	863,864
Total for world	573,164	18,427,232	380,924,700	6,139,810	197,394,900	194,327,383

SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fisc'l)	Exports Domes.	Exports Total. (in. for.)	Imp'ts	Year. (Fisc'l)	Exports Domes.	Exports Total (in for.)	Imp'ts	Year (Fiscal.)	Exports Domes	Exports Total. (in for.)	Imp'ts.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1885	21,634,551	33,753,633	16,550,627	1897	56,541,823	61,946,638	30,533,227	1909	54,500,308	55,682,792	43,954,810
1886	19,158,051	29,511,219	17,850,307	1898	47,829,645	55,105,239	30,927,781	1910	53,094,567	55,286,861	45,217,194
1887	17,005,036	26,296,504	17,260,191	1899	51,168,770	56,319,055	30,675,056	1911	60,068,925	64,749,958	45,937,249
1888	20,635,420	28,037,949	15,403,669	1900	52,464,345	56,712,275	35,256,302	1912	58,522,368	64,890,665	47,050,219
1889	25,284,662	36,689,248	18,678,215	1901	58,770,779	64,285,180	36,386,521	1913	67,184,664	71,614,311	41,268,516
1890	22,378,557	34,873,929	21,032,984	1902	45,971,249	49,732,390	28,232,254	1914	52,567,351	54,965,023	30,326,604
1891	14,033,714	22,590,988	18,026,880	1903	40,121,497	44,250,259	24,163,491	1915	45,977,181	50,942,187	29,110,323
1892	16,765,067	32,810,559	19,955,086	1904	37,986,864	49,472,702	27,768,814	1916	53,171,760	59,791,523	34,154,375
1893	23,559,254	40,737,319	23,193,252	1905	36,761,431	48,848,812	27,484,865	1917	74,001,157	78,279,931	35,003,563
1894	39,069,087	50,451,265	13,286,552	1906	56,967,467	65,869,063	44,442,540	1918	127,705,661	139,181,399	70,328,153
1895	40,119,428	47,295,286	20,211,179	1907	44,695,151	56,739,073	42,946,624	1919	286,779,434	301,174,550	78,825,266
1896	53,196,559	60,541,670	28,777,186	1908	52,473,292	57,921,202	44,658,097				

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD SINCE 1493.

(From 1493 to 1885, table of averages compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer; other figures represent estimates of the Director of the Mint.)

PERIOD.	Gold. Ozs. fine	Gold. Value.	Silver. Ozs. fine.	Silver. C'ng Val	PERIOD.	Gold. Ozs fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver Ozs fine.	Silver. C'ng Val.
	Total for per'd.	*Dollars.*	*Total for period.*	*Dollars.*		*Total for per'd.*	*Dollars.*	*Total for period.*	*Dollars.*
1493–1520	5,221,160	107,931,000	42,309,400	54,703,000	1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,333,495	96,172,600
1521–1544	5,524,656	114,205,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	96,705,000
1545–1560	4,377,544	90,492,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	102,168,400
1561–1580	4,398,120	90,917,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	1882	4,934,036	101,996,600	86,472,091	111,802,300
1581–1600	4,745,340	98,095,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	115,297,000
1601–1620	5,478,360	113,248,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	105,461,400
1621–1640	5,336,900	110,324,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	118,445,200
1641–1660	5,639,110	116,571,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	1886	5,135,679	106,164,900	93,297,299	120,626,800
1661–1680	5,954,189	123,084,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	124,281,000
1681–1700	6,921,895	143,038,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	140,706,400
1701–1720	8,243,266	170,403,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	155,427,700
1721–1740	12,268,440	253,611,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	1890	5,749,306	118,848 700	126,095,062	163,032,000
1741–1760	15,824,230	327,116,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	177,352,300
1761–1780	13,313,315	275,211,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	198,014,400
1781–1800	11,438,970	236,464,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	213,944,400
1801–1810	5,715,627	118,152,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	212,829,600
1811–1820	3,679,568	76,063,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,800,960	216,566,900
1821–1830	4,570,444	94,479,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	203,069,200
1831–1840	6,522,913	134,841,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	207,413,000
1841–1850	17,605,018	363,928,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	218,576,800
1851–1855	32,051,621	662,566,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	1899	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,453	217,648,200
1856–1860	32,431,312	670,415,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	224,441,200
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	223,691,300
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	210,441,900
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1903	15,852,620	327,702,200	167,689,322	216,810,300
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	212,292,900
1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1905	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	222,794,500
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	213,403,800
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1907	19 977 260	412,966,600	184,206,934	238,166,600
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1908	21,422,244	422,836,900	203,131,404	262,634,500
1869	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1909	21,965,111	454,059,100	212,149,023	274,293,700
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,673	286,662,700
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	81,864,000	1911	22,348,313	461,939,700	226,192,923	292,451,500
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	81,864,000	1912	22,549,335	466,136,100	224,310,654	290,017,800
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	81,800,000	1913	22,249,596	459,939,900	223,907,843	289,497,000
1874	4,390,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	71,500,000	1914	21,240,416	439,078,260	160,626,019	207,678,038
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	80,500,000	1915	22,758,808	470,466,214	178,850,500	231,241,050
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	87,600,000	1916	21,970,788	454,176,500	161,187,900	208,365,800
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	81,040,700	1917	20,289,546	419,422,100	174,187,800	155,941,528
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	94,882,200	1918	18,427,232	380,924,700	197,394,900	194,327,383

Commercial values of silver for single years may be ascertained by multiplying fine ounces by annual average prices of silver.

For 1915 figures of the previous year are repeated for those countries from which no returns were received.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	EXPORTS. Domestic.	EXPORTS. Total (Inc. foreign)	Imports.	YEAR. (Fiscal.)	EXPORTS. Domestic.	EXPORTS. Total (Inc foreign)	Imports.
1867	$36,229,676	$39,026,627	$17,024,866	1894	$64,487,354	$76,978,061	$72,449,119
1868	68,231,158	72,396,344	8,737,443	1895	56,218,307	66,468,481	36,384,760
1869	28,442,776	36,003,498	14,132,568	1896	106,934,336	112,409,947	33,525,065
1870	28,580,609	33,636,962	12,056,950	1897	39,152,522	40,361,580	85,014,780
1871	64,581,678	66,686,208	6,883,561	1898	10,470,371	15,406,391	120,391,674
1872	48,377,502	49,548,760	8,717,458	1899	27,478,412	37,522,086	88,954,603
1873	44,472,038	44,856,715	8,682,447	1900	46,693,893	48,266,759	44,573,184
1874	32,645,486	34,042,420	19,503,137	1901	52,635,309	53,185,177	66,051,187
1875	61,543,545	66,980,977	13,696,793	1902	46,761,438	48,568,950	52,021,254
1876	29,431,757	31,177,050	7,992,709	1903	44,584,640	47,090,595	44,982,027
1877	22,359,101	26,590,374	26,246,234	1904	79,195,987	81,459,986	99,055,368
1878	6,632,570	9,204,455	13,330,215	1905	86,146,743	92,594,024	53,648,961
1879	4,145,085	4,587,614	8,624,948	1906	27,847,474	38,573,591	96,221,730
1880	1,775,039	3,639,025	80,758,396	1907	47,579,470	51,399,176	114,510,249
1881	1,826,307	2,565,132	100,031,259	1908	70,196,042	72,432,924	148,337,321
1882	31,403,625	32,587,880	34,377,054	1909	89,241,464	91,531,818	44,003,989
1883	8,920,909	11,600,888	17,734,149	1910	114,569,714	118,563,215	43,339,905
1884	35,294,204	41,081,957	22,831,317	1911	21,810,820	22,509,653	73,607,013
1885	2,741,559	8,477,892	26,691,696	1912	53,495,479	57,328,348	48,936,500
1886	32,766,066	42,952,191	20,743,349	1913	76,704,551	77,762,622	69,194,025
1887	5,705,304	9,701,187	42,910,601	1914	110,515,004	112,038,529	66,538,659
1888	12,560,084	18,376,234	43,934,317	1915	143,229,912	146,224,148	171,568,755
1889	54,930,332	59,952,285	10,284,858	1916	61,254,731	90,249,548	494,009,301
1890	13,403,632	17,274,491	12,943,342	1917	284,948,025	291,921,225	977,176,026
1891	84,939,551	86,362,654	18,232,567	1918	188,441,940	190,850,224	124,413,483
1892	43,321,351	50,195,327	49,699,454	1919	116,340,663	116,575,535	62,363,733
1893	102,068,153	108,680,844	21,174,381				

MONETARY STOCKS, CHIEF COUNTRIES, END OF 1918.

(Estimated in United States Dollars, from Official Data by the Director of the Mint.)
(.000 Omitted.)

Country.	Monetary Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Metallic Stock, Unclassified.	Gold Stock. In Banks and Public Treasuries.	Gold Stock. In Circulation.	Gold Stock. Total.	Silver Stock.	Paper Circulation.	Population.
NORTH AMERICA.									
United States.	Gold	Dollar	...	3,165,226		3,165,226	656,137	*d*3,865,352	105,015
Canada	Gold	Dollar	60,927	130,900		130,900		224,561	8,075
Mexico	Gold	Peso	250,000						15,502
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar		3		3	165	481	41
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon		1,415		1,415	697	6,409	431
Dominican Rep.	Gold	Dollar		100	300	400	400	1,400	725
Guatemala	Silver	Peso						240,000	2,119
Hayti	Gold	Gourde		500	200	700	150		2,500
Honduras	Silver	Peso						1,000	562
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba						2,960	704
Salvador	Silver	Peso		757		757	3,621	12,009	1,268
SOUTH AMERICA.									
Argentina	Gold	Peso		321,869		321,869		509,757	8,066
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano						13,684	2,890
Brazil	Gold	Milreis		27,301		27,301	16,389	551,509	26,542
Chile	Gold	Peso			4,702	4,702	6,661		3,641
Colombia	Gold	Dollar		4,519		4,519	6,249	9,908	5,701
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre		3,713		3,713	427	5,790	2,000
Paraguay	Gold	Peso			482	482		120,599	1,000
Peru	Gold	Libra		15,669	16,598	32,267	424	24,862	5,800
Uruguay	Gold	Peso		51,094		51,094			1,346
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar		6,866	5,272	12,138	9,508	4,345	2,816
EUROPE.									
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Krone		53,186		53,186	11,548	8,713,016	52,368
Belgium *b*	Gold	Franc		51,346		51,346	5,460	906,367	7,658
Bulgaria	Gold	Lev							
Denmark	Gold	Krone		51,992		51,992	657	120,000	2,921
Finland	Gold	Markka						223,147	3,269
France	Gold	Franc		664,017		664,017	61,432	5,838,173	39,700
Germany	Gold	Mark		538,808		538,808	4,764	9,093,047	67,810
Great Britain	Gold	Pound	3,003	719,558		719,558		2,188,134	46,089
Italy	Gold	Lira		234,109		234,109	15,028	2,677,632	36,546
Luxembourg	Gold	Franc		125	483	608	1,255	*c*63,796	260
Netherlands	Gold	Guilder		277,957		277,957	49,665	479,536	6,583
Norway	Gold	Krone		38,747		38,747	6,164	116,902	2,509
Portugal	Gold	Escudo		8,608		8,608	40,646		5,958
Roumania *b*	Gold	Leu		1		1	37	480,405	7,508
Russia	Gold	Ruble	411,600					28,432,814	178,905
Serbia	Gold	Dinar		13,703	5,790	19,493	13,993		4,622
Spain	Gold	Peseta		438,562		438,562	220,289	645,536	20,500
Sweden	Gold	Krona		76,574		76,574	12,282	220,194	5,713
Switzerland	Gold	Franc		80,730		80,730	40,553	189,930	3,880
Turkey	Gold	Pound						703,530	21,274
ASIA.									
Ceylon	Gold	Rupee		835		835	4,941	17,591	4,262
China *g*	Silver	Tael, dollar					31,358		336,042
Chosen (Korea) *b*	Gold	Yen	23,889					57,589	16,913
Formosa (Talwan) *b*	Gold	Yen	34,092					20,492	3,711
India *h*	Gold	Rupee		64,489		64,489	111,145	477,157	315,156
Japan	Gold	Yen		368,009	23,390	391,399	91,247	666,061	55,965
Netherl'ds Indies *b*	Gold	Guilder		43 423		43,423	5,779	79,449	47,956
Persia	Silver	Kran							
Siam	Gold	Tical					41,532	35,891	8,266
Straits Settlements	Gold	Dollar		1,629		1,629	15,634	64,995	714
AFRICA.									
Belgian Congo	Gold	Franc							
Egypt	Gold	Egypt'n pound		3,821		3,821	35,555	234,551	12,566
Morocco, French	Gold	Peseta					24,638	860	5,000
South Africa	Gold	Pound Sterling		*e*33,313		33,313	30	30,506	6,465
Australasia	Gold	Pound Sterling		246,422		246,422		588,467	5,976
Total			783,511	7,739,896	57,217	7,797,113	1,546,460	68,942,384	1,529,179

a Gold and silver certificates not included, as they represent those metals, dollar for dollar. *b* State bank figures only. *c* Does not include metallic reserve in Government Treasury. *d* Bank notes only. *e* All except $4,246,000 are German marks. *g* Shanghai stock only. *h* Government Currency Department only.

NOTE—Figures given represent each country's stock at the end of the year, except where otherwise indicated. Blanks indicate no figures available, rather than no stock. Gold held abroad, as follows, not included in above figures: Argentina, $96,062,428; British Honduras, $250,000; Ecuador, $4,986,545; Egypt, $15,831,811; France, $393,160,300; Hayti, $500,000; Straits Settlements, $21,479,267.

COINAGE OF NATIONS.

CALENDAR YEAR, 1917.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Gold. Unit Value of Country's Money.	Gold. Value in U. S. Money.	Silver. Unit Value of Country's Money	Silver. Value of Fine Ounces Consumed.	Silver. Fine Ounces Consumed.
United States	Dollar	10,014	$10,014	29,412,300	$19,047,448	21,276,122
Philippine Islands	Peso	.....	.....	1,566,431	721,367	805,772
Argentina	Peso	.....	.....	62,320	40,358	45,080
Belgium	Crown	.....	.....	8,540,000	1,026,218	1,146,292
Brazil	Milreis	45,380	24,791	.....	.....	.....
British Empire:						
Australasia	Pound	4,110,286	20,002,706	.....	.....	.....
British Guiana	Pound	.....	.....	1,200	3,613	4,036
British West Africa	Pound	.....	.....	961,800	2,896,229	3,235,106
Canada	Dollar	297,207	297,207	1,951,168	1,211,831	1,353,623
Ceylon	Rupee	.....	.....	1,134,420	349,109	389,957
Great Britain	Pound	1,014,714	4,939,106	4,088,777	12,312,367	13,752,993
India	Rupee	9,112,500	2,956,399	278,778,176	85,791,191	95,829,310
Newfoundland	Dollar	.....	.....	240,000	148,499	165,875
Straits Settlement	Dollar	.....	.....	690,335	361,542	403,845
China	Dollar	.....	.....	48,650,983	33,846,329	37,806,567
Columbia	Dollar	.....	.....	120,465	78,013	87,141
Costa Rica	Colon	.....	.....	14,664	7,597	8,486
Denmark	Kroner	15,024,400	4,026,539	739,905	127,776	142,727
Dutch East Indies	Florin	60	24	130,258	34,486	38,501
Egypt	Pound	377,000	1,863,511	1,171,400	393,347	439,371
France	Franc	.....	.....	86,453,725	10,383,802	11,604,359
French Colonies:						
French Morocco	Rial	.....	.....	14,200,000	9,195,942	10,271,925
Italy	Lira	.....	.....	21,979,328	2,641,169	2,950,203
Japan	Yen	119,937,880	59,777,039	128,962,274	60,131,634	67,167,421
Mexico	Peso	36,705,000	18,297,442	18,556,000	13,052,367	14,579,588
Netherlands	Florin	41,247,129	16,577,221	.....	.....	.....
Norway	Crown	.....	.....	2,352,000	406,175	453,700
Siam	Tical	.....	.....	14,611,000	567,726	634,154
Uruguay	Peso	.....	.....	2,771,293	1,794,693	2,004,684
Total		.....	$128,771,999	.....	$256,575,819	286,596,805

CALENDAR YEAR, 1918.

United States	Dollar	.....	.....	25,473,029	$18,140,203	18,426,552
Philippine Islands	Peso	.....	.....	3,355,000	1,698,993	1,725,812
British Empire:						
British Honduras	Dollar	.....	.....	1,000	340	345
Canada	Dollar	.....	.....	2,258,745	1,542,653	1,567,004
India	Rupee	73,576,125	$23,868,845	430,584,210	145,713,195	148,013,322
Newfoundland	Dollar	.....	.....	180,000	122,473	124,406
Straits Settlement	Dollar	.....	.....	905,008	521,202	529,429
Colombia	Dollar	2,143,812	2,086,573	200,000	142,426	144,675
Egypt	Pound	.....	.....	555,914	2,052,612	2,085,013
France	Franc	.....	.....	92,410,595	12,211,170	12,403,927
French Colonies:						
French Morocco	Rial	.....	.....	11,400,000	8,118,325	8,246,475
Tunis	Franc	1,290	249	804,795	106,345	108,024
Japan	Yen	65,888,660	32,845,497	14,202,847	7,282,315	7,397,269
Mexico	Peso	63,915,000	31,861,628	5,090,000	3,930,211	3,992,251
Netherlands	Florin	.....	.....	5,460,000	16,330,651	16,588,435
Norway	Crown	.....	.....	1,910,000	362,713	368,439
Portugal	Escudo	.....	.....	362,920	239,782	243,567
Sweden	Crown	.....	.....	1,260,705	239,411	243,190
Total		.....	$90,662,792	.....	$218,755,020	222,208,135

The value of silver consumed in the above tables is the equivalent value of a fine ounce of silver in London, $0.89525 in 1917, and at average price of a fine ounce of silver in New York, $0.98446 in 1918.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS.

Year. (Calendar.)	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.	Year. (Calendar.)	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	20,467,182	39,202,908	1,384,792	61,054,882	1905	49,638,400	6,332,180	2,298,555	58,269,136
1891	29,222,005	27,518,856	1,312,441	58,053,302	1906	77,538,045	10,651,087	2,890,908	91,080,041
1892	34,787,222	12,641,078	961,480	48,389,780	1907	131,907,490	13,178,435	3,042,126	148,128,051
1893	56,997,020	8,801,739	1,134,931	66,933,690	1908	131,638,632	12,391,777	1,468,738	145,499,148
1894	79,546,160	9,200,350	438,177	89,184,688	1909	88,776,907	8,087,852	1,756,388	98,621,148
1895	59,616,357	5,698,010	882,430	66,196,798	1910	104,723,735	3,740,468	3,036,929	111,501,133
1896	47,053,060	23,089,899	832,718	70,975 677	1911	56,176,822	6,457,301	3,156,726	65,790,850
1897	76,028,485	18,487,297	1,526,100	96,041,882	1912	17,498,522	7,340,995	2,577,386	27,416,903
1898	77,985,757	23,024,033	1,124,835	102,14..625	1913	25,433,377	3,184,228	4,667,335	33,284,941
1899	111,344,220	26,061,519	1,837,451	139,243,191	1914	53,457,817	6,083,823	2,208,071	61,749,711
1900	99,272,942	36,345,321	2,031,137	137,649,401	1915	23,968,401	4,114,082	2,062,839	30,145,323
1901	101,735,187	30,838,460	2,120,122	134,693,770	1916	18,525,026	8,880,800	6,337,550	33,743,376
1902	47,184,852	30,028,167	2,447,796	79,660,815	1917	10,014	29,412,300	6,118,089	35,540,403
1903	43,683,792	19,874,440	2,251,231	65,809,513	1918	None.	25,473,029	5,972,662	31,445,691
1904	233,402,400	15,695,609	1,683,529	250,781,539					

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

(Founded 1825. Headquarters, 109th Street, and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.)

Council.—Herbert Adams, President; Howard Russell Butler, Vice-President; Harry W. Watrous, Corresponding Secretary; Charles C. Curran, Recording Secretary; Francis C. Jones, Treasurer; Colin Campbell Cooper, E Irving Couse, Arnold W. Brunner, William T. Smedley, William S. Robinson, Louis Betts.

Address is New York City, unless otherwise stated, date of election is in parenthesis.

Members.—Herbert Adams, (1899); Robt. I. Aitken, (1914); Henry Bacon, (1917); Geo. R. Barse, Jr., (1899); Paul W. Bartlett, Wash., D C. (1917); Gifford R Beal, (1914); Cecilia Beaux, (1902); Geo. Bellows, (1913); Frank W. Benson, Salem, Mass. (1905); Louis Betts, (1915); Edwin H. Blashfield, (1888); Fred A. Bridgman, Abroad, (1881); Arnold W. Brunner, (1916); Geo. de Forest Brush, (1908); Howard R. Butler, Princeton, N. J , (1899); Alex S. Calder, (1913); Emil Carlsen, (1906); Carlton T Chapman, (1914); F. S. Church, (1885); B. West Clinedinst. (1898); Wm. W. Coffin, (1912); Timothy Cole, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; (1908); Samuel Colman, (1862); Colin C. Cooper, (1912); E. Irving Crouse, (1911); Kenyon Cox, (1903); Bruce Crane, Bronxville, N. Y., (1901); C. C. Curran, (1904);,Elliott Daingerfield, (1906); W. P. W. Dana, London, (1863); C. H. Davis, Mystic, Conn , (1906); Lockwood De Forest, Santa Barbara, Calif., (1898), Louis P. Dessar, Lyme, Conn., (1906); Chas. M. Dewey, (1907); Thos. W. Dewing, (1888); Frederick Diel, man, Ridgefield, Conn., (1883); Paul Dougherty, (1907); Frank V Dumond, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., (1906); Lydia F. Emmet, (1912); Ben Foster, (1904); Jas. E. Frazer, (1917); Daniel C French, (1901); Frederick K-Frieseke, (1914); Daniel Garber, Philadelphia, (1913); Gilbert Gaul, (1882); Edward Gay, Mt. Vernon; N. Y., (1907); Cass Gilbert, (1908); Chas. Grafly, Philadelphia, (1905); W. Granville Smith, (1915); Alber. L. Groll, (1910); Hamilton Hamilton, Norwalk, Conn., (1880); Alex. Harrison, Abroad, (1901); Birge Harrison, Woodstock, N. Y., (1910); Childe Hassam, (1906); Thos. Hastings, (1909); Chas. W Hawthornet (1911); Robert Henri, (1906); Wm. H. Howe, Bronxville, N. Y., (1897); Geo Inness, Jr., Cragsmoor, N. Y.,-(1899); John C. Johansen, (1915); Francis C. Jones, (1894); H. Bolton Jones, (1883); Wm. S. Kendall, New, Haven, (1905); Isidar Konti, Yonkers, N. Y., (1909); F. W. Kost, Brookhaven, L. I , (1906); W. L. Lathrop, New Hope, Pa., (1907); Ernest Lawson, (1917); Wm. H. Lippincott, (1897); Will H. Low, Bronxville, N. Y , (1890); Evelyn B Longman.

Frederick W. MacMonnies, (1906); Herman A. MacNeil, College Point, N. Y., (1906); Paul H. Manship, (1916); Geo. W. Maynard, (1885); Wm R. Mead, (1910); Gari Melchers, (1906); Chas. H. Miller, Queens, L. I., (1875); Richard E. Miller, (1915); Louis Moeller, Wakefield, N. Y., (1894); F. Luis Mora, (1906); Thos. Moran, (1884); H. Siddons Mowbray, Washington, Conn., (1891); J. Francis Murphy, (1887); Chas. H. Niehaus, Grantwood, N. J.; Leonard Ochtman, Cos Cob, Conn., (1904); Ivan G. Olinsky, (elect); Walter L. Palmer, Albany, N. Y., (1897); Maxfield Parrish, Windsor, Vt., (1906); DeWitt Parshall, Santa Barbara, Calif., (1917); Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., (elect); Joseph Pannell, (1909); Chas. A. Platt, (1911); Edward C. Potter, Greenwich, Conn., (1906); Edward H. Potthast, (1906); Henry Prellwitz, Peconic N. Y., (1912); A. Phimister Proctor, Los Altos, Calif., (1904); Robert Reid, (1906); Wm. Ritschel, (1914); Wm. S. Robinson, (1911); Charles Rosen, New Hope, Pa., (1917); Fred G. R. Roth, Englewood, N. J , (1906); John S. Sargent, Boston, (1897); W. Elmer Schofield, Capt. in Active Service, (1907); Aaron D. Shattuck, Granby Conn., (1861); Wm. T. Smedley, (1905); Geo. H. Smillie, Bronxville, N. Y., (1882); Henry B. Snell, (1906); Gardner Symons, (1911); Lorado Taft, Chicago, (1911); Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston, (1906); Abbott H. Thayer, Monadnock, N. H., (1901); William Thorne, (1913); Louis C. Tiffany, (1880); D. W. Tryon, (1891); R. W. Van Boskerck, (1907); Alex. T. VanLaer, Litchfield, Conn., (1909); Elihu Vedder, Abroad, (1865); Douglas Volk, (1899); Robert W. Vonnoh, (1906); Henry O. Walker, Lakewood, N. J., (1902); Horatio Walker, (1891); Harry W. Watrous, (1895); Frederick J. Waugh, Kent, Conn , (1911); Adolph A. Weinman, (1911); J. Alden Weir, (1886); John F. Weir Providence, R. I., (1866); C. D. Weldon, (1897); Carlton Wiggins, Lyme, Conn., (1906); Irving R. Wiles, (1897); Frederick B. Williams, (1909); Chas. H. Woodbury, Boston, (1907); George H. Yewell, (1880); Cullen Yates

Associates.—Thos. Allen, Boston; Karl Anderson, Westport, Conn., Grosvenor Atterbury (elect); Wm. J. Baer, Hugo Ballin; Chester Beach; Reynolds, Newburgh, N. Y.; E. A. Bell; Frank A. Bicknell, Old Lyme, Conn., Chas. Bittinger; Ernest L. Blumenschein; Mary G. Blumenschein; Geo. H. Bogert; Max Bohm, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Adolph Borie; Solon H. Borglum, Norwalk, Conn , Wm. A. Boring; Joseph H. Boston; Wm. W. Bosworth, (elect); Robert B. Brandegee, Farmington, Conn., Hugh H. Breckenridge, Philadelphia; Miss Fidella Bridges, Canaan, Conn ; Chas. F. Browne, Chicago; Geo. E. Browne (elect); Bryson Burroughs; John F. Carlson, Woodstock, N Y.; Chas. S. Chapman (elect); Adelaide C Chase, Boston; Ellot Clark; Thos. S. Clarke; Ralph Clarkson, Chicago; C. C. Coleman, Capri, Italy; Charlotte B. Coman; Paul Cornoyer; Wm. Cotton; Louise Cox; Thos. B. Craig, Rutherford, N. J.; Ralph Adams Cram (elect); Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington Heights, Mass.; Francis Day, West Stockbridge, Mass.; F. De Haven; W. H. Drake; Edward Dufner; L. C. Earle; Rudolph Evans; Wm. B. Faxon; John Flanagan; John F. Folinsbee; Will H. Foote, Old Lyme, Conn.; August Franzen; Kenneth Frazier; J. H. Freedlander; Sherry E. Fry (Lieut.); Henry B. Fuller, Windsor, Vt ; Lucia F. Fuller, Madison, Wis.; I. M. Gaugengigl, Boston; Robert D. Gauley; Lillian M. Genth, Chas. Dana Gibson; Howard Giles; Wm. J. Glackens; Bertram C. Goodhue; Frank R. Green; Walter Griffin, Portland, Me.; Oliver D. Grover, Chicago; Jules Guerin; Ben All Haggin; Philip L. Hale, Boston; Wm. J Hays, Millbrook, N. Y.; Albert Herter; Laura C. Hills, Boston; Chas. L. Hinton, Bronxville, N. Y.; John G. Howard, San Francisco; Henry S. Hubbell, Pittsburgh; Anna V. Hyatt; Wm. H. Hyde; Ernest L. Ipsen; Alphonse Jongers; Dora W. Keith; Paul King, Philadelphia; Wm. F. Kline; C. Grant La Farge; Jonas Lie; DeWitt M. Lockman; Evelyn B. Longman; Chester Loomis, Englewood, N. J.; Mary F. Low, Bronxville, N. Y.; H. Augustus Lukeman.

Walter MacEwen, Abroad; Fred Dana Marsh, New Rochelle, N. Y ; Philip Martiny; M. Jean McLane; Paul Moschowitz; Walter Nettleton, Stockbridge, Mass.; G. Glenn Newell (elect), Dover Plains, N. Y.; Hobart Nichols, Bronxville, N. Y.; John H. Niemeyer, New Haven; Violet Oakley, Philadelphia; Andrew O'Connor; W. R. O'Donovan; Frederick L. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Lawton Parker; Wm. M. Paxton, Boston; Joseph T. Pearson, Germantown, Pa.; Ernest Piexotto; Attilio Piccirilli; Furio Piccirilli (elect); H. R. Poore, Orange, N. J.; W Merritt Post, West Morris, Conn.; Edith M. Prellwitz, Peconic, N. Y ; John R. Pope (elect); Wm. M. J. Rice; Edward F. Rook, Old Lyme, Conn.; Carl Rungius; Chauncey F. Ryder; Wm. Sartain; Amand B. Sewell, Oyster Bay, L. I.; R. V. V. Sewell, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Leopold Seyffert, Philadelphia; Rosina E. Sherwood, Westport, N. Y.; Henry M. Shrady, Elmsford, N. Y.; Wm. H. Singer, Jr.; Eugene Speicher; Robert Spencer, New Hope, Pa.; T. C. Steele, Bloomington Ind.; Albert Sterner; Geo. H. Story; H. O. Tanner; S. B. P. Trowbridge; Helen M. Turner; Bessie P. Vannah; H. M. Walcott, Rutherford, N. J.; C. Howard Walker, Boston; Harry F. Waltman; Everett L. Warner; J. Louis Webb; William Wendt, Los Angeles; Wm. J. Whittemore; Guy Wiggins, Lyme, Conn.; Chas. M. Young, Radnor, Pa.; Mahonri Young.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION IN PRE-WAR YEARS.

Year.	Number of Emigrants to			Year.	Number of Emigrants to		
	European and Medit. Countries.	Transatlantic Countries.	Total.		European and Medit. Countries	Transatlantic Countries.	Total.
1900	186,279	166,503	352,782	1912	308,140	403,306	711,446
1905	279,248	447,083	726,331	1913	313,032	559,566	872,598
1910	248,696	402,779	651,475	1914	245,938	233,214	479,152
1911	271,065	262,779	533,844	1915	79,502	66,517	146,019

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

MOTOR LAWS AS NOW WRITTEN.

Compiled and issued October 15, 1919, by the A. A. A. Touring Board, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. Carl G. Fisher, Chairman; A. G. Seiler, Secretary.

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
ALA....	Annually according to insurable horse-power. Payable to Probate Judge of county of residence. State registration record kept by State Board of Equalization, Montgomery. October 1st. To 24 H. P. $11.25; to 29 H. P. $18.75; to 39 H. P. $26.25; to 40 H. P. and over $30. Electrics $20. steamers $25. Half fee after April 1st. 20 per cent. to incorporated cities, otherwise to county. 80 per cent. to State.	Registration in lieu of all taxes, but does not prevent the collection of an ad valorem tax.	Chauffeur—Driving cars for hire—$5 annually; renewal $2.50. Badge provided. Local ordinances prohibited.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Dark green with white letters and figures. For 1920 white-black.	Reasonable and proper, not exceeding 30. Slow down, sound horn at cross roads. No State law covering non-glare lights. When approaching or passing horse or animal which appears badly frightened, such persons shall cause the motor to cease running so long as shall be reasonably necessary to prevent accident and insure the safety of others. If necessary for the public safety a motor vehicle shall be brought to full stop when approaching a street car which has been stopped for passengers.
ARIZ...	Annually Secretary of State, Phoenix. 25 H. P. and less $5; to 40 H. P. $10; over 40 H. P. $15. Quarterly reduction. N. A. C. C. rating. All fees to State road fund.	Personal property.	None required for private individuals. $5 perpetual—for hire cars and employés only.	Exempt 6 months with home State tag. Shall notify sheriff showing compliance with home State laws.	Black-white.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 10, elsewhere in cities and towns 15, outside municipalities 30. Local ordinances prohibited unless signs are placed. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse-drawn vehicles. Use arm signal when turning.
ARK...	Annually, Com. State Lands, Highways and Improvements. Little Rock. $10. All funds to State Treasurer.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1 annually. Badge provided.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Black-green.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 15; outside municipalities 20. No State law covering non-glare lights on horse-drawn vehicles.
CAL....	Annually, Feb. 1st, Motor Vehicle Dept., Sacramento. 40c per H. P. Trailers $2. Electrics $5. Aug. 1st to July 31st, three-fourths fee; Aug. 1st to Oct. 31st, one-half; Nov. 1st to Jan. 31st, one-fourth. N. A. C. C. rating. To Motor Vehicle fund; construction and maintenance of county and State roads. Fine to municipal improvements. Notice of transfer of ownership must be given dept.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually; renewal $1. Badge provided. Operators and chauffeurs must carry license certificates.	Exempt 3 months with home tags, but must register with Motor Vehicle Dept. 24 hours after operating vehicle in State. No charge for permit.	Front and rear. White-blue. New plates each year.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 30. Built-up sections 20; business districts 15. Crossings and curves, etc., 15. Headlights of various types may be used if approved by testing agency selected by Supt. of Motor Vehicle Dept. Diffusion lens must not produce dangerous glare. Light required on horse-drawn vehicles. Local ordinances prohibited.
COL....	Annually, Sec. of State, Denver. Up to 20 H. P. $2.50; up to 40 H. P. $5; over 40 H. P. $10. Manufacturer's rating. Reduction quarterly. Half to State road fund and half to county road fund. Notice of transfer must be given Sec. of State.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2 annually. Badge furnished.	Exempt 90 days with home State tags. No fee.	Front and rear Dark brown-aluminum.	Reasonable and proper, no specified rate. State law requires non-glare lights, also lights on horse-drawn vehicles. City and county ordinances prohibited.

CONN..	Annually, Com. Motor Vehicles, Hartford. 50c per H. P., N. A. C. C. rating. Registration fees are chargeable from 1st day of month on which application is received. Pro-rated after April 1st. No fee for transfer if same H. P., otherwise charge for excess. All fees to Highway Com. for use on State highways.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2, for each year or fraction thereof. All driving licenses expire on the last day of February of each year. Examination for operator's license $2 (does not apply to renewal).	Exempt entire year or fraction thereof. Operators must be over 18 years and resident of State	Front and rear. White-black. No more than one set shall be displayed.	Reasonable and proper. Maximum 30, 20 through thickly settled. Curves, etc., 10. Passing cars 5. Truck on highway, mirrors required when view of highway to rear is obstructed. State law requires that headlights shall not cast beams higher than 42 inches above ground at 85 feet in front of car. Spot lights must not shine beyond 30 feet in front and must cast rays to right of centr eof road. No local ordinances permitted. All accidents must be reported to Com. Motor Vehicles within 24 hours.
DEL....	Annually, Sec. of State, Dover. $2 for every 500 lbs. or fraction thereof, gross weight. This includes weight of passengers, 125 lbs. Double fee for metal-tire trailers if weight exceeds 1,500 lbs. Half fee after Sept. 1st. All fees from registration paid into State Treasury for use of State Highway Dept.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	Owners and chauffeurs $3; family $8 annually.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Special license to foreigners upon recommendation of A. A. A.	Front and rear. Blue-white. Special tag for trailers.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 15; curves, etc., 7½; in thinly settled section 12; elsewhere 25. State law requires non-glare lights on motor vehicles; must be properly coated, dimmed or deflected so as not to blind or dazzle.
DIST. OF COL....	District of Columbia Automobile Board, Washington, D. C. $3 for 24 H. P. or less; $5 for every 24 H. P. and not over 30 H. P.; $10 for over 30 H. P. N. A. C. C. rating. Registration year begins Jan. 1st. Deposited in the U. S. Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2 perpetual.	Exempt for same period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof (except Maryland).	Front and rear. White-black.	Between intersecting or connecting highways 18. Across intersections, around corners or over wooden-floor bridges 12. Out of any alley 6. Where not more than 2 houses between intersections 22. Trucks 12 between intersections and 8 at crossings. Non-glare lights and lights on horse-drawn vehicles required.
FLA....	Annually, Comptroller of the State, Tallahassee. 22 H. P. or less, $5; 22 to 27 H. P. $8; 27 to 35 H. P. $12; more than 35 H. P. $15. Any type seating 10 or more $100. N. A. C. C. rating. One-half fee after June 30th. Fees to State Treasury; 15 per cent. for maintenance of State road dept., 85 per cent. to maintenance of State and State aid roads and bridges.	Personal property.	Chauffeur, annually $2. Half after July 1. Badge furnished.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Orange-black.	Reasonable and proper. Maximum 25. Excess of 25 for one-eighth mile prima facie evidence of speed greater than reasonable and proper. Curves, crossings, etc., 10. Passing cars 3. Headlight rays must not shine above 48 inches at 200 feet in front of car. Dimmers where used must be applied when within 200 feet of approaching vehicle.
GA....	Annually, on or before March 1st, Sec. of State, Atlanta. Less than 23 H. P. $11.25; above 23 60c per H. P. Carrying more than 10 persons $75. Half fee after July 31st. N. A. C. C. rating. Deduction for administration; balance apportioned among the counties on the basis of proportioned road mileage. 15 per cent. max. allow for admin.; balance to State.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually, March 1st. After July 31st, $1. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days with home State tags.	White-dark blue.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 30; curves, bridges, etc., 10. Stop for standing street cars. Lights shall not be reflected higher than 3½ feet above ground at distance of 75 feet, or shall be equipped with dimmers.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
IDAHO.	Annually. State Highway Commission, Boisé. Through county assessors. 2,000 lbs. or less, $15; to 3,000 lbs. $20; to 4,000 lbs. $30; over 4,000 lbs. $40. One-third off for machines owned or used 5 years. One-half fee after Aug. 1st; one-fourth after Nov. 1st. 25 per cent. to State highway fund; 75 per cent. to county highway fund.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $2, annually. Badge provided.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Dark green-yellow.	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 30. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ILL.	Annually, Sec. of State, Springfield. 25 H. P. or less $8; 25 to 35 H. P. $12; 35 to 50 H. P. $20; over 50 H. P. $25. Electrics up to 2 tons $10, reduced quarterly. All fees to special road fund for use in improvement of State highways.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5, renewal $3. Badge provided. Examination required. Owner's certificate free.	Exempt 60 days with home State tags, and reciprocity. Exempt 6 months if sojourning within State.	Front and rear. Tobacco brown-white.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 10; residential 15. Elsewhere in cities 20; outside cities 30; curves, etc., 6. No local ordinances permitted. Trucks with gross weight of 5,000 lbs. or less with pneumatic tires must not exceed 25 miles per hour; solid tires 20 miles per hour; proportionate reductions in speed according to increase in weight. Headlights must be dimmed when within 250 feet from approaching vehicle.
IND....	Annually, Sec. of State, Indianapolis. To 25 H. P. $5; to 40 H. P. $8; to 50 H. P. $15; over 50 H. P. $20. One-half fee after August 1st. All fees to State Treasury for road fund, less admin.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2, annually. Photograph required. Badge provided to be worn conspicuously.	Exempt 60 days with home State tags.	Front and rear. Black-white.	Reasonable and prudent. Built-up sections 10; towns and villages, residential sections 15; where view is obstructed 6; elsewhere 25. Local ordinances prohibited. Headlight rays must be diffused so as not to dazzle. Spotlight must not shine on passing vehicles.
IOWA.	Annually, Jan. 1st, Sec. of State, Des Moines. To 20 H. P. $8; above 20 H. P. at rate of 40c per H. P. Fee to County Treas., 1 per cent. of value as fixed by Exec. Council, plus 40c for each 100 lbs. or fraction. No license less than $10. 94 per cent. to counties according to area, 2½ per cent. to State highway com.	Registration is in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $2, annually. Badge provided to be worn conspicuously. No charge for owner's permit.	Exempt with home tags, provided home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear. New plates annually. Chocolate-aluminum.	Careful and prudent. Limit 30 if weight of vehicle is less than 3 tons, equipped with pneumatic tires; 25 with solid tires; 25 if vehicle weighs over 3 tons, and 20 if solid tired. No lighting device over 4 c. p. unless designed so that beams shall not rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of car. Spotlights not to shine in face of driver of approaching vehicle.
KAN.	Annually, July 1st, County Treas., who forwards copy to Sec. of State, Topeka, $5. Less than 6 months, half rate, 50c each application to admin.; balance to counties and townships for road maintenance.	Personal property.	License certificate furnished free.	Exempt 60 days with home State tag.	Rear. Cream-green.	Reasonable and proper, not over 40. Excess of 40 presumptive evidence in case of accident. Municipalities 12, curves, etc., 8; street intersections 6. Cities may regulate speed. State law requires non-glare lights. No State law for lights on horse vehicles. Spotlights must not shine on approaching vehicle.

KY.....	Annually, Com. Motor Vehicles, Frankfort. To 24 H. P. $6; to 49 H. P. $11; 50 H. P. and over $20. Proportionate reduction when cars are purchased after Jan. 1st. All fees go to State road fund.	Personal property. Some cities charge registration fee.	Chauffeur $2, renewal annually $1. Badge for chauffeurs and demonstrators. Owners not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Green-white.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 20. Built-up sections 10; residential 15; curves, etc., 8. Stop for street cars. No headlights required on horse vehicles. Headlights must be arranged so that direct beams shall not rise at greater height than 42 inches at 75 feet in front of car.
LA...	Annually, Sec. of State, Baton Rouge. 25c per H. P minimum of $5, after Aug. 1st, one-half fee. N. A. C. C. rating. All fees paid pro rata to Parishes for construction and maintenance, less admin.	Personal property.	No State fee, local regulation.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof, if home State tag is displayed.	Front and rear. Pea green-black. No vehicle shall display plates of more than one State at any time.	Reasonable and prudent. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ME....	Annually, Sec. of State, Augusta. To 15 H. P. $5: to 35 H. P $10; over 35 H. P. $15. N. A. C. C. rating. After Oct. 1st, one-half fee. All fees to Treas. of State for repair, maintenance and construction of highways under direction of State highway commissioner.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2, annually.	Exempt 30 days with home State tag.	Front and rear. Maroon-white.	Reasonable and proper. Not over 25 in open country. 15 for municipalities. Reduce speed at warning signs. State law requires that no bulb in any headlight shall be greater c. p. than 24. The glass shall be frosted or so arranged that no direct ray shall be higher than 42 inches at 75 feet ahead of vehicle. Spotlights must be turned off when vehicle is in motion and shall not be turned toward any approaching vehicle.
MD .	Annually, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore. 60c per H. P. deducted at the rate of one-fourth for each quarter year. N. A. C. C. rating. Transfer of ownership, etc., fee of $1 plus additional H. P. on quarterly basis. Fees go to State highway maintenance and repair, less 20 per cent. to Baltimore City, less admin. costs.	Personal property.	Operators $2 perpetual; chauffeurs $3 annually; instruction $1. Examination to all applicants.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof (except District of Columbia).	Front and rear. Red-white.	Reasonable and proper; not to exceed 35, but above 25 is prima facie evidence of unsafe driving. Built-up sections 15, outlying sections 20. Reduce for curves. Regulations rigidly enforced. Do not pass cars at crest of hills. Do not pass standing street cars. No headlight shall be over 4 c. p. unless arranged so that light shall not rise over 42 inches at 75 feet in front of car. Rear lights must illuminate rear license tag for a distance of 25 feet. Regulations rigidly enforced. Lights required on horse-drawn vehicles.
MASS...	Annually, Highway Commission, Boston. To 19 H. P. $5; to 29 H. P. $10; to 39 H. P. $15; to 49 H. P. $20; 50 H. P. and over $25. On and after Oct. 1st, one-half fee. Fees to highway fund for maintenance and not to exceed 20 per cent. to town or country roads less admin. costs.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2; examination required $2. Renewal $1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Where visitor's State does not grant reciprocity then a half fee rate can be had for July, August and September.	Front and rear. White-blue. Must not be over 48 inches above ground.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 20. Built-up sections 15; curves, etc., 8. State law requires that lights shall be so arranged that no dazzling rays shall be more than 42 inches above ground at 50 feet or more in front of vehicle. Lights on horse vehicles and sleighs.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
MINN..	Triennially, Sec. of State, St. Paul, $5 for first 3 years, 1918, 1919, 1920. First 2 years $3.50 and for last year $2.00. Fees to State highway commission for road and bridge construction and maintenance.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $1.50, renewal $1. Badge provided. Owners not required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Black and white for three year period. Not more than one State license plate shall be displayed at same time.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 25. Residential sections 15; congested sections 10; curves, etc., 6. Local regulations prohibited. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
MICH..	Annually, Sec. of State, Lansing. 25c per H. P. plus 35c for each 100 lbs. Half rate after Sept. 1st. Electrics $1 per H. P. plus 35c for each 100 lbs. Half of fees to State highway fund for building and improvement and half to counties for maintenance.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually. Badge provided. Half fee after Sept. 1st.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State but not exceed 90 days.	Front and rear. Orange-black.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 25. Business sections 10; elsewhere in municipalities 15. Reduce for curves, etc. State law requires dimming of lights. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
MISS...	Annually, Tax Collector of County to Auditor of Public Accounts, Jackson. 24c per H. P. N. A. C. C. rating. Electric vehicles $4.80. Proportionate reduction for remainder of calendar year. $2 for expenses of registration, balance to general fund of State Treasury. Privilege tax goes to county road fund.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 60 days with home State tags.	Front and rear. $2. Black-pale green.	Reasonable and proper. Not over 30. Built-up sections 15. Passing vehicles, or pedestrians, schools, churches, etc., 8. Bridges, curves, etc., 10. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
MO.....	Annually, Feb. 1st, Sec. of State, Jefferson City. Fees as follows: Less than 2 H. P. $2; less than 12 H. P. $4; 12 and less than 24 $6; 24 and less than 36 $10; 36 and less than 48 $14; 48 and less than 60 $16; 60 and less than 72 $20; 72 and up $24. Electric vehicles assume as between 12 and 24 H. P. Fees pro-rated; one-half after Aug. 1st; one-quarter after Nov. 1st of any year; fees paid to State Treasury for benefit of State road fund. after deducting admin. costs.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $1.50 annually. Badge provided. No certificate under age of eighteen issued.	Exempt for 60 days with home State tag.	Front and rear. Pea green-white. Plates of more than one State shall not be displayed on any car.	Careful and prudent, not over 25. Excess of 25 evidence of reckless driving. Cities may regulate speed. State law requires non-glare headlights. Headlights must project light so that no portion shall shine above 42 inches. Lights must be diffused and free from brilliant lustre. Searchlights must not be used unless light is directed downward or the same as the headlights. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
MONT..	Annually, Sec. of State, Helena. To 23 H. P. $5; to 50 H. P. $10; over 50 H. P. $15. One-half fee after Aug. 1st. Fees to county road and State highway funds less admin.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually. Badge provided. Owner not required.	Exempt with home State tag temporarily.	Front and rear. No other State tag shall be displayed at same time. For 1919 green-black.	Reasonable and proper, taking into account traffic and condition of vehicle. Cities and towns may regulate speed and traffic within incorporated limits. Headlights must be equipped with some style of non-glare dimmers in order not to confuse drivers of approaching vehicles.

NEB....	Annually, Sec. of State, Lincoln. $10 for first 2,000 lbs., and 50c per cwt. over 2,000 lbs. Cars rated on capacity-load basis. One-half after July 1st. Fees paid to counties for dragging, paving, and repairs, less admin. Remaining funds to State Treasurer for "Special Motor Vehicle Registration Fund."	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home State tags.	Rear. Pea green-black.	Reasonable and proper, not over 25. Municipalities 12; crossings 6; curves, etc., 8. Full stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers. State law requires headlights shall not be over 4 c. p. unless the light is arranged so that no portion of beam when measured 75 feet ahead shall rise over 42 inches. Spotlights shall not shine beyond 30 feet on ground in front of car.
NEV....	Annually, Sec. of State, Carson City. Before first Monday in Feb., to 20 H. P. $3; to 40 H. P. $5.50; over 40 H. P. $8; 35c per 100 lbs. for car weight plus 125 lbs. for each passenger. After July 1st, half fee. Fees to State highway fund. Fees from owners in counties not included in State highway system go to automobile road repair fund.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home State tags.	Rear. White-red.	Reasonable and proper. Speed regulated by municipalities; must not be less than 12 miles per hour. Use care in passing horses. State law requires non-glare lights or that gleam not cast over 42 inches above roads, or that dimmers be used so as not to interfere with vision of driver of approaching vehicles.
N. H. .	Annually, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Concord. To 15 H. P $10; to 30 H. P. $15; to 40 H. P. $20; to 50 H. P. $25; to 60 H. P. $30; over 60 H. P. $40; after Sept. 30th, half fee. N. A. C. C. rating. Fees used for maintenance, less admin. Permit for registration must be obtained from city or town wherein owner resides.	Personal property. 17 mills on $1 of maker's list price, reduced for successive years.	Chauffeur $5, renewal $1. Operator $3, renewal $1.	Exempt 20 days with home tags; for the months of July, August and September, half rate. Operators and chauffeurs $1, if holding home State license; otherwise $2 and examination.	Front and rear. Green-white. Plates must be at least 15 and not more than 48 inches from ground.	Reasonable and proper under all circumstances. Exceeding 25 on the road, 15 in thickly settled parts, 10 at intersecting ways, conclusive evidence of unlawful speed. Electric headlights of over 4 c. p. must be so arranged that no portion of the beam when measured 75 feet ahead shall rise over 42 inches. Spotlights shall not extend beyond 30 feet on the ground in front of car. Lights required on horse-drawn vehicles.
N. J....	Annually, Com. of Motor Vehicles, Trenton. To 10 H. P. $4.50; to 29 H. P. $7.50; 30 and over $15. One-half fee after Sept. 1st. Fees used for repairing improved roads, less admin. Solid-tired vehicles according to weight.	Personal property.	License is uniform in character and fee $3 annually. Licenses run for calendar year, expiring Dec. 31.	Exempt for period of 15 days if home State grants reciprocity. Same for chauffeur.	Front and rear. French gray-white. Not less than 15 inches or more than 30 inches above ground.	Reasonable. Built-up districts 12; curves, etc., 8½; country crossings or within 200 feet of horses on highways 15; elsewhere 30. State law requires non-glare lights or that headlights shall not project rays at a greater height than a parallel of 4½ feet. Use of spotlights is confined to reading signs and house numbers. Mirrors are required in order to view traffic to rear.
N. M...	Annually, Sec. of State, Santa Fé. 40c per H. P.; one-half fee after July 1st. Fees to State highway fund with preference to auto routes, less admin.	Personal property.	None required.	Tourist license must be obtained within 30 days, $3; issued by authorized garages.	Rear. White-black.	Reasonable and proper. No State law covering non-glare lights and lights on horse vehicles. Local ordinance may be made.
N. Y...	Annually, Feb. 1, Sec. of State, Albany, Buffalo, and New York City. 25 H. P. or less $5; 25 H. P. to 34 H. P. $10; 35 H. P. to 49 H. P. $15; 50 H. P. or more $25. Extra fees for trailers. After Aug. 1st, half fee. N. A. C. C. rating. Fund divided, half to State road maintenance and repair and half to County Treasurers for construction and improvement.	No additional tax for passenger cars.	Chauffeurs $5; renewal $2. Badge furnished. For persons operating in New York City, fee $1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. May operate in N. Y. City 10 days only without taking out operator's license.	Front and rear. Black-white.	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 30. Cities of first class, N. Y., Buffalo, and Rochester, permitted to adopt local speeds. Other municipalities can make minimum speed of 15, but must erect signs. State law requires that front lights shall be so arranged that no portion of light shall rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of lamps. Auxiliary lights are subject to this restriction also.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
N. C.	Annually, July 1st, Sec. of State, Raleigh. 26 H. P. or less $10; more than 26 H. P. and not more than 30 H. P $15; over 30 H. P. $20. N. A. C. C. rating. One-half fee after March 1st. Fees paid to highway maintenance of roads and bridges, less administration. Changes may be made in Jan., 1919, when Legislature meets.	Registration fee shall be in lieu of all other taxes.	None required.	Exempt 60 days if home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear. Lower edge of plates must be at least 15 inches from ground. Black-yellow.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25; residential sections 18; business districts 10; curves, cross roads, etc., 10. State law requires that a lighting device over 4 c. p. shall be arranged so that light shall not rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of lamps.
N. D	Annually, Registrar Motor Vehicle Dept., Bismarck. Fees for first registration based as follows: 10c per H. P. (N. A. C. C. rating); 20c per cwt.; 4 mills on cost price, F. O. B. factory. Second registration, 90 per cent. of first. Third registration, 75 per cent. of first. Fourth and succeeding registrations 60 per cent. of first. Minimum fee $5. Admin. expense deducted, then 50 per cent. of remainder pro-rated back to counties for highway maintenance and repair; and 50 per cent. to State Highway Commission to be spent by them for the same purpose, 90 per cent. of which to be spent in county from which fees came.	Registration fee in lieu of all taxes.	None required.	Temporarily, if home State tag is displayed.	Front and rear. No other number shall be displayed at same time. Black-white.	Reasonable and proper. Outside city limits 30. City limits 10; curves, crossings, etc., 7½. State law requires that no light shall be over 4 c. p. unless arranged so that no portion of beam shall rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of lamps. Spotlights must not shine beyond 30 feet on ground in front of car. No law covering lights on horse vehicles.
OHIO	Annually, Sec of State, Columbus. $5. Electrics $3. One-half fee after Sept. 1st. Transfer of license $1. Fees to State highway for repairs and maintenance, less administration expenses.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Very lenient in this privilege.	Front and rear. Maroon-white.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25. Municipalities 15; built-up sections 8. Where danger signs are placed 12. State law requires lights must be dimmed or controlled so as to protect eyes of a driver 200 feet ahead whose eyes are 5 feet above road surface. Spotlights must project rays directly on highway at a distance not exceeding 60 feet in front of vehicle. Horse vehicles should display light.
OKLA	Annually, Dept. of Highways, Oklahoma City. 50c per H. P first year; 40c per H. P. second year; 30c per H. P third year. Each year thereafter 20c per H. P. For new motor vehicle purchased before April 1st of any year, full fee 50c per H. P.; April 1st to July 1st, three fourths fee; July 1st to Oct. 1st, one half fee. 90 per cent. to counties of source of dragging. Unexpended balance for construction or improvement; 10 per cent. to State.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State; generally 30 days.	Rear. Yellow-green.	Reasonable and proper. Cities and towns may regulate speed. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.

ORE....	Annually, Sec. of State, Salem. Up to and including 23 H. P. $15; up to and including 26 H. P. $22; including 30 H. P. $28; including 36 H. P. $36; including 40 H. P. $48; over 40 H. P. $56. Electrics for pleasure $18, and for service under 1 ton $25. Quarterly reduction after July 1st. All fees applied to "Motor Vehicle Fund" to be used in construction or rural post roads and other purposes if benefits of Federal Aid Act are accepted.	None.	Chauffeurs $4 annually. Quarterly reduction after July 1. Badge provided.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. unlawful to display more than one number on front or rear. Light red-white.	Reasonable. Not over 30. When within 100 feet of horse vehicle 8. Front lamps must be visible at 200 feet, shall be dimmed or arranged so that centre rays shall strike ground at distance not over 75 feet from front of vehicle. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
PA.....	Annually, State Highway Dept., Harrisburg. 40c per H. P., minimum $10. Formula—diam. of cylinders in inches times number of cylinders, times four tenths. Fees one-half after Aug. 1st. Paid into State highway fund for construction, maintenance, and repair	No added tax.	Chauffeur, annually $2. Badge provided. Owners not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Black-red. No more than one number plate shall be displayed on front or rear.	Reasonable and proper. 24 unless otherwise sign-posted, when speed must be reduced to 15. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
R. I....	Annually, State Board of Public Roads, Providence. To 15 H. P. $5; to 30 H. P. $10; to 40 H. P. $15; over 40 H. P. $25. One-fourth less each quarter. Fees to be used for repair and maintenance of roads, less administration expenses.	Personal property, by cities and towns.	Operator $1.	Exempt 10 days with home State tags.	Rear White-black.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 15. Elsewhere 25. No headlights regulation. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.
S. C.. .	Annually, State Highway Engineer, Columbia. 25c per H. P.; one-fourth less each quarter. N. A. C. C. rating. 20 per cent. retained for operating expenses of State Highway Dept., which issues all automobile licenses and does all engineering and supervision of Federal Aid Road Construction in the counties. The remaining 80 per cent. is to be used by local authorities for road and bridge construction and maintenance.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for 30 days provided license of home State is displayed.	Rear. White-blue.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 15. Curves, etc., 5. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
S. D....	Annually, through County Treasurers to Sec. of State, Pierre. Autos $6; one-half fee after Aug. 1st. Transfer fee 50c. 90 per cent. stays in the counties to be used for improving the highways; 10 per cent. for maintaining the Automobile Department.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State, entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Olive-drab-aluminum. Extra plates $1 per pair.	Careful and prudent, not over 25. State law requires headlight lenses or dimmers which diffuse lights so as not to be thrown in eyes of persons approaching. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
TENN..	Annually, County Court Clerks to Department of Highways, Nashville. 50c per H. P. Electrics $25. Half fee after Sept. 1st. All fees to State and County highway fund. 90 per cent. to maintenance of State highways. 10 per cent. for administration expenses.	None.	None required.	Exempt 30 days. This applies to any State or Territory in the United States, Canada or Mexico.	Front and rear, furnished by State. Blue-white.	Twenty miles per hour, liberally construed, according to conditions of traffic. Must stop 10 feet from R. R. crossing. No State law covering non-glare lights.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
TEX....	Annually to Tax Collector of county in which owner resides. 35c per H. P. for motor vehicles other than commercial, not intended to carry more than 1,000 lbs. per wheel. Minimum charge of $7.50. Reduction quarterly. N. A. C. C. rating. One-half of fees retained by counties for road maintenance and one-half to State Highway Department for expenses and road construction.	Personal property. Fee for miles travelled, 2,000 to 4,000, ½c; 4 to 6, 1c; 1c for each extra 1,000.	Chauffeurs $3 annually, reduced quarterly. Badge provided, to be conspicuously displayed. Owners not required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags. After 30 days seal must be obtained from State Highway Commission. Fee $1, which permits 60 days longer.	Front and rear. Dark blue-white. Seal furnished each year.	Reasonable and proper. 25 miles per hour open country; built-up districts 18; business districts of cities under 40,000 pop. 15; over 40,000 pop. 10. When passing other 15. 6 miles before R. R. crossings. State law requires non-glare lights and lights which do not project rays at greater height than 4 feet from road.
UTAH..	Annually, March 1st, to Sec. of State, Salt Lake City. $10 for electric pleasure vehicles. $5 for steam not exceeding 15 H. P. and $10 for steam over 15 H. P. $10 for all commercial cars; $5 for other vehicles not exceeding 25 H. P.; 25 H. P. and not exceeding 40 H. P. $10; over 40 H. P. $15. One-half fee after Sept. 1st. After deducting cost of plates, badges, printing and clerical expenses, balance of fees goes to credit of motor vehicle registration fund.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually. Badge furnished. Must be pinned in conspicuous place. After July 1st $1.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Dark green-white.	Reasonable and safe, reducing for curves, etc. Stop for standing street cars or frightened animals. State law requires that any lighting device over 4 c. p. shall be arranged so that beam when measured 75 feet ahead shall not rise above 42 inches.
VT. ...	Annually, Sec. of State, Morrisville. $1 per H. P. Half fee after July 31st. Second registration 75 per cent. of first fee; succeeding registrations .50 per cent. N. A. C. C. rating. Repair and maintenance of main roads, less admin.	Registration fee in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeurs $2 annually. After Aug. 1, $1. Examination fee $3.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State — to the extent of 3 months. Where visitor's State does not grant similar reciprocity then one-fourth fee rate can be had for 3 mos.	Owners' and dealers' plates —Cream-royal blue.	Built-up sections 10; elsewhere 25. Prima facie evidence of careless or negligent driving sufficient to convict. State law requires non-glare lights or lights which do not reflect beam over 42 inches above road at 75 feet. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.
VA. ...	Annually, Feb. 1st, Sec. of Commonwealth, Richmond. 60c per H. P.; no license less than $10. Half fee after Sept. 1st. N. A. C. C. rating. All fees to State Highway Commission for building of State roads under the highway system.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $5.00 annually. Badge provided. Must be worn on lapel or cap.	Exempt 2 periods —seven consecutive days each, liberally construed.	Front and rear. White-black.	Municipalities 15; curves and passing other vehicles or in closely built-up sections of cities, etc., 10; elsewhere 20. State law requires that no direct beam of light shall shine above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of car.
WASH..	Annually, Sec. of State through County Auditors, Olympia. Weighing 1,500 lbs. or less $10; over 1,500 lbs. $10 plus 60c per cwt. in excess After Sept. 1st, half fee. After deducting expenses of department, balance to permanent highway maintenance.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 90 days with home State tags.	Front and rear. Yellow-black. Attached year plate, white-black.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 12; curves, etc., 4; elsewhere 30; slow down for schools. State law requires non-glare lights of 27 c. p. or less. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.

W. VA..	Annually, Jan. 1st, State Road Commission, Charleston. 1-2,000 lbs. $10. 25c for each 100 lbs. or fraction in excess of 2,000. Half fee after Sept. 1st. Fees applied as State aid on building and maintaining intercounty system of roads, known as Class A. Federal Aid supplements this fund. In other words, the two become one fund in hands of State Road Commission and distributed to counties based on number of miles of Class A roads.	Personal property also special privilege tax for vehicles carrying freight or passengers for hire.	Chauffeur $3, badge furnished. Owner not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof provided home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear. 1919-1920—Black-white.	Not over 35 miles per hour. Vehicles must be under control at all times. Stop for street cars receiving or discharging passengers. No State law covering non-glare lights.
WIS....	Annually, Sec. of State, Madison. $10 for all passenger cars. One-quarter of fees to County Treasurer for maintaining roads, three-quarters to State Highway Dept. for main highways.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Green-yellow.	Reasonable and proper. Within corporate limits 15; curves, etc., 8; elsewhere 30. Headlamps must not glare or dazzle. Industrial Commission must fix standards.
WYO...	Annually, Sec. of State, Cheyenne. 40c per H. P. Fee reduced 50 per cent. for cars purchased after July 16th. All fees to sinking fund for payment of $2,800,000 road bonds.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 90 days with home State tags.	Front and rear. Browster green-white. Permanent plates with inserts bearing year, for future.	Reasonable and proper. Not over 25. Municipalities 20. Reduce for curves, bridge and danger points. Efficient and adequate dimmers required. Spotlights may be used only in emergencies or when rounding curves or turning corner. Local ordinances prohibited.
PAN. CANAL ZONE..	Annually, Division of Civil Affairs, Executive Dept., Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, Administration Bldg. For each passenger automobile for personal use only $5. Proportionate reduction if any part of calendar year shall have expired. Fees as part of revenue of Panama Canal.	None.	All operators must be examined by Police and Fire Division of office of Chief of Division. Fee $1 perpetual. Applicants present themselves at office of Capt. of Port at Balboa or Cristobal. 30 day permit to tourists, no fee.	30-day license will be issued for a fee of 50c to a bona fide tourist, providing machine carries current plate of some State in the United States. No additional Canal Zone tag necessary.	Rear. Dark blue-white with C. Z.	Not over 25 on straight roads. Curves, crossroads, towns, 12. Flare lights prohibited in towns and must be extinguished at least 150 feet from approaching vehicle, with use of dimmer lights only out of towns.

CANADA.

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures).	Speed and Lights.
N. BK..	Dept. of Public Works, Frederickton, N. B. 80c per H. P. Minimum charge shall be $10.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $4 annually. Renewal $2. Certificate of competency given after examination.	Owners exempt 21 days. Chauffeurs must take out license.	Front and rear. Black-yellow.	Reasonable and proper. Closely built-up sections 15; cities and towns 12; where clear view of road cannot be seen for at least 200 yards 20; bridges, curves, descents 6. Care for frightened horses. Lights must be dimmed or equipped with special lenses for non-glare.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

CANADA—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
N. SC .	Annually, Provincial Sec., Halifax. Under 20 H. P. $20; under 25 H. P. $25; under 30 H. P. $30; under 40 H. P. $40; 40 H. P. and over $50, excepting cars costing when new less than $800, fee $15. Fees to improvement of highways. Change of ownership $2. Plates $1. Half fees after Sept. 1st.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $5 annually. Badge provided.	Exempt 90 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Green-white. For 1919 black-yellow.	Reasonable and proper. Where view is obstructed, bridges, descents, curves, etc., 15. Open country 20. Cities and towns 15. Lights must not dazzle or blind any other person.
ONT....	Annually, Department of Public Highways, Toronto. To 25 H. P. $10; to 35 H. P. $15; to 50 H. P. $25; over 50 H. P. $30; trucks $5 per ton or fraction. After Sept. 1st, half fee.	No added tax.	Professional driver $2, annual renewal $1. Non-professional driver $1; optional and permanent.	Passenger cars and drivers exempt 30 days with home tags; subject to special arrangements with each State.	Front and rear. White-blue.	Reasonable and proper. Villages and cities 15; elsewhere 20. Stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers. Movable searchlights prohibited. At intersections vehicles approaching on right have right of way.
QUE....	Annually, Treasurer of Province, Quebec. 70c per H. P. or fraction thereof. The horsepower is calculated according to the following formula: $\frac{D^2 \times N \times C}{10}$ in which D—Bore, N—No. of cylinders, C—Stroke. Additional plates $1. Fees to road improvements, less administration.	None.	$5 for chauffeur's or operator's license. Chauffeur's badge supplied free of charge.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State, except taxicabs, etc.	Front and rear. $1. White-green.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 16; intersections of streets and roads 8; elsewhere 25. Headlights must be dimmed in business sections.
MAN...	Annually, April 1st, Municipal Commission, $10. After Oct. 1st and until Jan. 1st, one-half fee. All fees to Consolidated Revenue fund of the Province.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $5. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days.	Front and rear. Plates replaced $1.	Reasonable and proper, with due regard for traffic. Municipalities 15; street intersections, etc., 10. Bridges, curves, etc., 12. In certain rural municipalities 20. Stop for standing street cars. Approved non-glare lights shall be used. No searchlight must be attached to vehicle.
SASK...	Annually, Provincial Sec. To 25 H. P. $12; over 25 H. P. $18. Manufacturer's rating.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $5. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days with home tags. Permit to be displayed on windshield.	Front and rear. Black-white.	Reasonable and proper so as not to be dangerous to public. Stop for stationary cars. Front lights shall be permanently dimmed so as to prevent any glare.

BRIT. COL....	Annually, Supt. Provincial Police. registration fee and $10 license fee. In cases of new registration, license fee is reduced $1 per month from April, i. e., a car registered in the month of April is charged $10 for registration fee and $9 for license for the remainder of the year; in May $10 registration and $8 license; in June $10 registration and $7 license, etc. Once registered the annual license fee is $10.	$10 Personal property.	Chauffeur's license is $5 annually. Badge provided.	Touring permit granted for 60 days free. Automobiles must be registered with Provincial Police. Provincial touring permit. No fee.	Black background with yellow figures. Also small plate with figures.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25 miles per hour. Wooded country 15. Stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers. No searchlight or intermittent flashlight to be carried on automobiles.

N. A. C. Horse-power Rating—The standard rating (formerly A.L.A.M.) has been adopted by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc. The formula adopted is $D^2xN \div 2.5$. D is the cylinder bore in inches, N the number of cylinders, and 2.5 a constant based on the average view of eminent engineers as a fair conservative rating for a four-cycle motor at 1,000 feet per minute piston speed.

The following States have made reciprocal arrangements for the interchange of motor vehicle privileges with Ontario: California, Connecticut, Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS AND LICENSES.

By a ruling of the Canadian Customs Department during the Summer of 1916, a motorist from the United States may tour in the Dominion of Canada for a period of 30 days without giving bond for the return of the car. If the motorist desires to stay longer than 30 days, it will be necessary to give a bond for twice the estimated duty of the car. The bond must also be signed by two residents of the Dominion, acceptable to the customs authorities. The $25 in cash is returned to the States before the expiration of six months. If the tourist expects to stay for a longer period than 30 days, and does not wish to go through the formalities of filing such a bond, he may obtain a bond from the customs brokers at the port of entry upon payment of $5. The motorist may enter Canada at any of the ports of entry or leave either at the point of entrance or at any of the other ports.

When in possession of such a bond, the motorist simply has to present the car to the customs authorities at the port of entry, and they will examine it and take up the bond. It is necessary for the motorist to present the car at the port of exit and have the bond released. There is little formality required at the port of entry and no passports are necessary for a citizen of the United States. If the motorist's home State grants reciprocity, non-residents may tour in the Province of Quebec without taking out a license. New Brunswick grants an exemption of 21 days. Thus, however, does not apply to chauffeurs, who must take out a license and pay $4 for same. Nova Scotia grants like exemption with home State.

FEES FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

ALABAMA—Less than 1 ton, $15; less than 2 tons, $22 50; less than 3 tons, $37 50; less than 4 tons, $56 25; over 4 tons, $75.

ARIZONA—Same fees as for passenger cars.

ARKANSAS—Same fees as for passenger cars.

CALIFORNIA—For every motor vehicle equipped with other than pneumatic tires and used for commercial purposes weighing under 4,000 lbs. unladen, $5 in addition to fees provided for H. P. rating or for electric motor vehicles; for 4,000 to 6,000 lbs. unladen, $10 in addition; 6,000 to 10,000 lbs., $15 in addition; 10,000 lbs. and over, $20 in addition.

COLORADO—For trucks with carrying capacity of 1 ton, $10; not over 2 tons, $17 50; not over 3 tons, $25; not over 4 tons, $37 50; not over 5 tons, $50; for each additional ton, or fraction, over 5 tons, $25. For any trailer having carrying capacity less than 2 tons, $10; for each additional ton, $5.

CONNECTICUT—Up to 1,000 lbs., $11; 1 ton, $15; 2 tons, $25; 3 tons, $35; 4 tons, $55; 5 tons, $75; 6 tons, $100; 8 tons, $200. Proportionate fee for fractional ton.

DELAWARE.—Same fees as for passenger cars.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Same fees as for passenger cars.

FLORIDA—Trucks not more than 1 ton, $10; 1 to 2 tons, $25; 2 to 4 tons, $50; over 4 tons, $100.

GEORGIA—For each non-passenger carrying commercial motor vehicle not over 1 ton, $15; to 1½ tons, $22.50; to 2 tons, $30; to 2½ tons, $37.50; to 3 tons, $45; to 3½ tons, $52; to 4 tons, $75; to 5 tons, $150; to 6 tons, $375; to 7 tons, $750; over 7 tons, $1,125.

IDAHO—Same fees as for passenger cars.

ILLINOIS—For the remainder of 1919, commercial vehicles same as for passenger cars Electrics up to 1 ton, $12; over 2 tons, $25; reduced quarterly. After January 1, 1920, freight vehicles with gross weight of 5,000 lbs. or less, $12; 5,600 lbs. and not more than 12,000 lbs, $22.50; 12,000 lbs. to 15,000 lbs., $35; over 15,000 lbs. $60.

INDIANA—¼ ton to ¾ ton capacity, $6, and $3 additional for trailer; ¾ ton to 1 ton, $8, and $4 for trailer; 1 ton to 2 tons, $10, and $5 for trailer; 2 tons to 3 tons, $20, and $10 for trailer. Proportionate increase for each ton

IOWA—For remainder of 1919 same as for passenger cars. After January 1, 1920, for pneumatic tired trucks 1 ton or less, $15; 1½ tons, $22.50; 2 tons, $30; 2½ tons, $45; 3 tons, $65; 3½ tons, $90; 4 tons, $105; 4½ tons, $120; 5 tons, $135; 6 tons, $165. For solid tires, same fee up to 2 tons, then $10 more added for each half ton For iron tired trucks 1 ton or less, $40; 1½ tons, $50. Heavier machines not licensed.

KANSAS—Same fees as for passenger cars.

KENTUCKY—Commercial vehicles having capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less, $11; 2,000 lbs. or less, $15 and $5 for each additional thousand up to 6,000 lbs.; 7,000 lbs. or less, $45 and $10 for each additional 1,000 lbs. up to 10,000 lbs and over that amount the fee shall be $75 plus $50 for each additional ton.

LOUISIANA—All motor trucks, $7.50 per annum.

MAINE—All motor trucks or automobiles used for commercial purposes, $10

MARYLAND—For each motor vehicle equipped with solid tires, less than 1 ton, $20; 1 to 2 tons, $40; 2 to 3 tons, $60; to 4 tons, $100; to 5 tons, $150; to 6 tons, $300; to 7 tons, $500 For electric solid tire vehicles, one-half of above fees.

MASSACHUSETTS—For the registration of every commercial motor vehicle and truck of 1 ton or less, $5, and for each additional ton or fraction, $3.

MINNESOTA—Same fees as for passenger cars.

MICHIGAN—If motor truck is operated by gasoline or steam power, 25c for each H. P., plus 35c for each 100 lbs. of its weight; if electric, then $1 for each H P., plus 35c for each 100 lbs. weight. Trailers, 50c each 100 lbs.

MISSISSIPPI—On each commercial vehicle with carrying capacity of 4,400 lbs. or less, $6.40; over 4,400 lbs., $12.80.

MISSOURI—Same fees as for passenger cars.

MONTANA—Motor trucks not over 1 ton capacity, $5; over 1 and not over 2 tons, $15; over 2 and not over 3 tons, $25; over 3 tons, $40.

NEBRASKA—Same fee as for passenger cars.

NEVADA—For remainder of 1919 same fees as for passenger cars After January 1, 1920, 35c per cwt., including body weight plus load capacity. Half fee after July 1st.

FEES FOR COMMERCIAL VEHICLES—*Continued.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Same fees as for passenger cars.

NEW JERSEY—Commercial vehicles not equipped with pneumatic tires, except fire engines, steam rollers, traction engines, etc., shall pay fee based on gross weight of vehicle carrying capacity as follows: 1,000 lbs. or less, $6, and for each additional 1,000 lbs. up to 4,000 lbs., $3; for each additional 1,000 lbs. up to 30,000 lbs., $2. Other commercial vehicles continue to be subject to fee based upon H. P. Half fee after September 1st.

NEW MEXICO—For remainder of 1919 same fees as for passenger cars. After January 1, 1920, all trucks 50c per H. P. Half fee after June 30th.

NEW YORK—Trucks and delivery cars 2 tons or less, $10; more than 2 and not over 3 tons, $15; graded scale of $5 for each additional ton to 14 tons. Over 14 tons, $70 and $10 for each ton in excess of 14 tons.

NORTH CAROLINA—Each truck with carrying capacity 1 ton or less, $12.50; over 1 ton and not more than 2 tons, $25; over 2 tons and not more than 3 tons, $40; over 3 tons and not more than 4 tons, $65; over 4 tons and not more than 5½ tons, $100. Trailers $10 for first ton carrying capacity, and $20 for each additional ton. Half fee after March 1st.

NORTH DAKOTA—Same as for pleasure cars plus $3 per ton up to and including 3 tons capacity; $5 per ton if greater than 3 tons, but not more than 4 tons; and $10 per ton if greater than 4 tons.

OHIO—Same fees as for passenger cars. Separate record kept.

OKLAHOMA—Same fees as for passenger cars.

OREGON—Motor trucks and trailers, 1 ton not over 1½ tons, $32; over 1½ tons and not over 2 tons; $48; $12 additional for each half ton up to 5 tons; Carrying capacity rate. No truck or trailer over 5 tons permitted. Quarterly reduction after July 1st.

PENNSYLVANIA—For remainder of 1919 motor vehicles equipped with solid tires, $5 for less than 4,000 lbs. gross weight; 4,000 to 5,000 lbs., $10, 5,000 to 10,000 lbs., $15; 10,000 to 15,000 lbs., $20, 15,000 to 24,000 lbs., $25. Trailers, $3 to $5 according to weight. After January 1, 1920, commercial vehicles with chassis weight less than 2,000 lbs. pay on H. P. basis.

RHODE ISLAND—For motor trucks having carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, $7; 1 to 2 tons, $10; 2 to 3 tons, $13; 3 to 4 tons, $16; 4 to 5 tons, $20; 5 to 6 tons, $24; 6 to 7 tons, $28; 7 to 8 tons, $32; 8 to 9 tons, $36; over 9 tons, $40.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Same fees as for passenger cars.

SOUTH DAKOTA—For the remainder of 1919 same as for passenger cars. After January 1, 1920, fee for motor trucks with carrying capacity rated by manufacturer as 2 tons or less, $6; more than 2 tons and less than 3½ tons, $10; 3½ tons or more, $15. Half fee after August 1st.

TENNESSEE—Same fees as for passenger cars plus $5 per ton carrying capacity. Electrics $25 each plus $5 per ton carrying capacity. Half fees after September 1st.

TEXAS—For each commercial vehicle license fee shall be based on net carrying capacity as follows: 2,001 to 4,000 lbs., $16; 4,001 to 6,000 lbs., $32; 6,001 to 8,000 lbs., $48; 8,001 to 10,000 lbs., $80. Interurban commercial vehicles taxed double these amounts. For capacity over 10,000 lbs., additional rate of $100 for each 1,000 lbs. increase.

UTAH—Trucks equipped with solid tires based on combined weight and carrying capacity as follows: 1 ton or less, $10; not over 2 tons, $15; not over 3 tons, $22.50; for each additional ton, $7.50 extra. For all trucks with pneumatic tires two thirds of above rates charged but no fee less than $10. Metal tired trucks 100 per cent. advance. Half fee after September 1st.

VERMONT—Traction engines, motor trucks or other vehicles with carrying capacity including that of trailers, etc., 1 ton, $20; not over 1½ tons, $30; not over 2 tons, $40; not over 2½ tons, $50; not over 3 tons, $75; not over 4 tons, $100; for each additional ton or fraction, $25. Half fee after August 1st.

VIRGINIA—Trucks $15 for the first ton and $5 for each additional half ton in excess of one ton.

WASHINGTON—Motor trucks and trailers weighing 1,500 lbs. or less, $10 Over 1,500 lbs., $10; plus 40c per cwt. at rated capacity load. No license issued for truck with capacity over 7 tons.

WEST VIRGINIA—Pneumatic tired trucks same fee as for passenger cars. Solid tired trucks weighing without load 2,500 lbs. of less than 1 ton capacity, same as for passenger cars; over 2,500 lbs. with capacity of 1 ton issued between July 1, 1919, and December 31, 1919, for 18 mos., $22.50; between January 1 and August 31, 1920, 1 year, $15; between September 1 and December 31, 1920, for 4 mos., $7.50.

WISCONSIN—Motor trucks, delivery wagons, etc., with advertised load carrying capacity less than 2,100 lbs., $15; 2,100 to 5,100 lbs., $20; 5,100 or more, $25.

WYOMING—For remainder of 1919 same fees as for passenger cars. After January 1, 1920, 75c per 100 lbs. for all trucks. If new car is purchased after July 15th, fee is reduced 50 per cent.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE—For each truck or omnibus of 1 ton or less, $20; 1 to 3 tons, $30; 3 tons or over, $40.

CANADA.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Two tons and under, $10; over 2 tons, a sum equal to the sum of $10 for first 2 tons and $5 for each additional ton or fraction thereof.

NOVA SCOTIA—One ton and under, $20; over 1 ton and up to 1½ tons, $37.50; for each additional ½ ton up to 3 tons, $12.50; over 3 tons, $100. Half fee after September 1st. Renewals remain on old basis for remainder of 1919.

ONTARIO—Trucks of 8 tons and under, $5 per ton or fraction of combined weight and carrying capacity; over 8 tons and not more than 10 tons, $7.50 per ton or fraction; over 10 tons, $10 per ton or fraction. Permit must be secured for excess of 12 tons. Half fee after September 1st.

QUEBEC—One ton, $25; 1 to 1½ tons, $37.50; 1½ to 2 tons, $50; 2 to 2½ tons, $62.50; over 2½ tons, $75.

MANITOBA—Same fees as for passenger cars.

SASKATCHEWAN—Same fees as for passenger cars.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Same fees as for passenger cars.

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT.

AN act to punish the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this act may be cited as the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

SEC. 2. That when used in this act:

(a) The term "motor vehicle" shall include an automobile, automobile truck, automobile wagon, motor cycle, or any other self-propelled vehicle not designed for running on rails.

(b) The term "interstate or foreign commerce" as used in this act shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That whoever shall transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce a motor vehicle, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. That whoever shall receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle, moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 5. That any person violating this act may be punished in any district in or through which such motor vehicle has been transported or removed by such offender.

Received by the President, October 17, 1919.

(NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress, in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.)

ENGLISH EPSOM DERBY WINNERS—1780-1918.

YR	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.	YR	Horse.	Owner	Jockey
1780	Diomed.....	Sir E. Bunbury	S. Arnull.	1850	Voltigeur.....	Lord Zetland....	J. Marson.
1781	Y. Eclipse.....	Mr. O'Kelly....	Hindley.	1851	Teddington's...	Sir J. Hawley...	J. Marson.
1782	Assassin.....	Lord Egremont.	S. Arnull.	1852	Daniel O'Rourke	Mr Bowes.....	F. Butler.
1783	Saltram.....	Mr. Parker.....	Hindley.	1853	West Australian	Mr. Bowes....	F. Butler.
1784	Sergeant.....	Mr. O'Kelly...	J. Arnull.	1854	Andover.....	Mr. Gully . .	A. Day.
1785	Aimwell.....	Lord Clermont	Hindley.	1855	Wild Dayrell ..	Mr. Popham .	R. Sherwood
1786	Noble.....	Mr. Panton....	J. White.	1856	Ellington.....	Adm. Harcourt..	Aldcroft.
1787	Sir Peter Teazle	Lord Derby....	S. Arnull.	1857	Blink Bonny	Mr. W. I. Anson	Charlton.
1788	Sir Thomas.....	Prince of Wales.	W. Smith.	1858	Bladsman	Sir J Hawley ..	Wells.
1789	Sky Scraper....	Duke of Bedford	Chifney, Sr	1859	Misjid.. . .	Sir J. Hawley...	Wells.
1790	Rhadamanthus.	Lord Grosvenor	J. Arnull.	1860	Thormanby..	Mr Merry.....	Custance.
1791	Eager.....	Duke of Bedford	Stephenson.	1861	Kettledrum.	Col. Towncley..	Bullock.
1792	John Bull.. . .	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.	1862	Caractus.	Mr C Snewny..	J. Parsons.
1793	Waxy.....	Sir F. Poole...	Clift.	1863	Macaroni. .	Mr. R. C. Naylor	T. Chaloner.
1794	Daidalus.....	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.	1864	Blair Athol ..	Mr. W I. Anson	J. Snowden.
1795	Spread Eagle.	Sir F. Standish	A. Wheatley	1865	Gladiateur .	Co't de Lagrange	H. Grimsh'w
1796	Didelot.....	Sir F. Standish..	J. Arnull.	1866	Lord Lyon..	Mr. Sutton....	Custance.
1797	Sls. to Pharam'd	Duke of Bedford	J. Singleton	1867	Hermit.....	Mr. H. Chaplin	J. Daley.
1798	Sir Harry.....	Mr. Cookson...	S. Arnull.	1868	Blue Gown...	Sir J. Hawley..	Wells.
1799	Archduke.....	Sir F. Standish..	J. Arnull.	1869	Pretender . .	Mr. J. Johnstone	J. Osborne.
1800	Champion.....	Mr. Wilson...	Clift.	1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth..	T. French.
1801	Eleanor.....	Sir C. Bunbury .	Sanders.	1871	Favonuis	Baron Rothschild	T. French.
1802	Tyrant.....	Duke of Grafton	Buckle.	1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Savile...	Maidment.
1803	Ditto.....	Sir H. Williams'n	Clift	1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry..	F. Webb.
1804	Hannibal.....	Lord Egremont	W. Arnull.	1874	George Frederich	Mr. Cartwright.	Custance.
1805	Card'l Beaufort	Lord Egremont.	Fitzpatrick.	1875	Galopin.....	Cou't Balthyany	Morris.
1806	Paris.....	Lord Foley....	Shepherd.	1876	Kisber.....	Mr. Baltazzi...	Maidment.
1807	Election.....	Lord Egremont .	J. Arnull.	1877	Silvio.....	Lord Falmouth..	F. Archer.
1808	Pan.....	Sir H. Williams'n	Collinson.	1878	Sefton.....	Mr Crawford	Constable.
1809	Pope.....	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.	1879	Sir Bevys.....	Mr. Aeton.....	G. Fordham
1810	Whalebone....	Duke of Grafton	Clift.	1880	Bend Or.....	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1811	Phantom.....	Sir J. Shelly..	Buckle.	1881	Iroquois.....	Mr. Lorillard...	F. Archer.
1812	Octavius.....	Mr. Ladbrooke	W. Arnull.	1882	Shotover.....	Duke of Westm'r	T Cannon.
1813	Smolensko....	Sir C. Bunbury	Goodison.	1883	St. Blaise.....	Sir F. Johnstone	C. Wood.
1814	Blucher.....	Lord Stawell....	W. Arnull.	1884	*Harvester....	Sir J. Willoughby	C. Wood.
1815	Whiskey.....	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.		*St. Gatien ...	Mr. Hammond	S. Loates.
1816	Prince Leopold	Duke of York	Wheatley.	1885	Melton.....	Lord Hastings.	F. Archer.
1817	Azar..... ..	Mr. Payne...	Robinson.	1886	Ormonde.....	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1818	Sam.....	Mr. Thornhill...	S. Chifney.	1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington ..	J. Watts.
1819	Threlas.....	Duke of Portland	Clift.	1888	Ayrshire.....	Duke of Portland	F. Barrett.
1820	Sailor.....	Mr. Thornhill .	S Chifney.	1889	Donovan.....	Duke of Portland	T. Loates.
1821	Gustavus.....	Mr. Hunter..	S Day.	1890	Sainfoin.....	Sir J. Miller....	J. Watts.
1822	Moses.....	Duke of York .	Goodison.	1891	Common.....	Sir F. Johnstone	G. Barrett.
1823	Emilius.....	Mr Udney...	Buckle.	1892	Sir Hugo .	Lord Bradford.	Allsop.
1824	Cedric	Sir J. Shelly..	Robinson.	1893	Isinglass.....	Mr. McCalmont	T. Loates.
1825	Middleton.....	Sir J. Shelly...	Robinson.	1894	Ladas.....	Lord Rosebery	J. Watts.
1826	Lapdog.....	Lord Egremont .	Dockeray.	1895	Sir Visto..... .	Lord Rosebery..	S Loates.
1827	Mameluke.....	Lord Jersey.. ..	Robinson.	1896	Persimmon...	Prince of Wales	J. Watts.
1828	Cadland.....	Duke of Rutland	Robinson.	1897	Galtee More..	Mr. Gubbins .	C Wood.
1829	Frederick....	Mr Gratwicke	Forth.	1898	Jeddah.....	Mr. Larnach..	O. Madden.
1830	Priam..... .	Mr. Chifney.	S. Day	1899	Flying Fox.....	Duke of Westm'r	M. Cannon.
1831	Spaniel.....	Lord Lowther..	Wheatley.	1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	H. Jones.
1832	St. Giles.....	Mr Ridsdale	Scott.	1901	Volodyovski...	Mr. Whitney....	L Reiff.
1833	Dangerous.....	Mr. Saddler.	Chapple.	1902	Ard Patrick...	Mr Gubbins..	J. H. Martin
1834	Plenipotentiary	Mr Batson..	Conolly.	1903	Rock Sand....	Sir J. Miller....	Maher.
1835	Mundig.... .	Mr. Bowes.. .	Scott.	1904	St. Amant....	L. de Rothschild	K. Cannon.
1836	Bay Middleton	Lord Jersey.	Robinson.	1905	Cicero..	Lord Rosebery.	Maher.
1837	Phosphorus ...	Lord Berner ..	G. Edwards	1906	Spearmint .	Major Loder...	Maher.
1838	Amato.....	Sir G. Heathcote	Chapple.	1907	Orby.. .. .	Mr. Croker....	J. Reiff.
1839	Bloomsbury..	Mr. W. Ridsdale	Templeman	1908	Signorinetta..	Chev Ginistrelli	W. Bullock.
1840	Little Wonder .	Mr. Robertson	Macdonald.	1909	Minoru.....	King Edward...	H Jones.
1841	Coronation....	Mr. Rawlinson	Conolly.	1910	Lemberg.....	Mr. Fairle.....	B. Dillon.
1842	Attila.....	Colonel Anson.	Scott.	1911	Sunstar.....	Mr. J. B. Joel...	G. Stern.
1843	Cotherstone..	Mr Bowes.	Scott.	1912	Tagalie.....	Mr. Raphael....	J. Reiff.
1844	Orlando.. .. .	Colonel Peel.. .	Flatman.	1913	Aboyeur.....	Mr. Cunliffe....	Piper.
1845	Merry Monareh.	Mr. Gratwicke	F Bell.	1914	Durbar II.....	H. B. Duryea...	M. MacGee.
1846	Pyrrhus	Mr. Gully...	S. Day.	1915	Pommern.....	Mr. S. Joel....	S Donoghue
1847	Cossack.....	Mr. Pedley...	Templeman.	1916	Fifinella	Mr. E. Hulton.	J. Childs.
1848	Surplice.....	Lord Clifden..	Templeman.	1917	Gay Crusader	Mr. Fairie .. .	S Donoghue
1849	The Flying Dutchman....	Lord Eglinton...	Marlow.	1918	Gainsborough...	Lady J. Douglass	J. Child.
				1919	Grand Parade..	Lord Glanely ...	W. Langford

* Dead heat, stakes divided

NOTE: The Derby of 1915-6-7-8 was run at Newmarket as the "New" Derby.

COMPARATIVE SPEEDWAY TIMES.

MILES	Brooklands (Concrete.)	Indi'ap'lis (Brick) 2½ Miles.	Chicago (Board) 2 Miles.	Sheepsh'd B. (Board) 2 Miles.	MILES	Brooklands (Concrete)	Indi'ap'lis (Brick) 2½ Miles.	Chicago (Board) 2 Miles.	Sheepsh'd B. (Board) 2 Miles
10....	None.	6:43.70	5:55 70	5:45 92	150....	1:28:35 67	1:40:38.15	1:31:18.00	1:27:10.93
20....	None.	13:25 76	11:40 92	11:24 67	200....	2:05:06 28	2:14:29 58	2:02:17 70	1:56:21.40
25....	*13:24 88	16:45 88	None.	None.	250....	*2:33:24 93	2:47:06 54	2:03:31.16	2:26:24 70
50....	28:18 65	33:21 80	29:17 57	28:04.63	300....	3:07:45 46	3:19:32 87	3:03:49 18	2:55:32 23
75....	*41:32 27	50:02 77	None.	None.	350....	*3:36:04 11	3:54:41.15	3:34:11.37	3:24:42.00
100....	56:29.93	1:07:30.45	58:54.20	56:57.72					

* Unofficial.

SPEED TABLE.

(Equivalent M. P. H. Chart for Sheepshead Bay Speedway)

Miles per Hour.	1 Lap, 2 Miles.		5 Laps, 10 Miles.		25 Laps, 50 Miles.		50 Laps, 100 Miles.			100 Laps, 200 Miles.			150 Laps, 300 Miles.			175 Laps, 350 Miles.		
	Min	*Sec.*	*Min*	*Sec.*	*Min*	*Sec*	*Hr.*	*Min*	*Sec*	*Hr*	*Min*	*Sec*	*Hr.*	*Min*	*Sec*	*Hr.*	*Min*	*Sec.*
75.....	1	36.0	8	00.0	40	00	1	20	00	2	40	00	4	00	00	4	40	00
76.....	1	34.7	7	53 7	39	28	1	18	57	2	37	54	3	56	51	4	37	18
77.....	1	33 5	7	47.5	38	58	1	17	55	2	35	51	3	53	46	4	32	43
78.....	1	32 3	7	41 5	38	28	1	16	55	2	33	51	3	50	46	4	29	13
79.....	1	31 1	7	35 7	37	58	1	15	57	2	31	54	3	47	51	4	25	49
80.....	1	30 0	7	30.0	37	30	1	15	00	2	30	00	3	45	00	4	22	30
81.....	1	28 8	7	24.4	37	02	1	14	04	2	28	09	3	42	13	4	19	15
82.....	1	27.8	7	19.0	36	35	1	13	10	2	26	20	3	39	31	4	16	05
83.....	1	26.8	7	13.7	36	09	1	12	17	2	24	35	3	36	52	4	13	00
84.....	1	25.7	7	08 6	35	43	1	11	26	2	22	51	3	34	17	4	10	35
85.....	1	24.7	7	03 5	35	18	1	10	35	2	21	11	3	31	46	4	07	07
86.....	1	23.7	6	58.6	34	53	1	09	46	2	19	52	3	29	18	4	04	08
87.....	1	22.8	6	53.8	34	29	1	08	58	2	17	56	3	26	54	4	01	22
88.....	1	21.8	6	49 1	34	05	1	08	11	2	16	22	3	24	33	3	58	38
89.....	1	20.9	6	44 5	33	42	1	07	25	2	14	50	3	22	15	3	55	57
90.....	1	20.0	6	40.0	33	20	1	06	40	2	13	20	3	20	00	3	53	20
91.....	1	19.1	6	35.6	32	58	1	05	56	2	11	52	3	17	48	3	50	46
92.....	1	18.3	6	31.3	32	37	1	05	13	2	10	26	3	15	39	3	48	15
93.....	1	17.4	6	27.1	32	15	1	04	31	2	09	02	3	13	33	3	45	48
94.....	1	16.6	6	23 0	31	55	1	03	50	2	07	40	3	11	29	3	43	24
95.....	1	15.8	6	18 94	31	35	1	03	09	2	06	19	3	09	28	3	41	03
96.....	1	15.0	6	15.0	31	15	1	02	30	2	05	00	3	07	30	3	38	40
97.....	1	14.2	6	11 1	30	56	1	01	51	2	03	43	3	05	34	3	36	29
98.....	1	13.5	6	07 3	30	37	1	01	13	2	02	27	3	03	20	3	34	29
99.....	1	12.7	6	03 6	30	18	1	00	36	2	01	13	3	01	49	3	32	13
100.....	1	12.0	6	00 0	30	00	1	00	00	2	00	00	3	00	00	3	30	00
101.....	1	11.2	5	56.5	29	42	0	59	24	1	58	48	2	58	13	3	27	55
102.....	1	10.4	5	52 9	29	24	0	58	49	1	57	03	2	56	28	3	25	52
103.....	1	09.6	5	49 5	29	12	0	57	57	1	56	30	2	54	39	3	23	53
104.....	1	09.2	5	46.1	28	50	0	57	42	1	55	11	2	53	08	3	21	55
105.....	1	08.4	5	42 8	28	34	0	57	08	1	54	17	2	51	25	3	20	00
106.....	1	08.0	5	39 6	28	18	0	56	36	1	53	12	2	49	47	3	18	00
107.....	1	07.2	5	36 4	28	02	0	56	04	1	52	09	2	48	13	3	16	13
108.....	1	06.8	5	33 3	27	46	0	55	33	1	51	07	2	46	40	3	14	26
109.....	1	06 0	5	30.2	27	31	0	55	02	1	50	05	2	45	08	3	12	35
110.....	1	05.4	5	27.2	27	16	0	54	32	1	49	05	2	43	38	3	10	54

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS WINNERS—1863-1918.

Yr	Horse.	Owner.	Yr	Horse.	Owner.	Yr	Horse.	Owner.
1863	The Ranger	Mr. Savile.	1882	Bruce.....	Mr. Rymiel.	1901	Cheri	M. Caillant.
1864	Vermont....	H. Delamarre.	1883	Frontin.....	Duke Castrie.	1902	Kizil Kourgan.....	M. E. de St. Alary.
1865	Gladiateur..	Count F. de Lagrange.	1884	Little Duck.	Duke Castrie.	1903	Quo Vadis..	M. E. Blanc.
1866	Ceylon....	Duke of Beauf't	1885	Paradox....	Mr. Bro-Cloete	1904	Ajax..	M. E. Blanc.
1867	Fervacques	D. de Montg'y	1886	Minting...	R. Vyner.	1905	Finasseur.	M. E. Ephrussi.
1868	Earl.....	Mar. of Hastings	1887	Tennbreuse	M. P. Airmart.	1906	Spearmint..	Maj. E. Loder.
1869	Glaneur....	M. Lupin.	1888	Stuart.....	M. P. Donon.	1907	San Sousc II	Baron Rothsc'ld
1870	Sornette....	Maj. Fridolin.	1889	Vasistas....	M. H. Delam're.	1908	North East	W. K. Vand'bilt
1871	No race on account of war.		1890	Fitz Roye..	Baron A. de Schickler.	1909	Verdun II	Baron Rothsc'ld
1872	Cremorne..	Mr. Savile.	1891	Clamart....	M. E. Blanc.	1910	Nuage.....	Mme. Cheremeteff.
1873	Bolard....	M. Delamarre.	1892	Ruell.....	M. E. Blanc.			
1874	Trent.....	W. R. Marshall	1893	Ragotsky...	M. Webb.	1911	As d'Atout..	Mar. de Ganay.
1875	Salvatur....	M. Lupin.	1894	Dolmabaghtche.	Baron A. de Schickler.	1912	Houll	M. A. Fould.
1876	Kisber.....	A. Baltazzi.				1913	Bruleur.....	M. E. de St. Alary.
1877	St. Christophe.	Count Lagrange	1895	Andree.....	M. E. Blanc.			
			1896	Arreau.....	M. E. Blanc.	1914	Sardanap'ls.	Baron Rothsc'ld
1878	Thurio.....	Pr. Soltykoff.	1897	Doge.....	M. J. Armand.	1915	No race—war.	
1879	Nublenne...	M. Blanc.	1898	Le Roi Soleil	Baron de Rothschild.	1916	No race—war.	
1880	Robert the Devil. . .	O. Brewer.				1917	No race—war.	
			1899	Perth	M. Caillant.	1918	No race—war.	
1881	Foxhall.....	Mr. Keene.	1900	Semendria..	Baron Schickler.	1919	Gal. Light..	Baron Rothsc'ld

YACHTING.

Sir Thomas Lipton renewed his challenge for the America's Cup in October, 1919, and it was later mutually agreed to hold the races during the season of 1920 unless unforeseen obstacles arose. Sir Lipton's challenging yacht, Shamrock IV., remained in drydock at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., and neither the Resolute nor Vanitie, defending candidates, have been in commission since 1915. All three yachts were informally inspected during 1919 and were reported to be in an excellent state of preservation. There was considerable activity in yachting circles along the Atlantic Coast and on the Great Lakes, races between the smaller type of craft being the feature of the Atlantic season. A record of the trial races between the Resolute and Vanitie during the season of 1915 is appended for reference purposes: Fifteen trials between the Resolute and the Vanitie were sailed, and the Resolute won on July 3 by 1m. 8s ; on July 7 by 1m. 6s.; on July 9 the Vanitie discontinued owing to the breaking of a gaff; on July 10 by 3m. 31s ; on July 13 by 4m. 16s ; on July 15 by 13s.; on July 17 by 26m. 12s.; on July 27 by 3m. 57s ; on August 5 by 1m. 36s. (corrected time, the Vanitie making 28s. faster actual time); on August 7 by 20m. 18s ; on August 10 by 4m. 15s., and on August 11 by 3m. 59s. The Vanitie defeated the Resolute on July 5 by 4 m. 11s.; on August 3, the Resolute meeting with an accident, and on August 6, by 10m. 55s.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	American Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	English Yacht	Time. H. M. S.	Result.	M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851	America....	10.37 00	Aurora	10 55 00	American boat first home by	18.00.
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic.....	3 58.26 2-10	Cambria.. . .	4 37.38 9-10	American boat won by	39.12.
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia....	6.19.41	Livonia....	6 46 45	American boat won by	27.04.
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia....	3.07.42	Livonia....	3 18 15	American boat won by	10.33.
Oct. 19, 1871	*Columbia...	4 17.35	Livonia ...	4 02 25	*English boat won by	15 10.
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho.....	5.39.02	Livonia ...	6 09 23	American boat won by	30.21.
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho.....	4.46.17	Livonia.....	5 11 44	American boat won by	25.27.
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine...	5.23.54	Countess of Dufferin	5 34 53	American boat won by	10 59.
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine...	7.18.46	Countess of Dufferin	7.46.00	American boat won by	27.14.
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief.....	4.17 09	Atalanta....	4 45 39¼	American boat won by.	28.30¼
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief.....	4.54 53	Atalanta	5 33.47	American boat won by	38.54.
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan.....	6 06 05	Genesta	6.22.24	American boat won by	16 19.
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan.....	5 03.14	Genesta.... .	5.04 52	American boat won by	1 38.
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower...	5 26.41	Galatea.....	5.38 43	American boat won by	12 02
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower...	6.49 00	Galatea.....	7.18 09	American boat won by	29.09.
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer ...	4.53 18	Thistle.....	5.12.41¾	American boat won by	19 23¾.
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer ...	5.42.56¼	Thistle ...	5.54 45	American boat won by	11 48¾.
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant . ..	4.05.47	Valkyrie II..	4 11 35	American boat won by	5.48.
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant	3.25.01	Valkyrie II.	3.35 36	American boat won by	10.35.
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant...	3.24 39	Valkyrie II..	3 25.19	American boat won by	.40.
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender ...	4.59.54 9-10	Valkyrie III	5 08 44	American boat won by	8.49 1-10.
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender .	3.55.56	Valkyrie III	disqualified	American boat won on foul.	
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender...	4.43.43	Valkyrie III	withdrew	American boat had walk over.	
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia ...	4.53 53	Shamrock I...	5.04 01	American boat won by	10 08.
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia ...	3 27.00	Shamrock I...	disabled	American boat had walk over	
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia ...	3.38.09	Shamrock I...	3 44 43	American boat won by	6 34.
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia ...	4 30 24	Shamrock II	4 31 44	American boat won by	1 20.
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia . .	3 12.35	Shamrock II.	3 16 10	American boat won by	3 35.
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia..	4 32 57	Shamrock II.	4 33 38	‡American boat won by	41.
Aug. 22, 1903	Reliance	3 32 17	Shamrock III	3 39.20	American boat won by	7 03.
Aug. 27, 1903	Reliance ...	3 14 54	Shamrock III	3.16 13	American boat won by	1 19.
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance.....	4.28.06	Shamrock III.	.....	English boat lost in fog.	

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. †Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47s. ahead in 3.55.09. ‡ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43s. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1m. 57s. in all their races, Reliance measuring 108.41 ft. and Shamrock III. 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution and Columbia the Constitution won three races, although Reliance was selected as the Cup defender.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

National Power Boat Association Championship Gold Cup Races, held at Detroit, August 29–September 1. Results: Gold Cup, 30-mile race, three heats; total distance 90 miles. Total point score—Miss Detroit III, 17 points; Miss Detroit II, 16 points; Eleventh Hour, 4 points.

Gold Cup Race, by heats:

Boat.	Club.	Driver.	Time. M. S.	M.P.H.
First Heat—Miss Detroit III.....	D. Y. C.....	G. A. Wood.....	38 07	47 33
Miss Detroit II.....	A. D P. B. A.....	W. H. Sanborn.....	38.09	47 06
Second Heat—Miss Detroit II.....	A. D. P. B. A.....	W. H. Sanborn.....	59 58	30 63
Miss Detroit III.....	D. Y. C.....	G. A. Wood.....	59 58	30 64
Third Heat—Miss Detroit III.....	D. Y. C.....	G. A. Wood.....	32 3	55 00
Miss Detroit II.....	A.D. P. B. A	W. H. Sanborn.....	32.54	55.07
Eleventh Hour.....	U. D. B. C.....	P. Stasburg, out on 8th lap.		

Previous winners of Gold Cup, owner and average speed:

*1904—Standard...	C. C. Riotte.....	23 6
*1904—Vingt-et-Un II.....	W. Sharpe Kilmer..	25.3
†1905—Chip II.....	J Wainwright...	.15 9
†1906—Chip II.....	J. Wainwright ...	20.6
†1907—Chip II.....	J. Wainwright.....	20.8
1908—Dixie II.....	E. J. Schroeder.....	30 9
1909—Dixie II.....	E. J. Schroeder.....	32.9
1910—Dixie III.....	F. K. Burnham....	33.6
1911—Mlt II.....	J. H. Hayden.. .	36.1
1912—P. D. Q. II.....	Alfred G. Miles....	36 8
1913—Ankle Deep.....	Count Mankowski	.44.5
1914—Baby Sp'd Dem. II..	Paula Blackton....	50 49
1915—Miss Detroit.....	D. P. B. A.....	48 49
1916—Miss Minneapolis...	M. P. B. A.....	49 27
1917—Miss Detroit II....	D. P. B. A.....	54.36
1918—Miss Detroit III...	Detroit Y. C.....	57.23

* Two races were run in 1904 when Riotte waived the conditions of the deed of gift. † Handicap events.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y., St. Lawrence River Championship, August 13–14. Miss Detroit III won 33-mile race in 39m. 38s, first day, and 34m. 41s. second day.

New York to Poughkeepsie and return, July 12-13. 180 miles. Results:

Yacht and Owner.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Class A.	
Bedouin, L. H. Straus.....	17 03 00
Lespia, W. C. Hambler.....	17.32 05
Giro, A. P. Davis.....	18.06.45
Halcyon, E. Butler.....	18.17 05
Fannie U., S. O. A. Ullman.....	18.22.30
Whileaway, L. Eddinger.....	18.31 30
Ethel M , L. F. Mullier.....	18.47.40
Mianada, J. Fridenberg.....	19.20.20
Niobe, W. Susswein.....	20.28.50
Class B.	
Virginia, A. Benkamp.....	21.10 05
Smarty II., L. Golly.....	22.25.40
Alibi, M. F. Sommers.....	23.34.10
Brownie, N. Browne.....	25.03.00
Viola A., G. Adolph.....	Disqualified.

Bermuda to New York Race, August 16–19, for submarine chasers, won by Sub. Chaser No. 131 (Lieut. J L. Day, commanding); time, 56h. 46m.; Sub. Chaser No. 90, second; Sub. Chaser No. 324, third.

ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed fifty-one races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winnepesaukee at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonsall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. The records:

Date.	Won By.	Time. Winner.	Time. Loser.	Date.	Won By.	Time. Winner.	Time. Loser.
July 21, 1855...	Harvard.	.....	.....	June 26, 1891...	Harvard...	21.23	21.57
July 26, 1859...	Harvard.	19.18	20.18	July 1, 1892...	Yale.....	20.48	21.42½
July 27, 1859*..	Yale....	19.14	19.16	June 3, 1893...	Yale	25.01½	25.15
July 24, 1860...	Harvard.	18 53	19.05	June 28, 1894...	Yale	22.47	24.40
July 29, 1864...	Yale . .	19 01	19.43½	June 28, 1895...	Yale.....	21.30	22 05
July 28, 1865...	Yale.. . .	17.42½	18.09	June 29, 1899...	Harvard...	20.52½	21.13
July 27, 1866...	Harvard.	18.43	19.10	June 28, 1900...	Yale.....	21.12 4-5	21.37 3-5
July 19, 1867...	Harvard. .	18.13	19.25½	June 27, 1901...	Yale	23.37	23.45
July 24, 1868...	Harvard.	17 48½	18 38½	June 26, 1902...	Yale.....	20 20	20.33
July 23, 1869...	Harvard.	18.02	18.11	June 25, 1903	Yale.....	20.19 4-5	20.29 3-5
July 22, 1870...	Harvard.	Foul.	Disq.	June 30, 1904...	Yale	21.40½	22.10
July 30, 1876...	Yale.. .	22.02	22.33	June 29, 1905...	Yale..	22 33	22.36
June 30, 1877...	Harvard. .	24 36	24.44	June 28, 1906...	Harvard...	23.02	23.11
June 28, 1878...	Harvard...	20.44¾	21.29	June 27, 1907...	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
June 27, 1879...	Harvard.	22 15	23 58	June 25, 1908...	Harvard...	24.10	27 45
July 1, 1880...	Yale.....	24 27	25 09	July 1, 1909...	Harvard...	21.50	22.10
July 1, 1881...	Yale.....	22 13	22.19	June 30, 1910..	Harvard...	20.46½	21.04
June 30, 1882...	Harvard.	20 47	20.50½	June 30, 1911..	Harvard...	22.44	23.41½
June 28, 1883...	Harvard.	24 26	25.59	June 21, 1912...	Harvard...	21.43½	22 04
June 26, 1884...	Yale.....	20.31	20 46	June 20, 1913...	Harvard. .	21.42½	22.20
June 26, 1885...	Harvard. .	25 15½	26.30	June 10, 1914...	Yale ...	21.16	21.16 1-5
July 2, 1886 ..	Yale	20 41¼	21 05	June 25, 1915 .	Yale...	20.52	21.13½
July 1, 1887...	Yale . .	22 56	23 10¾	June 23, 1916 .	Harvard...	†20.02	21 17
June 29, 1888...	Yale.....	20 10	21 24½	.... . .1917..	No race on	account of	war.
June 29, 1889...	Yale. ...	21.30	21.55	June 1, 1918‡§.	Harvard..	10 58	11 04
June 27, 1890...	Yale.....	21.29	21.40	June 20, 1919...	Yale.....	21.42½	21.47 2-5

* Citizens' Regatta. † Record for Thames River course. ‡ Two-mile race rowed on Housatonic River, Derby, Ct. § 1918 race was a two-mile informal contest at Derby, Ct.

1919 regatta rowed over regular Thames River course at New London, Ct., for first time since 1916. Results: Varsity Eights, Four Miles—Yale, first; time, 21m. 42 1-5s. Harvard, second; time, 21m. 47 2-5s. Varsity Second Eights, Two Miles—Harvard, first; time, 10m. 40 4-5s Yale, second; time, 10m. 41 4-5s. Freshman Eights, Two Miles—Harvard, first; time, 10m. 46 3-5s. Yale, second; time, 10m. 47 1-5s.

PERSONNEL OF WINNING CREWS.

Yale Varsity—P. Allen, Jr., bow; S. Y. Hord, 2; L. G. Adams, 3; J. J. Schieffelin, 4; W. Mead (Capt.), 5; C. S. Payson, 6; D. G. Driscoll, 7; C. C. Peters, stroke; R. Carson, 2d., coxswain. Harvard Second Varsity—S. Damon, bow; W. C. Chanler, 2; E. S. Brewer, 3; D. H. Morris, Jr., 4; R. M. Sedgwick, 5; S. L. Batchelder, 6; T. T. Pond, 7; R. Jenney, stroke; R. N. Durfee, coxswain. Harvard Freshmen—G. M. Appleton, bow; L. B. La Farge, 2; R. K. Kane, 3; S. A. Duncan, 4; L. Terry, 5; L. B. McCagg, Jr. (Capt.), 6; C. Garland, 7; M. Bradlee, stroke; F. S. Williams, coxswain.

PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Dist., Miles	Win'rs Time	Year.	Winner.	Second.	Dist., Miles	Win'rs Time.
1903.. .	Washington	California...	1½	9.33	1912...	Stanford....	Washington..	3	16.43
1904 ..	California.	Stanford....	1½	9.58	1913 .	Washington	Stanford....	3	17.54
1905 ...	California...	Washington.	....	.... .	1914 ...	Washington	Stanford....	3	19.58
1906 ...	No race....	..... .	....	.....	1915.. .	Stanford	Washington..	3	15 37
1907 ...	Stanford....	California..	2½	13.05	1916 ...	Stanford.	California...	3	16.37
1908....	California...	Stanford...	2½	13 18	1917...	Washington	Stanford....	3	16 32
1909....	Stanford....	California...	3	17.40	1918...	No race.....	....	....	.....
1910 ...	Stanford....	California ..	2	9 00	1919....	Washington..	California...	3	16.44
1911....	Stanford....	California...	3	14.05					

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. Results since 1900:

VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—FOUR MILES.

June 30, 1900—Pennsylvania, 19m. 44 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 4 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 8 1-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.

July 2, 1901—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 6 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m. 5 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.

June 28, 1904—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 1 1-5s.

June 29, 1905—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 6 1-5s.

June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.

June 26, 1907—Cornell, 20m. 2 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 4s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s.; Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

ROWING—*Continued.*

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA—*Continued.*

June 27, 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.

July 2, 1909—Cornell, 19m. 2s.; Columbia, 19m. 4 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s.

June 25, 1910—Cornell, 20m. 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 44 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 15 3-5s.

June 27, 1911—Cornell, 20m. 10 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 16 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 34s.; Syracuse, 21m. 3 2-5s.

June 29, 1912—Cornell, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 35 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 41s.; Syracuse, 19m. 47s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 55s.; Stanford, 20m. 25s.

June 21, 1913—Syracuse, 19m. 28 3-5s ; Cornell, 19m. 31s.; Washington, 19m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 36s.; Columbia, 19m. 38 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 11 1-5s.

June 26, 1914—Columbia, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 41s.; Cornell, 19m. 44 1-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 59 2-5s ; Washington, 20m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 20s.

June 28, 1915—Cornell, 19m. 36 3-5s ; Leland Stanford, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 43 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 10 1-5s.

June 19, 1916—Syracuse, 20m. 15s ; Cornell, 20m. 22 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 41 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 52 4-5s.

1917–18–19, no races on account of war.

For previous results in varsity four-oared, junior eight-oared and freshman eight-oared races see 1917 ALMANAC.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, June 28, 1915, 10m. 1-5s. Freshman eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

DUAL AND TRIANGULAR REGATTAS

April 12—Annapolis, Md. 1 5-16 miles—Navy, 7m 17s.; Pennsylvania, 7m. 34s. Second Crews—Pennsylvania, 7m. 35s ; Navy, 7m. 39s. Freshmen Crews—Navy, 7m. 35s.; Pennsylvania, 7m. 52s.

April 19—Derby, Ct. 1 5-16 miles—Pennsylvania, 6m 20 2-5s.; Yale, 6m. 31 2-5s. Second Crews—Yale, 6m. 27 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 6m. 30 2-5s.

April 19—Annopolis, Md. 1 7-8 miles—Navy, 10m. 51s.; Harvard, 11m. 31s.; Princeton, 11m. 41s. Freshmen—Navy, 11m. 34s.; Harvard, 11m. 49s ; Princeton, 11m. 53s.

May 3—Derby, Ct. 2 miles—Yale, 10m 16 2-5s.; Princeton, 10m. 20 3-5s. Freshmen—Princeton, 10m. 34s.; Yale. 10m. 35s.

May 3—Annapolis, Md. 2 miles—Navy, 12m. 44s.; Syracuse, 13m. 30s. Freshmen—Navy, 13m. 11s.; Syracuso, 13m. 23s.

RECORD OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—4¼ MILES.

(Oxford won 39, Cambridge 31; dead heat 1.)

YEAR	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	YEAR	Date	Winner.	Course.	Time
1841..	April 14	Cambridge.	W. to P...	32 30	1882.	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M..	20.12
1842..	June 11	Oxford	W. to P.	30 46	1883	Mar. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.22
1845	Mar. 15	Cambridge	P. to M..	23 30	1884.	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.39
1846.	April 3	Cambridge.	M. to P..	21 05	1885	Mar. 28	Oxford	P. to M...	21.47
1849	Mar. 29	Cambridge.	P. to M...	22 00	1886	April 3	Cambridge...	P to M ..	22.29½
1849	Dec. 15	Oxford.	P. to M...	.....	1887	Mar 26	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.52
1852	April 3	Oxford	P. to M..	21.36	1888.	Mar. 24	Cambridge. .	P. to M ..	20.48
1854	April 8	Oxford	P. to M...	25 29	1889	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	P. to M..	20.14
1856	Mar. 15	Cambridge.	B. R. to P	25 50	1890.	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M..	22.03
1857.	April 4	Oxford ...	P. to M..	22.35	1891	Mar. 21	Oxford.....	P. to M ..	21.48
1858	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	P. to M.	21 23	1892	April 9	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.21
1859 .	April 15	Oxford.....	P. to M	24 40	1893	Mar. 22	Oxford	P. to M..	18.47
1860.	Mar. 31	Cambridge..	P. to M..	26.05	1894	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M..	21 39
1861.	Mar. 23	Oxford . ..	P. to M.	23 30	1895	Mar. 30	Oxford	P. to M..	20.50
1862..	April 12	Oxford.. .	P. to M..	24.41	1896	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20 02
1863..	Mar. 28	Oxford	M. to P	23.06	1897	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M..	19.12
1864.	Mar. 19	Oxford	P. to M. .	21.40	1898	Mar. 26	Oxford	P. to M...	22.15
1865.	April 8	Oxford	P. to M.	21 24	1899	Mar. 25	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.04
1866	Mar. 24	Oxford	P. to M...	25.35	1900 .	Mar. 31	Cambridge..	P. to M .	18 47
1867.	April 13	Oxford	P. to M.	22.40	1901 .	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M	22.31
1868 .	April...	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.56	1902..	Mar. 22	Cambridge.	P. to M..	19.09
1869 .	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20 05	1903..	April 2	Cambridge...	P to M...	19 35
1870..	April 6	Cambridge. :	P. to M...	22 04.	1904.	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.37
1871..	April 1	Cambridge	P. to M...	23.05	1905 .	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M..	20.35
1872..	Mar. 23	Cambridge. .	P. to M...	21.15	1906	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M..	19 24
1873.	Mar. 29	Cambridge.	P. to M...	19 35	1907	Mar. 23	Cambridge..	P. to M...	20.26
1874.	Mar. 28	Cambridge	P. to M...	22 35	1908..	April 4	Cambridge..	P. to M...	19.20
1875..	Mar. 20	Oxford....	P. to M...	22 02	1909 .	Mar. 27	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19 50
1876	April 8	Cambridge..	P. to M...	20 20	1910.	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.14
1877..	Mar. 24	Dead heat. .	P. to M...	24.06½	1911..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	18.29
1878 .	April 13	Oxford	P. to M...	22.15	1912	*April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.05
1879..	April 5	Cambridge..	P. to M...	21.18	1913..	Mar. 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.53
1880 .	Mar. 22	Oxford	P. to M...	21.23½	1914 .	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P to M...	20.23
1881..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.52					

1915–16–17–18–19, no races held. 1906, September 8, Cambridge beat Harvard University, U. S. A. (P. to M.), 19 minutes 18 seconds. * On March 30, 1912, in attempting the race both boats were swamped and the race was declared void.

The world war interrupted the English university boat races. A large percentage of the students of Oxford and Cambridge fought, and some star members of the crews were killed in the conflict.

ROWING—*Continued.*

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIPS SINCE 1880.

The first championship match since the beginning of the World War was rowed on Thames, at Putney, England, on October 27, when Earnest Barry, champion from 1912, lost his title to Alfred Felton, of Australia, in a four and a half mile race. Felton defeated Barry by six lengths in 25m. 40s. Previous races:

1880—E. Hanlan, Toronto, Canada, beat E. Trickett, Putney to Mortlake, November 15. Time—26m. 12s.
1881—E. Hanlan beat E. C. Laycock, Sydney, N. S. W., Putney to Mortlake, February 14. Time—25m. 41s.
1882—E Hanlan beat R. W. Boyd, on Tyne, April 3. Time—21m. 25s.
1882—E. Hanlan beat E. Trickett, Putney to Mortlake, May 1. Time—28m. 00s.
1884—E. Hanlan beat E. C. Laycock, on Nepean River, N. S. W., May 22. Time not taken.
1884—W. Beach, Dapto, N. S. W., beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., August 16. Time not taken.
1885—W. Beach beat T. Clifford, Dapto, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., February 28. Time—26m. 00s.
1885—W. Beach beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., March 28. Time—22m. 51s.
1885—W. Beach beat N. Matterson, Sydney, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., December 18. Time—24m. 11s.
1886—W. Beach beat J. Gaudaur, St. Louis, U. S. A., Putney to Mortlake, September 18. Time—22m. 29s.
1886—W. Beach beat Wallace Ross, St. John's, N. B., Putney to Mortlake, September 25. Time—23m. 5s.
1887—W. Beach beat E. Hanlan, on Nepean River, N. S. W., November 26 Time—19m. 55s.
1888—P. Kemp, Sydney, N. S. W., beat T. Clifford, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., February 11. Time—23m. 47s.
1888—P. Kemp beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., May 5 Time—21m. 36s.
1888—P. Kemp beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., September 28 Time—21m. 25s.
1888—H. E. Searle, Grafton, N. S. W., beat P. Kemp, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., October 27. Time—22m. 44s.
1889—H. E. Searle beat W. O'Connor, Toronto, Canada, Putney to Mortlake, September 9. Time—22m. 42s.
1890—J. Stanbury, N. S. W., beat W. O'Connor, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., June 30. Time—22m 59s.
1891—J Stanbury beat J. McLean, N S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., April 28. Time not taken.
1892—J Stanbury beat T. Sullivan, New Zealand, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., May 2. Time—17m. 26½s.
1896—J. Stanbury beat C R. Harding, Putney to Mortlake, July 13. Time—21m. 51s.
1896—J. Gaudaur beat J. Stanbury, Putney to Mortlake, September 7. Time 23m. 01s.
1901—G. Towns beat Jake Gaudaur, Rat Portage, Canada. Time—20m. 30s.
1904—G. Towns beat R. Tressider, on Parramatta River, N. S. W. Time—21m. 49s.
1905—J. Stanbury beat G. Towns, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 22. Time—(unofficial) 19m. 50s.
1906—G. Towns beat J. Stanbury, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 28. Time—19m. 53 1-5s.
1907†—G Towns beat E. Durnan, on Nepean River, N. S. W., March 2. Time—22m. 27s.
1907—W. Webb beat C. Towns, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., August 3. Time—20m. 45s.
1908—W. Webb beat R. Tressider, on Wanganui River, February 25. Time—20m. 28s.
1908—R. Arnst beat W. Webb, on Wanganui River, December 15. Time—19m. 52s
1909—R. Arnst beat W. Webb, on Wanganui River, June 22. Time—18m 15s.
1910—R. Arnst beat G. Whelch, Akaroa Harbor, N. Z., April 4. Time not given.
1910—R. Arnst beat E. Barry, Zambesi, Rhodesia, August 18. Time—20m. 14 3-5s.
1911—R. Arnst beat Harry Pearce, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., July 29. Time—19m. 46s.
1912—E. Barry beat R. Arnst on Thames River, London, England, July 29. Time—23m. 8s.
1912—E. Barry beat E. Durnan, Thames River, England, October 14. Time—22m. 31s.
1919—A. Felton beat E. Barry, Thames River, England, October 27. Time—25m. 40s.
†Afterward resigned when challenged by his brother, C Towns.

GOLF.

PLAY for all national golf championships was resumed in 1919 and the season was notable for a number of tournaments and similar contests held for the first time since 1916. The records of the principal events follow:

United States Open Championship, played at Boston, won by W. C. Hagen, Detroit, 301; M. J. Brady, Watertown, Mass, 301; J. Hutchinson, Golf, Ill., 306. On the play-off for first place, Hagen defeated Brady 77 to 78 at eighteen holes. Previous winners: 1916, at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn. Final round, June 30. Won by Charles G Evans, Jr., amateur, 286; J. Hutchinson, 288, second; J. M. Barnes, 290, third. 1915, at Short Hills, N. J., won by Jerome Travers, amateur, 297; second, T. L. McNamara, professional, 298; third, R. G. McDonald, 300. 1914, at Midlothian, Chicago, Ill, won by W. C. Hagen, score 290; Charles Evans, Jr., 291, second; George Sargent, third. 1913, at Brookline, Mass, won by Francis Ouimet, 72, with Harry Vardon, 77, second, and Edward Ray, 78, third, after a triple tie in final round of 304. 1912, at Buffalo, N. Y., won by Jack McDermott, 294; with Tom McNamara, 296, second, and Alex. Smith and M. J. Brady tied at 299 for third. 1911, at Wheaton, Ill., after a triple tie between J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady and George O. Simpson at 307, J. J. McDermott won in the playoff, with Brady second and Simpson third. 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa, Alex. Smith, 298 1909, at Englewood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket Club, Alexander Ross, 302 1906, at Onwentsia, Alex. Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, Harry Vardon, 313.

United States Amateur Championship, played at Oakmont C. C, Pittsburgh, Pa., final round, August 23, won by S. Davidson Herron, Pittsburgh, who defeated Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, 5 and 4. Previous winners: 1916, at Merion Club, Philadelphia, Charles G. Evans, Jr., Chicago, defeated Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, 4 up and 3 to play. 1915, at Detroit, Mich, Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated John G. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play. 1914, at Manchester, Vt., Francis Ouimet defeated Jerome D. Travers, 6 up and 5 to play. 1913, at Garden City, L. I., J. D. Travers defeated J. G. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play. 1912, at Wheaton, Ill, J. Travers defeated Charles Evans, Jr., 7 up and 6 to play. 1911, at Rye, N Y., H. H. Hilton, amateur champion of England, defeated F. Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes. 1910, at Brookline, Mass, W. C Fownes, Jr., defeated W. K. Wood, 4 up and 3 to play. 1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J D Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, Ill., H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play 1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N James; 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

United States Ladies' Championship, played at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., final round won by Miss Alexa W. Stirling, Atlanta, who defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Bay Shore, L. I., 6 and 5. Previous winners: 1916, at Waverly, Mass. Miss Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, Pa., 2 up and 1 to play. 1915, at Lake Forest, Ill. Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, Pa., defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, by 3 up and 2 to play. 1914, at Glen Cove, N. Y., Mrs. H. Jackson, Boston, defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago, 1 up. 1913, played at Wilmington, Del., October 18, Miss G. Ravenscroft of England defeated Miss M. Hollins, 2 up. 1912, played at Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. R. H Barlow, 3 up and 2 to play. 1911, at Westchester County, N. Y., Miss M. Curtis. 1910, at Chicago, Ill., Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont. 1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County. Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Ill., Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. C. Griscom.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Western Open Championship, Cleveland, Ohio—James Barnes, 283; Leo Diegel, 286; Jock Hutchinson, 287. Women's Championship, Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Perry Fish defeated Mrs. F. C. Letts, 3 and 2. Amateur Championship, St. Louis, Mo.—Harry Legg defeated Richard Bockenkamp, 2 and 1. Professional Golfers' Association Championship, Roslyn, L. I.—James Barnes defeated Fred McLeod, 6 and 5. Southern Championships, Amateur, New Orleans, La.—Nelson Whitney defeated Louis Jacoby, 12 and 11; Women's, Memphis—Miss Alexa Stirling defeated Mrs. David Gaut, 3 and 2; Open, Atlanta—James Barnes, 293; Robert Jones, Jr., 294; J. D. Edgar, 297. Women's Eastern Championship, Rye, N. Y.—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, 177; Mrs C H. Vanderbeck, 183; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, 184; Senior Championship, Rye, N. Y.—William Clark, 169.

State Championships—Massachusetts—Amateur, Francis Quimet defeated Jesse Guilford, 8 and 6; Open, Jesse Guilford, 303; Mike Brady, George Fothingham, John Cowan, tied with 305; Junior, Eddie Lowery defeated N. T. Lovett, 5 and 4. Nebraska—S. W. Reynolds defeated B. Young, 4 and 2. Minnesota—H. G. Legg defeated H. R Johnson, 7 and 6. Wisconsin—N. Allis defeated G. Guilbert, 12 and 10. Missouri—J. C. Ward defeated H. Braun, 4 and 3. Iowa—R. McKee defeated R. D French, 6 and 5. Vermont—A. L. Walker, Jr., defeated J. G. Estey, 5 and 4. Pennsylvania—Open, C. H. Hoffer, 152; Amateur, P. Grant defeated P. Tewsburg, 2 and 1. Ohio—Open, Alex Ross, 297. New Jersey—M. R. Marston defeated F. M. Wild, 2 and 1.

Metropolitan Association, Amateur, O. Kirkby defeated A. L. Walker, Jr., 2 and 1; Open, W. C. Hagen, 294; E. French, 297; C. Hoffner, 299. National Midwinter, Open at Tampa, Fla., W. C. Hagen, 312; J. Barnes, 317; Palm Beach Amateur, R A. Strapahan defeated C. R. Reed, 5 and 4. North and South Open, Pinehurst, N. C., J. Barnes, 298; M. Brady, 300; Amateur, E. C. Beall defeated F. C. Newton, 4 and 3.

Griscom Cup Matches, Philadelphia defeated Boston, 12 matches to 3; New York defeated Philadelphia, 12 matches to 3; New York defeated Boston, 13 matches to 2. Massachusetts team defeated Rhode Island team, 9 to 6 in annual match at Providence. Massachusetts team defeated Connecticut team 10 to 5 at Newton, Mass. Lesley Cup Matches—Pennsylvania defeated New York, 9 to 6 and Boston 10 to 5 at Southampton, L. I.

Foreign and International Matches—Sergt. W Rautenbush won A. E. F. Championship at Nice, defeating Lieut. J. W. Hubbell, 6 and 5. Ladies' English Closed Championship—Miss C. Leitch defeated Mrs. T. Dobell, 10 and 8. Irish Closed Championship—Capt. Carter defeated W. McConnell, 9 and 7. Irish Ladies' Championship, Miss J. Jackson defeated Miss M. C. Alexander, 5 and 4. $2,500 Victory Tournament—A. Mitchell and G. Duncan tied at 312; H. Vardon, third, 313. Inter-Allied Team Championship—Played at La Boulle course near Versailles, final round, France defeated America, 8 to 4. Individual Championship—Won by Arnaud Massy who defeated Marius Dauge, 5 and 4. Canadian Amateur—Won by W. McLuckie who defeated G. H. Turpin, 6 and 4. Canadian Open—D. Edgar, 278; J. Barnes, R. Jones, K. Keffer, tied for second with 294. Canadian Professional—D. Black, 143; G. Cummings and N. Thompson tied for second with 150. International Senior Team Match—United States defeated Canada, 21 to 7.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF.

Intercollegiate Championships played at Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, June 25 and 28. Team championship, stroke summary: Princeton—Woolworth, 163, 165—328; Dean, 169, 168—337; Douglas, 168, 174—342; Heaght, 172, 176—348. Total—1,355.

Harvard—Baker, 180, 158—338; Wales, 169, 171—340; Jones, 178, 174—352; Lake, 174, 182—356. Total—1,386.

Yale—Davis, 156, 167—323; Scott, 164, 168—332; Coburn, 188, 175—363; McMillan, 179, 190—369. Total—1,387.

Pennsylvania—Rhoades, 171, 176—347; Semans, 175, 173—348; Round, 181, 174—355; Calves, 183, 177—360. Total—1,410.

Columbia—Walker, 178, 162—320; Rodenburg, 186, 189—375; Raalte, 193, 193—386; Tunis, Jr., 265, 203—408. Total—1,489.

Williams—E. Adams, 187, 183—370; Coleman, 209, 181—381; Black, 186, 194—380; Manning, 203, 179—382. Total—1,513.

Individual Championship summaries:

First Sixteen, Final Round—A. L. Walker, Jr., Columbia, defeated J. S. Dean, Princeton, 4 and 2.

Second Sixteen, Final Round—R. K. Hanson, Pennsylvania defeated Daniel Rhoades, Pennsylvania, 3 and 1.

DUAL MATCHES.

April 22, Cambridge, Mass.—Wollaston Country Club defeated Harvard, 8—2.

April 30, Newton, Mass—The Brae Burn Country Club defeated Harvard, 6—4.

May 1, Greenwich, Ct.—Yale defeated Columbia, 7—2.

May 3, Nassau, L. I.—Princeton defeated Dartmouth, 22—1. Springfield, Mass.—Harvard defeated Williams, 12—3. Scarsdale, N. Y.—Scarsdale defeated Columbia, 4—3. Pennsylvania defeated Dartmouth, 7—2.

May 5, Garden City, L. I.—The Georgia Tech. defeated Columbia, 6—0. Cambridge, Mass.—Dartmouth defeated Harvard, 12—4

May 7, Boston, Mass—The Georgia Tech defeated Harvard, 8—0.

May 8, Cambridge, Mass.—Albemarle Golf Club defeated Harvard, 6—4. New Haven, Ct.—Georgia Tech tied Yale, 2—2.

May 9, Garden City, L. I.—Williams defeated Columbia, 12—3.

MOTORCYCLE RACING.

NATIONAL Professional Championship meet held at Sheepshead Speedway, New York, October 11, 1919. Results:

Ten-mile Metropolitan Championship—Winner, E. H. Farrell; Mike Costello, second; F. Dreyer, third. Time—6m. 47 4-5s.

Twenty-five-mile National Professional Side Car Championship—Winner, Teddy Carroll; Eugene Walker, second; Albert Burns, third; Otto Walker, fourth. Time—20m. 36 4-5s.

Fifty-mile National Professional Championship—Winner, Ray Wishaar; Fred Nixon, second; Albert Burns, third; Teddy Carroll, fourth. Time—32m. 57 2-5s., breaking previous record of 33m. 55 1-5s.

One Hundred-mile National Professional Championship—Winner. Albert Burns; Maldwin Jones, second; Fred Nixon, third; L. Buckner, fourth. Time—1h. 7m. 57s.

MOTORCYCLE RACING—*Continued.*

Time Trial—Arthur Venderstuyfl attempted to break the ten-mile motor paced record. Stopped in fourth mile from engine trouble. Time—4m. 15 2-5s.

Twenty-mile Professional Stock Championship—Winner, Albert Burns; Eugene Walker, second; Maidwin Jones, third. Time—14m. 2-5s.

Ten-mile Professional Championship—Winner, Eugene Walker; Ray Wishaar, second; Teddy Carroll, third; L. E. Parkhurst, fourth; Fred Nixon, fifth. Otto Walker's car collapsed on the far stretch on the first lap. Time—6m. 19 2-5s.

Ten-mile Metropolitan Professional Side Car Championship—Winner, S. J. Riddle; F. H. Dreyer, second; William Brozenor, third; Mike Costello, fourth. Time—8m. 50 3-5s.

Two-mile National Professional Championship—Winner, Otto Walker; Eugene Walker, second; Teddy Carroll, third; Ray Wishaar, fourth. Time of winner, 1m. 14 3-5s.; second man, 1m. 14 4-5s.; third man, 1m. 15s.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS (AMERICAN AND FOREIGN).

1 Kilo.—25 3-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905. *1 Kilo —33 1-5s., by J. Ghestager at Antwerp, Belgium, June 24, 1909. *1 Mile—50 1-5s., by H Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905, 1 Mile, 36s.; 2 miles, 1m. 12 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m 50 3-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 28 3-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 6 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 45s.; 7 miles, 4m. 23 1-5s ; 8 miles, 5m. 1 3-5s.; 9 miles, 5m. 39 4-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 6 1-8s.; 11 miles, 6m. 56 4-5s.; 12 miles, 7m. 37 3-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 17 2-5s.; 14 miles, 8m. 56 4-5s.; 15 miles, 9m. 35 1-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 14 3-5s.; 17 miles, 10m. 53 1-5s.; 18 miles, 11m. 32 4-5s.; 19 miles, 12m. 12 4-5s.; 20 miles, 12m. 52 4-5s.; 21 miles, 13m. 32 2-5s ; 22 miles, 14m. 27 1-5s.; 23 miles, 15m. 7 1-5s ; 24 miles, 15m. 47s.; 25 miles, 16m. 27s.; all by Ray Seymour at Los Angeles, Cal , May 24, 1912. 30 miles, 20m. 18 1-5s ; 35 miles, 23m. 42s.; 40 miles, 27m. 6s.; 45 miles, 30m. 32 1-5s , all by W. Humiston. 50 miles, 32m. 57 2-5s., by R. Wishaar, Sheepshead Speedway, New York, October 11, 1919; 55 miles, 37m. 19 2-5s ; 60 miles, 40m. 42 2-5s.; 65 miles, 44m. 6 2-5s.; 70 miles, 47m. 31 1-5s.; 75 miles, 50m. 55 2-5s.; 80 miles, 54m. 19 3-5s.; 85 miles, 57m. 46 3-5s.; 90 miles, 1h. 1m. 12 2-5s.; 95 miles, 1h. 4m. 36 3-5 , all by W Humistan. 100 miles, 1h. 7m. 48s., by O. Walker, Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1915. 200 miles, 3h. 6m. 33 4-5s., L. Parkhurst, Marion, Ind., September 1, 1919. 300 miles, 3h. 30m. 20s.; by Carl Goudy, Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1915. 400 miles, 9h. 6m. 25 4-5s.; by H. A. Collier at Channing Town, England, May 5, 1909. 1 Hour—88 miles 350 yards; by W. Humiston. 2 Hours—118 miles 719 yards; by H. V. Colver at Brooklands, England, December 9, 1903. 3 Hours—165 miles, 936 yards; by H. V. Martin at Brooklands, England, November 22, 1909. 4 Hours—194 miles 1,320 yards; H. V. Martin at Channing Town, England, February 15, 1909. 5 Hours—245 miles 640 yards. 6 Hours—294 miles 800 yards. 7 Hours—326 miles 640 yards. 8 Hours—364 miles 1,480 yards. 9 Hours—396 miles 80 yards. 10 Hours—411 miles. 11 Hours—445 miles 1,462 yards. 12 Hours—471 miles 784 yards, H. A. Collier, Channing Town, England, May 5, 1909.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

1 Kilo.—28 2-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Kilo.—39s.; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Mile—55 4-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. 1 Mile, 38 4-5s.; 2 miles, 1m. 18 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 38 4-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 18 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 59 1-5s.; 7 miles, 4m. 40s.; 8 miles, 5m. 20 4-5s.; 9 miles, 6m. 1 1-5s.; 10 miles, 6m 42s.; 11 miles, 7m. 23s.; 12 miles, 8m. 3 2-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 43 4-5s.; 14 miles, 9m. 23 4-5s.; 15 miles, 10m 3 4-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 44 2-5s.; 17 miles, 11m. 24 3-5s.; all by Lon Chaffin at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1912 18 miles, 12m. 57s.; 19 miles, 13m. 40 1-5s.; 20 miles, 14m. 23 3-5s.; all by Don Johns at Los Angeles, Cal , April 4, 1911. 21 miles, 16m. 17 1-5s.; 22 miles, 17m. 4 3-5s.; 23 miles, 19m. 3s ; 24 miles, 19m. 53s.; 25 miles, 20m. 54s.; 30 miles, 25m. 14 2-5s.; 35 miles, 29m. 20 2-5s.; 40 miles, 33m. 22 3-5s.; 45 miles, 37m. 39s.; 50 miles, 41m. 49 3-5s.; 55 miles, 46m. 10 1-5s.; 60 miles, 50m. 24 3-5s.; 65 miles, 54m. 32 1-5s.; 70 miles, 58m. 48 2-5s.; all by Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909 75 miles, 1h. 20m. 1-5s.; 80 miles, 1h. 25m. 19 2-5s.; 85 miles, 1h. 30m. 37s.; 90 miles, 1h. 36m. 3s.; 95 miles, 1h. 42m. 3 1-5s.; all by Robert Stubbs at Birmingham, Ala., November 24, 1908. 100 miles, 1h. 24m. 41s.; M. J. Graves at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19, 1915. 200 miles, 3h. 55m. 20s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 300 miles, 5h. 48m. 55s.; 400 miles, 8h. 12m. 36s.; both by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 500 miles, 10h. 22m. 36s.; 600 miles, 13h. 15m. 16s.; 700 miles, 15h. 25m. 26s.; 800 miles, 17h. 37m. 31s.; 900 miles, 19h. 46m.; 1,000 miles, 22h. 20m. 59s.; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 1 Hour—71 miles 620 yards, Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 2 Hours—134 miles 880 yards, M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 3 Hours—145 miles 587 yards. 4 Hours—204 miles 587 yards; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 5 Hours—246 miles 1,174 yards. 6 Hours—300 miles 1,174 yards. 7 Hours—333 miles, 1,174 yards; all by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 8 Hours—388 miles 1,174 yards. 9 Hours—441 miles; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 10 Hours—482 miles. 11 Hours—512 miles. 12 Hours—559 miles 587 yards.

Straightaway Records—1 Kilo.—27 4-5s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 1 Mile—43 2-5s.; Robert Stubbs at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 5 Miles—3m. 30s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909.

Transcontinental Record—3,362 miles, 11 days 11h. 10m., by Erwin Baker, San Francisco-New York, May, 1914.

* Made with standing start.

CRICKET

(Compiled by F. F. Kelly.)

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	P. C.
Manor Field	15	13	2	.887
Staten Island	15	9	6	600
Columbia Oval Rovers	15	8	7	533
Bensonhurst	15	6	9	.400
Columbia Oval	15	6	9	.400
Bensonhurst Rovers	15	3	12	.200

Bensonhurst Rovers forfeited 5 games, Bensonhurst 4 games, Staten Island and Columbia Oval 1 each.

BATTING.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins	N O.	H S	R.	Avs.
L. Miller, Manor Field	6	3	71	292	97.33
E. G. Hull, Manor Field	6	0	113	357	59 50
S. R. Beresford, M. Field	9	0	112	351	39 00
B. Kortlang, Man. Field	7	1	107	220	36.66
H. L Woodroffe, B'hurst	9	0	95	247	27 44
R. Belgrave, Bens'hurst	11	1	88	267	26 70
W. S. R. Ogilby, Stat. Is	12	2	103	260	26 00
W. King, Col. Oval Rov.	17	2	90	355	23.67
G. W. Hayman, M. Field	11	1	49	211	21.10
F. F. Kelly, Staten Island	12	0	47	232	19.33
H. E. Clarke, B'hurst Rv	9	0	77	171	19.00
F. G. Hales, Manor Field	6	0	52	113	18.83

CRICKET—*Continued.*

BOWLING.

BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
T. Kling, Col. Oval Rvrs.	556	0	248	32	7.75
G. W. Hayman, M. Field	455	2	253	32	7 90
W M. Rachun, Stat. Isl.	486	1	319	40	7.97
R. Belgrave, Bensonhurst	318	2	178	22	8 19
C. Hoyle, Bensonhurst.	721	5	429	44	9 75
J. Davis, Col. Oval Rvrs.	909	7	479	48	9.98
F. A. W. Ireland, St. Isl.	334	0	237	23	10 30
W. B. Smith, Col. Oval R.	377	1	199	18	11 05
A. Evelyn, Ben'h'st Rvrs	556	3	283	25	11 32
H E. Clarke, B'hst Rvrs.	630	2	390	33	11.82
D G Birkett, Bensonh'st	485	1	323	27	11 96
F. F. Kelly, Staten Island	632	3	370	28	13.21

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Manhattan	20	16	3	1	33
Brooklyn	20	11	7	2	24
Paterson	20	9	8	3	21
Cameron	20	9	9	2	20
Longfellows	19	6	11	2	14
Kings County	19	2	17	0	4

BATTING.

BATSMEN AND CLUBS.	Ins	N.O.	H.S.	R	Avs.
J. L. Foyer, Brooklyn	17	3	75	443	31 64
C M. Lauder, Manhat'n	18	3	58	311	20.73
R. Comacho, Manhattan	14	1	47*	257	19.76
J. E. Langley, Manhat'n	19	3	90	310	19 31
H. A. Meyer, Manhattan	19	4	69*	261	17 40
S. B. Lomas, Longfellows	13	1	36	197	16 41
W Everall, Paterson	17	0	60	269	15 82
C. Lewis, Cameron	17	2	58*	210	14 00
J. Freeman, Manhattan	20	1	42	258	13 57
F Howard, Cameron	14	2	56*	159	13 25
A Brown, Brooklyn	15	1	33	179	12 78
A. Collins, Paterson	10	1	36*	114	12.66

BOWLING.

BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
H. A. Meyer, Manhattan	542	7	190	45	4 22
H. Rushton, Brooklyn	1130	15	369	75	4 92
A. Govla, Longfellows	776	9	267	54	4 94
J. E. Langley, Manhattan	673	10	239	39	6.12
H. Smith, Manhattan	768	11	285	39	7.30
S Welsh, Paterson	706	3	343	46	7.45
F Howard, Cameron	847	4	386	48	8 04
J. H Halliwell, Cameron	844	7	340	41	8.29
J. L. Foyer, Brooklyn	528	2	255	29	8.79
E. J. Atwood, Kings Co	798	0	450	45	10.00
John Mullin, Paterson	578	1	275	26	10 57
J.D.Maclennan, Kings Co	506	0	299	27	11.07

NEW YORK HALIFAX AVERAGES.

BATTING.

BATSMEN.	Ins	N.O	H S	R.	Avs
B. Kortlang	11	2	162	601	66 77
J. L. Poyer	11	4	121	318	45.53
R. Belgrave	5	0	41	98	19 60
R. Camacho	11	0	77	210	19 09
S. R. Beresford	11	2	44	143	15.88
L. Miller	9	0	39	140	15 55
O. Turville	2	0	17	24	12 00
F. G. Habes	7	3	12	37	9 25
O. Meyer	2	0	15	15	7 50
W. F. Keenan, Jr.	4	0	15	29	7.25
J. S. Bretz	5	2	12	20	6.66
S. E. B. Southern	2	0	12	12	6 00
E. G. Hull	9	0	25	49	5.33
R. G. Ormsby	4	0	9	20	5 00
F. C Taylor	7	0	13	33	4.71
H. A. Meyer	1	1	1	1	1.00

BOWLING.

BOWLERS.	B.	M	R.	W.	Avs.
L. Miller	882	3	532	50	10.64
W. F. Keenan, Jr.	250	2	96	9	10.66
J. L. Poyer	605	4	299	22	13.59
F. C. Taylor	148	1	81	4	20 25
E. G. Hull	150	2	63	6	25.00
B. Kortlang	120	0	58	2	29.00

The Interstate game between Rhode Island and Massachusetts on July 4, played at Brockton, was won by Massachusetts by 6 runs.

New York won the Halifax Cup competition for the second time.

New York defeated Philadelphia in an Intercity series in 1918 for the first time, winning 3 of the 4 games played.

Yorkshire won the County Championship in 1919, which was resumed for the first time since the war started in 1914.

The following New York cricketers were killed in the war: H. V. Tattersall (Manhattan), H. B. H. Boyce (Bensonhurst), L. A. Carey (Kings County), C. B. Ellis (Bensonhurst), C. A. Fry (Staten Island), C. L. G. H. Grell (Staten Island), H. Hertslet (Crescent A. C.), W. Johnstone (Crescent A. C.), E. J. Newbury (Columbia Oval), A Tilbury (Kings County), A. R. R Trench (Staten Island), H. Lomas (Manor Field), C. A. S Stephenson (Port Washington), R. St George Walker, Jr. (Staten Island).

Fall River Club won the Championship of the Rhode Island District Cricket League.

H Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Coblet in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King and F F. Kelly are the only two bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia), 1898—the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales, 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Captain Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusillers vs. Army Service Corps at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian tour in 1878 took 764 wickets—a world's record. Dr. W. G. Grace, the world's greatest cricketer, died October 23, 1915. He hit up 217 centuries during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scoring 689 runs, in 1894. Australians against Vancouver scored 633 for 8 wickets in 1913. J B King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110, 240.

G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the United States. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS.

COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 40.23	De Palma	Mercedes	Des Moines, Ia	June 24, 1916
2 miles	1 09 57	Louis Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
3 miles	1 54 81	Resta	Peugeot	Des Moines, Ia	June 24, 1916
4 miles	2 14 22	Louis Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
5 miles	2 56 35	Resta	Peugeot	Omaha, Neb	July 15, 1916
10 miles	5 20 20	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
15 miles	8 18 90	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
20 miles	10 50 20	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	July 28, 1918
25 miles	14 12.72	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
50 miles	26 23 40	De Palma	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
75 miles	42 40.28	Louis Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
100 miles	54 17 80	G. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	July 4, 1919
150 miles	1 26 14 90	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago, Ill	June 16, 1917
200 miles	1 55 11.05	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago, Ill	June 16, 1917
250 miles	2 23 04.03	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 30, 1916
300 miles	2 55 32 23	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles	3 24 42 99	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4 04 48 98	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915
450 miles	4 35 05 78	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915
500 miles	5 07 26.00	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago, Ill	June 26, 1915

ONE-MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS—NON-STOCK.

10 miles	8 16.40	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3 1915
15 miles	12 23.20	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles	16 25.60	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
25 miles	20 28.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3 ,1915
50 miles	40 57.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal	Jan. 3, 1915
75 miles	1 08 56.00	Burman	Peugeot	Galesburg, Ill	Oct 22, 1914
100 miles	1 31 30.00	Alley	Duesenberg	Hamline, Minn	Oct. 24, 1914
150 miles	2 30 51.00	Wishart	Mercer	Columbus, O	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles	3 21 48.00	Mulford	Mason Special	Columbus, O	July 4, 1913

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS—NON-STOCK

10 miles	5 14.40	Bruce-Brown	Benz	Daytona	Mar. 24, 1909
20 miles	13 11.92	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles	35 52.31	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles	1 12 45.20	Bernin	Renault	Daytona	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles	1 55 18 00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles	2 34 12 00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles	3 14 55 00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles	3 53 33.50	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911

HOUR RECORDS.

SPEEDWAY, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK

Time.	Distance	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	74 miles	Harroun	Marmon	Los Angeles	April 16, 1910
2 hours	148 miles	Harroun	Marmon	Los Angeles	April 16, 1910
24 hours	1,491 miles	Verbeck & Hirsh	Fiat	Los Angeles	April 8, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, STOCK CHASSIS

24 hours	1,196 miles	Patschke & Mulford	Lozier	Brighton Beach	Oct. 15, 1909

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK

24 hours	1,253 miles	Poole & Patschke.	Stearns	Brighton Beach	Aug. 19, 1910

STRAIGHTAWAY, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

1 hour	81.65 miles	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911

NON-COMPETITIVE RECORDS—SPEEDWAY RECORDS, CLASS "B" STOCK CAR.

(Piston Displacement, 231 to 300 Cubic Inches.)

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place	Date.
10 miles	7 54.40	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 25, 1915
20 miles	15 45 80	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 25, 1915
50 miles	39 30 80	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 25, 1915
100 miles	1 20 21.40	Mulford	Hudson	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 29, 1915

SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

¼ mile	0 06 91	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
½ mile	0 13.94	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 kilo	0 17.35	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 mile	0 28.76	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
2 miles	0 57.81	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
3 miles	1 26.61	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
4 miles	1 55 74	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
5 miles	2 24.65	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
10 miles	4 50.88	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS—*Continued.*

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS, NON-STOCK.

1 mile	0 45.00	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
2 miles	1 30.40	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
3 miles	2 17.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
4 miles	3 05.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
5 miles	3 53 60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
10 miles	7 56.20	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
15 miles	12 00 80	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9 ,1917
20 miles	15 52.20	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
25 miles	19 57.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917
50 miles	40 47.60	Oldfield	Oldfield Special	St. Louis	Aug. 9, 1917

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS. REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

1 kilo	14.86	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 12, 1919
1 mile	24.02	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 12, 1919
2 miles	49.54	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
3 miles	1 15 04	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
4 miles	1 39.77	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
5 miles	2 04 58	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
10 miles	4 09 31	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
15 miles	6 48 75	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8 54.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

(Standing Start.)

1 mile	38.83	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

HOUR RECORDS—SPEEDWAY, CLASS "C," NON-STOCK.
(Piston Displacement, 231 to 300 Cubic Inches.)

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	110 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917
2 hours	219 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917
3 miles	320 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917
4 hours	428 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917
5 hours	522 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917
6 hours	616 miles	De Palma	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 16, 1917

IMPORTANT AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE RACES.

INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY RACE.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Time.
1911	40	Marmon	Harroun	Indianapolis, Ind	500	6 42 08.00
1912	24	National	Dawson	Indianapolis, Ind	500	6 21 06 00
1913	26	Peugeot	Goux	Indianapolis, Ind	500	6 35 05.00
1914	30	Delage	Thomas	Indianapolis, Ind	500	6 03 45.94
1915	24	Mercedes	De Palma	Indianapolis, Ind	500	5 33 55.51
1916*	21	Peugeot	Resta	Indianapolis, Ind	300	3 34 17.51
1919	33	Peugeot	Wilcox	Indianapolis, Ind	500	5 40 42.87

* Race abandoned 1917-1918, due to the country being in a state of war.

BIG AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE RACES.
VANDERBILT CUP.

Date	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1904	18	Panhard	Heath	Long Island	284 4	52.2
1905	19	Darracq	Hemery	Long Island	283.3	61.4
1906	17	Darracq	Wagner	Long Island	297.1	60.8
1908	18	Locomobile	Robertson	Long Island	258.6	64.3
1909	16	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278 08	62.8
1910	30	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278 08	65.18
1911	14	Lozier	Mulford	Savannah	291 38	74.07
1912	9	Mercedes	De Palma	Milwaukee	299 54	68.97
1914	15	Mercedes	De Palma	Santa Monica	294 035	75.60
1915*	31	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	300 78	66.29
1916	19	Peugeot Special	Resta	Santa Monica, Cal	294.035	†

* Decided over specially constructed road inside Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds measuring 3.905 miles or 77 laps, and built of dirt and wood.
† Time 3h. 22m. 48s.

GRAND PRIZE.

Date.	Starters	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1908	20	Fiat	Wagner	Savannah	402.08	65.1
1910	15	Benz	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	415.2	70.55
1911	16	Fiat	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	411 36	74.45
1912	14	Fiat	Bragg	Milwaukee	409 9	68.4
1914	19	Mercer	Pullen	Santa Monica	403 24	77.22
1915*	30	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	402 75	56.78
1916	..	Peugeot Special	Wilcox†	Santa Monica, Cal	403.238	‡

* Decided over specially constructed road inside San Francisco Fair Grounds.
† Relieved by Aitken 21st lap. ‡ Time 4h. 42m. 47s.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS—*Continued*

ELGIN NATIONAL.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910 .	9	Lozier	Mulford	Chicago	305	62.05
1911 .	10	National	Zengel	Chicago	302.5	66.38
1912 .	11	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	302 5	68.9
1913 .	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301 16	71.05
1914 .	28	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	401.18	73.05
1915 .	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.44	77.256
1919 ..	12	Duesenberg	Milton	Chicago	301.48	*

* Time 4h. 5m. 27s.

LOS ANGELES-PHŒNIX DESERT.

Date	Starters	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910 .	15	Kissel	Herrick	Los Angeles—Phœnix	418	26.41
1911 .	16	National	Herrick	Los Angeles—Phœnix	551	27.03
1912	19	Franklin	Hamlin	Los Angeles—Phœnix	511	28 02
1913 .	23	Locomobile	Davis	Los Angeles—Phœnix	574	30 47
1914 ..	20	Stutz	Oldfield	Los Angeles—Phœnix	671	29.02

SANTA MONICA.

Date	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place	Miles.	Average.
1910 ..	11	Lozier	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	202	71.31
1911 ..	12	National	Herrick	Santa Monica	202	74.62
1912 ..	11	Flat	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	303	78.7
1913 ..	13	Stutz	Cooper	Santa Monica	445.2	73.77
1919 ..	14	Chevrolet	Durant	Santa Monica	250.24	*

* Time 3h. 4m. 45s.

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES, 1919.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Time.
May 17	13	Duesenberg	Milton	Uniontown, Pa.	112.5	1 10 09.32
May 31	33	Peugeot	Wilcox	Indianapolis, Ind.	500	5 40 42.87
June 14	9	Duesenberg	Milton	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	10	*5 20 20
June 14	9	Packard	De Palma	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	50	*26 23.40
July 4	11	Frontenac	G. Chevrolet	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	100	*54 17.80
July 17	9	Duesenberg	Milton	Uniontown, Pa.	22.5	13 22.85
Sept. 1	17	Frontenac	G. Chevrolet / J. Boyer	Uniontown, Pa.	225	2 24 19.68
Sept. 29	13	Frontenac	G. Chevrolet	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	150	1 22 34.20
Oct. 12	15	Frontenac	J. Boyer	Cincinnati, O.	250	2 27 19.29

* New American records.

SKATING.

Due to the open winter and the Government embargo on the use of ammonia at artificial ice rinks, there was less than the usual amount of skating races during the season of 1918-1919. The principal events follow:

February 9, Milwaukee, Wis.—Western S. A., championships. Results, finals only: 220-Yard Race—Charlie Fisher, Chicago, first; Roy McWhirtter, Chicago, second; Julian Steinmetz, Chicago, third. Time—22 2-5s. One Mile—Charlie Fisher, Chicago, first; Julian Steinmetz, Chicago, second; Tony Hollander, Chicago, third. Time—3m. 12s. Two-Mile—William Steinmetz, Chicago, first; Julian Steinmetz, Chicago, second; Roy McWhirtter, Chicago, third. Time—6m. 36 2-5s. Half Mile—William Steinmetz, Chicago, first; Julian Steinmetz, Chicago, second; Roy McWhirtter, Chicago, third. Time—1m. 34s. Class C: Half Mile—A. R. Harry, Chicago, first; M. Maertz, Chicago, second; C. Nelson, Chicago, third. Time—1m. 43 1-5s. Class B: Mile—John Zimmermann, Chicago, first; T. Jacobson, Chicago, second; Henry Littlefield, Chicago, third. Time—3m. 36 1-5s. Girls' Half-Mile Race—Rose Johnson, Chicago, first; Hazel Bilty, Milwaukee, second; Jeannette Simmonson, Chicago, third. Time—1m. 54 1-5s. Boys' Half-Mile Race—John Fitz, Chicago, first; M. Baker, Chicago, second; John Hollander, Milwaukee, third. Time—1m. 41 3-5s.

February 21-22, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Eastern S. A. championships—Results, finals only: 220-Yard (senior)—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, first; Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, third. Time—20s. 440-Yard (senior)—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, first; Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, second; Russell Wheeler, Montreal, third. Time—38 3-5s. Half Mile (senior)—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, first; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, second; Joe Moore, New York, third. Time—1m. 20s. One Mile (senior)—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, first; David Shultz, Chicago, second; James Hennessy, Lake Placid, third. Time—2m. 53 3-5s. Three-Mile (senior)—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, first; Ray Bryant, Lake Placid, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, third. Time—9m. 15 2-5s.

April 7, New York City—Metropolitan championships. Results, finals only: Mile Metropolitan Championship—Won by Joe Moore, Ice Palace S. T.; Al Leitch, Varona S. C., second; Bobbie Hearne, Ice Palace S. T., third. Time—3m. 13 1-5s. Half-Mile Metropolitan Championship—Won by Joe Moore, Ice Palace S. T.; Bobbie Hearne, Ice Palace S. T. second; W. Murphy, Riverside S. C., third. Time—1m. 31 4-5s.

RECORDS.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., February 4, 1914 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred. J. Robson, Boston, January 13, 1911. 220 yards hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, February 11, 1913. 300 yards—25 2-5s., Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 15 3-5s., Ben O'Sicky, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards—2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1910. One-mile handicap—2m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1913. One mile, open—2m 41 1-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 13, 1904. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. Four miles—12m. 1-2s., A. Schiebe,

SKATING—*Continued.*

February 13, 1894 Five miles—14m. 55s, E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa, 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656 17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. Tandem skating (440 yards)—52 3-5s., Mr and Mrs. Frank F. MacMillan, Newburgh, N. Y., February 12, 1916.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10s. flat, O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 36 3-5s, O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 17, 1914. 10,000 metres—17m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, February 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s, S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—9 4-5s, John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn, 1893. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., S. D. See, New York, February 21, 1896. 200 yards—17 2-5s, John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., December 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., January 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s, John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 15s., Bobby McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., February 16, 1918. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35s., Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1916. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn, January 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. One and two-third miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson; Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894 Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson Montreal, Can, February 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can, February 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m 4s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Ten miles—31m. 7½s., V. Bergstroem, Stockholm, March 27, 1919. Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s., twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s., thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s., fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s, fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s., sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s., seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s., eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s., nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s., twenty miles—1h. 6m 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles—1h. 30m. 15s., John Karlsen, Minneapolis, Minn., February 6, 1916. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s, J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893.

BASEBALL.

THE baseball season of 1919 was one of the most prosperous in the history of the professional game, the sport proving exceptionally popular, as was the case in all sports, a marked revival of interest having been shown immediately following the signing of the World War armistice.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES, 1919.

Several changes were made in the playing rules, principal among them being an increase of the series from four out of seven games to five out of nine games. The competing teams were Cincinnati, winner of National League pennant, and Chicago, winner of American League pennant. Cincinnati defeated Chicago, 5 games to 3.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

First game at Cincinnati, October 1. Cincinnati—9 runs, 14 hits, 1 error. Chicago—1 run, 6 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Reuther and Wingo; Cicotte, Wilkinson, Lowdermilk and Schalk.

Second game, at Cincinnati, October 2. Cincinnati—4 runs, 4 hits, 1 error. Chicago—2 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Sallee and Rariden; Williams and Schalk.

Third game, at Chicago, October 3. Chicago—3 runs, 7 hits, 2 errors. Cincinnati—0 runs, 3 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Fisher, Luque, and Rariden.

Fourth game, at Chicago, October 4. Cincinnati—2 runs, 5 hits, 2 errors. Chicago—0 runs, 3 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Ring and Wingo; Cicotte and Schalk.

Fifth game, at Chicago, October 6. Cincinnati—5 runs, 4 hits, 0 errors. Chicago—0 runs, 3 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Eller and Rariden; Williams, Mayer, and Schalk, Lynn.

Sixth game, at Cincinnati, October 7. Chicago, 5 runs, 10 hits, 3 errors Cincinnati—4 runs, 11 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Kerr and Schalk; Reuther, Ring, and Rariden.

Seventh game, at Cincinnati, October 8. Chicago—4 runs, 10 hits, 1 error. Cincinnati—1 run, 7 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Sallee, Fisher, Luque, and Wingo.

Eighth game, at Chicago, October 9. Cincinnati—10 runs, 16 hits, 1 error. Chicago—5 runs, 9 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Eller and Rariden; Williams, James, Wilkinson, and Schalk.

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, ETC.

Games and City.	Paid Admissions.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share.	National Commission
First game, Cincinnati	30,511	$98,775	$53,340.12	$35,560 08	$9,877.80
Second game, Cincinnati	29,690	97,136	52,453.44	34,968.96	9,713.60
Third game, Chicago	29,126	90,569	48,907.26	32,606.84	9,056.90
Fourth game, Chicago	34,363	97,807	52,815.78	35,210 52	9,780.70
Fifth game, Chicago	34,397	97,839	52,833.06	35,222.04	9,783.90
Sixth game, Cincinnati	32,006	101,768	.....	91,591.20	10,176.80
Seventh game, Cincinnati	18,923	46,968	.....	42,271.20	4,696.80
Eighth game, Chicago	32,930	91,549	.....	82,394.10	9,154.90

OFFICIAL AVERAGES FOR EIGHT GAMES.

BATTING AVERAGES.

CHICAGO.	A. B.	R.	H.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R	T. B.	S. B.	S. H.	S. O.	B. B.	Ave.
Delbold, right and centre field.	18	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	.056
J. Collins, right and centre field	16	2	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	.250
M. Collins, second base	31	2	7	1	0	0	8	1	2	2	1	.226
Weaver, third base	34	4	11	4	1	0	17	0	0	2	0	.324
Jackson, left field	32	5	12	3	0	1	18	0	0	2	1	.375
Felsch, center and right field	26	2	5	1	0	0	6	0	4	4	1	.192
Gandil, first base	30	1	7	0	1	0	9	1	0	3	1	.233
Risberg, shortstop	25	3	2	0	1	0	4	1	0	3	5	.080
Schalk, catcher	23	1	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	4	.304
Lynn, catcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cicotte, pitcher	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	.000
Williams, pitcher	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	200
Kerr, pitcher	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	.167
Wilkinson, pitcher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.000
Cowdermilk, pitcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
James, pitcher	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000
Mayer, pitcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
*Murphy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000
†McMullin	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.500
Totals	262	20	59	10	3	1	78	5	7	30	15	.224

*Batted for Cicotte in fourth game, for Williams in fifth game, and for Wilkinson in eighth game;
†Batted for Wilkinson in first game and for Williams in second game.

CINCINNATI.	A. B.	R.	H.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R	T. B.	S B.	S. H	S. O.	B. B	Ave.
Rath, second base	31	5	7	1	0	0	8	2	1	1	4	.226
Daubert, first base	29	4	7	0	1	0	9	0	3	2	1	.241
Groh, third base	29	6	5	2	0	0	7	0	1	4	6	.175
Roush, centre field	28	6	6	2	1	0	10	2	2	0	3	.214
Duncan, left field	26	3	7	2	0	0	9	0	4	2	2	.269
Kopf, shortstop	27	3	6	0	2	0	10	0	1	2	3	.222
Neale, right field	28	3	10	1	1	0	13	1	0	5	2	.357
Wingo, catcher	7	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	3	.571
Rariden, catcher	19	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	.211
Eller, pitcher	7	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	.286
Reuther, pitcher	6	2	4	1	2	0	9	0	0	0	1	.667
Sallee, pitcher	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Ring, pitcher	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	000
Luque, pitcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	000
Fisher, pitcher	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.500
§Magee	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	500
§Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000
Totals	251	35	64	10	7	0	88	5	13	22	25	.255

†Batted for Fisher in third game and for Luque in seventh game §Ran for Magee in seventh game.

FIELDING AVERAGES.

CHICAGO	P.O	A.	E.	Ave.
Delbold, right-centre	5	2	0	1 000
J. Collins, right-centre	5	0	0	1 000
Weaver, third base	9	18	0	1 000
Jackson, left field	16	1	0	1 000
Williams, pitcher	1	2	0	1 000
Kerr, pitcher	1	4	0	1.000
Wilkinson, pitcher	0	2	0	1 000
Cowdermilk, pitcher	0	1	0	1 000
James, pitcher	0	0	0	1 000
Mayer, pitcher	0	0	0	1 000
Lynn, catcher	1	0	0	1 000
Gandil, first base	79	2	1	.988
Schalk, catcher	29	15	1	.978
M. Collins, second base	21	31	2	.965
Risberg, shortstop	23	30	4	929
Felsch, centre-right	23	1	2	923
Cicotte, pitcher	0	7	2	778
Totals	213	116	12	.965

CINCINNATI.	P.O.	A.	E	Ave.
Eller, pitcher	0	2	0	1.000
Wingo, catcher	8	3	0	1 000
Reuther, pitcher	0	2	0	1.000
Sallee, pitcher	1	4	0	1.000
Duncan, left field	9	1	0	1 000
Ring, pitcher	1	3	0	1 000
Luque, pitcher	1	0	0	1 000
Daubert, first base	81	4	2	.989
Kopf, shortstop	10	29	1	.975
Rariden, catcher	25	3	1	966
Neale, right field	20	0	1	.952
Rath, second base	22	17	2	951
Roush, centre field	30	3	2	.943
Groh, third base	8	19	2	.931
Fisher, pitcher	0	6	1	.857
Totals	216	96	12	.963

PITCHING AVERAGES.

CINCINNATI.	G	W.	L	I. P	A B	S O	B. B	R	B H	W. P	H. B.	Pct.
Eller	2	2	0	18	71	15	2	5	13	0	1	1.000
Reuther	2	1	0	15	56	1	4	4	12	0	0	1.000
Sallee	2	1	1	14	59	2	1	6	19	0	0	.500
Ring	2	1	1	14	57	4	6	2	7	0	2	.500
Fisher	2	0	1	8	29	2	2	3	7	0	0	.000
Luque	2	0	0	5	14	5	0	0	1	0	0	.000

CHICAGO.	G.	W	L.	I. P.	A. B.	S O.	B. B	R.	B. H.	W. P.	H. B.	Pct.
Kerr	2	2	0	19	72	6	3	4	14	0	1	1.000
Cicotte	3	1	2	23	84	7	5	8	19	0	1	.333
Williams	3	0	3	17	66	4	8	11	12	0	0	.000
Wilkinson	2	0	0	8	34	3	4	7	9	0	1	.000
Cowdermilk	1	0	0	1	7	0	2	1	2	0	0	.000
James	1	0	0	6	23	2	3	3	8	0	1	.000
Mayer	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	.000

NOTE—Balk by Sallee.

SUMMARY.

Left on bases—Chicago, 52; Cincinnati, 46.

First base on errors—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 8.

Double plays—Chicago, 9 (Risberg and E. Collins, 2); Felsch and E. Collins; E. Collins and Gandil. Risberg, E. Collins, and Gandil, 3; Cicotte, Risberg, and Gandil; Jackson and Schalk. Cincinnati, 7, Kopf and Daubert, 2; Rath, Kopf, and Daubert; Groh, Rath, and Daubert; Roush and Groh; Roush and Rath; Kopf and Rath.

Base on balls—Off Reuther, 4 (Risberg, 2; Schalk, 2;) off Cicotte, 5 (Reuther, Roush, Wingo, 3); off Lowdermilk, 1 (Groh); off Williams, 8 (Rath, 2; Groh, 4; Duncan, Roush); off Sallee, 1 (E. Collins); off Fisher, 2 (Risberg, Felsch); off Ring, 6 (Risberg, Schalk, 2; Jackson, Gandil, Leibold); off Mayer, 1 (Duncan); off Kerr, 2 (Kopf, Groh); off Eller, 2 (Leibold, Risberg); off James, 3 (Kopf, Neale, Rath); off Wilkinson, 4 (Kopf, Rath, Daubert, Neale).

Struck out—By Reuther, 1 (Cicotte); by Williams, 4 (Neale, 2; Duncan, Eller); by Sallee, 2 (Jackson, Williams); by Fisher, 1 (Risberg); by Kerr, 6 (Groh, 2; Neale, Duncan, Daubert, Ring); by Cicotte, 6 (Kopf, Ring, Daubert, Groh, Neale, Luque); by Ring, 4 (Jackson, Gandil, Schalk, Felsch); by Eller, 14 (Risberg, 2; Felsch, 2; Williams, 2; Gandil, Schalk, Liebold, E. Collins, Murphy, Weaver, James, Wilkinson); by James, 2 (Neale, Rath); by Wilkinson, 2 (Groh, Eller).

Hits and runs—Off Cicotte, 19 hits, 9 runs, in 21 2-3 innings; off Reuther, 12 hits, 6 runs, in 14 innings; off Wilkinson, 9 hits, 5 runs, in 7 1-3 innings; off Lowdermilk, 2 hits, 1 run, in 1 inning; off Williams, 12 hits, 11 runs, in 17 1-3 innings; off Sallee, 19 hits, 6 runs, in 13 1-3 innings; off Kerr, 14 hits, 4 runs, in 19 innings; off Fisher, 7 hits, 3 runs, in 7 2-3 innings; off Luque, 1 hit, no runs, in 5 innings; off Ring, 7 hits, 1 run, in 13 innings; off Eller, 3 hits, no runs, in 9 innings; off Mayer, no hits, 1 run, in 1 inning; off James, 8 hits, 3 runs, in 4 2-3 innings.

Wild pitch—Lowdermilk.

Balk—Sallee.

Hit by pitcher—By James (Eller), by Eller (Murphy), by Wilkinson (Roush), by Ring (Collins, Schalk), by Cicotte (Rath), by Kerr (Roush), by Lowdermilk (Daubert)

Winning pitchers—Cincinnati, Reuther, first game; Sallee, second game; Ring, fourth game; Eller, fifth game. Chicago, Kerr, third game; Kerr, sixth game; Cicotte, seventh game; Eller, eighth game

Losing pitchers—Cincinnati, Fisher, third game; Ring, sixth game; Sallee, seventh game. Chicago, Cicotte, first game; Williams, second game; Cicotte, fourth game; Williams, fifth game; Williams, eighth game.

Scores of games—First game, Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 1. Second game, Cincinnati, 4; Chicago; 2. Third game, Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 0. Fourth game, Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 0. Fifth game, Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 0. Sixth game, Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 4 (10 innings). Seventh game, Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Eighth game, Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 5.

Sacrifice flies—Groh, Duncan, E. Collins.

Passed ball—Schalk.

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 27; Chicago, 11.

Umpires—Evans and Nallin (American League), Quigley and Rigler (National League)

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Winners.	Games Won.	Losers.	Games Won.
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1
1911	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1912	Boston (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	3 tie
1913	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	1
1914	Boston (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	0
1915	Boston (A. L.)	4	Philadelphia (N. L.)	1
1916	Boston (A. L.)	4	Brooklyn (N. L.)	1
1917	Chicago (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1918	Boston (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1919	Cincinnati (N. L.)	5	Chicago (A. L.)	3

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1905.

Year.	Clubs.	Games.	Attendance	Receipts.
1905	New York-Athletics	5	91,723	$68,436.00
1906	White Sox-Cubs	6	99,845	106,550.00
1907	Chicago-Detroit	5	78,068	101,728.00
1908	Chicago-Detroit	5	62,223	94,975.00
1909	Pittsburgh-Detroit	7	145,295	188,302.00
1910	Athletics-Chicago	5	125,222	173,980.00
1911	Athletics-Giants	6	179,851	342,364.00
1912	Red Sox-Giants	8	252,037	490,833.00
1913	Athletics-Giants	5	150,992	325,980.00
1914	Boston, Nationals-Philadelphia, Americans	4	111,009	226,739.00
1915	Boston, Americans-Philadelphia, Nationals	5	143,351	320,361.50
1916	Boston, Americans-Brooklyn, Nationals	5	162,859	385,590 50
1917	Chicago, Americans-New York, Nationals	6	186,654	425,878.00
1918	Boston, Americans-Chicago, Nationals	6	128,483	179,619.00
1919	Cincinnati, Nationals-Chicago, Americans	8	236,928	*722,414.00

*Exclusive of war tax.

DISPOSITION OF WORLD'S SERIES MONEY.

Money receipts for the 1919 World's Series broke all records, the nearest approach to the nearly three-quarters of a million taken in at the gates being in the series of 1912, when the receipts were $490,499 for the eight games played that fall.

The figures for the eight games of the 1919 series follow:

Attendance, 236,928.

Receipts (exclusive of war tax), $722,414. U. S. Government war tax, $73,239.

Players' shares, $260,349.70.

Clubs' shares, $389,822.90.

Commission's share, $72,241.40.

Total for Cincinnati players, $117,157.68

Total for Chicago players, $78,104.70.

Second teams of leagues:

New York Nationals and Cleveland Americans, each $19,526.21.

Third teams of leagues:

Chicago Nationals and New York Americans, each $13,017.45.

Division of money going to the various teams was not made on any arbitrary basis. The Cincinnati team, by vote, it was stated, decided 21 players were entitled to "full shares," or approximately $5,200 each, parts of shares being given to three other players and to various club attaches. Each White Sox, if the division was equal among 24 players, would get about $3,250 each. Each player on a second place team got about $800, and each player on a third place team about $500.

PENNANT WINNERS—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1878..	Boston.... ...	41	19	.683	H. Wright...	6	1899..	Brooklyn.. .	101	47	682	Hanlon. ..	12
1879.	Providence. .	55	23	.705	G. Wright...	8	1900..	Brooklyn.....	82	54	603	Hanlon.....	8
1880..	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson.....	8	1901..	Pittsburgh . .	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1881..	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson.... ..	8	1902..	Pittsburgh . .	103	36	.741	Clarke.....	8
1882..	Chicago... ..	55	29	.655	Anson.....	8	1903..	Pittsburgh .	91	49	.650	Clarke.....	8
1883..	Boston.... . .	63	35	.643	Morrell..	8	1904..	New York.. .	106	47	.693	McGraw ...	8
1884..	Providence	84	28	.750	Bancroft ...	8	1905..	New York.....	105	48	686	McGraw. .	8
1885..	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson. ...	8	1906..	Chicago . . .	116	36	763	Chance.. . .	8
1886..	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson. ..	8	1907..	Chicago... .	107	45	.704	Chance. ...	8
1887..	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Watkins.	8	1908..	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance.....	8
1888..	New York. ...	84	47	.641	Mutrie ..	8	1909..	Pittsburgh.. .	110	42	.724	Clarke.....	8
1889..	New York. ...	83	43	.659	Mutrie.....	8	1910..	Chicago.. . .	104	50	.676	Chance	8
1890..	Brooklyn. . ..	86	43	.667	McGunnigle .	8	1911..	New York....	99	54	.647	McGraw....	8
1891..	Boston.....	87	51	.630	Selee	8	1912..	New York...	103	48	.682	McGraw ...	8
1892..	Boston..... .	102	48	.680	Selee.....	12	1913..	New York .	101	51	.664	McGraw ..	8
1893..	Boston..... .	86	44	.662	Selee.....	12	1914..	Boston.....	94	59	.615	Stallings.....	8
1894..	Baltimore.. .	89	39	.695	Hanlon.....	12	1915..	Philadelphia..	90	62	.592	Moran.....	8
1895	Baltimore . .	87	43	.669	Hanlon.....	12	1916	Brooklyn.....	94	60	610	Robinson.	8
1896..	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698	Hanlon.....	12	1917..	New York ...	98	56	.636	McGraw...	8
1897..	Boston..... .	93	39	.705	Selee	12	1918..	Chicago... . .	84	45	.651	Mitchell....	8
1898..	Boston.....	102	47	.685	Selee.....	12	1919..	Cincinnati.....	96	44	.686	Moran.....	8

PENNANT WINNERS—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager	Clubs.	Year.	Winner	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1902..	Philadelphia...	83	53	.610	Mack.....	8	1911..	Philadelphia..	101	50	.669	Mack.....	8
1903..	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins.....	8	1912..	Boston....	105	47	.691	Stahl. ...	8
1904..	Boston.....	95	59	.617	Collins.....	8	1913..	Philadelphia.	96	57	.627	Mack	8
1905..	Philadelphia..	92	56	622	Mack.....	8	1914..	Philadelphia..	99	53	.651	Mack.....	8
1906..	Chicago.....	93	58	.616	Jones.....	8	1915..	Boston.....	101	50	.669	Carrigan....	8
1907..	Detroit.....	92	58	.613	Jennings.....	8	1916	Boston.....	91	63	.591	Carrigan	8
1908..	Detroit.....	90	63	.588	Jennings.....	8	1917..	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland. .	8
1909..	Detroit.....	98	54	.645	Jennings.....	8	1918..	Boston.....	75	51	.595	Barrow....	8
1910..	Philadelphia ..	102	48	.680	Mack.....	8	1919..	Chicago.....	88	52	.629	Gleason.....	8

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1919.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Final standing, September 28.

Clubs.	Cincinnati.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburgh.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati...		12	12	14	13	16	14	15	96	.686
New York...	8		14	11	12	14	14	14	87	.621
Chicago....	8	6		11	11	13	13	13	75	.536
Pittsburgh...	6	9	9		11	11	11	14	71	.511
Brooklyn....	7	8	9	9		13	11	12	69	.490
Boston.....	4	6	7	8	7		10	15	57	.410
St. Louis....	6	6	7	9	9	10		7	54	394
Philadelphia.	5	6	7	6	8	5	10		47	.343
Games Lost.	44	53	65	68	71	82	83	90		

Games remaining unplayed—Boston at Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia at St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Final standing, September 29.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	New York.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Washington.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Chicago		12	12	11	11	11	14	17	88	.629
Cleveland .	8		13	8	11	15	13	16	84	.604
New York .	8	7		12	12	9	14	18	80	.576
Detroit . . .	9	12	8		14	11	12	14	80	.571
St. Louis . .	9	9	8	6		10	12	13	67	.482
Boston....	9	4	10	9	9		11	14	66	481
Washington	6	7	6	8	8	9		12	56	400
Philadelphia	3	4	2	6	7	6	8		36	257
Games Lost.	52	55	59	60	72	71	84	104		

Games remaining unplayed—New York at Boston, 1; St. Louis at Boston, 1; Cleveland at Boston, 1.

MINOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1919.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Final Standing at Close of Season, September 14.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	100	49	.671	Newark	71	80	.470
Toronto	93	57	.620	Rochester	65	86	.430
Buffalo	81	67	.547	Jersey City	56	93	.376
Binghamton	75	71	.514	Reading	63	91	.368

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Final Standing at Close of Season, September 28.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Paul	94	60	.610	Minneapolis	72	82	.468
Kansas City	86	65	.570	Columbus	70	84	455
Louisville	86	67	.562	Toledo	59	91	.393
Indianapolis	85	68	.556	Milwaukee	58	93	.384

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Final Standing on September 7.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Atlanta	85	53	.616	Memphis	66	73	.475
Little Rock	74	56	.569	Chattanooga	65	73	.471
New Orleans	74	61	.548	Birmingham	59	77	.434
Mobile	67	69	.493	Nashville	55	83	.399

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Final Standing at Close of Season, September 14.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Joseph	78	57	.578	Okla. City	69	69	.500
Tulsa	77	63	.550	Sioux City	68	70	.486
Wichita	75	65	.536	Joplin	57	78	.422
Des Moines	71	67	.514	Omaha	56	80	.412

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Final Standing at Close of Season, September 1.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsfield	64	44	593	Springfield	54	52	.509
Worcester	61	44	.581	Waterbury	46	59	.438
Providence	61	45	.575	New Haven	47	62	.431
Bridgeport	59	47	.557	Hartford	34	78	.318

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

Final Standing at Close of Season, September 7.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Richmond	40	19	.678	Petersburg	27	31	.466
Norfolk	33	27	.550	N'port News	24	36	.400
Portsmouth	31	27	.534	Suffolk	22	37	.373

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Final Standing at Close of Season, October 5.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Vernon	111	70	.613	Oakland	86	96	.473
Los Angeles	108	72	.600	S. Francisco	84	94	.472
Salt Lake	88	83	.515	Portland	78	96	.448
Sacramento	85	83	.506	Seattle	62	108	.365

At the close of the season Vernon and the St. Paul, winner of the American Association, played a series of best five out of nine games at Los Angeles, with the following result:

Vernon	5	4	.555	St. Paul	4	5	.444

I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.

Final Standing at Close of Season, September 1.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Bloomington	80	41	.662	Rockford	63	60	.512
Peoria	68	54	.557	Terre Haute	50	70	.417
Evansville	63	58	.521	Moline	40	81	.331

WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

Standing at Close of Second Half, August 23.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Saskatoon	36	17	.679	Winnipeg	21	33	.389
Regina	29	23	.558	Moose Jaw	19	32	.373

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Final Standing on September 1.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbia	55	39	.585	Charleston	49	48	.505
Charlotte	55	41	.572	Augusta	45	52	.464
Greenville	52	45	.526	Spartanburg	33	64	.344

MICHIGAN-ONTARIO LEAGUE.

Final Standing at Close of Season, September 10.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Saginaw	78	32	.709	R. City	43	69	.384
Hamilton	75	36	.676	Kitchener	41	69	.373
Battle Creek	67	45	.593	London	41	70	.370
Brantford	61	46	.579	Flint	35	74	.321

TEXAS LEAGUE.

Standing at Close of Second Half, September 21.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Fort Worth	55	30	.647	Shreveport	38	44	.463
Houston	57	33	.600	San Antonio	38	47	.447
Dallas	45	38	.542	Waco	31	50	.383
Beaumont	46	39	.541	Galveston	33	57	.367

At the close of the season Shreveport, winner of the first half of season, and Fort Worth played a series to decide the season championship. The result follows:

	Played.	W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.
Shreveport	7	4	2	1	.667
Fort Worth	7	2	4	1	.333

"BABE" RUTH'S HOME RUN RECORD.

Ruth, the Boston American League Club outfielder and pitcher, established a new home run record during the 1919 season. Between April 23 and September 27, Ruth batted out a total of 29 home runs. His complete record follows:

Date.	Pitcher.	Place.
April 23	Mogridge, New York	New York.
May 20	Davenport, St. Louis	St. Louis.
May 30	Perry, Philadelphia	Philadelphia.
June 7	Dauss, Detroit	Boston.
June 17	Morton, Cleveland	Boston.
June 24	Robertson, Washington	Boston.
June 30	Shawkey, New York	New York.
July 5	Johnson, Philadelphia	Boston.
July 5	Johnson, Philadelphia	Boston.
July 10	Shocker, St. Louis	St. Louis.
July 12	Danforth, Chicago	Chicago.
July 18	Jasper, Cleveland	Cleveland.
July 18	Coumbe, Cleveland	Cleveland.
July 21	Ehmke, Detroit	Detroit.
July 24	Shawkey, New York	Boston.
July 29	Leonard, Detroit	Boston.
Aug. 14	Kerr, Chicago	Chicago.
Aug. 16	Mayer, Chicago	Chicago.
Aug. 17	Shocker, St. Louis	St. Louis.
Aug. 23	Dauss, Detroit	Detroit.
Aug. 24	Ayers, Detroit	Detroit.
Aug. 24	Love, Detroit	Detroit.
Aug. 25	Leonard, Detroit	Detroit.
Sept. 1	Shaw, Washington	Boston.
Sept. 5	Noyes, Philadelphia	Philadelphia.
Sept. 8	Thormahlen, New York	New York.
Sept. 20	Williams, Chicago	Chicago.
Sept. 24	Shawkey, New York	New York.
Sept. 27	Jordan, Washington	Washington.

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB NICKNAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Nickname
New York	Giants.
Philadelphia	Phillies.
St. Louis	Cardinals
Cincinnati	Reds.
Chicago	Cubs.
Boston	Braves.
Brooklyn	Superbas.
Pittsburgh	Pirates.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Nickname.
Chicago	White Sox.
Boston	Red Sox.
Cleveland	Blues.
Detroit	Tigers.
Washington	Nationals.
New York	Yankees.
St. Louis	Browns.
Philadelphia	Athletics.

1919 BASEBALL AVERAGES.

FOLLOWING are the official batting averages of the first forty National League players for the season of 1919.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

The letter "R" or "L" denotes a right-handed or left-handed batter; "Both" signifies that the batsman takes his position at either side of the plate, according to whether the pitcher is right-handed or left-handed.

NAME AND CLUB.	G	A B	R	H.	T. B	2 B	3 B.	H. R	S. H.	S. B.	Pct.
Bailey, A. Lincoln, Chicago.....R	21	18	1	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	.389
Mitchell, Clarence E., Brooklyn. L	34	49	7	18	22	1	0	1	0	0	.367
Cravath, C. C., Philadelphia.... R	83	214	34	73	137	18	5	12	4	8	.341
Thorpe, Jas., N. Y. 2, Boston 60.R	62	159	16	52	63	7	3	1	5	7	.327
Roush, Edd. J., Cincinnati.....L	133	504	73	162	216	19	13	3	20	20	.321
Allen, Nick, Cincinnati.....R	15	25	7	8	10	0	1	0	0	0	320
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis .....R.	138	512	68	163	220	15	9	8	10	17	318
Barber, Turner, Chicago.....L	76	230	26	72	89	9	4	0	10	7	.313
Young, Ross, New York.....L	130	489	73	152	203	31	7	2	13	24	311
Groh, Henry K., Cincinnati.....R	122	448	79	139	193	17	11	5	15	21	.310
Stock, Milton J., St. Louis.....R	135	492	56	151	175	16	4	0	18	17	.307
Myers, Harry H., Brooklyn.....R	133	512	62	157	223	23	14	5	22	13	.307
Carey, Max G., Pittsburgh...Both	66	244	41	75	89	10	2	0	4	18	307
Meusel, Emil, Philadelphia.....R	135	521	65	159	214	26	7	5	11	24	.305
Burns, George J., New York.....R	139	534	86	162	216	30	9	2	8	40	.303
Statz, Arnold J., New York.....R	21	60	7	18	22	2	1	0	0	2	.300
Konetchy, Edward J., Brooklyn..R	132	486	46	145	190	24	9	1	21	14	.298
Wheat, Zack D., Brooklyn.....L	137	536	70	159	219	23	11	5	6	15	.297
Flack, Max, Chicago.....L	116	469	71	138	184	20	4	6	11	18	294
Luderus, Fred W., Philadelphia..L	138	509	60	149	206	30	6	5	9	6	293
Whitted, G. B., Phila. 78, Pitts, 35.R	113	420	47	123	169	21	8	3	11	12	.293
Stengel, Chas. D., Pittsburgh....L	89	321	38	94	136	10	10	4	13	12	293
Holke, Walter L., Boston.....Both	137	518	48	151	177	14	6	0	26	19	292
Kelly, George L., New York.....R	32	107	12	31	44	6	2	1	5	1	290
Deal, Chas. A., Chicago.....R	116	405	37	117	156	23	5	2	22	11	289
Doyle, Larry J., New York.....L	113	381	61	110	165	14	10	7	3	12	289
Cooper, A. W., Pittsburgh.....R	36	101	9	29	35	2	2	0	1	5	287
McHenry, Austin, St. Louis.....R	110	371	41	106	150	19	11	1	12	7	.286
Killefer, Wm. L., Chicago.....R	103	315	17	90	104	10	2	0	13	5	.286
Kilduff, P. J., Chi. 31, Brook 32..R	63	161	14	46	59	7	3	0	6	6	.286
Shotten, B. E., St. Louis.....L	85	270	35	77	103	13	5	1	6	17	.285
Chase, Hal. H., New York.....R	110	408	58	116	162	17	7	5	15	16	284
Riggert, Joseph, Boston.....R	63	240	34	68	98	8	5	4	3	9	.283
Hogg, Bradley, Philadelphia.....L	25	60	5	17	20	3	0	0	1	0	.283
Griffith, Thos. H., Brooklyn.....L	125	484	65	136	180	18	4	6	11	8	281
Johnston, James H., Brooklyn...R	117	405	56	114	136	11	4	1	16	11	281
McCarty, Lewis G., New York...R	85	210	17	59	78	5	4	2	7	2	281
Southworth, Wm. H., Pittsburgh L	121	453	56	127	181	14	14	4	16	23	.280
Eller, H. O., Cincinnati.....R	38	93	10	26	38	3	3	1	1	2	.280
Heathcote, Clifton, St. Louis.....L	114	401	53	112	136	13	4	1	11	26	.279

NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM BATTING AVERAGES.

CLUB BATTING.

CLUB.	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	T. B.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R.	S. H.	S. B.	L.onB.	Pct.
New York.....	140	4664	605	1254	1706	204	64	40	128	157	828	269
Cincinnati.....	140	4577	577	1204	1564	135	84	19	199	143	898	263
Brooklyn.....	141	4844	525	1272	1646	167	66	25	153	112	900	263
Chicago.....	140	4581	454	1174	1519	166	58	21	167	150	840	.256
St. Louis.....	138	4588	463	1175	1496	163	52	18	143	148	884	.256
Boston.....	140	4746	465	1201	1539	142	62	24	156	145	980	.253
Philadelphia....	138	4746	510	1191	1625	208	50	42	123	114	886	.251
Pittsburgh.....	139	4538	472	1132	1477	130	82	17	144	196	812	.249

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING (First Twenty).

NAME AND CLUB.	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	H. R.	3 B.	2 B.	S. H.	Pct.
Rumler, Salt Lake.....	151	591	98	214	15	17	17	42	16	.362
Crawford, Los Angeles.....	173	664	103	239	14	14	18	41	20	.360
Miller, Oakland.....	54	217	36	75	9	5	5	18	7	.346
Meusel, Vernon.....	163	655	113	221	31	14	14	39	23	.337
Fitzgerald, San Francisco.....	161	629	110	210	45	2	15	29	26	334
Schneider, Vernon.....	10	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.333
Walter, Sacramento.....	158	578	83	190	22	10	4	26	16	.329
Fournier, Los Angeles.....	169	638	108	209	44	11	19	36	29	.328
Wille, Oakland.....	153	522	104	170	34	2	6	34	30	.326
Dale, Salt Lake.....	44	126	14	41	.....	2	.....	6	2	.325
Johnson, Vernon-Salt Lake....	149	581	102	188	54	3	6	39	25	.324
Spencer, Salt Lake.....	113	326	41	105	4	4	4	19	12	.322
Killifer, Los Angeles.....	168	691	124	221	43	5	11	27	12	.320
High, Vernon.....	128	445	77	141	15	.....	8	23	22	.317
Cooper, Los Angeles-Oakland.	152	555	89	175	27	3	11	22	16	.315
Koerner, San Francisco.....	166	613	74	192	27	9	3	33	26	.313
Brooks, Vernon-San Francisco.	92	286	42	89	10	1	4	12	11	.311
Eldred, Sacramento.....	166	617	111	192	41	4	13	34	18	.311
Krug, Salt Lake.....	171	658	108	204	24	10	11	31	33	310
Sheely, Los Angeles-Salt Lake.	168	[illegible]	107	197	15	28	1	35	16	.305

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.

Club.	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	H. R	3 B.	2 B.	S. H.	Pct.
Salt Lake	172	5926	854	1684	199	80	65	292	248	.284
Vernon	182	6127	900	1717	180	39	83	232	265	.280
Oakland	183	5905	834	1603	276	20	54	282	294	.271
Los Angeles	181	6193	827	1680	179	48	89	238	265	.271
San Francisco	179	6025	739	1605	228	37	54	254	254	.266
Portland	174	5858	700	1503	202	37	33	257	183	.257
Sacramento	168	5526	651	1414	230	31	47	207	190	.256
Seattle	170	5607	611	1374	146	35	46	198	202	.245

OFFICIAL TEXAS LEAGUE AVERAGES.
TEAM BATTING.

Club.	G.	A. B.	R.	E.R	H.	T. B	2 B	3 B.	HR	S.H.	S.B	B B	S.O	Pct
Beaumont	154	4,867	639	463	1,284	1,671	239	44	20	230	231	505	492	.263
Shreveport	149	4,529	511	359	1,139	1,462	163	44	24	169	121	410	473	.251
Dallas	154	4,729	545	408	1,177	1,600	208	28	53	187	139	394	547	.248
Fort Worth	157	4,953	489	374	1,178	1,516	188	30	30	186	174	451	505	.239
San Antonio	159	4,783	466	348	1,141	1,467	181	29	29	168	136	400	497	.238
Houston	158	5,357	546	422	1,258	1,589	240	20	17	174	85	529	649	.234
Waco	148	4,602	444	277	1,046	1,444	168	25	60	154	158	403	646	.227
Galveston	155	4,685	431	337	1,058	1,276	149	15	13	205	120	509	482	.226

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Player and Club.	G.	A. B	R.	E.R	H.	T. B	2 B	3 B.	HR	S.H	S.B.	B.B.	S.O.	Pct.
Nixon, Beamont	150	594	99	80	215	313	47	15	9	12	49	30	26	362
Flynn, Dallas	79	264	41	35	90	139	19	3	8	7	10	22	26	341
Doyle, Beaumont	32	106	20	10	33	39	6	0	0	8	10	12	14	311
Williams, Fort Worth	51	159	15	11	49	67	12	0	2	2	4	11	16	308
Johnson, Beaumont	150	496	71	46	152	198	36	0	1	17	22	94	29	306
Hale, San Antonio	135	410	56	50	142	208	25	7	10	11	12	31	30	.302
Stellbauer, Houston	141	528	53	42	158	201	20	2	6	14	2	42	39	299
Haworth, Fort Worth	58	178	15	9	53	59	6	0	0	3	4	16	10	.298
Vann, Dallas-Shreveport	110	302	24	20	87	106	14	1	1	5	2	36	18	.288
Swacina, Shreveport	119	390	32	22	112	124	12	0	0	18	4	16	15	.287
Breen, Beaumont	67	213	24	16	61	84	10	1	0	15	9	24	11	.286
Rapp, Beaumont	120	448	74	55	127	149	19	1	1	21	32	35	21	.283
Leslie, Waco-Houston	119	424	60	47	120	193	19	5	16	20	18	55	57	.283
Haley, Fort Worth	156	501	44	34	142	179	21	6	1	16	23	31	31	.283
Mattick, Dallas	151	557	67	47	157	201	36	4	0	18	16	56	27	.28[illegible]

CHESS.

(By H. Helms)

During the year 1919 chess players busied themselves with recovering from the setback experienced from the war, welcoming back those of their comrades who had been overseas and preparing for a prospective active season early in 1920. Jose R. Capablanca of Havana returned to New York, but in the early summer departed for England to take part in the Victory Tournament at Hastings, where he carried off the chief prize. At Havana, he defeated B. Kostich by 5—0. The usual national, State and intercity contests were held. Summaries:

Triangular College League, New York, December 26, 27, and 28—Won by City College, total of 6½—1½. Other scores: Cornell, 3—5; Pennsylvania, 2½—5½. The winning team was: City College, H. Borochow, '20; C. D. Franz, '21; A. Weisbord, '21; N. Stern, '21. The record: Pennsylvania, 11 wins; Cornell, 6; City College, 1; Brown, 0. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once each with Cornell and Brown.

High School Chess League—Championship won by Brooklyn Boys High School, score 24—4; Erasmus Hall, second, 19—9. The winning team: Boys' High, M. Schapiro, L. Dennon, J. Weiner, and G. Rappaport

Washington's Birthday Tournaments, Hotel Sherman Square, February 22—Masters' Tournament: A. Kupchik and R. T. Black, each 3½—½, first and second. First class—Won by M. Zetkin. Second class—Won by Z. L. Hoover.

Pennsylvania Championship, Philadelphia, February 22—A. Boni and T. E. Moon, each 3—0, first and second.

Metropolitan Chess League—Won by I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club. Score: 6—0. The club records:

Club.	Matches.		Games.	
	Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Rice Progressive	6	0	38	10
Brooklyn	5	1	37	11
Marshall's	3½	2½	25½	22½
Staten Island	3	3	25½	22½
Columbia	2	4	20	28
Ocean Hill	1½	4½	13½	34½
City College	0	6	8½	39½

Capablanca-Kostich Match, Havana, March 25 to April 5—Score: Capablanca, 5; Kostich, 0.

Manhattan C. C. Championship—Won by A. Kupchik, 5½—½; R. T. Black, second, 5—1; A. Hallgarten, third, 3½—2½.

Empire C. C. Championship—Won by L. Schmidt, 6—2; Dr. A. Freundlich, second, 5½—2½; A. Weiss, third, 5—3.

New Jersey State Championship, Newark, February 22—Won by M. W. Shor, Newark, 3½—1½; C. Kuzma, Newark, second, 3—2.

New York Athletic Club Handicap—Won by C. Randolph, 10½—2½; F. M. Prindle, second, 10—3; J. R. Branch, third, 9½—3½; Dr. B. F. O'Connor fourth, 7½—5½; Dr. R. L. McCready, fifth, 7—6.

New York vs. Washington, by telegraph, between the Manhattan and Capital City Chess Clubs, May 30—Won by Manhattan C. C. by 6—4.

Hastings Chess Congress, Hastings, England, August 11-23—Won by J. R. Capablanca, Havana, 10½—½; B. Kostich, Serbia, second, 9½—1½; Sir George Thomas, London, and F. D. Yates, Leeds, third and fourth, each 7—4; R. P. Michell, London, and V. L. Wahltuch, Manchester, fifth and sixth, each 5½—5½.

New York State Meeting, Troy, N. Y., August 4-8: Championship—Won by A. Kupchik, 4½—1½;

C. Jaffe, second, 3½—2½. Class A—Won by R. J Guckemus, Utica, 6—0. Class B—P. R. Eastman, Albany, and H. Ring, Hartford, first and second, each 6—3. Class C—J. W. Kennedy, Troy, and T. H. Stephens, Waterford, each 5—1 (tie played off and won by Stephens). Genesee Cup Competition—Won by Oneida, 3—0; Albany, second, 2—1.

Western Championship, Cincinnati, O., September 22-27—Won by Edward Lasker, Chicago, 8½—1½; J. T. Beckner, Winchester, Ky, second, 7½—2½; J. Winter, Detroit, third, 7—3; J. W. Shdwalter, Georgetown, Ky., fourth, 6½—3½.

Blindfold Championship. New record at Haarlem, Holland, August. New record by Richard Reti—Total played, 24; won, 12; drawn, 9; lost, 3. Previous record by H. N. Pillsbury, 22 at Moscow, 1900

Simultaneous Play at West Point. Officers' Club, U. S. Military Academy, November 6—H. Helms of New York versus 21; score, won 19, drawn 2; Captain W. A. Ganoe, ½; Captain R. H. Smith, ½.

HOCKEY.

LACK of natural and artificial ice during the winter of 1918-1919 curtailed hockey in many parts of the United States. The results of the more important championship and league plays follow:

Stanley Cup Match for World's Professional Hockey Championship, played at Seattle, Wash., ended on March 29 in a tie between the Seattle and Les Canadien teams when an epidemic of influenza sent a majority of the players to the hospitals. The results in the five games played are appended:

STANLEY CUP SERIES.

Date.	Winner.	Score.	Loser	Score.
Mar. 19	Seattle	7	Canadiens (Mont)	0
Mar. 22	Canadiens	4	Seattle	2
Mar. 24	Seattle	7	Canadiens	2
Mar. 26	Seattle	0	Canadiens	0
Mar. 29	Canadiens	4	Seattle	3

	W.	L.	Tied.	Goals. For.	Goals. Against.
Seattle	2	2	1	19	10
Canadiens	2	2	1	10	19

DETAILS OF SCORING.

Goal Scores.

	G.	G.	Pts.
Foyston, Seattle	9	1	10
Lalonde, Canadiens	6	0	6
Wilson, Seattle	1	3	4
Murray, Seattle	3	0	3
Walker, Seattle	3	0	3
Rickey, Seattle	1	2	3
Pitre, Canadiens	0	3	3
McDonald, Canadiens	1	1	2
MacDonald, Canadiens	1	1	2
Cleghorn, Canadiens	2	0	2
Berlanquette, Canadiens	1	1	2
Rowe, Seattle	1	0	1
Corbeau, Canadiens	0	1	1
Couture, Canadiens	0	1	1
Total	29	14	43

Penalties

	Off.	Min.
Walker, Seattle	4	12
Cleghorn, Canadiens	2	9
Hall, Canadiens	2	6
Wilson, Seattle	2	6
Murray, Seattle	2	6
Rowe, Seattle	2	6
Lalonde, Canadiens	1	3
Corbeau, Canadiens	1	3
MacDonald, Canadiens	1	3
Total	18	54

Team Scoring

	G.	A.	Pts.
Seattle	19	7	26
Canadiens	10	7	17

Team Penalties

	Off.	Min.
Seattle	10	30
Canadiens	8	24

STANLEY CUP PLAY.

Past Winners of Stanley Cup—1900, Shamrocks of Montreal; 1901, Victorias of Winnipeg; 1902, Montreal; 1903, Ottawa; 1904, Ottawa; 1905, Ottawa; 1906, Wanderers; 1907, Wanderers; 1908, Wanderers; 1909, Ottawa; 1910, Wanderers; 1911, Ottawa; 1912, Quebec; 1913, Quebec; 1914, Toronto; 1915, Vancouver; 1916, Les Canadiens; 1917, Metropolitans of Seattle, Wash.; 1918, Toronto; 1919, tie between Seattle and Les Canadiens of Montreal, 2 games to 2, stopped by influenza epidemic.

Final standing New York Public School Athletic League teams:

	W.	L.	Tie.	Pts.
Erasmus Hall	6	1	0	12
Jamaica	5	2	0	10
Poly. Prep	4	2	1	9
New Utrecht	2	2	3	7
Flushing	2	3	2	6
Commercial	1	5	1	3
Boys'	0	6	1	1

Winners in other league tournaments: Pacific Coast League—Seattle. Canadien National Hockey League—Les Canadiens of Montreal. Ontario Hockey Association Cup—University of Toronto. Allan Cup Series—Hamilton Tigers of Ontario. Art Ross League—All-Montreal. Montreal League—St. Ann's.

ROQUE.

NATIONAL Roque Association Championships, held at Norwich, Ct. Results:

1918: First Division: National Champion—Chas. G. Williams, Washington, D. C. Second Prize—Everett W. Robinson, Manfield, Mass. Third Prize—Gerald Brazill, Norwich, Ct. Second Division: First Prize—Talbert, Chicopee Falls, Mass. Second Prize—Peale, Norwich, Ct. Third Division: First Prize—James Brazill, Norwich, Ct.

1919: First Division: National Champion—Eddie Clark, Springfield, Mass. Second Prize—Gerald Brazill, Norwich, Ct. Third Prize—Harold Bosworth, New London, Ct.; Charles G. Williams, Washington, D. C.; George Huot, Chicopee Falls, Mass. Second Division: First Prize—Dr. J. C. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa. Second Prize—Richard Peale, Norwich, Ct.

Eighth Annual Tournament, American Roque League, Chicago, Ill., July 21-26: 50 entrants from ten States. Winners: Champion Division, diamond medal, Harold Walker, Chicago, Ill. First Division, gold medal—Herbert Sime, Chicago, Ill (16 years of age). Second Division, gold medal—L. A. Carr, Chicago, Ill. Third Division, gold medal, W. Myers, Newport, Ind. (15 years of age).

Fourth Annual Tournament, Missouri Valley Roque Association, Kansas City, Mo., August 18-23, 1919; 25 entrants from three States. Winners: First Division, silver medal—J. H. Brennan, Kansas City, Mo. Second Division, silver medal—C. C. Davis, Kansas City, Mo. Third Division, silver medal—J. H. Crabtree, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Fifth Annual Tournament, Interstate Roque Association, New Paris, Ohio, August 25 to September 6, 1919; 27 entrants from four States. Winners: Diamond Medal Division—Dr. C. W. Davis, New Castle, Pa. First Division, Anderson Medal—O. M. Kerlin, Milton, Ind. Second Division, Hawley Medal—L. Ehler, West Alexandria, Ohio.

AMATEUR ROWING.

Annual Championship Regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America, held in Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., August 1 and 2. Results, finals only, August 1: Intermediate Four-oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club (G. Hokanson, bow; R. Hargrave, 2; V. Porter, 3; V. Johnson, stroke). Row-over; only one starter. No time. Invitation Eight-oared Shells—Won by Norton Company crew, Worcester, No. 2 (Cook, bow; Dahlquist, 2; Renhult, 3; Bergstrom, 4; Hardy, 5; Hanson 6; Ingram 7; Hedstrom, stroke; Dalton, coxswain); Fisk Red Tops, Chicopee Falls, Mass., second; Norton Company crew No. 1, third; American Bosch Magneto Corporation, Springfield, Mass., fourth. Time—6m. 25s. Canoe Club Fours (Single blades)—Won by Washington Canoe Club, Washington, D. C.; Crescent Canoe Club, Waltham, Mass., second; Waltham Canoe Club, third. No time. Intermediate Single Sculls—Won by Robert Duncan, Potomac Boat Club, Washington; G. Hokanson, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, second; Jeremiah Shea, St. Alphonsus Association, Boston, third. No time. Senior International Four-oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth (V. Vincent, bow; W. Pruden, 2; H. Petersen, 3; H. Strange, stroke); Century Boat Club, St. Louis, was disqualified for fouling Duluth. No time. Senior Quarter Mile Dash—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; William Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, second; John Schultz, Hudson Boat Club, New York, third; Archie R. Mosher, Crescent Boat Club, Waltham, Mass., fell overboard at finish. Time—1m. 15 2-5s. Association Senior Single Sculls—Won by Paul Costello, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; William Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, second; Henry Heller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, third. Time—7m. 39s. Canoe Club Fours (Double blades)—Won by Washington Canoe Club (Knight, Wagner, Burch, S. Knight,; Tatassit Canoe Club, Worcester, second; Crescent Canoe Club, Waltham, Mass., third. No time. Intermediate Eight-oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club (Hokanson, bow; E. Eysk, 2; Howard, 3; Erickson, 4; Peterson, 5; Hargraves, 6; Porter, 7; Johnson, stroke; Eacobacci, coxswain); Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, second; Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association, third; Union Boat Club, New York, fourth. Time—6m. 15s.

August 2—Results, finals only: Senior Double Sculls—Won by Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass. (Cary Faulkner, bow; William Faulkner, stroke); Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, second. Time—7m. 45s. Senior Four-oared Shells—Won by Century Boat Club, St. Louis (Oliver Belzer, bow; Arthur Heyne, 2; Samuel Oesterreicher, 3; Rodowe Abekel, stroke); Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, second. Time—6m. 56s. Intermediate Double Sculls—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth (V. Johnson bow; G. Hokanson, stroke); St. Alphonsus Association, Boston, second; Rockrimmon Boat Club, Springfield, Mass., third; Lone Star Boat Club, New York, fourth; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, fifth. Time—7m. 27s. Special Four-oared Gigs—For men who have been in United States service—Won by Union Boat Club, New York (G. B. Ritchie, bow; F. T. Kerker, 2; W. A. Mayer, 3; F. V. Brodil, stroke; J. J. Culleton, coxswain); Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second; Lakeside Boat Club, Worcester, third. Time—7m. 41s. Championship Senior Single Sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Paul Costello, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 35 1-5s. Junior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth (F. Waisanen, bow; P. Champion, 2; J. Patrick, 3; R. Gustafson, 4; A. Budnick, 5; J. Waisanen, 6; R. Armstrong, 7; D. McDonald, stroke; J. Mitchell, coxswain); Norton Company No. 2, Worcester, Mass., second; Norton Company No. 1, Worcester, Mass., third; Package Machinery Company, Springfield, Mass., fourth. Time—6m. 35s. Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by New York A. C. (R. T. Tierney, bow; H. L. Schopp, 2; D. C. Baker, Jr., 3; Charles Kusche, stroke); Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, second. Time—6m. 52 4-5s. Senior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club Intermediates (G. Hokanson, bow; E. Eysk, 2; J. Howard, 3; E. Erickson, 4; H. Peterson, 5; R. Hargraves, 6; B. Porter, 7; V. Johnson, stroke; L. Eacobacci, coxswain); Duluth Boat Club Seniors, second; St. Alphonsus Association, Boston, third; West Lynn Boat Club, Lynn, Mass., fourth; Knights of Columbus A. A., Springfield, Mass., fifth. No time.

American Henley Regatta, rowed on Schuylkill River course, 1 5-16 miles, at Philadelphia, Pa., May 31. Results: First Eight-oared Shells, Stewards Challenge Cup—Won by U. S. Naval Academy; Pennsylvania, second; Syracuse, third. Time—6m. 35s. Junior Varsity, Collegiate Eight-oared Shells, New England Challenge Cup—Won by U. S. Naval Academy; Princeton, second; Syracuse, third; Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—6m. 43 2-5 s. Special Eight-oared Shells, 150-pound crews—Won by U. S. Naval Academy; University of Pennsylvania, second. Time—7m. 24 4-5s. Freshman Eight-oared Shells—Won by Syracuse; Yale, second; Pennsylvania, third; Navy crew disqualified. Time—6m. 49s. Senior Double Sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second. Time—7m. 57 2-5s. First Four Sculls, Centipedes—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Nonpareil R. C., New York, second. Time—7m 18s. Second Single Sculls, Blake Cup—Won by Paul Costello, Vesper Boat Club; Lee Brown, Malta Boat Club, second; Bird G. Mollard, Pennsylvania Barge Club, third; M. G. Lukens, Undine Barge Club, fourth. Time—8m. 35s. University of Pennsylvania Class Crew Race—Won by Freshmen; Seniors, second; Juniors, third.

Thirty-third Annual Regatta New York R. A., held on Harlem River, May 30. Results: Junior Double Shells—Won by Lone Star B. C. (Sam Sigel, bow; Henry Frolich, stroke); Nonpareil R. C. Time—6m. 10s. Junior Four-oared Gig—Won by Viking B. C. (W. Nebel, bow; M. Schuborth, 2; R. Grossman, 3; W. Berger, stroke); Union B. C., second; Woodcliff B. C., third. Time—6m. 20s. Junior Single Sculls—Won by Frank Sobotka, First Bohemian B. C.; W. Birnbauer, Ravenswood B. C., second; G. A. Zoeller, Metropolitan R. C., third. Time—6m. 52s. Intermediate Single Shells—Won by A. Kalbac, First Bohemian B. C.; W. McCullen, Metropolitan R. C., second. Time—7m 9s. Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Nonpareil R. C. (R. H. Pearse, bow; H. Steinkouf, No. 2; J. Keenan, 3; J. P. Crowley, stroke). No time taken. Walk-over. Junior Quadruple Sculls—Won by New York A. C. (W. Beaver, bow; J. Proxama, 2; E. Ellert, 3; DeWitt Baker, Jr., stroke); Nonpareil R. C., second; New Rochelle R. C., third. Senior Single Shells—Won by Henry Heller, Metropolitan R. C.; R. H. Pearse, Nonpareil R. C., second. Time—6m. 50s. Senior Four-oared Barge—Won by Woodcliff Boat Club (E. Linholm, bow; G. Ford, 2; C. Waltz, 3; F. Rollins, stroke); Viking R. C., second. Time—7m. 45s. Junior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Columbia University (Junior Varsity: Briesbach, bow; Schiff, 2; Ruffalo, 3; Baer, 4; Herman, 5; Curren, 6; Scheerin, 7; Knodel, stroke; Brush, coxswain); New York A. C., second; Union B. C., third. Time—5m. 59½s.

People's Victory Regatta, rowed over 1½ mile Schuylkill River course, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4. Results: Juniors Single Shells—Won by Walter Ringling, Vesper B. C.; W. W. Shoemaker, Malta B. C., second; William Bernhaur, Ravenswood B. C., New York, third. Time—8m. 19 2-5s. Junior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Union B. C., New York (G. B. Ritchie, bow; W. R. Jackson, 2; W. J. Falbs, 3; F. T. Hekker, 4; W. A. Meyer, 5; G. M. Harth, 6; J. C. Harth, 7; F. V. Brodie, stroke; J. J. Culberson, coxswain); Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C., second; Malta B. C., third; Argonaut B. C., Toronto, fourth. Time—6m. 43 2-5s. Senior Quarter Mile Dash—Won by Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Toronto; John Kelly, Vesper B. C., second; G. W. Allison, Undine B. C., third; Harry Heller, Metropolitan R. C., New York, fourth. Time—1m. 22s.; second, 1m. 23 2-5s. Junior Double Shells—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York (Tinney, bow; Shopp, stroke); Bachelors' Barge Club, second; Vesper B. C., third. Time—7m. 42 2-5s. Intermediate Single Shells—Won by John S. Leutz, Undine B. C.; W. R. Duncan, Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C., second; Frank Sabotka, Bohemian B. C., New York, failed to finish. Time—8m. 9 4-5s. Association Senior Sculls—Won by Karl Graef, Vesper B. C.; James L. Brown, Malta B. C., second; J. E. Newlin, Philadelphia B. C., third. Time—7m. 58s. Senior Four-oared Shells—Won by Argonaut R. C., Toronto (Hudson, bow; Keith, 2;

AMATEUR ROWING—*Continued*

Millen, 3; Harcourt, stroke); Vesper B. C., second. Time—6m. 59 4-5s. Intermediate Quadruple Sculls—Won by New York Athletic Club (Beaver, bow; Boyd, 2; Heit, 3; Baker, stroke); Undine B. C., second. Time—7m. 10s. Junior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Vesper B. C. (W. Jenkinson, bow; C. Ruggel, 2; P. Flynn, 3; G. Filoon, 4; J. Hannon, 5; H. Boyd, 6; W. Weissley, 7; W. Rigling, stroke; S. Ewing, coxswain). Time—8m. 1 2-5 s. Malta, Potomac B. C., Union B. C. and Argonaut failed to start. Junior Quadruple Shells—Won by New York Athletic Club (Tinney, bow; Mellay, 2; Presmayer, 3; Shopp, stroke); Crescent B. C., second; Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C., third. Time—7m. 20 4-5s. Senior Double Shells—Won by Vesper B. C. (F. Lehn, bow; Paul Costello, stroke); Pennsylvania Barge Club, second. Time, 7m. 33s. Intermediate Double Sculls—Won by Undine B. C. (Frank Goswisch, bow; Richard Oelless, stroke); Bohemian B. C., New York, second. Time—7m. 49 1-5 s Junior Four-oared Gigs—Won by Union B. C., New York (G. B. Ritchie, bow; W. J. Falb, 2; J. C. Harth, 3; F. V. Brodel, stroke; J. J. Culberson, coxswain); Malta B.C., second; Fairmount R. C., third. Time—7m. 55s. Intermediate Four-oared Gigs—Won by Vesper B. C. (P. Flynn, bow; W. Niesley, 2; G. Filoon, 3; W. Rigling, stroke; S. Ewing, coxswain); Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C., second; Undine B. C., third. Time—7m. 45 3-5s. Senior Single Sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C.; Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, second; Henry Heller, Metropolitan R. C., New York, failed to finish. Time—7m. 50 1-5s. Senior Eight-oared Shells—Won by Undine Barge Club (H. H. Keller, bow; W. MacFarland, 2; R. A. Supples, 3; A. Aloe, 4; A. Wol, 5; S. G. Tilden, 6; M. Lukens, 7; R. L. Watrous, stroke; W. H. Bartley, coxswain); Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second. Time—6m. 49s. Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Vesper B. C. (F. Lehm, bow; P. Costello, 2; Karl Graef, 3; Ed Graef, stroke) In row-over no time taken.

New York Rowing Association Regatta, held over Harlem River course, July 13. Results: Junior Double Shells—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club (W. Donovan, bow; H. P. O'Dea, stroke); First Bohemian Boat Club, second; Varuna Boat Club, third. Time—6m. 2 2-5s. Junior Single Shells—Won by William J. Morris, Metropolitan Rowing Club; Joseph Kunar, Seawanhaka Boat Club, only other starter, did not finish course. Time—6m. 51 2-5s. Junior Four-oared Barge—Won by Bayonne Rowing Association (J. A. West, bow; Edward Boylan, 2; Gerard Noonan, 3; R. J. Pomel, stroke; E. A. Walbourn, coxswain); Varuna Boat Club, second. Time—6m. 22 3-5s. Junior Four-oared Gig—Won by Wodcliff Boat Club (W. Brickner, bow; W. Rudolph, 2; John Brickner, 3; Ralph Warner, stroke; George Binet, coxswain); Varuna Boat Club, second. Time—6m. 35 4-5s. Senior Four-oared Barge—Won by Bayonne Rowing Club (Kenneth Combes, bow; Frank Brooks, 2; George Templeton, 3; Kenneth M. Reed, stroke; E. A. Walbourn, coxswain); Woodcliff Boat Club, second. Time—7m. 10s.

FOREIGN REGATTAS.

Paris, April 27—Final heat, Seine Regatta, over 1½ mile course—New Zealand Military Crew defeated American Army Crew by ten feet. Time—9m. 28s France, New Foundland, Portugal, and Alsace-Lorraine crews were eliminated in preliminary heats.

English Henley Peace Regatta, rowed on Henley-Thames course, 1 mile 550 yards, July 4 and 5. Results, final heats only: King's Cup for Allied Eights—Australian Army Crew No. 1, first; Oxford University Service Crew, second. Time—7m. 7s. University Eights—Cambridge No. 2 Crew, first; Oxford University No. 2 Crew, second. Time—7m. 21s. Senior Eights—Thames Rowing Club, first; Christ Church, Oxford, second. Time—7m. 18s. Leander Cup for Allied Fours—Leander Club Service Crew, first; American Army No. 1 Crew, second. Time—7m 45s

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE Association of Amateur Athletics of America Annual Championships, held at Harvard University Stadium, Boston, Mass., May 30-31. Results: Won by Cornell, 39½ points; second, Pennsylvania, 29; third, Michigan, 25½; fourth, Harvard, 23; fifth, Dartmouth, 14; sixth, Yale, 13½; seventh, Princeton, 12; eighth, Bowdoin, 9; ninth, Rutgers, 5½; tenth, Massachusetts Technology and Maine, 5 each; eleventh, Georgetown and Lafayette, 4 each; twelfth, Syracuse and Columbia, 3 each

Individual winners, finals only: 120 hurdles—Won by Smith, Cornell; Watt, Cornell, second; Trowbridge, Princeton, third; Savage, Bowdoin, fourth; Bellerjeau, fifth. Time—15 1-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Dresser, Cornell; Goodwin, Bowdoin, second; Sedgwick, Michigan, third; Hutchinson, Harvard, fourth; Dudley, Yale, fifth. Time—9m. 22 2-5s. Mile run—Won by O'Connell, Harvard; Crawford, Lafayette, second; McDermott, Cornell, third; O'Leary, Cornell, fourth; Raymond, Princeton, fifth. Time—4m. 23 3-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by Mayer, Cornell; Terrill, Princeton, second; Rice, Rutgers, third; Stewart, Yale, fourth; Souder, Syracuse, fifth. Time—49 4-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Smith, Cornell; Watt, Cornell, second; Savage, Bowdoin, third; Frazier, Pennsylvania, fourth; Trowbridge, Princeton, fifth. Time—24 1-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by Haymond, Pennsylvania; Moore, Harvard, second; Clark, Princeton, third; Cook, Michigan, fourth; Davis, Pennsylvania, fifth Time—21 3-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by Haymond, Pennsylvania; Johnson, Michigan, second; Moore, Harvard, third; Cook, Michigan, fourth; Rollins, M. I. T., fifth. Time—10s. Half-mile run—Won by Mayer, Cornell; Gustafson, Pennsylvania, second; Shaw, Columbia, third; Turner, Syracuse, fourth; Coakley, Dartmouth, fifth. Time—1m. 56 2-5s. Pole vault—Won by Myers, Dartmouth, 12 ft. 6 in.; Newstetter, Pennsylvania, second, 12 ft. 3 in.; third, tie between Harwood, Harvard; Landers, Pennsylvania; Breckley, Rutgers, and Parker, Yale, at 12 ft. Shot put—Won by Allan, Maine, distance 44 ft. 6 in.; Baker, Michigan, third, 43 ft. 5 1-8 in.; Clark, Harvard, fourth, 41 ft. 3-8 in.; Smith, Michigan, fifth, 40 ft. 5-8 in. Running high jump—Won by Landon, Yale, height 6 ft. 2 in; Hamton, Pennsylvania, and Johnson, Michigan, tied for second, 6 ft. 1 in; Ramsey, Cornell, and Krogness, Harvard, tied for fourth, 5 ft 9 in. Hammer throw—Won by Weld, Dartmouth, distance 143 ft. 2 1-4 in.; Dandrow, M. I T., second, 137 ft. 5 in.; Murphy, Dartmouth, third, 137 ft; Smith, Michigan, fourth, 133 ft 5 1-4 in.; Stevens, Harvard, 132 ft. 3 1-4 in. Broad jump—Won by C. A Johnson, Michigan; R. Le Gendre, Georgetown, second; H C. Flower, Harvard, third; S. G. Landers, Pennsylvania, fourth; F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania, fifth. Distance of winner, 23 ft. 10 1-2 in.

The annual indoor meet was not held on account of the war.

BEST I. C. A A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27, 1911; J. C Patterson, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1913. 220-yard dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass, May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. Half-mile run—1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 14 2-5s, J P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Two-mile run—9m. 22 2-5s., J. C. Dresser, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1919. Running broad jump—24 ft. 4 1-2 in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., W. M. Oler, Jr., Yale, Philadelphia, May 29, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—48 ft. 10 3-4 in., P. Beatty, Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high

hurdles—15s., F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. 220-yard hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1876, Princeton; 1877, Columbia; 1878, Columbia; 1879, Columbia; 1880, Harvard; 1881, Harvard; 1882, Harvard; 1883, Harvard; 1884, Harvard; 1885, Harvard; 1886, Harvard; 1887, Yale; 1888, Harvard; 1889, Yale; 1890, Harvard; 1891, Harvard; 1892, Harvard; 1893, Yale; 1894, Yale; 1895, Yale; 1896, Yale; 1897, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1898, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1899, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1900, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1901, Harvard; 1902, Yale; 1903, Yale; 1904, Yale; Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1908, Cornell; 1909, Harvard; 1910, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1911, Cornell; 1912, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1913, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Cornell; 1917, no meet; 1918, Cornell; 1919, Cornell.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATES.

Nineteenth Annual Championship Meet of Western Conference, held at Chicago, June 6-7 Point scores: Michigan, 44 1-2; Chicago, 34; Illinois, 22; Notre Dame, 21; Kansas Aggies, 12; Ames, 8; Nebraska, 7; Minnesota, 7; Iowa, 3; Indiana, 3; Northwestern, 3; Kirksville, 3; Wabash, 3; Missouri, 2 1-2; Ohio State, 2, and Wisconsin, 1. The summaries, finals only: 100-yard dash—Won by Hayes, Notre Dame; Cook, Michigan, second; Losch, Michigan, third; Evans, Kansas Aggies, fourth. Time—9 4-5s. 120-yard dash—Won by Johnson, Michigan; Nabor, Wabash, second; Bucheit, Illinois, third; Guerin, Chicago, fourth. Time—15 2-5s. William, Indiana, and Jensen, Minnesota, finished ahead of Guerin, but were disqualified for upsetting too many hurdles. High jump—Won by Johnson, Michigan, 6 ft. 2 1-4 in.; Paige, Ames, second, 6 ft. 1-4 in; Veazey, Chicago; Linn, Northwestern, and Douglass, Notre Dame, tied for third and fourth at 5 ft. 8 in. Johnson's jump was a new Conference record. 220-yard run—Won by Hayes, Notre Dame; Emery, Illinois, second; Cook, Michigan, third; Holt, Minnesota, fourth Time—22 3-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Speer, Chicago; Watson, Kansas Aggies, second; Merriam, Ames, third; Brown, Illinois, fourth. Time—1m. 57 1-5s. Discus throw—Won by Gilfillan, Notre Dame, distance 133 ft. 1-2 in; Bohm, Kirksville, second, 131 ft. 1 1-2 in.; Gorgas, Chicago, third, 127 ft. 9 1-2 in.; Baker, Michigan, fourth, 127 ft. Shot put—Won by Baker, Michigan, distance, 42 ft 2 3-4 in.; Gilfillan, Notre Dame, second, 41 ft. 1 3-4 in.; Smith, Michigan, third, 40 ft. 11 3-4 in.; Gorgas, Chicago, fourth, 39 ft 3 in. Relay race, one mile—Won by Nebraska; Illinois, second; Chicago, third; Michigan, fourth. Time—3m. 24 3-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Foreman, Kansas Aggies; Sedgwick, Michigan, second; McCosh, Chicago, third; Moore, Chicago, fourth. Time—9m. 50 2-5s. Shot put—Won by Baker, Michigan, distance, 42 ft. 2 3-4 in.; Gilfillan, Notre Dame, second, 41 ft. 1 3-4 in.; Smith, Michigan, third, 40 ft. 11 3-4 in.; Gorgas, Chicago, fourth, 39 ft. 3 in. Pole vault—Graham Chicago, and Bucheit, Illinois, tied for first and second, height, 12 ft.; Westbrook, Michigan, and Lewis, Missouri, tied for third and fourth, height, 11 ft. 6 in. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Johnson, Michigan; Gallagher, Kansas Aggies, second; Hamilton, Northwestern, third; Spafford, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—25s. Broad jump—Won by Johnson, Michigan, distance, 24 ft. 1 in. (a new Conference record); Keeling, Indiana, second, 22 ft. 4 1-2 in.; McGinnis, Notre Dame, third, 22 ft. 1 1-2 in.; Paige, Ames, fourth, 22 ft. 1 1-4 in. Javelin throw—Won by Wilson, Illinois, 163 ft. 11 1-2 in.; Dyke, Iowa, second, 159 ft. 10 in.; Griffith, Ohio State, third, 157 ft 6 3-4 in.; Bucheit, Illinois, fourth, 94 ft. 4 in.

Conference Indoor Championships, held at Chicago, March 22. Point scores: Michigan, 36 1-2; Chicago, 34 1-2; Illinois, 18; Northwestern, 13; Purdue, 4 1-2; Minnesota, 2; Iowa, 1 1-2, and Wisconsin, 1. The summaries, finals only: 50-yard dash—Won by Johnson, Michigan; Carrol, Illinois, second; Cook, Michigan, third; Mills, Illinois, fourth. Time—5 2-5s. (ties world's record). 60-yard hurdles—Won by Johnson, Michigan; Hamilton, Northwestern, second; Jensen, Minnesota, third; Zimmerman, Illinois, fourth. Time—8s. Two-mile run—Won by McCoy, Chicago; Sedgwick, Michigan, second; Moore, Chicago, third; Burr, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—9m. 48s. Pole vault—Won by Bielson, Northwestern, 12 ft. 4 in.; Bucheit, Illinois, 12 ft. 2 in., second; Westbrook and Cross, Michigan, tied for third, 11 ft. 6 in. 440-yard run—Won by Kennedy, Chicago; Emery, Illinois, second; Butler, Michigan, third; Weber, Northwestern, fourth. Time—53 4-5s. Shot put—Won by Smith, Michigan, 41 ft. 2 3-4 in.; Moorish, Purdue, 39 ft. 5 in., second; Walls, Michigan, and Gorgas, Chicago, tied for third. One-mile relay—Won by Chicago (Kennedy, Harris, Hall, and Speer); Michigan, second; Illinois, third; Northwestern, fourth. Time—3m. 35 2-5s. Half-mile run—Won by Speer, Chicago; Lewis, Chicago, second; Gardiner, Illinois, third; Birkholder, Michigan, fourth. Time—2m. 4s. Running high jump—Won by Johnson, Michigan, 5 ft. 11 in.; Linn, Northwestern, 5 ft. 10 in., second; Weghorst, Purdue, and Brigham, tied for third, at 5 ft 9 in. One-mile run—Won by McCosh, Chicago; Long, Chicago, second; Caskey, Illinois, third; Bouma, Michigan, fourth. Time—4m. 40s.

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s, W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908, and J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 220-yard run around a turn—22s., William Hogenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. Straightaway—21 3-5s., J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., Bing, Dismond, Chicago, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 880-yard run—1m. 53 1-5s., Don Scott, Mississippi A. and A, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 15 4-5s, E. H. Fall, Oberlin, Chicago, Ill, June 9, 1917. Two-mile run—9m. 33 2-5s., A. H. Mason, Illinois, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 120-yard high hurdles—14 3-5s, Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 220-yard low hurdles—23 4-5s, Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. Pole vault—12 ft. 8 1-4 in., J. K. Gold, Madison, Wis, June 7, 1913. Running high jump—6 ft. 2 1-4 in., C. E. Johnson, Michigan, Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1919. Running broad jump—24 ft 1 in, C. E. Johnson, Michigan, Chicago, Ill., June, 7, 1919. Putting 16-pound shot—47 ft. 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in, K. Shattuck, California, Madison, Wis, June 7, 1913. Throwing the discus—155 ft. 2 in., A. M. Mucks, Wisconsin, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 21 4-5s., Chicago (Campbell, Stegemann, Cornwall, Dismond) Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Javelin throw—194 ft., 11 in., C. G. Higgins, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 25-26. Results championship races only: Two-Mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by Chicago (McCosh, Moore, Lewis, Speer); Harvard (Duggan, Goodwin, Douglass, O'Connell), second; Notre Dame (Meredith, Sweeney, McDonough, Meehan), third; Columbia (Knox, Turner, Huelsenbeck, Shaw), fourth. Four starters. Time—8m. 11s. One-Mile Freshman College Relay Championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania (Weedon, Gronquist, Jack, Brown); Princeton, second; Columbia, third. Time—3m. 28 4-5s. Four-Mile College Relay Championship Won by Cornell (Abrahams, O'Leary, McDermott, Dresser); Syracuse (Pose, Simmons, Fellman, Moore), second; Princeton (Foresman, Penfield, McCulloch, Raymond), third; Iowa State (Merriam, Smith, Stone, Mitchell), fourth; Pennsylvania, fifth; Lafayette, sixth. Time—18m. 41 4-5s. One-Mile College Relay, Class B Championship—Won by Syracuse (Burwell, Conlin, Turner, Souder); Pennsylvania State, second; Holy Cross, third. Three starters. Time—3m. 29 3-5s. One-Mile College

Relay Championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania (Haymond, Davis, Gustafson, Smith); Nebraska (Gibbs, Fusch, Smith, McMahon), second; Cornell (Mayer, Coltman, Robinson, Watt), third; Missouri (Sylvester, Barlow, Edwards, Parker), fourth. Time—3m. 25s. One-Mile Preparatory School Relay Championship of America—Won by Mercerburg (Kimble, Hunt, Wright, Spackman); Exeter, second; Hill School, third. Three starters. Time—3m. 35 2-5s. One-Mile High School Relay Championship of America—Won by Baltimore Polytechnic (Audrews, McPhall, Callis, Thompson); Newark, N. J., Central, second; Marsten Park, Buffalo, third; Boston Latin, fourth. Time—3m. 35 4-5s One-Mile Service Relay Championship—Won by Philadelphia Navy Yard; Camp Upton, second; Camp Meade, third. Time—3m. 35 2-5s Middle Atlantic State Conference A. A. Championship One-Mile Relay—Won by Rutgers (Rice, Barbehenn, Fuller, De Witt); New York University, second; Lafayette, third; Swarthmore, fourth; Lehigh, fifth. Time—3m. 30s.

Pentathlon—Point scores: Le Gendre, Georgetown, first, 14; Bartels, Penn, second, 20; Lewis, Missouri, third, 21; Butler, Dubuque, fourth, 24; Eckberg, Dartmouth, fifth, 25; Ensign, Ohio Wes., sixth, 28. Results, individual events: Running broad jump—Won by S. Butler, Dubuque, distance, 22 ft. 11 1-4 in., breaking Pennsylvania pentathlon record of 22 ft. 2 1-2 in., made by Worthington of Dartmouth in 1915; second, R. Le Gendre, Georgetown, 20 ft. 11 7-8 in.; third, E. Gilfillan, Notre Dame, 20 ft. 4 3-4 in.; fourth, C. L. Lewis, Missouri, 20 ft. 2 5-8 in.; fifth, E. Eckberg, Dartmouth, 19 ft 7-8 in. Discus throw—Won by Bartels, Pennsylvania, 120 ft. 8 1-2 in., breaking Pennsylvania pentathlon record of 113 ft. 10 1-4 in., made by Bartels in 1918; second, Le Gendre, Georgetown; third, Lewis, Missouri; fourth, Gillo, Colgate; fifth, Eckberg, Dartmouth. 200-metre race—Won by Le Gendre, Georgetown; second, Butler, Dubuque; third, Lewis, Missouri; fourth, Bartels, Pennsylvania; fifth, McGrady, Villanova. Time—22 4-5s Throwing javelin—Won by J. Bartels, Pennsylvania, 159 ft. 5 1-4 in, breaking Pennsylvania pentathlon record of 158 ft. 6 3-4 in., made by Berry, Pennsylvania, in 1915; second, Emory, Pennsylvania State, 151 ft. 1-2 in.; third, Ensign, Ohio Wesleyan, 144 ft 6 1-4 in.; fourth, Lewis, Missouri, 140 ft. 8 in ; fifth, Gillo, Colgate, 140 ft. 4 in. 1,500-metre race—Won by Eckberg, Dartmouth; second, Le Gendre, Georgetown; third, Lewis, Missouri; fourth, Ensign, Ohio Wesleyan; fifth, Bartels, Pennsylvania; sixth, Butler, Dubuque. Time—4m. 52 2-5s.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at Seattle, Wash., May 31. Point scores: California, 53 1-2; Stanford, 38; Pullman, third; Washington, fourth; Oregon, fifth. Summaries, finals only: 120-yard high hurdles—Won by Howell, W. S. C.; Radcliffe, O. A. C., second; Eikleman, O. A. C., third. No fourth place, as Wells, L. S. J. U., and Dailey, U. of W., the other entries, were disqualified for knocking hurdles over. Time—15 4-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by Wells, L. S. J. U.; Gray, U. of W., second; Foster, U. of O., third; Parker, O. A. C., fourth. Time—10 2-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by Wells, L. S. J. U.; Eikleman, O. A. C., second; Radcliffe, O. A. C., third; Dailey, U. of W., fourth. Time—25 2-5s. High jump—Won by Jackson, U. of C.; Greene, L. S. J. U., second; Jenne, W. S. C., and Waite, O. A. C., tied for third place. Height—6 ft. 1-3-8 in. Mile run—Won by Swan, O. A. C.; Belding, U. of O., second; Sprott, U. of C., third; Phillips, W. S. C., fourth. Time—4m. 34 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Smith, W. S. C.; Phillips, W. S. C., second; Davis, U. of W., third; Roach, U. of C., fourth. Time—9m. 59 2-5s. Pole vault—Won by Jenne, W. S C.; Peterson, U. of C., second; Sterling, U. of C., and Goodner, U. of W., tied for third place. Height—11 ft 8 in. Discus throw—Won by Pope, U. of W.; Green, L. S. J. U., second; Runquist, U. of O., third; Merchant, U. of C., fourth. Distance—132 ft. 8 1-2 in. Shot put—Won by Maynard, L. S. J U.; Pope, U. of W., second; King, W S. C., third; Powell, O. A. C., fourth. Distance—41 ft. 7 in. 440-yard dash—Won by Maynard, L. S. J. U.; Scofield, L. S. J. U., second; Parker, W. S. C., third; Grey, U. of W., fourth. Time—51s. Hammer throw—Won by Merchant, U. of C.; Curtis, L. S. J. U., second; Walsh, U. of C., third; King, W. S. C., fourth. Distance—140 ft. 8 1-2 in. 880-yard run—Won by Waltz, U. of C.; Sprott, U. of C., second; Ratchford, W. S. C., third; Telsworth, L. S. J. U., fourth. Time—2m. 220-yard dash—Won by Dinkelspiel, L. S. J. U.; Parker, O. A. C., second; Foster, U. of O., third; Cantelow, U. of C , fourth. Time—22 3-5s. Javelin throw—Won by Merchant, U. of C ; Jones, U. of C , second; Butler, O. A. C., third; Majors, U. of C., fourth. Distance—157 ft. 1 in. Broad jump—Won by Merchant, U. of C ; Jackson, U. of C., second; Sterling, U. of C , third; Jenne, W. S. C., fourth. Distance—22 ft. 4 3-8 in. Two-mile relay race—Won by L S. J. U.; U. of W., second; W. S. C., third; and O A. C., fourth. Time—3m. 35s. Stanford's team composed of Scofield, Wells, Dinkelspiel, and Maynard.

VASSAR COLLEGE CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Poughkeepsie, May 3. Results: 50-yard dash—First, Elenoir B. Harris, Chicago; second, tie between Anne L. Forestall, Rosemont, Pa., and Margaret P. Sutphen, Bloomfield, N. J. Time—7 1-5s. 100-yard dash—First, Olive M. Remington, Newark, N. J ; second, Rita Fuguet, Upper Montclair. Time—13 1-5s. 70-yard dash—First, Vera Kahu, Chicago; second, Anna F. Hedrick, Washington. Time—10 1-5s. 100-yard hurdle—First, Ruth V. Hyde, Greenwich, Ct.; second, Louise S. Fessenden, West Newtowa, Mass. Time—17 1-5s Relay—First, 1919, 41s.; second, 1921; third, 1922. Time—41 2-5s. Baseball throw—First, Dorothy M Anderson, Cincinnati, 180 ft. 6 in ; second, Clarise S. Leavell, Louisville, 165 ft. 4 in. Basketball throw—First, Ruth V. Hyde, 81 ft. 3 in ; second, Rebecca B. Carter, Washington, Ct. Running high jump—First, Ruth V. Hyde, 4 ft. 4 in.; second, Elizabeth Webber, Holyoke, Mass. Shot put—First, Rebecca B. Carter, 21 ft. 6 in.; second, Agnes Watkins, Worcester, Mass. Running broad jump—First, Harriet S. Miller, Washington, 13 ft. 9 1-4 in.; second, Kate D. McKnight. Fence vault—First, tie between Dorothy Thompson, Pittsburgh, and Elizabeth G. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y Height—4 ft. 9 in. Standing broad jump—First, Dorothy Thompson, 7 ft. 5 1-2 in.; second, Louise S. Fessenden. Hop, step and jump—First, Kate D. McKnight, 29 ft. 6 in.; second, Ruth D. Cummings, Newton Center, Mass.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. MEET.

National Collegiate Athletic Association freshman efficiency games held at various colleges. Won by Amherst College with 10.75 points. The next eight institutions ranked as follows: Oberlin, 9.98; Wesleyan, 9.67; Wooster (Ohio), 9.65; Case School (Cleveland), 9.64; Hamilton, 9.30; Oregon State Agricultural, 8.90; Williams, 7.53; Vanderbilt, 7.28. The possible number of points was twelve. The contest required that 80 per cent. of the freshman class compete and the average of the entire 80 be counted. The events and scoring used were those adopted by the National Collegiate Association as follows, spiked shoes being barred: 100-yard dash—13s., 1 point; 12 2-5s., 2 points; 11 3-5s., 3 points. Running high jump—3 ft. 6 in., 1 point; 3 ft. 11 in., 2 points; 4 ft. 3 in., 3 points. Running broad jump—12 ft. 1 point; 13 ft. 4 in., 2 points; 14 ft. 4 in., 3 points. Bar vault—4 ft., 1 point; 4 ft. 6 in., 2 points; 4 ft. 9 in., 3 points.

DUAL, TRIANGULAR, AND MINOR MEETS.

May 3—Lafayette 66, Stevens 44, at Easton, Pa.; Harvard 73, Mass. Tech. 44, at Cambridge, Mass. California 87 1-3, Southern California 38 1-3, St. Mary's 9 1-3, at Berkeley, Cal.; Wesleyan 93, New York University 33, at Middletown, Ct.; Pennsylvania 79, Navy 43, at Annapolis, Md.

May 7—Haverford 57, Muhlenburg 47, at Haverford, Pa.; Maine 66, Holy Cross 60, at Orono, Me.

May 10—Wesleyan 63 1-2, Williams 62 1-2, at Williamstown, Mass.; Lafayette, 71 2-3, Carnegie Tech. 40 1-3, at Easton, Pa.; Wisconsin T. A. A. Ripon, 81 1-3, Carroll 29 1-3, Lawrence 24 1-3, at Ripon, Wis.; Swarthmore 80, Lehigh 32, at Swarthmore Pa.; Dartmouth 85 1-3, Mass. Tech. 40 2-3, at Hanover, N. H.; Yale 61, Princeton 43, at Princeton,

COLLEGE ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

N. J.; Grinnell 77 1-2, Nebraska 36 1-2, at Grinnell, Ia.; Eastern Intercollegiate A. A. Meet: Colgate 24, New Hampshire State 21 1-2, Boston College 15, Holy Cross 13 1-2, Middlebury 13, Springfield 11 1-2, Tufts 9, Worcester Tech. 5 1-2, at Springfield, Mass.; Chicago 77, Wisconsin 58, at Chicago; Missouri 66, Kansas 49, at Lawrence, Kan.; Wesleyan 73, Brown 53, at Middletown, Ct.; Minnesota 72, Iowa 63, at Minneapolis; Washington State 79, Idaho 52, at Pullman, Wash.

May 19—Swarthmore 76, Johns Hopkins 36, at Baltimore, Md.; New Hampshire 61, Tufts 45, at Durham, N. H.

May 24—Oregon Agri. College 71, Washington 60, at Seattle, Wash.; Harvard 65 1-2, Princeton 51 1-2, at Cambridge, Mass.; Illinois 71, Chicago 64, at Chicago; Northwestern Conference Games: Washington State 44, Idaho 42, Oregon 35, Montana 14, at Pullman, Wash.

June 4—Lafayette 84 1-2, Lehigh 27 1-2.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS

National Junior Outdoor Track and Field, held under auspices of Middle Atlantic Association of A. A. U. at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa, September 12, 1919. 100-yard run—Won by Morris M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco; Frank Conway, Morningside A. C., New York City, second; J. R. Patterson, New York A. C., third; Ed. Farrell, Todd Shipyard A. A., Brooklyn, fourth. Time—10 3-5s 220-yard run—Won by A. B Reed, West End House, Boston; Frank Conway, Morningside A. C., New York City, second; J R. Patterson, New York A. C., third; B. J Wefers, Jr., New York A. C., fourth. Time—22 3-5s. 440-yard run—Won by Earl Dudley, Jr., Boston A. A.; Dewey Rogers, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second; E. C. Gladney, Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New Orleans, third; Elmer Smith, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—52 4-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Sandy Evans, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York City; A. Bartky, Univ. of Chicago, second; J. A Caffray, Boston A. A., third; A. L Huelsenbeck, New York A C., fourth Time—2m 3-5s. One-mile run—Won by James J Connolly, Boston A. A.; J. Simmons, New York A C., second; John Losero, Paulist A. C., New York City, third; Sydney Jackson, St. Christopher Club, New York City, fourth. Time—4m. 34 2-5s. Five-mile run—Won by Joseph C. Geiger, Cross-Country Club, Baltimore; J. E. Weigel, Westinghouse Club, Pittsburgh, second; H. C. Ackerman, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; Frank Titterton, unattached, New York City, fourth. Time—26m. 45 3-5s Three-mile walk—Won by Jo Aronson, Pastime A. C, New York City; Herbert L. Schultz, Ferguson A. A., Buffalo, second; James Farrell-Bronx Church House, New York City, third; H. A. Moore, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth Time—24m. 33s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by S. Harrison Thomson, Princeton Univ.; H. H. Hile, Boston A. A., second; C. A. Barron, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; Carl C. Graham, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—16 2-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by H. H. Hile, Boston A. A; Willard Wells, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., second; E. W. Markes, Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, N. Y., third; Carl Graham, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—26 4-5s 440-yard hurdles—Won by J F. Murray, Jr., New York A. C.; F H. Johnson, Illinois A. C, Chicago, second; John Hoey, Paulist A. C., New York City, third; R. Edmiston, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—58 4-5s Running high jump—Won by John Murphy, Multnomah A. A C, Portland, Ore., 5 ft. 9 3-4 in.; Earl Windhovel, Meadowbook Club, Philadelphia, 5 ft. 8 3-4 in., second; George Stone, Cornell Univ., 5 ft. 8 3-4 in, third; R. Runyan, New York A. C., 5 ft. 7 3-4 in., fourth. Running broad jump—Won by E. Carroll, New York A C, 21 ft. 5 1-2 in; Donald Brown, New York A. C., 21 ft. 4 7-8 in., second; William A. Dowding, Illinois A. C., 21 ft. 2 1-4 in., third; Charles R Arbeene, West End House, Boston, 21 ft. 1 1-2 in., fourth. Running hop, step, and jump—Won by Herbert Prem, Baltimore A. A, 44 ft. 8 1-2 in.; Donald Brown, New York A. C, 44 ft. 1 in, second; James Dorsey, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 43 ft. 6 in., third; Samuel Leherer, New York A. C., 43 ft. 4 3-4 in., fourth. Pole vault—Won by Ralph Spearow, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., 12 ft. 3 in.; Ralph Runyon, New York A. C., 11 ft. 8 3-4 in., second; R. Burtt, New York A C., 11 ft., 2 3-4 in.; third; Harold McGrath, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, and Sidney Needs, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 10 ft 8 3-4 in., tied for fourth. Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by Herbert Elsey, Mohawk A. C., New York City, 43 ft. 4 1-2 in.; Kenneth McCutcheon, Pittsburgh A. A., 40 ft. 10 1-4 in., second; John Shelburne, West End House, Boston, 40 ft. 8 3-4 in., third; Russell Anderson, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Throwing 16-lb. hammer—Won by Kenneth McCutcheon, Pittsburgh A. A., 139 feet; John Conway, Pastime A. C, New York City, 133 ft. 10 in., second; Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher Club, New York City, 131 ft. 6 in, third; Arthur Williams, unattached, Newark, 121 ft. 4 in., fourth. Throwing the discus—Won by Nick Yahnis, Pastime A. C., New York City, 127 ft. 3 in.; Dick Kremer, Washington Univ., St. Louis, 125 ft. 10 in., second; Christo Vrettos, Greek-American A. C., New York City, 124 ft. 11 in., third; Patrick O'Connor, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 120 ft., fourth. Throwing the javelin—Won by Arthur Tuck, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., 178 ft. 4 1-4 in. (new junior record); H. L. Bowman, New York A. C., second; Don Brown, Westinghouse A. C, Pittsburgh, third; J. Butler, unattached, Butler, La, fourth. Throwing 56-lb. weight—Won by Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher Club, New York City, 30 ft. 11 3-4 in.; Patrick O'Connor, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 30 ft 8 7-8 in., second; John Conway, Pastime A. C., New York City, 28 ft. 5 3-8 in., third; George Pavlos, Pastime A. C, New York City, 25 ft 11 in., fourth. Points scored—New York A. C., 34; Boston, A. A., 20; Multnomah A. A. C, Portland, Ore., 18; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 18; Pastime A. C., New York City, 17; Pittsburgh A. A., 9; St. Christopher Club, New York City, 8; West End House, Boston, 8; Morningside A. C, New York City, 6; Olympic Club, San Francisco, 5; Princeton Univ., 5; Illinois A. C., 5; Mohawk A. C., 5; Cross-Country Club, Baltimore, 5; Westinghouse Club, Pittsburgh, 5; Baltimore A. A., 5; Salem-Crescent A. C., New York City, 5; Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., 4; Ferguson A. A., Buffalo, N. Y., 3; Washington Univ., St. Louis, 3; Univ. of Chicago, 3; Young Men's Gymnastic Club, New Orleans, 3; Bronx Church House, New York City, 2; Cornell Univ., 2; Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2; Greek American A. C., New York City, 2; Todd Shipyard A. A, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.

National Senior Outdoor Track and Field, held under the auspices of the Middle Atlantic Association, A. A U., September 13, 1919 Track events: 120-yard high hurdles—Won by Robert Simpson, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Fred Kelly, New York A. C, second; Harold Barron, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—15 1-5 s One-mile run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A C.; Eddie Fall, Chicago A. A, second; James Connolly, Boston A. A, third; Clyde Stout, Chicago, fourth. Time—4m. 14 2-5s. (new championship record). 440-yard run—Won by Frank Shea, Pittsburgh A. A.; James O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, second; J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A., third; P. S. Spink, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—51 1-5s. Three-mile walk—Won by William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York City; Joe Pearman, New York A. C., second; Dick Remer, unattached, New York City, third; Eddie Renz, New York A. C., fourth. Time—22m. 3 1-5s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A.; William Meanix, Boston A. A, second; Jack Sellers, New York A. C, third; J. F. Murray, Jr, New York A. C., fourth Time—55 3-5s. Half-mile run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Eddie Fall, Chicago A. A., second; Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C., New York City, third; Sandy Evans, Salem-Crescent A. C, New York City, fourth. Time—1m. 56s. Five-mile run—Won by Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., New York City; Patrick Flynn, Paulist A. C, New York City, second; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., third; H C. Ackerman, Meadowbrook

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—26m. 2s. 220-yard dash—Won by Henry Williams, Spokane A. C., Wash; Loren Murchison, New York A. C., second; Morris Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third; William Hayes, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—21 4-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by Bob Simpson, Illinois A. C.; Earl Thompson, Boston A. C., second; Joe Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; Fred Kelly, New York A. C., fourth. Time—24 2-5s. Field events: Running high jump—Won by John Murphy, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore, 6 ft. 3 3-16 in; Harry Barwise, Boston A. A, 6 ft. 2 1-8 in., second; Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., 6 ft. 1 1-8 in, third; R. Landon, New York A. C, 6 ft. 1 1-8 in., fourth (winner's jump new championship record). Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Pat Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 175 ft. 5 3-4 in.; Matt McGrath, New York A. C, 167 ft 7 1-2 in., second; William S. Krapowitz, Mohawk A. C., New York City, 149 ft. 1 in., third; Pat McDonald, New York A. C., 147 ft. 6 in., fourth. Running broad jump—Won by Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A., 22 ft 7 1-4 in.; Sherman Landers, Chicago A A, 21 ft. 1 7-8 in., second; David Politzer, Mohawk A. C, New York City, 21 ft, third; M. Whitehouse, Glencoe A. C., 21 ft. 9 in., fourth. Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by Pat McDonald, New York A. C., 45 ft. 8 in.; Arlie Mucks, Chicago A. A., 44 ft. 11 in, second; John C Lawler, Boston A. A, 43 ft 4 in, third; Wilson C. Beers, New York A. C., 43 ft. 2 3-4 in, fourth. Pole vault—Won by Frank Foss, Chicago A. A., 12 ft. 9 in.; Perry Graham, Univ. of Chicago, 12 ft. 6 in., second; Ed Knourek, Illinois A. C. Chicago, 12 ft. 6 in., third; Ralph Spearow, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., 12 ft., fourth Running hop, step, and jump—Won by Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., 47 ft. 8 1-2 in.; E. Almof, New York A. C, 46 ft 4 1-2 in, second; Dan Ahearne, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 46 ft. 3 3-4 in., third; Herbert Prem, unattached, 45 ft. 3 1-2 in., fourth Throwing 56-lb weight—Won by Pat McDonald, New York A. C., 37 ft. 6 in; Pat Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 35 ft. 8 5-8 in, second; Matt McGrath, New York A. C., 34 ft. 9 1-2 in., third; Thomas Anderson, St Christopher Club, New York City, 30 ft. 3 3-8 in., fourth. Throwing the discus—Won by Arlie Mucks, Chicago A. A., 143 ft 9 3-4 in.; Earl Gilfillen, Notre Dame Univ, 140 ft. 1-2 in, second; R. L. Byrd, United States Marines, 135 ft. 8 in, third; Emil Mueller, New York A. C., 133 ft. 5 in, fourth Points scored: New York A. C., 46; Chicago A. A., 40; Illinois A C., 26; Boston A A., 21; Multnomah A. A. C, Portland, Ore., 11; Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 11; Spokane A. C., Wash, 7; Millrose A C., 5; Paulist A. C., New York City, 5; Pittsburgh A. A., 5; Mohawk A. C., New York City, 4; Cross-Country Club, Baltimore, 3; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 3; Notre Dame Univ., Indiana, 3; Univ. of Chicago, 3; Olympic Club of San Francisco, 2; Salem-Crescent A. C., New York City, 2; United States Marine Corps, 2; St. Christopher Club, New York City, 1; Baltimore A. A., 1.

Relay races: Quarter-mile relay—Won by New York A. C. (J. R. Patterson, Andy Kelly, Fred Kelly, Loren Murchison); Meadowbrook Club (Motley, Trout, Gansmueller, Rainey), second; St Christopher Club, New York City (McCannon, Carter, Wesinger, Foster), third. Time—44s. (equals championship record). One-mile relay—Won by Boston A. A. (Driscoll, Meanix, Dudley, Caffray); Chicago A. A. (Eby, Smart, Spink, Irons), second; Loughlin Lyceum (O'Brien, Hauser, Halley, Waldron), third. Time—3m. 27 1-5s. Four-mile relay—Won by Illinois A. C. (Kochensky, Gerald, Stout, Ray); Millrose A. A., New York City (Votertsas, Kyronen, Devanney, Crawford), second; Paulist A. C., New York City (Hulsebeach, Spear, Losero, Wigger), third. Time—18m. 44 4-5s. (a new championship record). Half-mile relay—Won by New York A. C. (J. R. Patterson, Andy Kelly, Eddie Madden, Loren Murchison); Illinois A. C. (Tayes, Johnston, Feurstein, Simpson), second; Chicago A. A. (Jeroloman, Smart, Torkelson, Landers), third. Time—1m. 31 4-5s. Two-mile relay—Won by Boston A. A. (Caffray, Dudley, Driscoll, Connolly); New York A. C. (Nolan, Peterson, Hulsenbeck, Sellars), second; Meadowbrook Club (McGrady, Harmer, Clayton, O'Brien), third. Time—8m. 7 2-5s.

National Pentathlon, held under the auspices of Newark Victory Clebration Committee, at City Field, Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, September 6, 1919—Won by Bernard Lichtman, Pastime A. C., 9 points; John R. Fritts, New York A. C., 10 points, second; Daniel J. Shea, Pastime A. C., 12 points, third; John Booth, Paulist A. C., 19 points, fourth. Summary: Running broad jump—Won by Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., 20 ft. 3 in.; Bernard Lichtman, Pastime A. C., 19 ft. 4 in, second; John R. Fritts, New York A C., 19 ft., third; John Booth, Paulist A. C., 18 ft. 3 in, fourth. Javelin throw—Won by Fritts, 143 ft. 10 in.; Lichtman, 133 ft. 1 1-2 in., second; Booth, 131 ft. 2 in, third; Shea, 126 ft. 11 1-2 in., fourth. 200-meter run—Won by Shea, 25s.; Lichtman, second (1 yard back), 25 1-5s.; Fritts, third, 25 2-5s.; Booth, fourth (no time taken). Discus throw—Won by Lichtman, 104 ft. 10 in.; Fritts, 97 ft. 7 in., second; Shea, 95 ft 8 in., third; Booth, 92 ft 7 in, fourth. 1,500-meter run—Won by Fritts; Lichtman, second; Shea, third; Booth, fourth Time—4m. 35s.

National ten-mile run, held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Athletic Association, at Brooklyn Athletic Field, Brooklyn, October 25, 1919—Won by Fred Faller, Dorchester Club, Boston, 52m. 32 2-5s.; Terry Halpin, Morningside A. C., New York City, second, 55m. 23 2-5s.; Frank Zuna, unattached, New York City, third, 55m. 23 3-5s.; Frank Titterton, unattached, New York City, fourth, 58m. 27 1-5s.; James Plant, Morningside A. C, New York City, fifth, 1h. 30s.

National seven-mile walk, held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Athletic Association at Brooklyn Athletic Field, Brooklyn, October 25, 1919—Won by William Plant, Morningside A. C, 55m. 6 2-5s.; Richard Remer, unattached, second, 56m 50 1-5s.; Kurt Zulch, American Walkers' Association, third, 57m. 47 4-5s.; Ted Neuendorfer, Todd Shipyards, fourth, 58m 25 4-5s; W. Macfadden, New York A. C, fifth, 58m. 46 2-5s.; M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C, sixth, 59m 15 2-5s.; Alex Jessup, unattached, seventh, 59m 44 1 5s.; M. Lipston, Morningside A. C, eighth, 1h. 1m 6 2-5s.; Joseph Aronson, Pastime A C, ninth, 1h 1m 50 2-5s

National two-mile steeplechase, held under the auspices of Newark Victory Celebration Committee, City Field, Newark, N J., Saturday afternoon, September 6, 1919—Won by M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. A; Patrick Flynn, Paulist A. C, second; Max Bohland, Paulist A C., third; Robert Crawford, Millrose A A., fourth. Time—10m. 17 2-5s.

National junior indoor track and field, held under the auspices of 13th C. A. C., N. Y. G., Brooklyn, February 15, 1919. Track events: 60-yard dash—Won by Fred Tesehner, Glencoe A. C.; D. A. Caprio, Newark Central H. S, second; William F. Andrews, Baltimore Poly, third; F. Motley, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—6 4-5s. 300-yard dash—Won by James O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum; Alex Rothschild, Kings County A. A., second; Joseph P. Thompson, Jr., Baltimore Poly, third; L. Fillman, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—33 1-5s 70-yard high hurdles—Won by George Trowbridge, Princeton Univ.; Richard Warren, Germantown (Pa.) Boys' Club, second; E. W. Marks, Knights of St. Antony, third; G. Desch, Paulist A. C., fourth Time—10 1-5s. 600-yard run—Won by Arthur C. Reilly, Knights of St. Antony; Edward Hosmer, Glencoe A. C, second; L. Windmuller, Pennant A. C, third; Fred Safarowic, Millrose A. A., fourth. Time—1m 19 2-5s 1,000-yard run—Won by Newton R. Brown, unattached; George Nolan, unattached, second; Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C., third; Joseph O'Brien, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—2m. 22s. Two-mile run—Won by Joseph Lieberman, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; Terry Halpin, second; F R. Titterton, Pastime A. C., third; Fred Travalena, Mohawk A. C, fourth. Time—10m. 8 3-5s. Two-mile walk—Won by Carl Mehrtens, unattached, Toronto, Ontario; Morris Greenberg, Pastime A. C., second; M. Lipston, Morningside A. C, third; no fourth. Time—16m. 48 3-5s. One-and-seven-eighths-mile medley relay race—Won by Columbia Univ. (Sehnaars, Larson, Hulsenbeck, and Shepard); Brooklyn A. A. (Maguire, Sanacore, Browser, and Mayo), second; Princeton Univ. (Penfield, McCullough, Jacobs, and Terrall), third; Glencoe A. C. (Hosmer, Frick, Hill, and Bell), fourth. Time—8m. 5s. Field events: Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by Harry Correll, Pastime A. C.,

40 ft. 4 1-2 in.; Charles D. Halsey, Princeton Univ., 40 ft. 3 1-2 in., second; Thomas Cook, Paulist A. C., 40 ft. 3 in., third; Jack Lichtman, Clark House A. A., 39 ft. 7 3-4 in., fourth. Standing high jump—Won by Theodore S. Clark, unattached, 5 ft. 1-2 in. (new meet record); William Liebdd, St. George Club, 4 ft. 8 in., second; Edward E. Berquist, Bronx Church House, 4 ft. 8 in., third; George Rudnick, Mohawk A. C., 4 ft. 7 in., fourth. Standing broad jump—Won by Fred Maurer, Bronx Church House, 9 ft. 10 in.; Paul Courtois, Mohawk A. C., 9 ft. 7 in., second; Leo Rudnick, Mohawk A. C., 9 ft. 5 3-4 in., third; Steve Baur, Bronx Church House, 9 ft. 3 in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., 5 ft. 11 in.; A. D. Abromet, Morningside, A. C., 5 ft. 10 in., second; Harry Troup, Ridgewood High School, 5 ft. 9 in., third; Earl Windhovel, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 5 ft. 9 in., fourth. Points scored—Princeton Univ., 10; Pastime A. C., 10; Meadowbrook Club, 9; Glencoe A. C., 9; Bronx Church House, 8; Knights of St. Antony, 7; Mohawk A. C., 7; Loughlin Lyceum, 5; Paulist A. C., 5; Morningside A. C., 5; Columbia Univ., 5; Boston A. A., 5; Baltimore Poly Inst., 4; Newark Central H. S., 3; Kings County A. A., 3; Germantown B. C., Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn A. A., 3; St. Georges Club, 3; Pennant A. C., 2; Ridgewood High School, 2; Millrose A. A., 1; Clark H. A. A., 1; unattached, 21.

Championship Team Trophy was cut, Princeton University and Pastime A. C. each receiving one-half.

National senior indoor track and field, held under the auspices of the National Championship Committee, at 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1919. 60-yard dash (trial heats)—First heat won by Loren Murchison, St. Louis A. A.; F. Motley, Meadowbrook Club, second. Time—6 4-5s. Second heat won by Bernie Wefers, Jr., unattached; Fred Teschner, Glencoe A. C., second. Time—6 4-5s. 60-yard dash (final heat)—Won by Loren Murchison, St. Louis A. A.; Bernie Wefers, Jr., unattached, second; Fred Teschner, Glencoe A. C., third; F. Motley, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—6 3-5s. 1,000-yard run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Jack Sellers, unattached, second; Tom Campbell, Univ. of Chicago, third; Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—2m. 16 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Gordon Nightingale, New Hampshire State College; Clyde Stout, Univ. of Chicago, second; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., third; Cecil Leith, Boston A. C., fourth. Time—9m 28 2-5s. 300-yard dash—Won by Loren Murchison, St. Louis A. A.; James J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, second; Elmer Smith, Univ of Pennsylvania, third; Cornelius Shaughnessey, Knights of St. Antony, fourth. Time—32 2-5s. 16-lb. shot put—Won by Pat McDonald, unattached, 44 ft. 7 in.; George Bronder, unattached, 42 ft. 3-4 in., second; Harry Correll, Pastime A. C., 40 ft. 9 7-8 in., third; Fred Onken, Brooklyn A. A., 38 ft. 11 1-2 in., fourth. 600-yard run—Won by Jack Sellers, unattached; Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C., second; Marvin Gustafson, Univ. of Pennsylvania, third; Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 15 3-5s. 70-yard high hurdles—Won by Walter Smith, Cornell Univ.; C. R. Erdman, Princeton Univ., second; W. A. Massey, Princeton Univ., third; Fred Pollard, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time—9 2-5s. Standing high jump—Won by Lieut. William H. Taylor, Marietta (Ohio) Y. M. C. A., 5 ft. 4 1-4 in. (a new American record); T. S. Clark, unattached, 5 ft. 2 in., second; Sam Kronman, Clark House A. A., 4 ft. 8 in., third; Edward Berquist, Bronx Church House, 4 ft. 8 in., fourth. Two-mile walk—Won by Edward Renz, unattached; W. J. Rolker, unattached, second; Lou Labowitz, Pastime A. C., third; Alexander Jessup, Morningside A. C., fourth. Time—14m. 33 2-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by Lieut. William H. Taylor, Marietta (Ohio) Y. M. C. A., 10 ft. 5 3-4 in.; J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 10 ft. 4 7-8 in., second; T. S. Clark, unattached, 9 ft. 11 1-2 in., third; Fred Maurer, Bronx Church House, 9 ft. 10 3-4 in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., 6 ft.; A. Abromet, Morningside A. C., 5 ft. 11 in., second; A. Perry Roberts, Stevens Tech., 5 ft. 10 3-4 in., third. One and-seven-eighths-mile medley relay—Won by Boston A. A. (Rose Halpin, Macchia, and Connolly); Lafayette College (Kunkel, Roberts, Kleinspehn, and Crawford), second; Columbia Univ. (Larson, Shaw, Wettels, and Sheppard), third; Millrose A. A. (Bergen, Dempsey, Pores, and Devaney), fourth. Time—7m. 52s. Point score—Boston Athletic Association, 13; St. Louis A. A., 10; Marietta (Ohio) Y. M. C. A., 16; Glencoe A. C., New York City, 5; Illinois A. C., Chicago, 5; Univ of Chicago, 5; New Hampshire State College, 5; Cornell Univ., 5; Princeton Univ., 5; Univ. of Pennsylvania, 4; Pastime A. C., New York City, 4; Chicago A. A., 3; Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3; Lafayette College, 3; Bronx Church House, New York City, 2; Clark House A. A., New York City, 2; Paulist A. C., New York City, 2; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 2; Columbia Univ., 2; Stevens Tech., 2; Morningside A. C., New York City, 4; Millrose A. A., New York City, 1; Brooklyn A. A., 1; Knights of St. Antony, Brooklyn N. Y., 1; unattached, 32.

National all-around championship, held under the auspices of Departments of Parks and Public Property of Jersey City, N. J., at Pershing Field, Jersey City, N. J., Saturday, September 20, 1919—Won by S. Harrison Thomson, Princeton Univ., 6,105 1-4 points; Lauri Karimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, 5,940 3-4 points, second; A. S. Roberts, Boston A. A., 5,019 1-2 points, third; John R. Fritts, New York A. C., 4,874 1-2 points, fourth; R. F. Rutledge, Morningside A. C., 2,620 points, fifth; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., 1,837 points, sixth. Summaries: 100-yard dash—First heat won by Daniel Shea. Time—11 1-5s.; S. Harrison Thomson, 1 ft. back, second; L. Karimo, 1 1-2 ft. back, third. Second heat won by J. R. Fritts. Time—11 2-5s.; Arthur S. Roberts, 2 ft. back, second; R. F. Rutledge, 4 ft. back, third. 16-lb. shot put—Won by L. Karimo, 41 ft. 10 1-4 in.; S. Harrison Thomson, 38 ft. 5 in., second; Daniel Shea, 35 ft., third; J. R. Fritts, 34 ft. 5 1-4 in., fourth; Arthur S. Roberts, 33 ft. 11 in., fifth; R. F. Rutledge, 27 ft. 10 in., sixth. Running high jump—Won by S. Harrison Thomson, 5 ft. 10 1-8 in.; Arthur S. Roberts, 5 ft. 6 1-8 in., and L. Karimo, 5 ft. 6 1-8 in., tied for second; Daniel Shea, 5 ft. 4 1-8 in., fourth; J. R. Fritts, 5 ft. 2 1-8 in., fifth; R. F. Rutledge, 5 ft. 1 1-8 in., sixth. 880-yard walk—Won by S. Harrison Thomson, time, 3m. 37 4-5s.; J. R. Fritts, time, 3m. 39 4-5s., second; Arthur S. Roberts, 3m. 40 3-5s., third; R. F. Rutledge, time, 5m. 22 4-5s., fourth; Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., and L. Karimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, disqualified. 16-lb. hammer throw—Won by S. Harrison Thomson, 115 ft. 10 1-4 in.; L. Karimo, 97 ft. 5 3-4 in., second; Arthur S. Roberts, 78 ft. 11 in., third; J. R. Fritts, 78 ft. 9 1-2 in., fourth; Daniel Shea, 69 ft. 8 in., fifth; R. F. Rutledge, 55 ft. 11 in., sixth. Pole vault—Won by L. Karimo, 10 ft. 3 in.; R. F. Rutledge, 9 ft. 5 in., second; S. Harrison Thomson, 9 ft. 5 in., third; J. R. Fritts, 9 ft., fourth; Arthur S. Roberts, 8 ft. 6 in., fifth. 120-yard hurdles—First heat won by L. Karimo, time, 16 3-5s; S. Harrison Thomson, 42 ft. back, second. Second heat won by Arthur S. Roberts, 18 4-5s.; J. R. Fritts, 38 ft. back, second; R. F. Rutledge, 68 ft. back, third. 56-lb. weight—Won by L. Karimo, 23 ft. 4 3-8 in.; S. Harrison Thomson, 18 ft. 7 1-2 in., second; J. R. Fritts, 16 ft. 7 in., third; Arthur S. Roberts, 16 ft. 1 1-8 in., fourth; R. F. Rutledge, 12 ft. 11 in., fifth. Running broad jump—Won by L. Karimo, 20 ft. 9 1-4 in.; Arthur S. Roberts, 20 ft. 1 in., second; John R. Fritts, 19 ft. 4 1-2 in., third; S. Harrison Thomson, 18 ft. 11 1-2 in., fourth; R. F. Rutledge, 17 ft. 3 1-4 in., fifth. One-mile run—Won by John R. Fritts, New York A. C., time 5m. 3-5s.; L. Karimo, time, 5m. 16 3-5s., second; Arthur S. Roberts, time, 5m. 18 2-5s., third; S. Harrison Thomson, time, 5m. 31 2-5s., fourth.

NEW RECORDS MADE IN 1919.

The A. A. U. accepted the following new records at the annual meeting on November 17: Running 60-yard dash, indoor—6 2-5s., Thomas G. Grimp, McKees Rocks, Pa., at Pittsburgh, December 2, 1915. 220-yard run, indoor—22 3-5s., Loren Murchison, St. Louis A. A., at 13th Infantry A. A. Meet held at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1919. 1,000-yard run, indoor—2m. 13 2-5s., Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., at 13th Infantry A. A. Meet held at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1919. One-mile run, indoor—4m. 14 3-5s. Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., at Central Association Indoor Championships at Coliseum, Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1919. Fifteen-mile run, outdoor—1h. 23m. 24 1-5s., Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., at Macombs Dam

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued*

Park, N. Y., June 1, 1919. One-hour record, outdoor—10 miles 1,492 yards, Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., at Macombs Dam Park, N. Y., June 1, 1919. 440-yard relay (four-man team, each man running 110 yards)—42 4-5s, Univ. of Pennsylvania, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1919. Walking: Eight-mile walk, outdoor—1h. 1m. 34s., R. F. Remer, New York A. C., at Pastime A. C. Handicap Walk, held at Macombs Dam Park, November 24, 1918. Fifteen-mile walk, outdoor—2h. 6m. 13 1-5s., William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York City, at Macombs Dam Park, New York City, November 9, 1919. Two-hour record—14 miles 430 yards 6 in., William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York City, at Macombs Dam Park, New York City, November 9, 1919. Pole vault, outdoor—13 ft. 3 9-16 in., Frank K. Foss, Chicago A. A., at Sears-Roebuck A. C. Meet, held August 23, 1919.

FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Inter-Allied Games.

The Inter-Allied Games, open to soldiers of all the armies of the Allies, were held at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, France, ending on July 5. America won the track and field events with 92 points. France was second with 12; New Zealand, 6; Australia, 5; Canada, 4; Greece, 1. The results by events: 100-meter dash—Charles W. Paddock, United States, first; Edward A. Teschner, United States, second; J. A. Howard, Canada, third. Time—10 4-5s. 200-meter dash—Charles W. Paddock, United States, first; Edward A. Teschner, second; John Lindsay, New Zealand, third. Time—22s., unofficial. 400-meter run—Earl A. Eby, United States, first; Philip M. Spink, United States, second; James H. R. Wilton, New Zealand, third. Time—50s. 800-meter run—Daniel L. Mason, New Zealand, first; Earl Eby, United States, second; Philip M. Spink, United States, third. Time—1m. 55 2-5s. 1,500-meter run—Clyde J. Stout, United States, first; Henri Arnaud, France, second; Helaplerre, Canada, third. Time—4m. 5 3 5s. Modified marathon—Jean Vermeulen, France, first; Fred Faller, United States, second; Danton Huet, France, third. Time—55m. 11s. 110-meter high hurdles—Robert I. Simpson, United States, first; Fred W. Kelly, United States, second; Harry E. Wilson, New Zealand, third. Time—15 1 5s. 200-meter hurdles—Robert I. Simpson, United States, first; William F. Sylvester, United States, second; Meredith House, United States, third Time—24 4-5s. Field events: Running high jump—Clinton Larsen, United States, first; Andre Labat, France, Rice Templeton, United States tied for second. Height—6 ft. 1 in. Running broad jump—Sol Butler, United States, first; H. T. Worthington, United States, second; L. R. Johnson, United States, third. Distance—24 ft. 9 1-2 in. Standing broad jump—William E. Taylor, United States, first; James W. Humphries, United States, second; Emile Moran, France, third. Distance—9.37 ft. Hop, step, and jump—Prehm, United States, first; Bender, United States, second; Madden, United States, third. Distance—48 ft. Pole vault—Fronin W. Floyd, United States, first; Louis Erwin, United States, second; Robert Harwood, United States, third. Pentathlon—Robert Le Gendre, United States, first; E. L. Vidal, United States, second; Andre, France, third. Javelin throw—George Bronder, United States, first; H. Liversedge, United States, second; Eustathias Sirganos, Greece, third. Discus throw—Charles Higgins, United States, first; R. L. Byrd, United States, second; James Duncan, United States, third. Shot put—Edgar Caughey, United States, first; H. L. Liversedge, United States, second; Wallace Maxfield, United States, third. Distance—44 08 ft.

Relay races: 800-meter relay—United States first, Canada second, Australia third. Time—1m. 30 4-5s. American team: Charles W. Paddock, Marshall Haddock, E. A. Torkelson, Edward A Teschner. 1,600-meter relay—United States first, Australia second, France third. Time—3m. 20 4-5s. American team: Edward Campbell, J. Meehan, Earl A. Eby, Edward A. Teschner. Medley relay race—United States first, Australia second, France third. Time—7m. 43s. American team: Carl F. Haas, William C. Grey, F. F. Campbell, Edward A. Teschner.

Odd events: Tug-of-war—United States first, Belgium second. Horse riding, individual competition—Commandant Joseph De Soras, France, first; Lieut. Col. H. D. Chamberlain, United States, second; Major Mord, Belgium, third. Horse riding, prize jumping, individual—Major Laggero, Ubertalin, Italy, first; Major Filip Jacob, Roumania, second; Major Ittore Caffaratti, Italy, third. Prize jumping, pairs—Italy first, Italy second, France third.

Fencing: Foils, individual—Nadio Nadi, Italy, first; D P. Pizuemal, second; A Tunthier, France, third. Epee, individual—Henri Laurant, France, first; Piva, Portugal, second; Feyerurk, Belgium third. Saber team—Italy first, Portugal second. Foils—Naja, France, first. Epee (missed)—France first, Italy second.

Shooting: Rifle shooting team—United States first, Canada second. Rifle shooting, individual—Stanley Smith, United States, first; Lester U. Hansen, United States, second; Richard I. Ditus, United States, third. Pistol shooting, team—United States first, France second, Italy third. Pistol shooting, individual—Michael Kelly, United States, first; D. R. Raymond, United States, second; Paul Bird, United States, third

Swimming: 100-meter, free style—F. Norman Ross, United States, first; L. T. Solomon, Australia, second; I. Stedman, Australia, third. 100-meter, back stroke—Norman Ross, United States, first; H. M. Gardner, United States, second; Daniel Lehu, France, third. 400-meter, free style—Norman Ross, United States, first; W. Longworth, Australia, second; I. Stedman, Australia, third. 800-meter, free style—Norman Ross, United States, first; W. Longworth, Australia, second; Luigi Bacigalupo, Italy, third. 800-meter relay, free style—Australia first, United States second, Italy third.

Cross-country run—Jean Vermeulen, France, first; Auguste Broes, Belgium, second; Gaston Heuet, France, third. Time—31m. 38 4-5s.

Boxing—Digger Evans, Australia, bantamweight; De Ponthieu, France, featherweight; McNeil, United States, lightweight; J. Attwood, Canada, welterweight; Edward Eagen, United States, middleweight; Light Spali, Italy, light heavyweight; Robert Martin, United States, heavyweight.

Wrestling: Catch as catch can—Slinger, United States, bantamweight; Little Jahault, United States, featherweight; Farley, United States, welterweight; Metropolis, United States, lightweight; Prehm, United States, middleweight; Parcaut, United States, light heavyweight; Salvatore, France, heavyweight. Greco-Roman—Wiseman, United States, bantam, weight; Dierk, Belgium, featherweight; Beranek, Czecho-Slovakia, lightweight; Halick, Czecho-Slovakia, welterweight; Vanantwerpen, Belgium, middleweight; Koprive, Serbia, light heavyweight; Berchard, France, heavyweight.

Rugby football—Czecho-Slovakia first, France second.

Basketball—United States first, Italy second.

Baseball—United States first.

Water polo—Belgium first, France second.

Hand grenade throwing—Fred C. Thomson, United States, first; S. H. Thomson, United States, second; D. C. Wycavage, United States, third.

Golf team—Competition—France first, United States second.

Individual Gold Championship—Ammsy, France, first; Duage, France, second.

Tennis tournament, singles—Gobert, of France, defeated Wood, of Australia, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles—Wood and Lycett, of Australia, defeated Washburn and Mathey, of United States, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

ENGLISH NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at London, July 5. Results, finals only: 100-yard dash—W. A. Hill, Surrey A. C., first; J. Lindsay, New Zealand H. Q., second; V. H. A. D'Arcy, Polytechnic H., third. Time—10s. 880-yard run—A. G. Hill, Polytechnic H., first; A. Bolin, Swedish A A. A , second; G. P. Sweet, Surrey A. C., third. Time—1m. 56 1-5s. 120-yard hurdles—H. E. Wilson, New Zealand H. Q., first; G. H. Gray (holder), Salford H., second; G. P. Keddell, New Zealand H. Q., third; Major Harrison, R. G. A., fourth. Time—15 4-5s. High jump—B. H. Baker, Liverpool, H. and A. C., 5 ft. 11 in., first; E. Hogstrom, Swedish A. A. A., 5 ft. 10 in., second; T. J. Carroll, Polytechnic H., 5 ft. 9 in., third. Two-mile

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

walk—R. Bridge (holder), Lancashire W. O., first; L Rasmussen, Swedish A. A. A. second; J. D. Dowse, Uxbridge and Middlesex W. C., third. Time—14m. 18 2-5s 220-yard dash—W. A. Hill, Surrey A. C., first; H. F. V. Edwards, Polytechnic H., second; J. Lindsay, New Zealand H. Q., third. Time—22 3-5s 16-lb. shot put—N. Jansen, Swedish A. A A., 42 ft. 7 in, first; R Salisbury Woods, Cambridge and L. A C, 40 ft. 5 1-2 in, second; Lieut Hamilton, R A S C., M. T., 35 ft 4 1-2 in., third Pole vault—E. Hogstrom, Swedish A. A. A., 11 ft, first; W Petersen, Danish A. A., 10 ft. 9 in., second Two-mile steeplechase (standard, 11m. 30s.)—P. Hodge, Surrey A C., first; L. M. Cummins, Surrey A. O, second; J. H. Cruise, Birchfield H., third Time—11m 53 3-5s. 440-yard run—G. M. Butler, Cambridge U. A. C., first; N. Engdahl, Swedish A. A., second; C. Griffiths, Surrey A. C., third Time—49 4-5s. Running broad jump—Standard, 20 ft. World's amateur record, 24 ft. 11 3-4 in., by P. O'Connor, Dublin, 1901; British the same. Best championship, 23 ft. 9 1-2 in., by P. O'Connor, Stamford Bridge, 1905—W. Petersen, Swedish A. A., 23 ft. 6 3-4 in., first; R. Halliburton, Surrey A. C., 22 ft. 3 1-2 in., second; E. A. Southee, Oxford U. A. C., 22 ft. 3-4 in. One-mile run—A. G. Hill, Polytechnic H., first; N. Lundgren, Swedish A. A., second; J. Quinn, Birchfield H., third. Time—4m 21 1-5s 440-yard hurdles—G. H. Gray, Salford H., first; J. C. English (holder), Manchester A. C., second; Major L. J. L. Pullar, Oxford U. A. C, third. Time—59 4-5s. Four-mile race—E. Backman, Swedish A. A, first; E. Glover, Hallanshire H., second; E. J. Rogers, Sefton H., third. Time—19m. 56 2-5s. 16-lb. hammer throw—Einar Midtgaard, Danish A A. A., 144 ft. 4 in., first; Capt. J. H. R. Freeborn, Cambridge U. A. C. and L. A. C., 114 ft. 2 in, second.

SWIMMING.

A A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place, and result follow:

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.
MEN—SENIOR OUTDOOR.

Held under the auspices of the Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, Ill., August 30, 1919. 100-yard free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, Illinois Athletic Club; Tedford H. Cann, New York A. C, second; Norman Ross, Illinois Athletic Club, third; L. F Scherer, Chicago, A. A., fourth; D. C. Leach, Hamilton Club, fifth. Time—1m. 5 4-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, Ill, August 31, 1919. 440-yard free style—Won by W L. Wallen, Illinois A. C.; Tedford H. Cann, New York A. C., second; L. F. Scherer, Chicago A. A., third; Lothar Kolling, North Side Natatorium, fourth Time—5m. 45s.

Held under the auspices of the United Labor League, Pittsburgh, Pa, September 1, 1919. 880-yard free style—Won by W. L. Wallen, Illinois Athletic Club; Charles Montgomery, Pittsburgh A. A., second, Edward Freil, Civic Aquatic Club, third. Time—12m. 36 1-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Multnomah A. A. C, Portland, Ore., August 2, 1919 One-mile free style—Won by W. L. Wallen, Illinois Athletic Club H. H. Kruger, Oakland (Cal.) A. C., second; George C. Schroth, Oakland, Cal., third; Mitrie Konowaloff Crystal Pool Swimming Club, fourth; O. J. Hosford, Multnomah A. A. C., fifth. Time—25m. 37 3-5s.

Held under the auspices of Riverton (N. J.) Yacht Club, in Delaware River, August 16, 1919. Long-distance swim (about 10 miles)—Won by Eugene T. Bolden, Great Lakes N. T. S., time 1h. 59m. 18s.; John Kerry, Montreal A. A. A., time, 2h. 6m. 25s., second; Harold Kruger, Oakland A. C., time, 2h. 7m 28s, third; O J. Hosford, Multnomah A. A. C., time, 2h. 14m 10s., fourth; George Schroth, Oakland A. C., time, 2h. 14m 27s., fifth; Paul V. Magee, Camden Y. M. C. A., time, 2h. 17m. 52s., sixth; George Ritchie, Montreal A. A. A, time, 2h. 18m. 26s., seventh; Victor Levand, Philadelphia S. Club, time, 2h. 23m. 50s, eighth; J. P. Gunther, Charleston (W. Va.) Y. M :C. A., time, 2h 23m. 55s., ninth; John McCurdy, Philadelphia S. Club, time, 2h. 24m. 40s., tenth; James Keiser, Reading, Pa., time, 2h. 25m. 20s., eleventh; W C. Wright, Riverton Yacht Club, time, 2h. 29m. 30s., twelfth; Wm. H. Titus, Philadelphia S. Club, time, 2h. 32m. 10s., thirteenth; G. R. Bell, Riverton Yacht Club, time, 2h. 32m. 40s., fourteenth; George Ziegler, Philadelphia Turners, time, 2h. 33m. 10s., fifteenth; George Corner, Riverton Yacht Club, time, 2h. 38m. 15s., sixteenth; Daniel G. Ferry, Rutherford, N. J., time, 2h, 39m. 10s., seventeenth; Chas. Toth, Boston, Mass., time, 2h. 43m. 35s., eighteenth; Geo. W. Edwards, Riverton Yacht Club, time, 3h. 20m. 1s., nineteenth.

Held under the auspices of Rye Beach Club, Rye, N. Y., August 30, 1919. High dive—Won by Fred Spongberg, New York A. C., 139 3 points; George Dahm, New York A. C., 134.3 points, second; Thomas Hirschfield, City A. C, 133 1 points, third.

JUNIOR OUTDOOR—MEN.

Held under the auspices of the Buckeye Lake Yacht Club, at Columbus, Ohio, July 27, 1919. 440-yard free style—Won by Richard Bennett, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minn.; Frank Pickel, Chicago A A., second; David S. Nixon, Detroit A C., third; Melville Cooley, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minn., fourth. Time—6m. 30s.

Held under the auspices of the Alamac A. A., Lake Hopatcong, N. J., on July 18, 1919. One-mile free style—Won by John Newnon, New York A. C.; Alex Roller, Alamac A. A., second; Jack Welshing; West Side Y. M C. A., New York City, third; Aaron Polk, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York City, fourth. Time—33m. 44s.

Held under the auspices of the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1919. High dive.

SENIOR INDOOR—MEN.

Held under the auspices of the Chicago A. A, Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1919. 50-yard free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes N. T. S; D. L. Jones, Great Lakes N T. S., second; Harold Topp, Chicago A. A., third. Time—24s.

Held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., at Pittsburgh Athletic Association pool, February 21, 1919. 100-yard free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes N. T. S.; Clark Leach, Great Lakes N. T. S., second; J. Bennett, Great Lakes N. T. S., third. Time—55 2-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., March 20, 1919. 220-yard free style.

Held under the auspices of Public Schools Athletic League, New York City, at College of New York pool, New York City, April 25, 1919. 500-yard free style—Won by Leo Giebel, New York A. C.; W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes Naval Station, second; J. Bennett, Great Lakes Naval Station, third; Clarence Ross, unattached, fourth. Time—6m. 23 4-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., March 29, 1919. 150-yard back stroke.

Held under the auspices of the Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1919. 220-yard breast stroke—Won by G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. A.; Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., second; E. N Chapman, Chicago A. A., third. Time—2m. 44 2-5s.

Fancy dive—Awarded to Illinois Athletic Club Not held. Cancelled.

Held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 26, 1919. Plunge for distance—Won by Fred Schwedt, Detroit, 80 feet; Fred Jorn, Detroit, 76 ft. 6 in., second; Raymond Boyle, Pittsburgh A. A., 70 ft. 9 in., third.

400-yard relay—Awarded to Illinois Athletic Club. Not held. Cancelled.

Held under the auspices of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., March 17, 1919. Water polo—Won by Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 5; Illinois Athletic Club, second, 1.

JUNIOR INDOOR—MEN.

Held under the auspices of the Neptune Club Alameda, Cal., May 11, 1919. 100-yard free style—Won by Harold Kruger, St. Mary's College; Clarence Lane, St. Mary's College, second; George Schroth,

Oakland (Cal.) A. C., third; Goodman, fourth. Time—47 3-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, July 10, 1919. 500-yard free style—Won by Norman Buck, New York A. C.; John W. Frommer, Philadelphia, second; Raymond Uhl, Meadowbrook Club, third; Charles Crownover, Girard College, fourth. Time—7m. 9s.

Held at the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1919. 100-yard back stroke—Won by Henry Gelbel, New York A. C.; Leo Gelbel, New York A. C., second; Norman Buck, New York A. C., third; Donald Douglass, Meadowbrook Cluo, fourth. Time—1m. 12 3-5s.

Held under the auspices of California Swimming Club, San Francisco, Cal. 100-yard breast stroke—Won by Hatt; Huntington, second; Obarrio, third Time—1m. 20 4-5s.

SENIOR OUTDOOR—WOMEN.

Held under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Association, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., August 16, 1919 440-yard free style—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association, second; Miss Fannie Durack, Australia, third. Time—6m. 30 1-5s.

Held under the auspices of Rye Beach Club, Rye, N. Y., August 30, 1919. 880-yard free style—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, New York Women's Swimming Association; Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association, second; Miss Leslie Bunyan, Women's Swimmiug Association, third. Time—15m. 26 2-5s.

Held under the auspices of the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill, August 22, 1919. Long-distance swim (about two miles)—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association of New York; Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, Women's Association of New York, second; Miss Thelma Darby, of Indianapolis, third. Time—1 hr. 32m. 30 3-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., August 10, 1919. High diving—Won by Miss Betty Grimes, Minneapolis A. C., 301.1 points; Miss Dixie Davis, Chicago A. A, second, 243.7 points; Miss Ethel Bilsbarrow, Indianapolis, third, 231.2 points.

JUNIOR OUTDOOR—WOMEN.

One-mile free style—Not awarded.

Held under the auspices of Rye Beach Club, Rye, N. Y., Saturday, July 19, 1919. High dive—Won by Miss Alice Lord, Women's Swimming Association of New York, 119.11 points; Miss Helen Meany, Rye Beach Club, 115 33 points, second; Mrs. Bertha Tompkins, Women's Swimming Association of New York, 105 73 points, third; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia Turngemeinde and Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association of New York, tied for fourth place with 101 02 points each.

SENIOR INDOOR—WOMEN.

Held under the auspices of Piedmont Girls' Club, San Francisco, Cal, May 3, 1919. 50-yard free style—Won by Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Grimes, second; Miss Ruth Crane, third. Time—31 2-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde at the Philadelphia Turners' pool, Philadelphia, Pa, on March 29, 1919. 100-yard free style—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association of New York; Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second; Miss Mabel Arkle, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, third; Miss Eleanore Uhl, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time—1m. 8 3-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Idora Swimming Club, San Francisco, Cal., April 27, 1919. 220-yard free style—Won by Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; Miss Rowena Crowley, San Francisco, second. Time—3m. 8 2-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Association, at Brighton Beach Winter Pool, April 19, 1919. 500-yard free style—Won by Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, Women's Swimming Association of New York; Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Meadowbrook Clubs Philadelphia, second; Charlotte Boyle, Women', Swimming Association of New York, third; Hilda Granfield, Women's Swimming Association of New York, fourth. Time—7m. 40 1-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh A. A., April 18, 1919, at Pittsburgh, Pa. 150-yard back stroke—Won by Miss Ruth Smith, Athletic Club of Columbus; Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, Women's Swimming Association of New York, second; Miss Eleanore Smith, Athletic Club of Columbus, third; no fourth. Time—2m. 17 2-5s.

Held under the auspices of the Athletic Club of Columbus, Ohio, on March 12, 1919. 200-yard breast stroke—Won by Miss Eleanor Smith, Athletic Clue of Columous; Miss Ruth Smith, Athletic Club of Columbus second; Miss Ruby Butler, Dayton (Ohio) Y. W. C. A., third. Time—3m. 10 3-5s.

Held under the ausoices of the Detroit A. C., Detroit, Mich., March 29, 1919. Fancy diving—Won by Miss Thelma Payne, Multnomah Club, Portland, Ore; Mrs Vonnie Malcomson, Detroit A. C., second; Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association of New York, third; Miss Josephine Bartlett, Women's Swimming Association of New York, fourth.

Held under the auspices of the People's Palace Athletic Association, Jersey City, N. J., April 5, 1919. Plunge for distance—Won by Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association of New York, 64 ft.; Mabel Arkile, Philadelphia, 58 ft. second; Eleanor Wright, Philadelphia, 55 ft., third

JUNIOR INDOOR—WOMEN.

Held under the auspices of the Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia, July 31, 1919. 100-yard free style—Won by Miss Eleanor Uhl, Meadowbrook Club; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Miss Helen Hiliegas, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third. Time—1m. 12 2-5s.

500-yard free style—Awarded to Illinois Athletic Club. Not held Cancelled

100-yard back stroke—Awarded to Illinois Athletic Club. Not held. Cancelled.

Held under the auspices of the Chicago A. A, Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1919. 100-yard breast stroke—Won by Miss Ruth Smitn, Columbus A. C.; Miss L. Miller, unattached, second; Mrs J. W. Statz, Milwaukee A. C, third. Time—1m. 29s.

Held under the auspices of the Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1919. Fancy diving—Won by Miss Eleanor Smith, Athletic Club of Columbus, 77 65 points; Mrs. Poltrock, Chicago Y. W. C. A., 66.15 points, second; Miss Ruth Smith, Athletic Club of Columbus, 59 50 points, third.

COLLEGE SWIMMING—DUAL MEETS.

January 25—Navy, 41; Johns Hopkins, 9.
January 31—Yale, 44; Amherst, 9.
February 1—Alleghany Mt. Assn., 37; Navy, 25.
February 8—Navy, 40; Lehigh, 8.
February 9—Yale, 46; Columbia, 7.
February 15—M. I. T., 33; Navy, 20. Princeton, 39; Columbia, 14.
February 21—Yale, 34; Princeton, 19.
February 22—Rutgers, 42; Swarthmore, 11; Amherst, 28; Wesleyan, 25. Navy, 44; Columbia, 14.
February 25—Yale, 37; Wesleyan, 16.
February 26—Princeton, 31; Rutgers, 22. M I T., 34; Columbia, 20; C. C. N. Y., 11.
March 1—Springfield, 38; Harvard, 14. Johns Hopkins, 49; Swarthmore, 22. Amherst, 31; Wesleyan, 22 Columbia, 32; Pennsylvania, 21.
March 5—Yale, 39; M. I T, 14
March 8—Wesleyan, 33; Springfield Y. M. C A. College, 20 Columbia, 30; Pennsylvania, 23.
March 9—Pennsylvania, 36; C. C. N. Y., 17.
March 11—Columbia, 38; C. C. N. Y., 15.
March 14—Yale, 37; Columbia, 16. Rutgers, 43; C. C N. Y., 10.
March 19—Montclair A. C., 28; Princeton, 24.
March 22—Western Conference College Championship. Final standing: Chicago, 46; Northwestern, 42; Wisconsin, 15; Purdue, 4; Iowa, 1.
March 29—Rutgers, 40; Lehigh, 22.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at City College pool, New York City, March 22. Results: 50-yard swim—Won by Binney, Yale; G. Rogers, Columbia, second; Scranton, M. I. T., third; Johnson, Princeton, fourth. Time—25s. Fancy dive—Won by Benjamin, Yale, with 101.7 points; Anderson, Princeton, second, with 96.4

points; Spear Wesleyan, third, with 89.1 points; Quay Princeton fourth, with 88.4 points. 220-yard swim—Won by Hinks, Yale; Cowles, Amherst, second; Leopold, Pennsylvania, third; Greene, M. I T., fourth Time—2m. 42s. Freshman relay race—Won by Yale (Townsend, Cook, Neville, Schaeffer); Columbia (Polke, Eberhard, Christel, Barnard), second; M. I. T. (Biddill, Fish, Rudderham, Greene), third· Pennsylvania (Armstrong, Hullivan, Mortyr, Unica), fourth. Time—2m. 38 3-5s. Plunge for distance—Tie for first place between Elberain of Pennsylvania and Lesurgy, Rutgers, with 70 feet; Badger, Yale third, with 69.6 ft.; Kennard, Princeton, fourth, with 67.6 ft. 100-yard swim—Won by Georgi Princeton: Hinks, Yale, second; Johnson, Princeton, third; Andrews, Rutgers, fourth. Time—1m.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at University of Pennsylvania pool, Philadelphia, February 15. Results: 800-foot relay—Won by West Philadelphia High School (Greene, Cowell Bechtel, and Holst), 2m. 35 4-5s.; second, Brooklyn Polytechnic (Redmond, Clark, Genthner, and Jellishee), 2m. 39 2-5s.; third, Erasmus Hall, 2m. 40 2-5s.; fourth, Mercersburg, 2m. 45s; fifth, Montclair Institute, 2m. 46s. 50-yard—First heat—Won by Burrell, Erasmus Hall; second, Taylor Montclair; third, Walso, Lawrenceville Time—28 1-5s. Second heat—Won by Cooper, Lawrenceville; second, Horricks, St. Luke's; third, Paschall, St. Luke's. Time—27s. Third heat—Won by Genthner, Brooklyn Poly; second, Holst, West Philadelphia; third, Deetjen, Montclair Academy. Time—26 2-5s. Fourth heat—Won by Saacke, Hamilton Institute; second, Franklin, Erasmus; third, Maurice, Berkeley-Irving. Time—28s. Final—50 yards—Won by Holst, West Philadelphia High; second, Genthner, Brooklyn Poly; third, Cooper, Morrisville; fourth, Deetjen, Montclair Academy. Time—26 1-5s (equals record). 220-yard dash—Won by Chace, Berkeley-Irving; second, Ross, Erasmus; third, Simmons, Lawrenceville; fourth, Green, West Philadelphia. Time—2m. 39 3-5s.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION RECORDS.

American records are recognized over the following distances, if made over a course not less than 60 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 50 yards, 100 yards, 120 yards, 150 yards, 200 yards, 220 yards, 300 yards, 440 and 500 yards; for swimming on the back, 100 yards and 150 yards; for swimming the breast stroke, 100 and 200 yards; for relay racing, club teams of four or five men, each man to swim 50 and 100 yards; and over the following distances if made over a course not less than 220 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 880 yards, 1,000 yards and one mile; for plunging, one minute time limit. In addition to distances mentioned above, all records over distances in meters, if made under record conditions of the International Swimming Federation, are acknowledged as American records. Figures in parentheses indicate length of course in yards unless stated otherwise.

50 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway—23s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); bath (100 ft.), 1 turn—23 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913.

100 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway—53s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); bath (20), 4 turns—54s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; bath (75), 1 turn—54 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, Sutro baths, San Francisco, Cal, July 17, 1915.

120 yards, bath (25), 4 turns—1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, December 9, 1908; bath (20), 5 turns—1m. 8 2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; open still salt water (100), 1 turn—1m. 7 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Bronx Exposition pool, New York City, August 12, 1918.

150 yards, bath (25), 5 turns—1m. 29 4-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., New York A. C. bath, New York City, January 10, 1916.

200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns—2m. 6 4-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1918; bath (25), 7 turns—2m. 8s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, New York A. C. bath, New York City, March 27, 1917; bath (75), 2 turns (salt water)—2 m. 13 1-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, H. T., Sutro baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; open tidal salt water (100), 1 turn—2m. 11 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., August 17, 1918.

220 yards, bath (100 ft.), 6 turns—2m. 21 3-5s., Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club bath, San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1916; bath (20), 10 turns—2m. 20 1-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1918; bath (75, salt water), 2 turns—2m. 26 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, Sutro baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1915; open still water, straightaway—2m. 21 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1918.

300 yards, bath (25), 11 turns—3m. 28s., T. H. Cann, New York A. C., New York A. C. bath, New York City, March 14, 1917; bath (20), 14 turns—3m. 16 3-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1918.

400 yards, bath—5m. 14 3-5s, Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., at Los Angeles A. C., October 9, 1919; bath (20), 21 turns—5m. 8 4-5s, Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1918; open tidal salt water (100), 4 turns—5m. 17s, Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917 (swimmer not aided by tide); open still water, straightaway—5m. 25s., W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1918.

500 yards, bath—5m. 58 4-5s., Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., at Los Angeles A. C., October 9, 1919; bath (20), 24 turns—5m. 53 2-5s, Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal, Chicago A. A. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1918; open salt water (100), 4 turns—6m. 11 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 2, 1916 (swimmer not aided by tide).

*880 yards, open tidal salt water (100), 8 turns—11m. 27 3-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Honolulu Harbor, H. T, September 6, 1917.

*1,000 yards, open salt water (100), 9 turns—13m. 7 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T, September 4, 1916.

*One mile, open tidal salt water (110), 15 turns—24m. 10s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917.

100 meters, bath (25), 4 turns—1m. 2 4-5s, C. M. Daniels, New York City, April 15, 1910; *open still salt water (100), 1 turn—1m. 1 2-5s, Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Bronx Exposition pool, New York City, August 9, 1918.

200 meters, bath (100 ft.), 6 turns—2m. 21 3-5s., Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club bath, San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1916.

300 meters, bath (25), 13 turns—3m. 55 2-5s. H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., New York A. C. bath, New York City, July 18, 1916.

400 meters, bath (25), 17 turns—5m. 16 2-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Detroit A. C. bath, Detroit, Mich., March 31, 1917.

500 meters, bath (25), 21 turns—6m. 51 3-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., New York A. C. bath, New York City, July 18, 1916.

SWIMMING ON THE BACK.

100 yards, bath (25), 3 turns—1m. 8 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911, and Russell Dean, Yale S. A., New York A. C. bath, New York City, March 15, 1916; open tidal salt water straightaway—*1m. 8 1-5s., Harold Kruger, H. Y. B. C., Honolulu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917; *open still salt water, straightaway—1m. 10 2-5s., Harold Kruger, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Neptune Beach pool, Alameda, Cal., June 8, 1918.

150 yards, bath (25), 5 turns—*1m. 48 4-5s., Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Station, Detroit A. C. bath, Detroit, Mich., March 30, 1918;

bath (75), 1 turn—1m. 53 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Sutro baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1915; open tidal salt water (75), 1 turn—1m. 54 4-5s., Harold Kruger, Hul Nalu Club, Honolulu H. T., Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., September 2, 1918.

*100 meters, open still water, straightaway—1m. 17 1-5s., Harold Kruger, Hul Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill. July 13, 1918.

RELAY RACING.

200 yards, 4 men, 50 yards each (25), bath) 1m. 42 1-5s., Yale University team (L. A. Ferguson, C. V. Schlaet, R. Mayer, R. Thomas), Yale University bath, New Haven, Ct., February 28, 1917.

250 yards, 5 men, 50 yards each, bath (25)—2m. 10 2-5s., New York A. C. team (H. E. Vollmer, Walter Ramme, N. T. Nerich, H. O'Sullivan, W. R. Bennet), Rutgers College bath, New Brunswick, N. J., March 10, 1915.

400 yards. 4 men, 100 yards each, bath (20)—3m. 42 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; W. R. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.), Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 4 men, 100 yards each, bath (25)—3m. 52 4-5s , Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 58 3-5s.; William Vosburgh, 59 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.; H. J. Hebner, 58s.), New York A. C. bath, New York City, May 24, 1914; 4 men, open still water, 100 yard course—3m. 57 1-5s., Illinois A. C. team (H. J. Hebner, 1m.; M. R. Mott, 1m. 2s.; A. C. Raithel, 57 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 58s.), Broad Ripple Pool, Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1914.

500 yards, 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (20)—4m. 40 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; William Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.; D. L. Jones, 58s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (25)—4m. 53 3-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s; Walter Ramme 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s ; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s), New York A. C. bath, New York City, April 8, 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

Breast stroke, 100 yards, bath (20), 4 turns—1m. 10 4-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1916.

Breast stroke—200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns—2m. 38 2-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 7 turns—2m 39 4-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Pittsburgh A. A. bath Pittsburgh, Pa , April 20, 1917; open still water (50), 3 turns—2m. 45 1-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 18, 1916.

Plunging—1m time limit, bath—80 ft , F. B. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1912, and Fred Schwedt, Detroit Y. M. C. A., at Pittsburgh Natatorium, March 26, 1919.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

50 yards, bath (20), 2 turns—29s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde bath, Philadelphia, Pa., February 17, 1917; *open tidal salt water, straightaway—20 4-5s., Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu, H. T., September 5, 1917.

100 yards, bath (20), 4 turns—1m. 7 3-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1917; *open still water, straightaway—1m. 6 2-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Gymnasium Soc., Neptune Beach pool. Alameda, Cal., July 20, 1918; open tidal salt water, straightaway—1m. 7 4-5s., Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917.

220 yards, bath (21), 10 turns—2m. 54 2-5s., Frances Cowells, Neptune Club, Alameda, Cal., at Santa Cruz B. H., Cal., June 28, 1919; *open still water (100), 2 turns—2m. 56 2-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Gymnasium Soc., Neptune Beach pool, Alameda, Cal., July 21, 1918; straightaway, open water—3m. 2 3-5s., Claire Galligan, Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., August 16, 1918; *open tidal salt water (100), 2 turns—3m. 3s , Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917.

300 yards, bath—4m. 23s., Charlotte Boyle, W. S. Assn., at Brighton Beach pool, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1919.

*440 yards, open tidal salt water (100), 4 turns—6m 30 1-5s., Ethelda Bleibtrey, W. S. Assn., Manhattan Beach, N. Y., August 16, 1919.

500 yards, bath (25), 19 turns—7m. 31 2-5s., Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, N. Y., Idora Park, Oakland, Cal., September 30, 1917.

*880 yards, open still water (100), 8 turns—13m. 46 2-5s., Frances Cowells, Neptune Beach pool, Alameda, Cal., August 26, 1918; open tidal water (220)—13m. 31 4 5s., Claire Galligan, N. Y. W. S. A., Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., August 17, 1918.

*1,000 yards (100)—16m. 50 2-5s., Claire Galligan, N. Y. W. S. A., Bronx International Exposition pool, New York City, August 12, 1918.

*One mile (100)—29m. 33 2-5s., Claire Galligan, N. Y. W. S. A., Bronx International Exposition pool, New York City, August 12, 1918.

*One mile, open salt water (110), 15 turns—31m. 19 3-5s., Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York, Rye, N. Y , September 2, 1916.

*400 yards, relay, team of 4, each to swim 100 yards—4m. 59s , W. S Assn. team (E. M. Bleibtrey, Charlotte Boyle, Alice Lord, Leslie Bunyan), Sea side Park, Bridgeport, Ct., Sept. 1, 1919.

*100 yards, back stroke, bath (21), 4 turns—1m. 27s., Frances Cowells, Neptune Club, Alameda, Cal., at Santa Cruz B. H., Cal , June 28, 1919.

*150 yards, back stroke, bath—2m. 18s., Ethel Smith, at Columbus (Ohio) A. C., December 11, 1918.

*200 yards, breast stroke, bath (20), 9 turns—3m. 16 4-5s., Eleanor Smith, Columbus A C., Columbus, Ohio, December 11, 1918; bath (25), 7 turns—3m. 27s., Mabel Arkle, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Pittsburgh, Pa , April 19, 1918.

Plunge—64 ft., Charlotte Boyle, Palace Pool, Jersey City, N J., April 5, 1919.

* Swimmer not aided by tide.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Amateur Records. Made in Bath. Holder.	Time.	Made in Open Water. Holder.	Time.	Professional Records. Open Water. Holder.	Others Made in Baths. Time.
		M. S.		M. S		M. S.
50 yards	D. P. Kahanamoku (A.)	23 2-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	23	.....	.....
100 yards	P. McGillivray (A.)	54	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	53	A. Wickham (Aus)	1 00 4-5
100 metres	Norman Ross (A.)	1.01	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	1.00 4-5	.....	.....
120 yards	P. McGillivray (A.)	1.08 2-5	.....	.....	G. R. Duggan (A.)	1.13
150 yards	H. E. Vollmer (A.)	1.29 4-5	C. Healy (Aus.)	1.34	G. R. Dungan (A.)	1 34 3-5
200 yards	Norman Ross (A.)	2.06 4-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18 1-5
200 metres	Norman Ross (A.)	2 21 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
220 yards	Norman Ross (A.)	2.20 1-5	P McGillivray (A.)	2.21 1-5	D. Billington (E.)	2.34 4-5
300 yards	Norman Ross (A.)	3.16 3-5	B. Kieran (Aus.)	3 31 4-5	D. Billington (E.)	3 32
400 metres	Norman Ross (A.)	5.16 2-5	L. Langer (A.)	5.17	.....	.....
440 yards	Norman Ross (A.)	5 08 4-5	L. Langer (A.)	5.17	D. Billington (E.)	5.26
500 metres	H. E. Vollmer (A.)	6 51 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
500 yards	Norman Ross (A.)	5 53 2-5	L. Langer (A.)	6.11 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	6.18
880 yards.	B. Kieran (Aus)	11 11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.)	11 25 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	11.37
1,000 yards.	B. Kieran (Aus.)	12 52 2-5	L. Langer (A.)	13 07 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	13.26
1,320 yards.	C M. Daniels (A.)	17 45 4-5	W. Longworth (Aus)	17.42	D. Billington (E.)	17.36 2-9
1 mile	B. Kieran (Aus.)	23 16 4 5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)	23 34½	D. Billington (E.)	24.11 1-5
2 miles	Geo. Read (Aus.)	54.54	W. Longworth (Aus.)	51.32	.....	.....

SWIMMING—*Continued.*

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

		M. S.			M. S.
100 yards..	Fanny Durack (Aus)	1 06	440 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus)	6.03
100 metres	Fanny Durack (Aus).....	1 17	500 yards. ..	Fanny Durack (Aus).....	7.08 1-5
220 yards .	Fanny Durack (Aus).....	2 53	880 yards...	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	12.52
300 yards. .	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	4 12	1 mile.....	Fanny Durack (Aus).....	26.08
300 metres...	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	4.43			

BOWLING.

NINETEENTH annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress, held at Toledo, Ohio, ending April 1; results with scores of leading ten in each class follow: Five-Man—Atherton Hotel, Oshkosh, 2,992; Gregg, All-Star, Cleveland, 2,983; Lincoln Life, Fort Wayne, 2,959; Birk Bros., No. 1, Chicago, 2,930; Potters, Cincinnati, 2,922; G. A. Schwabis No. 1, 2,918; Cardinals, St. Louis, 2,906; Buneli Belting Co , Chicago, 2,890; Bicycle Playing Cards Cincinnati, 2,890; Kramer A. C., Pittsburgh, 2,880. Doubles—Kalush and Barnes, Rochester 1,305; Trapp-Hohm, Chicago, 1,275; Peckie-Leilmyer, Chicago, 1,258; Davis-Mitchell, Chicago, 1,257; Schwegler-Kartheiser, Madison, 1,255; Smart-Boyle. Cleveland, 1,249; Dalker-Wetteman, Cincinnati, 1,248; Heller-Burgenhager, Chicago, 1,247; Hand-Dingwell, Detroit, 1,245; Ralston-Smith, Detroit, 1,244. Singles—H. Cavan, Pittsburgh, 718; A. Pollard, Indianapolis, 714; J. Rivert, Chicago, 690; D. DeVit, Pittsburgh, 690; Mort Lindsey, New Haven, 690; J. Schliemer, Cleveland, 688; W. Scully, Detroit, 685; Peter Miller, Toledo, 683; H Yockey, Cincinnati, 672; J. Reilly, Chicago, 672. All Events—Mort Lindsey, New Haven, 1,933; F. Caruana, Buffalo, 1,928; J. Reilly, Chicago, 1,917; Hess, Chicago, 1909; H. Cavan, Pittsburgh, 1,900; J. Schliemer, Cleveland, 1,899; J. Genel, Oshkosh, 1,897; H Yockey, Cincinnati, 1,881; Jimmy Smith, Milwaukee, 1,875; E. Furman, Fort Wayne, 1,865; A. Polard, Indianapolis, 1,861.

Woman's Championship, same alleys, April 2-3. Results with scores of leading two teams, each class: Five-Woman Team—Minor Butlers, Toledo, 2,436; Woodward Five, Detroit, 2,402. Doubles—Mrs. G. Butterworth and Mrs. F. Steib, Chicago, 1,042; Mrs. G. Garwood and Mrs. G. Greenwald, Chicago, 1,033. Individual—Mrs. B. Husk, Newark, N. J., 594; Miss B. Home, Peoria, Ill , 563.

International Bowling Association championship tournament, held at St. Paul, ending February 22. Results, leading ten in each class, with scores: Five-Man— Schmidts, St. Paul, 2,815; Champion Spark Plug, Toledo, 2,795; Overlands, Toledo, 2,785; A. F. Stewarts, St Paul, 2,782; St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul, 2,766; Flat, Minneapolis, 2,749; Riordens, Kansas City, 2,737; Mondels, Chicago, 2,727; Powers Mer. Co., Minneapolis, 2,706; Capitols, St. Paul, 2,760. Doubles—W. Metcalfe-E. Matak, St. Paul, 1,204; T. Gehrman-W. Weider, St. Paul, 1,185; L. Klagge-A. Sielaff, Winona, 1,177; F Herian-A. Rosenquist, St. Paul, 1,169; M. Luger-H Dornfeld, St Paul, 1,168; R. Wagner-A. Herda, Chicago, 1,161; E. Baumgarten-H. Lemphul, Chicago, 1,156; A. R. Hill-J. Dolan, Minneapolis, 1,150; F. M. Bieck-H. C. Whitson, Minneapolis, 1,140; W. F. Smith-D. O'Connor, Minneapolis, 1,149. Singles—E. Baumgarten, Chicago, 631; F. Tauscheck, New Ulm,626; J. Shaw, Chicago, 626; M. J. Locker, Des Moines, 625; E. Matak, St. Paul, 624; A. Lingi, Chicago, 620; C. Powell, St. Paul, 615; H. Carlson, Minneapolis, 613; A. M. Gordon, Minneapolis, 611; W. Spencer, Chicago, 608. All Events—James Dolan, Minneapolis, 1,816; Emil Matak, St. Paul, 1,798; E. Baumgarten, Chicago, 1,778; J. Smith, Milwaukee, 1,763; F. Richstein, St. Paul, 1,757; Wm. Metcalfe, St. Paul, 1,754; S. Novak, Toledo, 1,742; A. Rosenquist, St. Paul, 1,735; A. M. Gordon, 1,725; H. Dornfeld, St. Paul, 1,723

Waukesha, Wis , interstate tournament, ending March 1. Results with scores of leading three, each class: Five-Man—Bruttigs Buffets, West Allis, 2,942; Jay Laing Co., Waukesha, 2,877; Southerns No. 2, Milwaukee, 2,832. Doubles—Klinger-Milbrath, Milwaukee, 1,257; Grossman-Prey, Milwaukee, 1,209; Dufano-Blanchard, Milwaukee, 1,177. Singles—G. Koch, Milwaukee, 676; O. Schuman, Watertown, 652; M. Schuh, Milwaukee, 647. All Events—F. Grossman, Milwaukee, 1,888.

Wisconsin State tournament, Green Bay, ending February 17. Results with scores of leading three, each class: Five-Man Event—Gus Jonas Cadillacs, Milwaukee, 2,877; Straub Jrs., Cedarburg, 2,820; Maynard Steel, Milwaukee, 2,805. Doubles—Krauthoefer-Pieper, Milwaukee, 1,234; G. Becker-M. Blau, Milwaukee, 1,216; A. Fuhs-E. Rehbein, Oshkosh, 1,179. Singles—A. Fuhs, Oshkosh, 662; F. Bartels, Manitowoc, 644; R. Teela, Oshkosh, 643. All Events—F. Grossman, Milwaukee, 1,825; A. Nolte, Milwaukee, 1,820; A. Fuhs, Oshkosh, 1,785; Skinny Knoche, Madison, 1,780.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score, One Game—O. Kailusch, 288, Buffalo. 1911. Individual Total, Three Games—G. Kumpf, Buffalo (Rochester, 1913), 712. Two-men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three-Game Total—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct. (Buffalo, 1911) 1,355. Five-Men, Single Game—Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill. (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1917), 1,102. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill. (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1917), 3,061. High Individual Average, All Events—M. Lindsey, New Haven Club (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 225 6-9.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—Roy Flagg, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300; total, 870; average, 290. William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269; total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N J., 1909, 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279; total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3. All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537. February 18, 1912. Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, February 18, 1912, Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Imperial team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910. Five-Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906; Vermonts, Chicago, 1,290, 1917. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, January 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins, average, 1,165.2. Four Games, same team and place, average, 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

FOOTBALL.

THE football season was one of the best in the history of the game. The attendance in all parts of the country surpassed all previous records. The records of some of the leading Eastern teams follow:

AMHERST.

3	Bowdoin..... 0
2	New York Univ... 0
12	Union..... 0
48	Trinity..... 7
7	Columbia..... 9
42	Worcester Tech.... 0
9	Wesleyan..... 7
0	Williams ..... .30

ARMY.

14	Middlebury.. 0
9	Holy Cross.. ... 0
3	Syracuse..... 7
6	Maine..... 0
13	Boston College . . 0
24	Tufts..... . . .13
9	Notre Dame 12
62	Villanova... 0
0	Navy..... 6

BROWN.

27	Rhode Island 0
7	Bowdoin... 0
0	Colgate..... . . 14
0	Harvard 7
20	Norwich.... . . 0
0	Syracuse..... .13
0	Yale.....14
7	Dartmouth... . . 6
6	New Hampshire... 0
7	Columbia..... ... 7

CARNEGIE TECH.

33	Bethany..... ... 0
0	Wash. and Jeff....20
16	Case... 0
0	Lehigh... 16
9	Allegheny 0
0	Cornell... 20
7	Pittsburgh . . .17

CENTRE COLLEGE

95	Hanover 0
12	Indiana.. 3
57	St. Xavier. . . . 0
69	Transylvania 0
49	Virginia..... . . 7
14	West Virginia 6
56	Kentucky . . . 0
56	De Pauw..... . 0
77	Georgetown Col . . 7

COLGATE.

34	Susquehanna.... . 7
14	Brown.. 0
21	Cornell.. 0
7	Princeton.... 0
7	Dartmouth. ... 7
21	Rochester... ... 0
7	Syracuse 13

COLUMBIA.

7	Vermont... 0
0	Williams.....25
9	Amherst 7
0	Union 0
0	Stevens.....13
13	Wesleyan.....28
12	New York.....27
7	Brown.. 7

CORNELL.

9	Oberlin..... . 0
3	Williams..... 0
0	Colgate..... ...21
0	Dartmouth..... 9
2	Lafayette.. 21
20	Carnegie Tech.... 0
0	Penn State.....20
0	Pennsylvania.. ..24

GEORGIA TECH.

74	Furman..... 0
14	Wake Forest.... 0
48	5th Div., Army... 0
28	Clemson... 0
20	Vanderbilt..... 0
6	Pittsburgh.....16
33	Davidson... 0
0	W. and L... . . 3
27	Georgetown..... 0
7	Auburn.....14

CONN. AGGIES.

0	New Hampshire...13
7	Mass. Aggies.....15
0	Trinity..... 6
0	Stevens.....37
0	Holy Cross.....69
7	N. Y. Aggies.....33
7	Rhode Island..... 3

DARTMOUTH.

40	Springfield..... 0
13	Norwich..... . 0
27	Mass. Aggies..... 7
19	Penn State.....13
9	Cornell..... 0
7	Colgate..... 7
20	Pennsylvania.....19
6	Brown.. 7

GEORGETOWN.

17	W. Va. Wesleyan.. 0
33	Virginia P. I. 7
13	Detroit.... 16
46	Delaware..... 7
6	Navy..... 0
0	Georgia Tech.....27
27	Wash. and Lee.... 6

HAMILTON.

10	St. Lawrence..... 0
9	New York Univ . 0
0	Rensselaer . . . 7
0	Williams... . . 13
0	Vermont 6
0	Springfield . . 12
6	Union..... . . 0
0	Rochester 0

HARVARD

53	Bates..... . . 0
17	Boston College . 0
35	Colby.... . . . 0
7	Brown.... . . . 0
47	Virginia.. 0
20	Springfield. . . . 0
10	Princeton. 10
23	Tufts.. 0
10	Yale 2

HOLY CROSS.

0	Army.... . . . 9
14	Bowdoin. 0
7	Springfield.. . . . 0
69	Conn Aggies 0
29	Rhode Island..... 3
41	Colby. 0
7	Boston College . 9
7	Detroit..... .21

LAFAYETTE.

13	Muhlenburg.. 0
6	Princeton. 9
41	Haverford 0
0	Penn..... 23
21	Cornell.... 2
48	Dickinson..... 0
35	Trinity..... 0
10	Lehigh..... 6

LEHIGH.

47	Villanova 0
13	Ursinus... 0
19	Rutgers.... 0
51	N. Y. Aggies..... 0
16	Carnegie Tech.... 0
0	Pittsburgh.....14
7	Penn State.....20
33	Muhlenberg.... . . 7
6	Lafayette.....10

SPRINGFIELD.

0	Dartmouth. 40
0	Yale..... . . .20
7	Tufts..... . . . 6
0	Holy Cross 7
0	Harvard. 20
12	Hamilton. 0
0	Mass. Aggies. 0

STEVENS.

6	Haverford..... 9
37	Conn. Aggies . . 0
31	Rhode Island 2
0	Rensselaer . . . 0
13	Columbia..... 0
24	New York Univ 3
62	Worcester Tech . . 0

MASS. AGGIES.

15	Conn. Aggies..... 7
7	Dartmouth.....27
27	Worcester Tech.... 0
25	Vermont.. 0
7	New Hampshire... 9
19	Rhode Island.....11
0	Springfield..... 0
14	Tufts..... 0

NAVY.

49	N. C. A. and M.. 0
66	Johns Hopkins... 0
21	Bucknell..... 6
20	W. Va. Wesleyan. 6
0	Georgetown.. ... 6
121	Colby..... 0
6	Army..... 0

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.

0	Amherst..... 2
0	Hamilton..... 9
0	Wesleyan.. 10
9	Rennselaer 0
39	Trinity..... 0
17	Union..... . 6
3	Stevens..... 24
27	Columbia..... . 12

PENNSYLVANIA.

16	Bucknell..... . 0
54	Pa. Military Coll . 0
89	Delaware.. . . 0
55	Swarthmore... . . 7
23	Lafayette . . 0
0	Penn State .. 10
19	Dartmouth. 20
3	Pittsburgh.. . . . 3
24	Cornell.. . . 0

PENN STATE.

0	Gettysburg . . 0
9	Bucknell.. . . . 0
13	Dartmouth . 19
48	Ursinus.... ... 7
10	Pennsylvania . . . 0
20	Lehigh 7
20	Cornell... 0
20	Pittsburgh..... . . 0

PITTSBURGH.

33	Geneva..... . . 0
26	West Virginia 0
3	Syracuse.... . 24
16	Georgia Tech 6
14	Lehigh... 0
7	Wash. and Jeff. 6
3	Pennsylvania.. . 3
17	Cargenie Tech . . 7
0	Penn State..... 20

PRINCETON.

0	Trinity.. 0
9	Lafayette 6
34	Rochester..... . 0
0	Colgate.. 7
0	West Virginia . .25
10	Harvard... . . . 10
13	Yale..... . . 6

RUTGERS

0	Ursinus..... . . 0
19	North Carolina . 0
0	Lehigh.... . . . 19
14	N. Y. Aggies 0
0	Syracuse.. 14
13	Boston College.. 7
7	West Virginia ..30
20	Northwestern.. . 0

SWARTHMORE.

14	Maryland.. . . . 6
0	Pa. Mil. College... 0
7	Pennsylvania.....55
20	Johns Hopkins ... 6
13	Ursinus 12
20	F. and M.... 0
17	Delaware..... 0
14	Haverford..... 0

TRINITY.

0	Princeton.....28
6	Conn. Aggies..... 0
7	Amherst.....48
20	Worcester Tech. . 7
0	N. Y. University .39
0	Lafayette.....35

SYRACUSE.

27	Vermont..... 0
7	Army..... 3
24	Pittsburgh..... 3
0	Wash. and Jeff....13
13	Brown..... 0
14	Rutgers..... 0
9	Bucknell..... 0
13	Colgate..... 7
6	Indiana..... ...12
0	Nebraska..... 3

UNION.

0	Williams.....23
0	Amherst..... ...12
14	Hobart..... 0
0	Wesleyan..... 47
0	Columbia..... 0
6	New York Univ...17
0	Hamilton..... 6
0	Rensselaer.. 0

VERMONT.

41	Clarkson..... 2
0	Syracuso..... . 27
0	Columbia..... . 7
6	New Hampshire . 10
0	Mass. Aggies... 25
6	Hamilton 0
0	Norwich.... .13
10	N. Y. Aggies.. .. 6
14	Middlebury.....20

WASH. AND JEFF.

23	Kiski..... . 0
20	Carnegie Tech ... 0
16	Westminster..... 0
13	Syracuse..... 0
6	Pittsburgh.. . . 7
14	Bethany..... . 0
33	West Va. Wes ... 0
0	West Virginia.. . 7

WESLEYAN.

6	Worcester Tech . 0
35	Rhode Island.. . 0
10	New York Univ 0
47	Union..... . 0
16	Williams.. . . . 0
7	Amherst.... . . 9
28	Columbia..... .13

WEST VIRGINIA

61	Marietta.... . . 0
55	Westminster. . . 0
0	Pittsburgh . . . 26
27	Maryland.. . . . 0
60	Bethany..... 0
25	Princeton 0
6	Centre College.. .14
30	Rutgers..... 7
55	Ohio Wesleyan.... 6
7	Wash. and Jeff .. 0

WILLIAMS.

20	Rensselaer . . . 0
23	Union... 0
0	Cornell..... 3
25	Columbia..... 0
13	Hamilton..... . 0
0	Wesleyan..... .16
19	Middlebury.... 0
30	Amherst..... 0

WORCESTER TECH.

0	Wesleyan..... 6
0	Rensselaer..... 13
0	Mass. Aggies . . 27
7	Trinity..... 20
0	Amherst..... 42
0	New Hampshire ..54
6	Rhode Island.. . . 6
0	Stevens.....62

YALE.

20	Springfield. . . . 0
34	North Carolina ... 7
3	Boston College.... 5
37	Tufts..... 0
31	Maryland..... 0
4	Brown..... 0
6	Princeton. ... 13
3	Harvard.....10

FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

WESTERN CONFERENCE COLLEGE LEAGUE.

TEAM.	Played	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	TEAM	Played	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Illinois	7	6	1	.857	Iowa	4	2	2	.500
Ohio	4	3	1	750	Michigan	5	1	4	.200
Chicago	6	4	2	667	Northwestern	5	1	4	200
Minnesota	5	3	2	600	Indiana	2	0	2	.000
Wisconsin	5	3	2	.600	Purdue	3	0	3	.000

FENCING.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE renewal of the championship tournament was held in New York City on March 8. Lieut Millard J. Bloomer, Jr., of Columbia University, won the individual fencing title after tying with E. R. Gay of Harvard with 11 bouts won and 1 lost; Lieut. Bloomer defeated Gay in an extra bout by 4 points to 2. G C Calnan of the United Stated Naval Academy was third, winning 10 of his 12 bouts. The team championship went to Columbia, with 27 victories and 9 defeats, the other teams finishing as follows: Naval Academy, 25-11; Harvard, 20-16; Pennsylvania, 10-26; and Yale, 8-28 The sabres championship was won by F. J Cunningham of the United States Naval Academy, who won all of his 3 bouts.

Interscholastic Championship, held in New York City March 29, won by New York Military Academy, defeating Paterson, N. J., High School 5 to 4

AMATEUR FENCERS' LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Senior Team Foils Championship, held in New York City March 10 Results: New York defeated Fencers' Club 5 to 2, and West Point Officers 5 to 2; West Point Officers defeated New York Turn Verein 5 to 3 Summaries:

New York A. C. vs. Fencers' Club—Hall defeated Tetaz, 5-4, and Meylan, 5-3; O'Connor defeated Tetaz, 5-4; Pitt defeated Tetaz, 5-4, and Meylan, 5-0. Breed defeated O'Connor, 5-3, and Pitt, 5-2. Totals—New York A. C., 5 bouts; Fencers' Club, 2.

West Point Officers vs. New York Turn Verein—Cocroft defeated Riebe, 5-4, and Strauss, 5-3; Dorst defeated Riebe, 5-4; Hanna defeated Benzenberg, 5-3, and Riebe, 5-3. Benzenberg defeated Cocroft, 5-3; Strauss defeated Dorst, 5-4, and Hanna, 5-2. Totals—West Point Officers, 6 bouts; New York Turn Verein, 3

Final bouts—New York A. C. vs. West Point Officers—Hall defeated Cocroft, 5-2, and Dorst, 5-1, and Hanna, 5-2; O'Connor defeated Hanna, 5-0; Pitt defeated Hanna, 5-0. Cocroft defeated Pitt, 5-2; Dorst defeated O'Connor, 5-4. Totals—New York A. C., 5 bouts; West Point Officers, 2.

Foils and Sabre Championships, held in New York City, April 25. Results: Foils won by Sherman Hall, N. Y. A C.; duelling swords won by W. H. Russell, B. S C.; sabres won by A. S. Lyons, F. C Results by bouts:

FOILS.

	Won.	Lost.
Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C	2	1
A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club	2	1
P. Meylan, Fencers' Club	2	1
M. W. Davis, 13th Cavalry, U. S. A	0	3

Hall defeated Davis 5-1, Meylan 5-2; seven touches against.

Lyon defeated Davis 5-4, Hall 5-2; nine touches against.

Meylan defeated Davis 5-4, Lyon 5-2; eleven touches against

EPEE.

	Won.	Lost.
W. H. Russell, Boston Sword Club	3	0
J. G. Schaeffler, N. Y. A. C	2	1
R. W. Dutcher, N. Y. A. C	1	2
A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club	0	3

Russell defeated Dutcher, Lyon, Schaeffler.
Schaeffler defeated Dutcher, Lyon.
Dutcher defeated Lyon.

SABRES.

	Won.	Lost.
A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club	2	1
S. Hall, N. Y. A. C	2	1
A. Strauss, N. Y. T. V	1	2
P. Meylan, Fencers' Club	1	2

Lyon defeated Hall 5-1, Meylan 5-1; seven touches against.

Hall defeated Meylan 5-2, Strauss 5-2; nine touches against.

Strauss defeated Lyon 5-3; thirteen touches against.

Meylan defeated Strauss 5-4; fourteen touches against.

DUAL MEETS.

February 15, New Haven, Ct.—Yale, 5; University of Pennsylvania, 4.

March 1, New York, N. Y.—Columbia, 6; Pennsylvania, 3.

Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 8; Yale, 1.

March 8, Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 12; Pennsylvania, 1.

March 12, New Haven, Ct.—Yale, 5; Harvard, 4.

March 14, Philadelphia, Pa.—Columbia, 8; Pennsylvania, 1.

March 13, Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 11; Columbia, 2.

March 19, Cambridge, Mass.—Columbia, 7; Harvard, 2.

March 22, Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 6; Harvard, 3. Navy, 8; Washington Army and Navy Officers, 3.

March 22, New Haven, Ct.—Columbia, 7; Yale, 2

SURF CASTING RECORDS.

LONGEST single cast, any event, 452 ft. 3 in., made by John Shaw, Long Island Casting Club, at Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y., May 25, 1919 (world's record).

Average of five casts, open field, 4-oz, lead, 419 ft. 4 3-5 in, made by J Charles Elingshausen, Midland Beach F. C., at Newark, N. J., November 6, 1917.

Average five casts V-shaped court, 368 ft. 3 2-5 in., made by Howard Kaln, Asbury Park F. C., at Asbury Park, N. J., August 11, 1917

Average five casts, 30-foot lane, 3-oz. lead, John C. Clayton, Asbury Park F. C., at Belmar, N. J., August 19, 1916.

Average five casts, 30-foot lane, 4-oz. lead, Wm. E. Sylvester, Belmar F. C., at Belmar, N. J., August 28, 1915.

Distance-accuracy, down a straight line with distance lead falls aside of line deducted from length of cast, average five casts, 4-oz. lead, Howard Kaln, Asbury Park F. C., at Ocean City, N. J., August 18, 1917.

Accuracy, nearest cast to stake 140 feet distant, Gus Wollman, Asbury Park F C, touched stake at Belmar, N. J., August 25, 1917.

Longest cast of five in V-shaped court, 3 or 4 oz. lead, Dr. Carleton Simon, Midland Beach F. C., 341 ft. 8 in., at Ocean City, N. J., August 8, 1914.

Women—Best average five casts, open field, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar F. C., 204 ft. 7 in., at Belmar, N. J., August 28, 1915.

Women—Best average three casts, open field, 3 or 4 oz. lead, Miss Elizabeth Gallaher, Asbury Park F. C., 234 ft., at Belmar, N J., August 16, 1919.

Women—Longest single cast of five, open field, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, 238 ft. 10 1-2 in, at Belmar, N. J., August 28, 1915.

In 1919, the Ocean City Cup contest, for a $1,000 perpetual trophy, donated by Ocean City, N. J., and known as the classic of the surf-casting world, was won by the Ocean City Fishing Club team, composed of Harry Stelwagon, Dr. Wm. L Magee, Raymond Riday, G. Ed. Conman, and Dr. J. W. Pinkham, with a new team total record of 8,070 ft. 2½ in.; Asbury Park Fishing Club team was second, with 7,078 ft. 10½ in, and Long Island Casting Club third, with 6,656 ft 1 in. This contest was held at Ocean City, N. J, August 9

Compiled by C. B. Holgate, Secretary-Treasurer, Association Surf Angling Clubs.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Acknowledged by International Amateur Athletic Federation.

(Owing to the war there have been no meetings of the I. A. A. F. since 1914 and no records applied for.)

There will be meetings in connection with the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920, at which time a number of records will be submitted for approval.

RUNNING.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 yards	9 3-5s	D. J. Kelly	U. S. A	June 23, 1906
220 yards	21 1-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	May 30, 1896
		R. C. Craig	U. S. A	May 28, 1910
		D. F. Lippincott	U. S. A	May 31, 1913
300 yards	30 3-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	Sept. 26, 1896
440 yards	47 4-5s	M. W. Long	U. S. A	Sept. 29, 1900
600 yards	1m. 10 4-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	Aug. 14, 1910
880 yards	1m. 52 1-2s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	July 8, 1912
1,000 yards	2m. 12 2-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	July 17, 1910
1,320 yards	3m. 2 4-5s	T. P. Conneff	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1895
1 mile	4m. 12 3-5s	N. S. Taber	U. S. A	July 16, 1915
2 miles	9m. 9 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 11, 1904
3 miles	14m. 17 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 21, 1903
4 miles	19m. 23 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 13, 1904
5 miles	24m. 33 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 12, 1904
6 miles	29m. 59 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
7 miles	35m. 4 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
8 miles	40m. 16s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
9 miles	45m. 27 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
10 miles	50m. 40 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
15 miles	1h. 20m. 4 2-5s	F. Applehy	England	July 21, 1902
20 miles	1h. 51m. 54s	G. Grossland	England	Sept. 22, 1894
25 miles	2h. 29m. 29 2-5s	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913
One hour	11 miles 1.442 yards	J. Bouin	France	July 6, 1913
Two hours	20 miles 952 yards	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder	Nation.	Date.
100 metres	10.6s	D. F Lippincott	U. S. A	1912
200 metres	21.6s	A. Hahn	U. S. A	1904
300 metres	36.4s	F. Mezei	Hungary	1913
300 metres	36.4s	Faillot	France	1908
400 metres	48.2s	C. Reidpath	U. S. A	1912
500 metres	1m. 7 6s	F. Rajz	Hungary	1913
800 metres	1m. 51 9s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	1912
1,000 metres	2m. 32.3s	Mickler	Germany	1913
*1,500 metres	3m. 55 8s	A. R. Kiviat	U. S. A	1912
*3,000 metres	8m. 36 8s.	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
5,000 metres	14m. 36.6s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
10,000 metres	30m. 58 8s	J. Bouin	France	1913
10,000 metres	31m. 20.8s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
15 kilometres	47m. 18.6s	J. Bonin	France	1913
20 kilometres	1h. 7m. 57.4s	A. Ahlgren	Sweden	1913
One hour	19,021m., 90cm	J. Bouin	France	1913

*During 1916 J. Zander ran 1,500 and 3,000 metres in 3m. 54.7s. and 8m. 35s respectively.

WALKING.

Event	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date
1 mile	6m. 25 4-5s	G. H. Goulding	Canada	June 4, 1910
2 miles	13m. 11 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 13, 1904
3 miles	20m. 25 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
4 miles	27m. 14s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
5 miles	36m. 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
6 miles	43m. 26 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
7 miles	50m. 50 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
8 miles	58m. 18 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
9 miles	1h. 7m. 37 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
10 miles	1h. 15m. 57 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
15 miles	1h. 59m. 12 3-5s	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911
20 miles	2h. 47m. 52s	T. Griffith	England	Dec. 30, 1870
25 miles	3h. 37m. 6 4-5s	S. C. A. Schofield	England	May 20, 1911
One hour	8 miles 438 yards	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
Two hours	15 miles 128 yards	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911

JUMPING.

Event	Height or Distance	Holder	Nation.	Date.
Standing high	5 ft. 5 3-4 in	L. Goehring	U. S. A	June 14, 1913
Running high	6 ft. 7 in	G. L. Horine	U. S. A	May 18, 1912
Standing broad	11 ft. 4 7-8 in	R. C. Ewry	U. S. A	Aug. 29, 1904
Running broad	24 ft. 11 3-4 in	P. O'Connor	England	Aug. 5, 1901
Hop, St'p & J'mp.	50 ft. 11 in	D. F. Ahearne	U. S. A	July 31, 1909
Pole vault	13 ft. 2 1-4 in	M. S. Wright	U. S. A	June 8, 1912

WEIGHT EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Putting 16-lb. weight	51 ft.	R. Rose	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6 1-2 in.	P. Ryan	U. S. A	Aug. 17, 1913
Throwing 56-lb. weight	40 ft. 6 3-8 in.	M. J McGrath	U. S. A	Sept. 23, 1911
Throwing discus (8 1-2-ft. circle)	Committee will decide.			
Throwing javelin (held in middle)	204 ft. 5 5-8 in.	E. V. Lemming	Sweden	Sept. 29, 1912

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
5,000 metres	24m. 35 8s	T. Bildt	Sweden	1911
10 kilometres	46m. 28.4s	G. H. Goulding	Canada	1912

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).

Event	Time	Holder	Nation	Date.
120 yards (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high)	15s	F. C. Smithson	U. S. A.	July 25, 1908
220 yards (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high)	23 3-5s.	A. Kraenzlein	U. S. A.	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell	U. S. A.	May 31, 1913
440 yards (hurdles 3 ft. high)	56 4-5s.	G. R. L. Anderson	England	July 16, 1910

HURDLES (10 Hurdles) METRIC DISTANCES.

Event	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date
100 metres	15s.	F. Smithson	U. S. A.	1908
200 metres	24.6s.	H. Hillman	U. S. A.	1904
400 metres	55s.	C. Bacon	U. S. A.	1908

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)

Event	Time.	Holders	Nation.	Date
One mile	3m. 18 1-5s	Schaaf, Gissing, Sheppard, Rosenberger	U. S. A.	Sept. 4, 1911
Two miles	7m. 53s	Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Kiviat	U. S. A.	Sept. 5, 1910
Four miles	17m. 51 1-5s.	Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund	U. S. A.	June 17, 1913

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)
METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Country—Holders.	Date.
400 metres	42.3s.	Team of Germany (Röhr, Kern, Hermann, Rau)	1912
800 metres	1m. 36s.	A. F. K., Stockholm (Ljung, Petterson, Almqist, Hakansson)	1908
1,600 metres	3m. 16.6s.	Team of U. S. A. (Sheppard, Reidpath, Meredith, Lindberg)	1912

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL WORLD RECORDS.

THE amateur records are also best American records, except as noted

AMATEUR RECORDS.

Event.	Record	Amateur.	Date.
100-yard run	9 3-5s.	Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash	June 23, 1906
		H. P. Drew, Berkeley, Cal.	Mar. 28, 1914
130-yard run	12 4-5s.	Robert Cloughen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1909
		H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 22, 1913
		B. J. Wefers (straightaway), New York	May 30, 1896
220-yard run	21 1-5s	D. J. Kelly (slight curve), Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
		R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 28, 1910
		R. C. Craig, Cambridge, Mass.	May 27, 1911
		D. F. Lippincott, Cambridge, Mass	May 31, 1913
		H. P. Drew, Claremont, Cal	Feb. 28, 1914
		G. Parker, Fresno, Cal	Oct. 2, 1914
300-yard run	30 3-5s.	B. J. Wefers, New York	Sept. 26, 1896
440-yard run	47s.	M. W. Long (straight), Guttenberg, N. J.	Oct. 4, 1900
	47 2-5s	J. E. Meredith (1 turn), Cambridge, Mass	May 27, 1916
600-yard run	1m. 10 4-5s.	M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York	Aug. 14, 1910
880-yard run	1m 52 1-5s.	J. E. Meredith, Philadelphia, Pa	May 13, 1916
¾-mile run.	3m. 2 4-5s	T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1895
1-mile run	4m. 12 3-5s	N. S. Taber, Cambridge, Mass.	July 16, 1915
2-mile run	9m. 9 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	June 11, 1904
*2-mile run	9m. 14 1-5s†	G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1910
3-mile run	14m. 17 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, England	May 21, 1903
*3-mile run	14m. 18 1-5s†.	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Feb. 12, 1913
4-mile run	19m 23 2-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	June 13, 1904
*4-mile run	19m 39 4-5s†.	G. V. Bonhag, New York	Feb. 5, 1910
5-mile run	24m. 33 2-5s.	A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, England	May 12, 1904
*5-mile run	24m. 29 1-5s†	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Feb. 12, 1913
10-mile run	50m. 40 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland.	Nov. 5, 1904
*10-mile run	51m. 3 2-5s.	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Nov. 1, 1913
120-yard high hurdles	14 3-5s.	R. Simpson, Columbia, Mo	May 27, 1916
		R. Simpson, Evanston, Ill.	June 3, 1916
220-yard low hurdles	23 3-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein, New York	May 28, 1893
		J. I. Wendell, Cambridge, Mass	May 31, 1913
		R. Simpson, Columbia, Mo.	May 27, 1916
Running high jump	6 ft. 7 5-16 in	E. Beeson, Berkeley, Cal.	May 2, 1914
Running broad jump	24 ft. 11 3-4 in	P. O'Connor, Dublin, Ireland	Aug. 5, 1901
Run, hop, step and jump	50 ft. 11 in.	D. F. Ahearn, Celtic Park, N. Y.	May 30, 1911
Putting 16-lb. shot	51 ft	Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6 1-2 in.	P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York.	Aug. 17, 1913
Pole vault	13 ft 3 9-16 in	F. K. Foss, Chicago, Ill	Aug. 23, 1919
Standing broad jump	11 ft. 4 7-8 in.	R. C. Ewry, St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 24, 1904
Standing high jump	5 ft. 5 3-4 in	L. Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y.	June 14, 1913
Three standing jumps	35 ft. 8 3-4 in.	R. C. Ewry, Celtic Park, N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1903

* American amateur records. † Made indoors.
For other American amateur records see 1917 ALMANAC.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

Event.	Record.	Amateur.	Date.
100-yard run	9 1-2s.	A. B. Postle (downhill), Kalgoorlie, Australia.	Dec. 28, 1906
100-yard run	9 3-5s.	E. Donovan, Boston, Mass.	Sept. 2, 1895
		R. Walker, Johannesburg, South Africa	Dec. 17, 1913
130-yard run	12s.	J. Donaldson, Sydney, N. S. W.	Sept. 23, 1911
220-yard run	21 1-4s.	J. Donaldson, Shawfield Park, Scotland	July 26, 1913
300-yard run	30s.	H. Hutchins, Scotland	Jan. 2, 1884
440-yard run	47 4-5s.	B. R. Day, Perth, West Australia	Apr. 1, 1907
600-yard run	1m. 13s.	J. Nuttall, England	Feb. 20, 1864
		E. C. Bredin, England	July 31, 1897
880-yard run	1m. 53 1-2s.	F. S. Hewitt, Lyttleton, New Zealand	Sept. 21, 1871
¾-mile run	3m. 7s.	W. Richards, England	June 30, 1866
1-mile run	4m. 12 3-4s.	W. G. George, Lillieb ridge, England	Aug. 23, 1886
2-mile run	9m. 11 1-2s.	W. Lang, Manchester, England	Aug. 1, 1863
3-mile run	14m. 19 1-2s.	P. Cannon, Govan, Scotland	May 14, 1888
4-mile run	19m. 25 2-5s.	P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland	Nov. 8, 1888
5-mile run	24m. 40s.	J. White, Hackney, Wicks	May 11, 1863
10-mile run	51m. 5 1-2s	H. Watkins, Rochdale	Sept. 16, 1899
Running high jump	6 ft. 1-2 in.	E. W. Johnston, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 1, 1881
Running broad jump	23 ft. 1 in.	L. A. Carpenter, Boston, Mass	Oct. 16, 1896
Run, hop, step and jump	48 ft. 8 in.	T. Burrows, Worcester, Mass	Oct. 18, 1884
Pole vault	11 ft. 9 in.	R B. Dickerson, Ireland	July 11, 1892
Standing broad jump	12 ft. 1 1-2 in.	J. Darby, England	May 28, 1890
Standing high jump	4 ft. 11 in.	H. Andrews, Scotland	1875
Three standing jumps	36 ft. 3 in.	T. Colquitt, England	May 1907

OLYMPIC GAME WINNERS, 1896-1908

The 1920 Olympic Games will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, in August The United States will be represented by a team

Event.	Athens, 1896.	Paris, 1900.	St. Louis, 1904.
60 metre run		Kraenzlein (America)	Hahn (America).
100 meter run	Burke (America)	Jarvis (America)	Hahn (America).
200 metre run		Tewkesbury (America)	Hahn (America).
400 metre run	Burke (America)	Long (America)	Hillman (America).
800 metre run	Flack (England)	Tysoe (England)	Lightbody (America).
1,500 metre run	Flack (England)	Bennett (England)	Lightbody (America).
110 metre hurdles	Curtis (America)	Kraenzlein (America)	Schule (America).
200 metre hurdles		Kraenzlein (America)	Hillman (America).
400 metre hurdles		Tewkesbury (America)	Hillman (America).
2,500 metre steeplechase		Orton (America)	Lightbody (America).
4,000 metre steeplechase		Rimmer (England)	
Running long jump	Clark (America)	Kraenzlein (America)	Prinstein (America).
Running high jump	Clark (America)	Baxter (America)	Jones (America).
Running triple jump	Connolly (America)	Prinstein (America)	Prinstein (America).
Standing broad jump		Ewry (America)	Ewry (America).
Standing high jump		Ewry (America)	Ewry (America).
Standing triple jump		Ewry (America)	Ewry (America).
Pole vault	Hoyt (America)	Baxter (America)	Dvorak (America).
Shot put	Garrett (America)	Sheldon (America)	Rose (America).
Discus	Garrett (America)	Bauer (Hungary)	Sheridan (America).
Throwing 16-lb. hammer		Flanagan (America)	Flanagan (America).
Throwing 56-lb. weight			Desmarteau (Canada).
Marathon race	Loues (Greece)	Teato (France)	Hicks (America).
Weight lifting (1 hand)	Elliott (England)		
Weight lifting (2 hands)	Jensen (Denmark)		Kakousis (Greece).
Dumbbell competition			Osthoff (America).
Tug-of-war			Milwaukee A. C. (America)
Team race		England	New York A. C. (America)

Event.	Athens, 1906.	London, 1908	Event.	Athens, 1906.	London, 1908.
60 metre run			Marathon race	Sherring (Can.)	Hayes (Amer.).
100 metre run	Hahn (Amer.)	Walker (So. Af.)	Wgt. lift., 1 hand	Steinbach (Aust)	
200 metre run		Kerr (Canada)	Wgt. lift., 2 hands	Tofalos (Greece)	
400 metre run	Pilgrim (Amer.)	Halswelle (Eng.)	Dumbbell comp.		
800 metre run	Pilgrim (Amer.)	Sheppard (Amer)	Tug-of-war	Germany	England.
1,500 metre run	Lightbody (Am.)	Sheppard (Amer)	Team race, 3 mls		England.
110 metre hurdles	Leavitt (Amer.)	Smithson (Amer)	5 mile run	Hawtrey (Eng.)	Voigt (England).
400 metre hurdles		Bacon (Amer.).	Throwing stone	Georgantus (Greece)	
3,200 m. st'chase		Russell (Eng.).			
Run long jump	Prinstein (Amer)	Irons (America).	Throwing javelin (free style)	Lemming (Sweden)	Lemming (Sweden).
Run. high jump.	Leahy (Ireland)	Porter (Amer.)			
Run. triple jump.	O'Connor (Irel'd)	Ahearne (Eng.).	Throwing javelin (held in middle)		Lemming (Sweden).
Stand. br'd jump	Ewry (America)	Ewry (America)			
Stand. high jump	Ewry (America)	Ewry (America)	Pentathlon	Mell'der (Swed.)	
Stand. trip. jump			1,500 meter walk	Bonhag (Amer.)	
Pole vault	Gouder (France)	Gilbert and Cook (America).	3,500 meter walk		Larner (Eng.).
			10 mile walk		Larner (Eng.).
Shot put	Sheridan (Amer)	Rose (America).	Throwing discus (Greek style)	Jaervinen (Finland)	Sheridan (Amer.)
Discus	Sheridan (Amer.)	Sheridan (Amer.)			
Thr'g 16-lb. ham		Flanagan (Amer)	Relay race (1,600 metres)		America.
Thr'g 56-lb. ham.					

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

COMPLETE RECORD 1912 OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM.

EVENTS.	First.	Second.	Third.
100 metres run	R. C. Craig (America)	A. Meyer (America)	D. F. Lippincott (America)
200 metres run	R. C. Craig (America)	D. F. Lippincott (Amer.)	W. R. Applegarth (G. Brit.)
400 metres run	C. D. Reidpath (Amer.)	H. Braun (Germany)	E. F. J. Lindberg (Amer.)
800 metres run	J. E. Meredith (America)	M. W. Sheppard (Amer.)	I. N. Davenport (America)
1,500 metres run	A. N. S. Jackson (Engl'd)	A. R. Kiviat (America)	N. S. Taber (America)
Running broad jump	A. L. Gutterson (Amer.)	C. D. Bricker (Canada)	G. Aberg (Sweden)
Standing broad jump	C. Tsiclitiras (Greece)	Platt Adams (America)	B. Adams (America)
Run. hop, step, and jump	G. Lindblom (Sweden)	G. Aberg (Sweden)	E. Almlof (Sweden)
Pole vault	H. S. Babcock (America)	F. T. Nelson (America) / M. S. Wright (America)	F. D. Murphy (America) / B. Uggla (Sweden) / W. Happenny (Canada)
Throw. javelin: Best hand	E. Lemming (Sweden)	I. J. Saaristo (Finland)	M. Kovacs (Hungary)
Right and left hand	J. J. Saaristo (Finland)	W. S. Silkaniemi (Finland)	U. Peltonen (Finland)
Throw. discus: Best hand	A. R. Talpale (Finland)	R. L. Byrd (America)	J. H. Duncan (America)
Right and left hand	A. R. Talpale (Finland)	E. Niklander (Finland)	E. Magnusson (Sweden)
Put'g the wgt.: best hand	P. McDonald (America)	R. W. Rose (America)	L. A. Whitney, (America)
Right and left hand	R. W. Rose (America)	P. McDonald (America)	E. Niklander (Finland)
Throwing the hammer	M. J. McGrath (America)	D. Gillis (Canada)	C. C. Childs (America)
Pentathlon	F. R. Bie (Norway)	J. J. Donahue (America)	F. L. Lukeman (Canada)
Decathlon	H. Wieslander (Sweden)	G. Lomberg (Sweden)	G. Holman (Sweden)
400 metres relay race	England	Sweden	*
1,600 metres relay race	America	France	Great Britain.
3,000 metres team race	America	Sweden	Great Britain.
Tug-of-war	Sweden	Great Britain	
Cross-country race:			
Individual	H. Kolehmainen (Finland)	H. J. Andersson (Sweden)	J. Eke (Sweden).
Team	Sweden	Finland	Great Britain.
5,000 metres run	H. Kolehmainen (Finland)	J Bouin (France)	G. W. Hutson (Gt. Britain)
10,000 metres run	H. Kolehmainen (Finland)	L. Tewanima (America)	A. Stenroos (Finland)
Marathon race	K. K. McArthur (So. Af.)	C W. Gitsham (So. Af.)	G. Strobino (America).
110 metres hurdle race	F. W. Kelly (America)	J. Wendell (America)	W. M. Hawkins (America)
10,000 metres walk	G. H. Goulding (Canada)	E. J. Webb (Gt. Britain)	F. L. Altimani (Italy).
Running high jump	A. W. Richards (America)	H. Liesche (Germany)	G L. Horine (America).
Standing high jump	Platt Adams (America)	B. Adams (America)	C. Tsiclitiras (Greece).

* Germany finished second, but was disqualified for passing the baton out of bounds.

BILLIARDS.

EIGHTEENTH Annual Class A National Amateur 18.2 Balkline Championship, played at Chicago, ending March 8. Final standing:

	Won.	Lost.
*McAndless, Chicago	5	1
*Collins, Chicago	5	1
Lord, Chicago	4	2
Huston, Detroit	4	2
Allison, Detroit	2	4
Morton, Philadelphia	1	5
Trump, Pittsburgh	0	6

* McAndless winner of playoff

Class B 18 2 Balkline Championship, played at New York City ending February 22 Final standing:

	Won	Lost
G T Moon, Jr	4	0
F C Burnham	2	2
C P. Mathews	2	2
J. Rico	2	2
H G Merrill	0	4

National Amateur Three-Cushion Championship, played at New York City, ending April 10 Final standing:

	Won	Lost
Arthur Newman	4	0
Earl Patterson	2	2
William H. Flinn	2	2
Harry Levine	1	3
Gus Gardner	1	3

New York State Amateur Three-Cushion Championship, played at New York City, ending March 27 Final standing:

	Won	Lost
Arthur Newman	4	0
J. Howard Shoemaker	3	1
Samuel G. Estabrook	2	2
Charles Shongood	1	3

Seventh Annual National Amateur Pocket Billiard (pool) Championship, played at New York City, ending March 25 Final standing:

	Won	Lost
J. Howard Shoemaker	6	1
William A. Tilt	5	2
J. Maloney	4	2
Cecil Munez	3	3
C. Shongood	2	4
Henry F. Osborn	2	4
A C Crowe	0	6

OTHER IMPORTANT MATCHES

January 8, Chicago, Ill —Augie Kieckhefer defeated Pierre Maupome, 150 to 141, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship

February 15, Chicago, Ill —Alfredo De Oro defeated Augie Kieckhefer, 150 to 148, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

March 29, Detroit, Mich —Alfredo De Oro defeated Gus Copulos, 150 to 94, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

May 4, New York City —Robert L. Cannefax defeated Alfred De Oro, 150 to 141, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship

National 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship, held New York City, week ending October 25 Final standing:

NAME.	Won	Lost	H R	H	Av.
Hoppe	6	0	164	80	
Cochran	4	2	265	44	4–9
Morningstar	4	2	148	40	
Schaefer	3	3	155	80	
Sutton	2	4	148	59	3–5
Yamada	2	4	115	24	1–10
Slosson	0	6	95	17	2–8

Results by matches:
Hoppe, 400; Cochran, 118.
Hoppe, 400; Yamada, 129.
Hoppe, 400; Sutton, 298.
Hoppe, 400; Morningstar, 259.
Hoppe, 400; Slosson, 138.
Hoppe, 400; Schaefer, 214.
Cochran, 400; Morningstar, 122.
Cochran, 400; Yamada, 351
Cochran, 400; Slosson, 117.
Cochran, 400; Schaefer, 257
Schaefer, 400; Sutton, 265.
Schaefer, 400; Yamada, 82
Schaefer, 400; Slosson, 281.
Morningstar, 400; Schaefer, 395.
Morningstar, 400; Slosson, 202
Morningstar, 400; Sutton, 181
Morningstar, 400; Yamada, 241.
Yamada, 400; Slosson, 249
Yamada, 400; Sutton, 356.
Sutton, 400; Slosson, 237.
Sutton, 400; Cochran, 62.

LAWN TENNIS.

NATIONAL singles championship. William M. Johnston of San Francisco, Cal., won the national singles tournament held at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., August 25. He defeated William T. Tilden of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

National doubles championship, held at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass., August 11. Norman E Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson defeated Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden, 6—1, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Women's national championship, held at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martin's, Philadelphia, Pa., June 16. Singles—Mrs Geo. W. Wightman defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, 6—1, 6—2. Doubles—Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Eleonora R. Sears, 10—8, 9—7. Mixed doubles—Miss Marion Zinderstein and Vincent Richards defeated Miss Florence A. Ballin and William T. Tilden, 2—6, 11—9, 6—9.

Clay court championship, held at the South Side Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill , July 12. Singles—William M. Johnston defeated W. T. Tilden, 2d, 6—0, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. Doubles—W. M. Johnston and Samuel Hardy defeated Robert Kinsey and Axel Graven, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3. Women's singles—Miss Corinne Gould defeated Miss Carrie B Neely, 6—4, 6—2. Women's doubles—Miss Neely and Miss Vorhees defeated Miss Gould and Mrs. Peters, 6—3, 0—6, 6—0.

Western championship, held at the Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City, Mo., July 28. Singles—Willis E. Davis defeated Ralph Burdick, 10—8, 4—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Doubles—Willis E. Davis and H. Van Dyke Johns defeated Theo. Drewes and Fred Jostles. Women's singles—Miss Corinne Gould defeated Miss Marguerite Davis, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1. Women's doubles—Miss Hires and Miss Seavey defeated Miss Neely and Miss Voorhees, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5. Mixed doubles—Miss Voorhees and H. Van Dyke Johns defeated Mrs. Peer and Charles T. Speice, 6—2, 6—3.

California championship, held at the Berkeley Tennis Club, Berkeley, Cal., September 6. Singles—Roland Roberts defeated Howard Kinsey, 6—4, 9—7, 6—4. Doubles—Howard and Robert Kinsey defeated W. Bates and R. Roberts, 7—5, 7—5, 9—7. Women's singles—Carmen Tarlton defeated Helen Baker, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Junior and boys' championships, U. S. N. L. T. A. held at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., August 27. Junior singles—Vincent Richards defeated A. H. Chapin, Jr., 6—2, 7—5. Boys' singles—Arnold W. Jones defeated Walter Evans, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4. Junior doubles—Frank Anderson and Cecil Donaldson defeated Philip Neer and Vincent Richards, 6—0, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1. Boys' doubles—W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones defeated L. Farquhar and Fred Haas, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

National indoor championship, held at the 7th Regiment Tennis Club, New York City, March 28. Singles—Vincent Richards defeated William T. Tilden, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. Doubles—Tilden and Richards defeated Fred B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Women's national indoor championship, held at the 7th Regiment Tennis Club, New York City, March 10. Singles—Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. Doubles—Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden, 6—1, 6—1.

Father and son national championship, held at the West Side Tennis Club, August 25. F. G. Anderson and F. C. Anderson defeated A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin, Jr , 6—4, 6—2.

Veterans' national championship, held at the West Side Tennis Club, August 25. Clarence Hobart defeated F. G. Anderson 6—2, 6—4.

Pacific Northwest championship—Tacoma Tennis Club, August 4. Singles—Philip Neer defeated Wallace Scott, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3. Doubles—Wabraushek and Taylor defeated Todd and Frye, 6—2, 2—6, 9—7, 8—6. Women's singles—Miss Sara Livingston defeated Miss Mayme McDonald, 6—4, 6—1.

Border States championship, Douglas Country Club, Douglas, Ariz., May 30, 1919. Singles—Ferguson defeated Judson 6—0, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2. Doubles—Bennett and Judson defeated Smith and Drysdale, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. Women's singles—Miss Margaret Chesney defeated Mrs Sutton, 6—3, 6—1.

Southern championship, Asheville Country Club, Asheville, N. C., July 21. Singles—Esmond Phelps defeated J. W. Erwin, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1. Doubles—J. K. Orr, Jr., and Carter defeated Capers and Capers, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

National girls' championship, Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martin's, Chestnut Hill, Pa., June 16. Miss Katherine Gardner defeated Miss Elizabeth Warren, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

GYMNASTICS.

NATIONAL Amateur Athletic Union Championships held under the auspices of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, Cal , May 10, 1919. Results by events: Horizontal Bar—Won by Peter Hol, Norwegian A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., 861 points; P. Krempel, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 720 points, second; C. Jacobs, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 705 points, third; H. Cramer, Concordia Turnverein, San Diego, Cal., 640 points, fourth. Long Horse—Won by P. Krempel, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 850 points; P. Hol, Norwegian A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., 830 points, second; A. Bauchman, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 815 points, third; E. Demarus, Concordia Turnverein, San Diego, Cal., 730 points, fourth. Parallel Bars—Won by Peter Hol, Norwegian A. C , Brooklyn, N. Y., 841 points; P. Krempel, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 819 points, second; C. Jacobs, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 773 points, third; E. Demarus, Concordia Turnverein, San Diego, Cal., 730 points, fourth. Side Horse—Won by P. Krempel, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 857 points; Peter Hol, Norwegian A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., 799 points, second; E. Demarus, Concordia Turnverein, San Diego, Cal., 740 points, third; C. Jacobs, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 736 points, fourth. Flying Rings—Won by J. Gleason, Los Angeles Athletic Club, 812 points; O. Poll, Newark, N. J., 795 points, second; H. Glass, Los Angeles Athletic Club, 775 points third; P. Krempel, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 751 points, fourth. Club Swinging—Won by A. McCloud, New York A. C., New York, 265 points; O. Lennis, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 220 points, second; G. Wattles, Los Angeles Athletic Club, 215 points, third; C. Jacobs, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 190 points, fourth. Rope Climbing—Won by K. Fintzelberg, Concordia Turnverein, San Diego, Cal., 8 4-5s ; G. Brockow, Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles Cal., 9 4-5s., second; P. Krempel, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 10s., third; A. Wayne, Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, Cal., 12 2-5s., fourth. Tumbling—Won by A. Nugent, Newark, N. J., 808 points; P. Clayton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., 804 points, second; E. Bly, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., 773 points, third; A. Downs, Los Angeles Athletic Club, 688 points, fourth. All-Around Championship—Won by Peter Hol, Norwegian A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,736 points; P. Krempel, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 2,723 points, second; C. Jacobs, Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 2,399 points, third; E Demarus, Concordia Turnverein, San Diego, Cal., 1,915 points, fourth. Team Results—Los Angeles School of Physical Training, 24; Norwegian A. C., Brooklyn, 16; Los Angeles A. C., 7; Concordia Turnverein, San Diego, Cal., 5.

THE AMERICAN TURF.

PURCHASE PRICES AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Rock Sand	150,000	Henry of Navarre	35,000	Requital	26,000	Falsetto	21,000
St. Blaise	100,000	W. H. Daniel	35,000	Sir Francis	26,000	Yankee	21,000
Meddler	72,500	Iroquois	34,000	Clifford	25,000	Pr. of Melbourne	20,500
Watercress	71,000	Tournament	33,500	Compute	25,000	Tippity Witchet	20,500
Hamburg	70,000	Rayon d'Or	33,000	David Garrick	25,000	Dobbins	20,200
Hamburg	60,000	Heno	32,500	Halma	25,000	Aloha	20,000
Hermis	60,000	Ornament	31,000	Horace E	25,000	Celt	20,000
Sir Martin	55,000	The Earl	30,500	Iris	25,000	Ban Fox	20,000
Meddler	55,000	Colin	30,000	Lady Langulsh	25,000	Bat Masterson	20,000
Nasturtium	50,000	Bashti	30,000	Maj. Daingerfield	25,000	Burgomaster	20,000
Friar Rock	50,000	Chacornac	30,000	George Smith	25,000	Duke of Magenta	20,000
Hamburg	49,500	Don Alonzo	30,000	Maxim	25,000	Garry Herrmann	20,000
Meddler	49,000	Galore	30,000	Mortemer	25,000	His Eminence	20,000
De Mund	45,000	Kingston	30,000	Plaudit	25,000	Lamplighter	20,000
Fitz Herbert	45,000	L. Primrose colt	30,000	Potomac	25,000	Louisburg	20,000
The Commoner	41,000	Lamplighter	30,000	Savable	25,000	Luke Blackburn	20,000
Accountant	40,000	Laureate	30,000	Tremont	25,000	Mexican	20,000
Dalmatian	40,000	McChesney	30,000	Silver King	25,000	Mortemer	20,000
Fitz Herbert	40,000	Oaklawn	30,000	Virgil	25,000	Raceland	20,000
Kentucky	40,000	Uncle	30,000	Yorkville Belle	24,000	Timber	20,000
King Thomas	38,000	Cudgel	30,000	Hautesse	23,000	Viola	20,000
Uncle	38,000	Dewdrop	29,500	Water Color	23,000	Yankee	20,000
Peter Pan	38,000	Olseau	27,500	Handspun	22,000	Yankee Consul	20,000
Hastings	37,000	Omar Khayyam	26,600	Silver Fox	22,000	Westy Hogan	20,000
Bolero	35,000	Kilmarnock	26,000	Consideration	21,000	Liberty Loan	20,000
Endur. by Right	35,000	Order	26,000				

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Yr	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt	Third.	Wgt	Value	Time.
1887	Dry Monopole	McCarthy	106	Blue Wing	112	Hidalgo	115	$5,850	2.07
1888	The Bard	Hayward	125	Hanover	125	Exile	114	6,925	2.13
1889	Exile	Hamilton	116	Prince Royal	129	Terra Cotta	125	6,900	2.07 1-2
1890	Castaway II	Bunn	100	Badge	114	Eric	110	6,900	2.10
1891	Tenny	Barnes	128	Prince Royal	117	Tea Tray	116	14,800	2.10
1892	Judge Morrow	Covington	116	Oessara	115	Russell	114	17,750	2.08 3-4
1893	Diablo	Taral	112	Lamplighter	125	Leonawell	110	17,750	2.09
1894	Dr. Rice	Taral	112	Henry of Navar	109	Sir Walter	120	17,750	2.07 1-4
1895	Hornpipe	Hamilton	105	Lazzarone	114	Sir Walter	124	7,750	2.11 1-4
1896	Sir Walter	Taral	113	Clifford	125	St. Maxim	108	7,750	2.08 1-2
1897	Howard Mann	Martin	106	Lake Shore	106	Volley	95	7,750	2.09 3-4
1898	Ornament	Sloan	127	Ben Holladay	121	Sly Fox	92	7,800	2.10
1899	Banastar	Maher	110	Lanky Bob	105	Filigiane	98	7,800	2.06 1-4
1900	Kinley Mack	McCue	122	Raffaello	113	Herbert	99	7,800	2.10
1901	Conroy	O'Connor	102½	Herbert	99	Standing	113	7,800	2.09
1902	Reina	O'Connor	104	Advance Guard	117	Pentecost	100	7,800	2.07
1903	Irish Lad	O'Neill	103	Gunfire	111	Heno	113	14,950	2.05 2-5
1904	The Picket	Helgesen	119	Irish Lad	125	Proper	110	15,800	2.06 3-5
1905	Delhi	T. Burns	124	Ostrich	96	Graziallo	109	15,800	2.06 1-5
1906	Tokalon	Bedell	108	Dandelion	107	The Picket	120	15,800	2.05 3-5
1907	Superman	Miller	99	Beacon Light	100	Nealon	114	15,800	2.09
1908	Celt	Notter	106	Fair Play	99	Master Robert	95	19,750	2.04 1-5
1909	King James	E. Dugan	126	Restigouche	114	Celt	127	3,850	2.04
1910	Fitz Herbert	E. Dugan	130	Olambala	116	Prince Imperial	97	4,800	2.05 3-5
1913	Whisk Broom II.	Notter	130	G. M. Miller	106	Sam Jackson	108	3,125	2.03 2-5
1914	Buckhorn	McCahey	113	Ruskin	119	Rock View	128	3,750	2.08
1915	Tartar	J. McTaggart	103	Roamer	125	Borrow	128	3,850	1.50 3-5
1916	Friar Rock	Haynes	108	Pennant	123	Slumber II	111	3,850	1.50
1917	Borrow	Knapp	117	Regret	122	Old Rosebud	120	4,850	1.49 2-5
1918	Cudgel	Lyke	129	Roamer	120	George Smith	122	4,850	1 50 1-5
1919	Eternal	Schuttinger	105	Purchase	117	Questionnaire	100	5,000	1.49 4-5

No racing in 1911 and 1912. Run at Gravesend prior to 1911 and at Belmont Park in 1913. Distance, one mile and a quarter previous to 1915; 1915 to present, one mile and an eighth.

SARATOGA HANDICAP.

Yr	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt	Third	Wgt	Value	Time
1901	*Rockton	N Turner	116	Water Cure	107	Water Color	115	$6,800	1.53 1-5
1902	†Francesco	H. Michaels	97	Herbert	118	Articulate	119	6,800	1.59
1903	†Waterboy	Odom	127	Hunter Raine	107	Caugh'waga	109	8,800	2.05 3-5
1904	Lord of the Vale	Lyne	112	Bad News	108	Caugh'waga	111	8,800	2.05
1905	Caughnawaga	T. Burns	119	Water Light	108	Beldame	120	8,300	2.07
1906	Dandelion	Sewell	113	Tangle	97	Gallavant	99	8,300	2.04 3-5
1907	McCarter	W. Miller	111	Running Water	115	Dandelion	117	8,300	2.05 3-5
1908	Monfort	McCahey	100	Far West	102	Danoscara	100	1,150	2.05 4-5
1909	Affliction	E. Martin	90	K's Daughter	104	Olambala	116	3,850	2.05
1910	Olambala	Butwell	128	Ballot	133	Stanley Fay	102	5,800	2.08 3-5
1913	Cock o' the Walk	J Glass	107	Lahore	110	Rolling Stone	95	3,850	2.06
1914	Borrow	J Notter	123	Hedge	98	Flying Fairy	117	3,875	2 05 2-5
1915	Roamer	J Butwell	128	Saratoga	102	S. Jasmine	103	2,300	2.04 2-5
1916	Stromboli	J McTaggart	121	Ed Crump	123	Friar Rock	107	3,850	2.05 1-5
1917	Roamer	J. Butwell	122	Spur	123	Ticket	107	4,850	2.06 1-5
1918	Roamer	F. Robinson	129	Cudgel	133	Bondage	105	5,350	2 02 1-5
1919	Purchase	Knapp	118	Fairy Wand	105	War Cloud	117	7,000	2.02 2-5

* Distance, 1 1-8 miles. † 1 3-16 miles. ‡ Increased to 1 1-4 miles. No racing in 1911 and 1912.

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

YR.	First	Jockeys.	Wgt	Second.	Wgt	Third.	Wgt	Value.	Time.
1884	Gen. Monroe...	W. Donohue	124	War Eagle.....	102	Jack of Hearts.	114	$4,945	2.11 3-4
1885	Pontiac.....	Olney	102	*Richmond.....	110	Rataplan.....	116	5,855	2.09 1-2
1886	Troubadour.....	Fitzpatrick.	115	†Richmond..	110	Saranac.....	110	5,697	2.12 1-4
1887	Eurus	Davis.....	102	Oriflamme.....	104	Wickham.....	114	6,065	2.12
1888	Elkwood.....	Martin.	119	Terra Cotta .	122	Firenze.....	117	6,812	2.07 1-2
1889	Raceland.....	Garrison.....	120	Terra Cotta .	124	Gorgo.....	110	6,900	2.00 4-5
1890	Salvator.....	I. Murphy...	127	Cassius. . .	107	Tenny.....	126	6,900	2.06 4-5
1891	Lantaka.....	Bergen.....	110	Major Domo..	107½	Cassius.....	115	9,900	2.07
1892	Montana.....	Garrison....	115	Major Domo..	115	Lamplighter...	104	17,750	2.07 2-5
1893	Lowlander.....	McDermott..	105	Terrifier.....	95	Lamplighter..	129	17,750	2.06 3-5
1894	Ramapo.....	Taral.....	120	Banquet.....	119	Sport.....	114	12,070	2.06 1-5
1895	Lazzarone	Hamilton ...	115	Sir Walter ...	126	Song & Dance..	99	4,730	2.07 4-5
1896	Henry of Navarre	Griffin.....	129	The Commoner	113	Clifford.....	126	5,850	2 07
1897	Ben Brush.....	Simms.....	123	The Winner....	115	Havec.....	104½	5,850	2.07 1-5
1898	Tillo	Clayton....	119	Semper Ego...	106	Ogden.....	109	6,800	2 08 1-5
1899	Imp...	Turner.....	114	Bannockburn..	112	Warrenton.....	114	6,800	2.08 2-5
1900	Kinley Mack....	McCue.....	125	Ethelbert.....	130	Gulden.....	100	6,800	2 06 4-5
1901	Alcedo.	Spencer.....	112	Watercure....	101½	Toddy.....	100	7,800	2 05 3-5
1902	Gold Heels.....	Wonderly...	124	Pentecost.....	99	Blues.....	124	7,800	2 05 1-5
1903	Africander.....	Fuller.....	110	Herbert.....	118	Hunter Raine..	98	16,490	2.10 2-5
1904	Hermis	Redfern.....	127	The Picket...	124	Irish Lad.....	127	16,800	2 05
1905	Beldame.....	F. O'Neill .	123	Proper...	109	First Mason...	118	16,800	2.05 2-5
1906	Go Between....	Shaw	116	Dandelion.....	107	Colonial Girl...	113	16,800	2.05 1-5
1907	Nealon	W. Dugan..	113	Montgomery..	104	Beacon Light...	100	16,800	2.06 2-5
1908	Ballot	Notter	127	King James...	98	Fair Play.....	111	19,750	2.03
1909	Fitz Herbert....	E. Dugan...	105	Alfred Noble.	104	Fayette.....	101	3,850	2 03 2-5
1910	Olambala.....	G. Archibald	115	Prince Imperial	101	Ballot	129	4,800	2.04 2-5
1913	Whisk Broom II	J. Notter....	139	Lahore..... .	112	Meridian.....	119	3,000	2.00
1915	Stromboli.	C. Turner. .	122	Sam Jackson	110	Sharpshooter...	106	3,925	2.05 2-5
1916	Friar Rock.....	M. Garner.	101	Short Grass .	117	Stromboli.....	123	3,450	2.05
1917	Boots.....	J. Loftus. .	122	Borrow..	115	The Finn.....	129	4,900	2 05 1-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson.	110	Hollister.....	118	Battle	107	7,500	2 06
1919	Corn Tassel.....	L. Ensor.....	108	Sweep On.....	108	Boniface.....	107	5,200	2.02 1-5

* By Bold Dayrell. † By Virgil. No racing in 1911 and 1912. Run at Sheepshead Bay until and including 1910, and at Belmont Park in 1913, 1915, 1916, and 1917. Not run in 1914.

SARATOGA CUP

Yr	First.	Jockeys	Wgt	Second.	Wgt.	Third	Wgt	Value	Time.
1865	Kentucky.....	Gilpatrick..	104	Captain Moore	114	Rhinodyne....	114	$1,850	4.01 1-2
1866	Kentucky.....	C. Littlefield	114	Beacon	114	Delaware	104	2,250	4.04
1867	Muggins.....	Clark... ...	118	Onward.....	114	Delaware	114	1,850	4.03
1868	Lancaster.....	Hayward ...	114	J. A. Connolly..	108	F. Cheath'm...	105	1,950	4.14
1869	Bayonet.....	Miller.....	108	Nell. McDonald	105	Vauxhall.....	108	2,250	4.10
1870	Helmbold.....	Robinson...	108	Hamburg.... .	90	Gleneig.....	108	1,850	4.03 3-4
1871	Longfellow.....	Swim.....	108	Kingfisher...	108	.....	....	1,550	4 02 3-4
1872	Harry Bassett...	Rowe.....	108	Longfellow....	114	Defender.....	114	1,550	3 59
1873	Joe Daniels.....	McCabe.....	108	Harry Bassett.	114	True Blue.....	108	1,700	4 10 3-4
1874	Springbok	Barbee.....	108	Preakness....	114	Katie Please...	105	2,450	4.11 3-4
1875	§Springbok.....	W. Clark.....	114	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
	§Preakness.....	Hayward ..	114	.....	....	Grinstead.....	108	2,250	3.56 1-4
1876	Tom Ochiltree..	Barbee	118	Parole.....	97	Big Sandy.....	118	1,850	4.06 1-2
1877	Parole.....	Barrett	115	Tom Ochiltree.	124	Athlene.....	115	2,150	4.04 1-2
1878	Parole.....	Barrett.....	121	Joe.....	118	Gen. Phillips..	118	1,700	4.08 1-2
1879	Bramble.....	McLaughlin.	118	Wilful.....	100	Lou Lanier.....	115	1,500	4.11 3-4
1880	Long Taw.....	Wolfe.....	125	Franklin.....	121	.....	....	1,300	4.08
1881	Checkmate.....	I. Murphy...	126	Monitor.....	119	Irish King.....	122	1,800	4.00 3-4
1882	Thora	Brophy.	113	Carley B.....	101	Alta B.....	96	1,850	4.05 1-2
1883	Gen. Monroe....	Fitzpatrick..	122	Boatman.....	115	.....	....	1,950	4.21 1-2
1884	Gen. Monroe...	Blaylock....	123	Compensation..	120	L. Stanhope....	118	1,650	4.05
1885	Bob Miles.....	Fitzpatrick..	118	Boatman.....	120	Powhattan III.	118	2,150	4.02
1886	Volante	I Murphy...	118	Aretino.....	118	.....	....	1,700	4.25
1891	*Los Angeles....	I. Lewis.....	121	Vallera.....	110½	Ind. Rubber...	107	2,900	3.43 1-2
1901	†Blues...	Shaw.....	113	Baron Pepper..	113	Imp.....	122	3,350	2.52 2-5
1902	‡Advance Guard.	McCue.....	127	Wyeth.....	113	A. Williams....	113	3,350	3.01 4-5
1903	Africander.....	Fuller.....	113	Heno.....	126	Waterboy.....	126	3,350	2.58
1904	Beldame.....	F. O'Neill...	108	Africander.....	126	The Picket.....	126	8,100	3.03 4-5
1905	Caughnawaga...	Redfern.....	127	Beldame.....	121	Cairngorm.....	113	5,800	3.00 4-5
1906	Go Between....	Shaw.....	127	Sir Huon.....	113	Samson.....	113	6,050	3.05 2-5
1907	Running Water..	W. Miller....	121	Nealon.....	126	Frank Gill	113	6,050	3.06 1-5
1909	Olambala.....	Butwell.....	113	Wintergreen...	113	Pins & Needles.	122	2,175	2.58
1910	Countless.....	V. Powers...	113	Olambala.....	126	A. Jenks.....	108	4,100	2.58 3-5
1913	Sam Jackson....	Loftus.....	124	Ringling.....	108	Lahore.....	124	1,650	3.08 2-5
1914	Star Gaze	J McCahey.	126	San Vega.....	113	Flying Fairy...	121	2,175	3.10
1915	Roamer.....	J. Butwell...	123	Virile.....	124	Star Gaze.....	127	2,225	3.01 4-5
1916	Friar Rock.....	J. McTaggart	113	Roamer.....	127	The Finn.....	126	3,375	3.03
1917	Omar Khayyam	J. Butwell...	113	Spur	126	Fair Mac.....	127	5,050	3.07 4-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson	113	Roamer.....	....	Schuger.....	127	5,250	3.02 1-5
1919	Exterminator...	Schuttinger..	126	Purchase.....	116½	The Trump....	116	5,350	2.58

* Distance, 2 miles; previous distance, 2 1-4 miles. † 1 5-8 miles. ‡ Changed to 1 3-4 miles. § Dead heat; stakes divided. No racing in 1911 and 1912. Not run from 1887 to 1890, and from 1892 to 1900, nor in 1908.

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

THE FUTURITY.

YR	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt	Third.	Wgt	Value.	Time
1890	Potomac.....	Hamilton....	115	Masher.....	108	Strathmeath...	124	$77,000	1.14 1-5
1891	His Highness....	McLaughlin..	130	Yorkville Belle.	115	Dragonet.....	108	72,000	1.15 1-5
1892	Morello.....	Hayward....	118	Lady Violet....	118	St. Leonards...	115	41,375	1.12 1-5
1893	Domino	Taral.....	130	Galilee.....	115	Dobbins.....	130	45,000	1.12 4-5
1894	Butterflies.....	Griffin.....	112	Brandywine....	108	Agitator.....	110	63,830	1.11
1895	Requital.....	Griffin.....	115	Crescendo.....	114	Silver II.....	108	69,770	1.11 2-5
1896	Ogden	Tuberville...	115	Ornament.....	116	Rodermond....	115	55,970	1.10
1897	L'Alouette.....	Clawson.....	115	Lydian.....	115	Urlet.....	115	43,300	1.11
1898	Martimas.....	H. Lewis....	118	High Degree...	113	Mr. Clay.....	118	46,840	1.12 2-5
1899	Chacornac.....	Spencer.....	114	Brigadier.....	109	Windmere.....	112	41,000	1.10 2-5
1900	Ballyhoo Bey...	T. Sloan.....	112	Olympian.....	112	T. Atkins.....	129	42,000	1.10
1901	Yankee.....	O'Connor....	119	Lux Casta	109	Barron	112	46,210	1.09 1-5
1902	Savable.....	Lyne.....	119	Lord of the Vale	117	Dazzling.....	116	56,660	1.14
1903	Hamburg Belle.	Fuller.....	114	Leonidas....	123	The Min. Man	122	46,550	1 13
1904	Artful.....	Hildebrand..	114	Tradition....	127	Sysonby....	127	52,900	1.11 4-5
1905	Ormondale.....	Redfern.....	117	Timber	119	Belmere.....	117	43,680	1.11 4-5
1906	Electioneer.....	Shaw.....	117	Pope Joan ...	116	De Mund...	123	44,070	1.13 3-5
1907	Colin.....	Miller.....	125	Bar None.....	117	Chapultepec.	117	32,930	1.11 1-5
1908	Maskette.....	J. Notter....	118	Sir Martin.....	127	Helmet.....	123	33,360	1.11 1-5
1909	Sweep.....	J. Butwell...	126	Candleberry..	117	Grasmere.....	122	33,660	1.11 4-5
1910	Novelty.....	C. H. Shilling	127	Bashti.....	118	Love-Not.... .	114	25,360	1.12 1-5
1913	Pennant.....	C. Borel....	119	Southern Maid	119	Addie M.....	114	15,060	1.15
1914	Trojan.....	Burlingame.	117	.....	...	.....	..	22,110	1.16 4-5
1915	Thunderer....	J. Notter....	122	Bromo.....	....	Achievement...	. .	16,590	1.11 4-5
1916	Campfire.....	J. McTaggart	125	Rickety.. ...	....	Skeptic.....	...	22,950	1.13 4-5
1917	Papp	J. Allen.....	127	Escoba... . .	127	Rosie O'Grady	124	15,450	1.12
1918	Dunboyne.. .	Schuttinger..	127	Sir Barton.....	117	Purchase.	119	30,280	1.12 4-5
1919	Man-o'-War....	Loftus.....	127	John P. Grier..	117	Dominique....	122	26,650	1.11 3-5

The distance in 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 was 170 feet less than six furlongs. Other years the distance was full six furlongs. Previous to 1910 race was run at Sheepshead Bay. In 1910 and 1913 it was run over the Saratoga Course. It was not run for in 1911 and 1912. Beginning in 1915 the race became a fixture at Belmont Park.

SARATOGA SPECIAL.

YR	First	Jockeys.	Wgt	Second.	Wgt	Third.	Wgt	Value	Time
1904	Sysonby	Redfern	122	Hot Shot.....	122	Britisher.....	122	$14,000	1.07
1905	Mohawk II...	Redfern.....	122	Voorhees.....	122	Tangle.....	119	16,500	1.07
1906	*Salvidere....	Sewell. . ..	119	McCarter.....	122	Peter Pan.....	122	15,000	1.12 2-5
1907	Colin.....	W Miller....	122	Uncle.....	122	.....	....	13,000	1.12
1908	Sir Martin.....	C. H Shilling	122	Wedding Bells..	119	Mediant.....	119	9,250	1.18 4-5
1909	Waldo.....	Nicol.....	122	Sweep..... ...	122	Herkimer.....	122	4,875	1.15 4-5
1910	Novelty.....	C. H Shilling	122	Iron Mask.....	122	Naushon.....	122	12,250	1.14 2-5
1913	Roamer.....	Byrne.....	119	Gainer. ...	122	Black Toney..	122	6,500	1.13
1914	Regret.....	J. Notter....	119	Pebbles.....	122	Paris	122	5,125	1 11 3-5
1915	Dominant... .	T McTaggart	122	Puss in Boots	119	Friar Rock...	122	5,125	1.16
1916	Campfire....	J. McTaggart	122	T. McTaggart.	122	Hourless	122	5,625	1.13 1-5
1917	Sun Briar... .	W Knapp...	122	Rosie O'Grady	119	Papp. .. .	122	11,750	1 15
1918	Hannibal.....	L. Ensor....	122	Terentia .	119	Yurneari ..	122	9,000	1 16 1-5
1919	Golden Broom..	Ambrose....	122	Wildair.....	122	King Thrush...	122	8,500	1.12 4-5

* Distance increased from 5 1-2 furlongs to 3-4 mile. No racing in 1911 and 1912.

LATONIA DERBY.

YR.	First	Jockeys	Wgt	Second	Wgt	Third.	Wgt	Value	Time.
1892	Newton	Clayton .. .	117	Ronald.... .	117	.....	...	$3,760	3 14
1893	Buck McCann.	Thorpe.....	117	Boundless.	128	Midway.....	112	4,450	2 44
1894	Lazzarone.....	W. Martin ..	117	Pearl Song.. .	117	Selika	120	6,555	2.51
1895	Halma.....	Thorpe.....	127	Free Advice .	117	Basso	117	6,720	2.34 1-2
1896	Ben Brush.....	Simms.....	122	Ben Eder ..	122	Loki..	122	12,290	2.40 1-2
1897	Ornament.....	Clayton	127	F. F V. ..	114	Endurance ...	114	8,740	2.35 1-4
1898	Han d'Or.....	Coiley.....	114	Plaudit....	127	.....	...	7,620	2.32 1-2
1899	Prince McClurg	Beauchamp .	122	Deering	114	Ways & Means	115	6,825	2.36 1-2
1900	*Lieut. Gibson	Boland.....	127	.....	....	.....	...	4,715	.....
1901	Hernando. ..	J. Winkfield..	114	Gaheris.....	110	Judge Redwine	114	4,985	2.35 1-4
1902	Harry New... .	Otis.....	114	South Trimble..	114	Martin Burke.	110	4,390	2 38 3-4
1903	Woodlake... .	Crowhurst ..	114	Bad News. ..	111	Tancred	114	7,035	2 36 3-4
1904	Elwood... . .	Prior.....	127	Ed Eierney..	117	Lonsdale.....	112	5,730	2 42 3-4
1905	The Foreman..	Treubel....	110	Hambright....	110	McClellan....	117	5,950	2.38
1906	Sir Huon... .	Troxler.....	127	Lady Navarre..	122	.....	...	5,095	2.36 4-5
1907	The Abbot... .	J. Lee.	114	Redgauntlet...	114	Beau Brummel	111	4,410	2.46 1-5
1908	Pinkola... ...	Minder.....	114	Czar..	114	Ordono.... . .	114	3,655	2.35 2-5
1909	Olambala.... .	T Rice.....	114	The Peer.....	111	Plate Glass....	110	3,095	2.39 1-5
1910	Joe Morris.....	C. Grand....	117	Boola Boola...	117	Donau	127	2,925	2.33 2-5
1911	Governor Gray..	T. Rice.....	124	Star Charter...	125	Messenger Boy	117	3,550	2.30 2-5
1912	Free Lance ..	C. Peak.....	114	The Manager..	114	Worth.....	127	4,250	2.31
1913	Gowell.....	Teahan.....	117	Great Britain..	122	Foundation. .	122	5,725	2.33 1-5
1914	John Gun...	A. Neylon..	122	Constant....	122	Dr. Samuel ..	119	6,025	2.30 2-5
1915	Royal II.....	C. Ganz....	122	Tetan.....	122	Dortch.....	122	10,125	2 32
1916	Dodge.....	F. Murphy..	122	George Smith	127	Dick Williams.	119	9,950	2 37
1917	Liberty Loan..	J. Loftus..	122	Cudgel.....	122	Midway...	122	9,550	2 30 4-5
1918	Johren.....	F. Robinson	127	Exterminator	124	Free Cutter	122	9,925	2 33
1919	Be Frank.....	J. Kummer..	119	Omond.....	122	Regalo.....	117	16,000	2.37 3-5

1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886, was run as the Hindoo Stakes. * Walkover

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

KENTUCKY DERBY.

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt	Value	Time.
1875	Aristides	Lewis	100	Volcano	100	Verdigris	100	$2,850	2.37 3-4
1876	Vagrant	Swim	97	Creedmoor	100	Harry Hill	100	2,950	2.38 1-4
1877	Baden Baden	Walker	100	Leonard	100	King William	104	3,300	2.38
1878	Day Star	Carter	100	Himyar	100	Leveler	100	4,050	2.37 1-4
1879	Lord Murphy	Shauer	100	Falsetto	100	Strathmore	100	3,550	2.37
1880	Fonso	G. Lewis	105	Kimball	105	Bancroft	105	3,800	2 37 1-2
1881	Hindoo	J.McLaughlin	105	Lelex	102	Alfambra	105	4,410	2.40
1882	Apollo	Hurd	102	Runnymede	105	Bengal	105	4,560	2.40 1-4
1883	Leonatus	W. Donohue	105	Drake Carter	104½	Lord Raglan	105	3,760	2 43
1884	Buchanan	I. Murphy	110	Loftin	110	Audrian	110	3,990	2.40 1-4
1885	Joe Cotton	Henderson	110	Bersan	110	Ten Booker	107	4,630	2 37 1-4
1886	Ben Ali	P. Duffy	118	Blue Wing	118	Free Knight	118	4,890	2.36 1-2
1887	Montrose	Lewis	118	Jim Gore	118	Jacobin	118	4,200	2.39 1-4
1888	Macbeth II	Covington	115	Galifet	118	White	118	4,740	2.38 1-4
1889	Spokane	Kiley	118	Proctor Knott	115	Once Again	118	4,970	2.34 1-2
1890	Riley	I. Murphy	118	Bill Letcher	118	Robespierre	118	5,460	2.45
1891	Kingman	I. Murphy	122	Balgowan	122	High Tariff	122	4,680	2.52 1-4
1892	Azra	Clayton	122	Huron	122	Phil Dwyer	122	4,230	2.41 1-2
1893	Lookout	Kunze	122	Plutus	122	Boundless	122	4,090	2.39 1-4
1894	Chant	Goodale	122	Pearl Song	122	Sigurd	122	4,020	2.41
1895	Halma	Perkins	122	Basso	122	Laureate	122	2,970	2.37 1-2
1896	*Ben Brush	Simms	117	Ben Eder	117	Semper Ego	117	4,850	2.07 3-4
1897	Typhoon II	Garner	117	Ornament	117	Dr. Catlett	117	4,850	2.12 1-2
1898	Plaudit	Simms	117	Lieber Karl	122	Isabey	117	4,850	2.09
1899	Manuel	Taral	117	Corsini	122	Mazo	117	4,850	2.12
1900	Lieut. Gibson	Boland	117	Florizar	122	Thrive	122	4,850	2.06 1-4
1901	His Eminence	Winkfield	117	Sannazarro	117	Driscoll	110	4,850	2.07 3-4
1902	Allan-a-Dale	Winkfield	117	Inventor	117	The Rival	117	4,850	2.08 3-4
1903	Judge Himes	H. Booker	117	Early	117	Bourbon	110	4,850	2.09
1904	Elwood	Prior	117	Ed Tierney	117	Brancas	117	4,850	2.08 1-2
1905	Agile	J. Martin	122	Ram's Horn	117	Layson	117	4,850	2.10 3-4
1906	Sir Huon	Troxler	117	Lady Navarre	117	James Reddick	117	4,850	2.08 4-5
1907	Pink Star	Minder	117	Zal	117	Ovelando	117	4,850	2.12 3-5
1908	Stone Street	Pickens	117	Sir Cleges	117	Dunvegan	114	4,850	2.15 1-5
1909	Wintergreen	V. Powers	117	Miami	117	Dr. Barkley	117	4,850	2.08 1-5
1910	Donau	Herbert	117	Joe Morris	117	Fighting Bob	117	4,850	2.06 2-5
1911	Meridan	G. Archibald	117	Governor Gray	119	Colston	110	4,850	2.05
1912	Worth	C. H. Shilling	117	Duval	117	Flamma	112	4,850	2.09 2-5
1913	Donerail	Goose	117	Ten Point	117	Gowell	112	5,475	2.04 4-5
1914	Old Rosebud	J. McCabe	114	Hodge	114	Bronzewing	117	9,125	2.03 2-5
1915	Regret	J. Notter	112	Pebbles	117	Sharpshooter	114	11,450	2.05 2-5
1916	George Smith	J. Loftus	117	Star Hawk	117	Franklin	117	9,750	2.04
1917	Omar Khayyam	C. Borel	117	Ticket	117	Midway	117	16,600	2.04 3-5
1918	Exterminator	W. Knapp	114	Escoba	117	Viva America	113	14,700	2.10 4-5
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	112½	Billy Kelly	119	Under Fire	122	20,825	2.09 4-5

* Distance reduced from 1½ miles.

BROOKLYN DERBY—DWYER STAKES.

Yr.	First.	Jockeys	Wgt	Second.	Wgt	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1898	The Huguenot	Spencer	122	Previous	117	Latson	117	$7,750	2 37 1-4
1899	Ahom	H.Martin	119	The Bouncer	119	M'leod of Dare	119	7,750	2 36
1900	Petruchio	Spencer	108	Kilmarnock	126	David Garrick	111	8,475	2 34
1901	Bonnibert	Spencer	112	Blues	111	The Parader	126	7,750	2.33 4-5
1902	Maj.Daingerfield	Odom	118	Homestead	118	King Hanover	126	7,750	2 37
1903	Whorler	F. O'Neill	118	Golden Maxim	118	Merry Acrobat	118	7,750	2 39 1-5
1904	Bryn Mawr	Lyne	108	Highball	118	The Southerner	118	10,000	2 35
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis	118	Migraine	118	Merry Lark	118	5,350	2 34 3-5
1906	Belmere	F. O'Neill	118	The Quail	118	King Henry	115	9,475	2.37
1907	Peter Pan	W. Miller	126	Paumonok	114	Yankee Girl	121	10,475	2.41
1908	Fair Play	E. Dugan	114	King James	122	Chapultepec	126	13,350	2.33
1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan	126	Fayette	122	County Fair	111	9,225	2.37 4-5
1910	Dalmatian	C. H. Shilling	122	Prince Imperial	122	Sweep	126	2,300	2.07
1913	Rock View	T.McTaggart	123	Prince Eugene	101	.....	.....	2,150	2.07 3-5
1914	Roamer	J. Butwell	117	Gainer	120	Charlestonian	123	2,300	2.05 3-5
1915	Norse King	J. Butwell	111	Sharpshooter	118	S. McMeekin	111	2,275	1.54
1916	Chicle	T.McTaggart	116	Star Hawk	116	Churchill	112	2,950	1.51 3-5
1917	Omar Khayyam	A. Collins	125	Rickety	119	Ticket	122	3,850	1.54 1-5
1918	Cudgel	L. Lyke	129	Roamer	120	George Smith	122	4,850	1.50 1-5
1919	Purchase	Knapp	118	Sir Barton	127	Crystal Ford	109	4,850	1.52 3-5

Distance, 1 1-2 miles in 1887, and from 1898 to 1909 inclusive. 1 1-4 miles in 1910, 1913, and 1914 No racing in 1911 and 1912. Run at Belmont Park in 1913 and at Aqueduct in 1914-18.

RESULTS OF OTHER IMPORTANT 1919 STAKES.

English Grand National Steeplechase—Poethlyn, Ballyboggan, Pollen.
English Two Thousand Guineas—Panther, Buchan, Dominion.
Preakness—Sir Barton, Eternal, Sweep On.
American Grand National Steeplechase—Stonewood, Melochama, No Third.
English Oaks—Bayuda, Roseway, Mapledurham.
Irish Derby—Loch Lomond, Cheap Popularity, Snow Maiden.
Carter Handicap—Naturalist, Star Master, Boutledge.
Empire City Derby—Purchase, Balustrade, Cirrus.
Ostend Grand Prize—Marmouset, Aynsley, Laurentian.
English St. Leger—Keysoe, Dominion, Buchanan.
Aqueduct Handicap—Lucullite, Corn Tassel, Star Master.
Latonia Handicap—Be Frank, Exterminator, Legal.
Argentine Gran Premio Nacional—Miny, ——, ——.

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

PURCHASE PRICES EUROPEAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Prince Palatine	209,000	Meddler	75,400	Isonomy	45,000	Rosicrucian	30,000
Flying Fox	189,000	Common	75,000	Florist	45,000	Laelia	29,640
Cyllene	157,500	Melton	75,000	Busybody	44,000	Sister to Memoir	27,500
Diamond Jubilee	151,200	Sieve Gallion	75,000	Harvester	43,000	Spinaway	27,400
Jardy	150,000	Woolwinder	75,000	Cupbearer	40,000	Blue Gown	26,000
Craganour	150,000	Doncaster	70,000	Galopin	40,000	Sun Kiss	26,000
Ormonde	150,000	Ormonde	70,000	Petrarch	40,000	Gallinule	25,500
Val d'Or	140,000	St. Gatien	70,000	Robert the Devil	40,000	Julius Caesar	25,000
Cyllene	125,000	The Bard	70,000	Scottish Chief	40,000	West Australian	25,000
Rock Sand	125,000	Carbine	68,250	Verneuil	39,000	Stornoway	25,000
Dark Ronald	125,000	La Fleche	66,150	Flying Lemur	38,500	Wheel of Fortune	25,000
Sceptre	125,000	Aboyeur	65,000	Sceptre	36,400	Cyanin	24,440
Prince Palatine	125,000	Blair Athol	62,500	Macaroni	35,500	Carbine—Sceptre filly	24,000
Your Majesty	112,500	Bronzino	62,400	Beaudesert	35,000	Full Cry	23,920
Ard Patrick	110,000	Bridge of Canny	60,000	Silvio	35,000	Cyrene	23,920
Galtee More	110,000	Kangaroo	60,000	The Palmer	35,000	Maid of the Mist	23,400
Lancaster	110,000	Ormonde	60,000	Dark Legend	35,000	Salamanca	23,400
D. of Westminst'r	109,200	Rosicrucian	60,000	Admiral Hawke	32,760	Rosedrop	22,500
Gouvernant	100,000	Adam	58,000	Little Goose	32,200	Lindal	21,310
Minoru	100,000	Chittabob	55,000	Hobbie Noble	31,500	Hampton	21,000
Lycaon	93,600	Kendal	52,500	Bachelor's D'ble	30,000	Janette	21,000
Kendal	90,000	Sceptre	52,500	*Bonnie Scotland	30,000	Cantinlere	20,500
Matchbox	99,000	Friar's Balsam	50,000	Childwick	30,000	Maximillan	20,500
Polar Star	90,000	St. Maclou	50,000	Gladiateur	30,000	Chamant	20,000
Adam	80,000	Melton	50,000	Gorgos	30,000	Maid of Corinth	20,000
Bona Vista	80,000	Saraband	50,000	King Lud	30,000	The Fly. Dutch'n	20,000
Pietermaritzburg	80,000	The Prince	50,000	Priam	30,000		
Flair	78,000						

*Lord Rosebery's not imported.

BEST AMERICAN RUNNING RECORDS

Distance.	Horse.	Age	Wgt	Track.	Date.	Time
1-4 mile	Bob Wade	4	122	Butte, Mont	Aug. 20, 1890	0 21 1-4
2 1-2 furlongs	Nash Cash	2	112	Charleston, S. C. (Palmetto Park)	Feb. 5, 1912	0 29 4-5
3-8 mile	Atoka	6	105	Butte, Mont	Sept. 7, 1906	0 33 1-2
3 1-2 furlongs	Joe Blair	5	115	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 5, 1916	0 39
1-2 mile	Donau	2	115	Los Angeles, Cal. (Santa Anita)	Mar. 13, 1909	0.46 1-5
	Amon	2	115	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 9, 1911	0.46 1-5
4 1-2 furlongs	Joe Morris	2	103	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	May 8, 1909	0.52 4-5
	Floral Park	2	107	Salt Lake City, Utah (Lagoon)	July 9, 1912	0.52 4-5
5-8 mile	Pan Zareta	5	120	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 10, 1915	0 57 1-5
5 1-2 furlongs	Iron Mask	6	150	Juarez, Mexico	Mar. 8, 1914	1.03 2-5
*Old Futurity C'se	Kingston	7	139	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	June 22, 1891	1.08
3-4 mile	Iron Mask	6	115	Juarez, Mexico	Jan. 4, 1914	1.09 3-5
6 1-4 furlongs	Montanic	4	109	Chicago (Washington Park)	July 20, 1901	1.15 4-5
6 1-2 furlongs	Brookdale Nymph	4	124	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
7-8 mile	Roseben	5	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
7 1-2 furlongs	Restigouche	3	107	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 29, 1908	1.31 1-5
1 mile	Sunbriar	3	113	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 6, 1918	1.36 1-5
	Fairy Wand	5	107	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1919	1 36 1-5
1 mile 20 yards	Froglegs	4	107	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	May 13, 1913	1 39
	Senator James	8	103	Oriental Park (Havana)	Feb. 15, 1918	1.42
1 mile 40 yards	Preen	4	104	Buffalo, N. Y. (Kenilworth Park)	June 16, 1906	1 42
	Mainchance	3	114	Buffalo, N. Y. (Kenilworth Park)	June 29, 1907	1.42
	Harry Shaw	4	104	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Nov. 9, 1915	1 42
	Chiclet	4	114	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Nov. 8, 1916	1.40 4-5
1 mile 50 yards	Vox Populi	4	104	Seattle, Wash. (The Meadows)	Sept. 5, 1908	1.43 1-4
1 mile 55 yards	First Whip	3	101	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 22, 1900	1.42 2-5
1 mile 60 yards	Watervale	3	98	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	May 9, 1911	1.41 3-5
1 mile 70 yards	Pif, Jr	6	120	Louisville, Ky. (Douglas Park)	May 29, 1918	1.44 1-5
1 mile 100 yards	Rapid Water	6	114	Oakland, Cal	Nov. 30, 1907	1.42 3-4
1 1-16 miles	Celesta	4	108	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1914	1.49 2-5
1 1-8 miles	Borrow	9	117	Aqueduct, N. Y.	June 25, 1917	1.49 2-5
	Boots	6	127	Aqueduct, N. Y.	July 7, 1917	1.56
1 3-16 miles	Cudgel	4	130	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 16, 1918	2.00
1 1-4 miles	Whisk Broom II	6	139	Belmont Park, N. Y	June 28, 1913	2 10 1-5
1 mile 500 yards	Swiftwing	5	100	Latonia, Ky	July 8, 1905	2 09 3-5
1 5-16 miles	Ballot	4	126	Sheepshead Bay, N Y	July 1, 1904	2 17 3-5
1 3-8 miles	Irish Lad	4	126	Sheepshead Bay, N Y	June 25, 1904	2.30 1-4
1 1-2 miles	Thunderclap	3	108	Laurel, Md	Oct. 11, 1919	2 29 3-5
1 5-8 miles	Fitz Herbert	3	122	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	July 13, 1909	2.57
1 3-4 miles	Maj Daingerfield	4	120	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1903	3.17 3-5
1 7-8 miles	Orcagna	4	96	Oakland, Cal	Mar. 2, 1909	3.25 3-5
2 miles	Everett	3	107	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Oct. 31, 1910	3.35 1-5
2 miles 70 yards	Grosgrain	4	101	New Orleans (City Park)	Jan. 27, 1906	3.34 1-4
2 1-16 miles	War Whoop	4	96	Toronto, Ont. (Woodbine Park)	Sept 23, 1905	3 42
2 1-8 miles	Joe Murphy	4	99	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.49 1-5
2 1-4 miles	Ethelbert	4	124	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	Aug. 4, 1900	4.24 1-2
2 1-2 miles	Kyrat	3	88	Newport, Ky	Nov. 18, 1899	4.58 1-2
2 5-8 miles	Ten Broeck	4	104	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 16, 1876	4 58 3-4
2 3-4 miles	Hubbard	4	107	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1873	5 19
3 miles	Mamie Algol	5	105	New Orleans, (City Park)	Feb. 16, 1907	7.11
4 miles	†Lucret Borgia	4	85	Oakland, Cal	May 20, 1897	7 10 4-5
	Sotemia	5	110	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	Oct. 7, 1912	1.36 1-5

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

STRAIGHT COURSE.

Distance.	Horse.	Age	Wgt	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-2 mile	Geraldine	4	122	Morris Park, N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4 1-2 furlongs	Preceptor	2	112	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 19, 1908	0.51
5-8 mile	Maid Marian	4	111	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 9, 1894	0.56 3-4
5 1-2 furlongs	Plater	2	107	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02 2-5
3-4 mile	Artful	2	130	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1904	1 08
6 1-2 furlongs	Lady Vera	2	90	Belmont Park, N. Y	Oct. 19, 1906	1 16 3-5
7-8 mile	Paris	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1914	1 22 2-5
1 mile	†Roamer	4	110	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1918	1.34 4-5
	Kildeer	4	91	Monmouth Park, N J	Aug. 13, 1892	1.37 1-4
1 1-4 miles	Banquet	3	108	Monmouth Park, N. J.	July 17, 1890	2.03 3-5

*170 feet less than 1-4 mile. †Against time

LEADING AMERICAN TURF WINNERS.

The following tabulations show the leading owners or stables, the amounts won, and the leading winning horse for the 1919 season to November 1. Also the amounts won by the same owners or stables in 1918.

Won in 1918.	Owner.	1st.	2d	3d.	Won in 1919.	Leading Winner in 1919.
$99,179	J. K. L. Ross	63	41	34	$208,002	Sir Barton.
26,117	S. C. Hildreth	61	31	15	168,610	Mad Hatter.
70,309	H. P. Whitney	46	40	16	94,202	Vexatious.
2,357	Glen Riddle Farm	14	4	8	87,876	Man o' War.
42,269	J. E. Widener	29	22	21	63,812	Naturalist.
22,352	R. Parr	44	35	34	59,807	Blazes.
58,228	W. R Coe	35	39	23	53,289	Cleopatra.
50,527	R. T. Wilson	23	27	17	48,385	Hannibal.
29,253	G. W. Loft	26	30	26	43,044	On Watch.
95,264	A K. Macomber	18	15	19	38,655	Star Master.
26,001	K. Spence	63	36	44	36,330	Hourir.
35,905	*J. F Schorr	19	13	7	36,019	The Porter.
42,111	P. A Clark	12	8	12	35,321	Bonnie Mary.
6,375	Ogden Stable	19	16	18	34 890	War God.
27,594	F. D Weir	28	29	38	34,480	Old Rosebud.
36,147	W. S. Kilmer	16	14	12	33,054	Exterminator.
37,087	E R Bradley	26	17	19	30,790	Busy Signal.
60,865	J. W. McClelland	21	14	10	29,964	Eternal.
2,587	M. Goldblatt	27	13	15	29,563	Sennings Park.
1,227	G W. Forman	26	28	21	28,085	Puts and Calls.
9,977	C. M Garrison	3	5	4	27,715	Be Frank.
34,710	W. F. Polson	19	24	31	27,579	Buford.
55,831	Williams Bros	23	26	32	27,191	Cheer Leader.
12,583	Gallaher Bros	18	17	16	27,161	Regalo.
14,848	J. S. Hawkins	11	10	2	26,972	Stockwell.
33,011	B. J. Brannon	24	11	13	26,267	St. Bernard.
5,581	A. H. Diaz	28	15	12	24,407	Orestes.
12,718	J. W. Parrish	5	2	3	24,142	Midway.
.....	W. T. Wilkinson	12	15	10	23,379	Royce Rolls.
2,807	C. E. Rowe	11	3	4	23,198	Miss Jemima.

* E B. McLean

LEADING AMERICAN JOCKEYS.

1919 Season, January 1 to October 25.

Jockey.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl	Pct L.	Pct W	Jockey.	Mts.	1st.	2d	3d.	Unpl	Pct L.	Pct W
Robinson, C.	783	169	124	110	380	.22	1	Ensor, L.	268	53	38	34	143	.20	3
Murray, T.	745	145	95	91	414	.19	1	Nolan, T.	329	52	51	48	178	.16	0
Fator, L.	545	113	94	73	265	.21	10	Boyle, S.	365	51	39	39	236	.14	3
Thurber, H.	652	82	99	80	391	.13	0	Schuttinger, A.	220	49	43	21	107	.22	0
Lunsford, H.	503	82	65	64	292	.16	3	Mooney, J.	444	48	49	45	302	.11	1
Kummer, C.	343	69	52	50	172	.20	7	Burke, H. J.	349	45	34	45	225	.13	0
Sande, E.	292	67	57	50	118	.23	0	Johnson, A.	320	43	44	42	191	.13	2
Loftus, J.	171	64	35	23	49	.37	4	Brown, C.	345	42	32	43	228	.12	0
Rice, T.	401	63	68	67	203	.16	1	Wida, S.	370	41	43	56	230	.11	0
Kelsay, W.	359	58	53	44	204	.16	4	Stirling, D.	301	40	46	34	181	.13	1
Connelly, D.	409	57	58	58	236	.16	0	Erickson, H.	335	35	40	32	228	.10	0
Butwell, J.	331	57	53	46	175	.17	6	Fairbrother, C	163	35	37	28	63	.22	1
Ambrose, E.	314	55	53	42	164	.18	1	Hamilton, H.	256	35	28	27	166	.14	3
Pool, E.	327	55	38	49	185	.17	1	Troxler, R.	178	34	33	29	81	.19	0
Garner, M.	373	54	76	49	194	.14	1	Cassity, H.	221	34	19	30	138	.16	0

WINNING ENGLISH JOCKEYS FOR 1919.

Winning Jockeys	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	Pct.	Winning Jockeys.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	Pct.
Donoghue, S.	400	111	87	60	142	27 75	Cooper, R.	176	29	26	26	95	16.47
Carslake, B.	259	82	51	34	92	31 66	Childs, J.	156	28	31	24	73	17 95
Smyth, V.	309	62	49	43	155	20.06	Foy, C.	182	28	25	29	100	15.83
Whalley, A.	247	50	41	27	129	20 24	Shatwell, J.	186	26	19	29	112	13 97
Colling, G.	305	50	43	37	175	16.39	Wing, M.	147	24	28	27	68	16.32
Fox, F.	330	45	42	41	212	13 63	Smith, A.	65	22	10	8	25	33 84
Templeman, F.	180	42	35	39	64	23.33	Martin, J. H.	114	22	18	13	61	19 29
Hulme, G	235	40	33	28	134	17.02	Griggs, Wm.	150	22	27	19	82	14 06
Wheatley, E.	184	37	41	16	90	20 10	Lane, F.	119	21	15	20	63	17.64
Slade, F.	221	37	30	25	129	16.74							

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

WINNING ENGLISH OWNERS FOR 1919.

March 24 to September 15.

Owner.	Winning Horses.	Races Won.	£	s	Owner.	Winning Horses.	Races Won.	£	s.
Lord Glanely	13	29	23,746	10	Major W. Astor	2	4	6,650	0
Lord Derby	16	29	18,969	10	Mr. W. M. G. Singer	4	6	6,377	0
Sir E. Hulton	10	16	10,513	0	Sir A. Bailey	7	13	5,972	10
Mr. S. Joel	16	28	9,341	0	Sir A. Black	2	2	5,638	0
Mr. W. M. Cazalet	7	10	8,731	0	Sir G. Noble	6	11	5,065	1
Mr. J. White	12	23	8,520	0	Lady J. Douglas	1	1	4,950	0
Major D. McCalmont	5	12	8,263	0	Mr. W. H. Dixon	14	23	4,802	0
Lord Jersey	7	14	7,976	0	Lord Durham	7	13	4,479	0
Mr. Cunliffe-Owen	9	18	7,102	10	Mr. J Buchanan	1	3	4,106	10
Mr. W. T. de Pledge	9	13	7,020	0					

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

GRAND CIRCUIT SUMMARY.

Grand circuit leading drivers: T. W. Murphy, 56 events; C. Cox, 32; E. F. Geers, 22. Money won: Murphy, $84,265; Cox, $78,098; Geers, $41,199

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS

Distance	Name.	Place	Date.	Time.		
1 ml. (world's record)	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1912			1 58
1 mi, in a race	Hamburg Belle	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2 01¼
1 ml., on half-mile track	Uhlan*	Goshen, N. Y	Aug. 24, 1911			2 02¾
1 mi, by a stallion	Lee Axworthy	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1916			1.58¼
1 ml., by a gelding	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1912			1 58
1 ml., by a mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1 58½
1 ml., with running mate	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 9, 1913			1 51½
1 ml., by a yearling	Airdale	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 2, 1912			2 15¾
1 ml., by a two-year-old	The Real Lady	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 7, 1916			2 04¼
1 mi., by a three-year-old	The Real Lady	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 10, 1917			2 03
1 ml., by a four-year-old	Peter Volo	North Randall, Ohio	Oct. 16, 1915			2 02
1 ml., by a five-year-old	Lee Axworthy	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1916			1 58¼
1 mi., by a six-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn	Nov. 11, 1904			2 01
1 mi, to high-wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26, 1904			2 07
1 ml., to high-wheel sulky	Peter Billiken*‡	Goshen, N Y	Aug. 20, 1914			2.14¼
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909		2 01¼	2 01¾
Best 3 heats	Mable Trask	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 19, 1917	2 02¾	2 02¼	2 02¾
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 13, 1910			4 15¼
2 miles	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 20, 1893			6 55½
	Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn	July 1, 1895			7 16½
4 miles	Bertie R.	Blackpool, England†	Sept. 11, 1899			9 58
	Senator L.	San Jose, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1894			10 12
5 miles	Imogene Constantine	Quebec, P. Q., Canada	Sept. 29, 1919			12 08¼
10 miles	Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)	Nov. 2 1893			26 15
	Controller	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878			27 23¼
20 miles	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865			58,25
30 miles	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal	Feb. 21, 1857			1 47 59
50 miles	Ariel*	Albany, N Y	May 5, 1846			3 55 40½
100 miles	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I	Nov. 12, 1853			8.55.53

TROTTING—TO WAGON

Distance	Name	Place	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 28, 1903			2 00
1 mile (against time)	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1911			2 00
1 mile in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903			2 04¾
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903		2 04¾	2 04¾
Best 3 heats	American Boy	Philadelphia, Pa	Sept. 27, 1907	2 12½	2.12	2.12½
2 miles	Pelegon	Belmont, Philadelphia	Oct. 20, 1909			4 38
3 miles	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila	Nov. 8, 1905			7 30½
5 miles	Ed. Bryan	Philadelphia, Pa	Aug. 22, 1907			13 03
10 miles	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco, Cal	June 15, 1858			29 04½
20 miles	Controller	San Francisco, Cal	April 20, 1878			58.57

TROTTING—BY TEAMS.

1 mile	Uhlan, Lewis Forrest	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 11, 1912			2 03¼
1 mile in a race	Roy Miller, Lucy Van	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 11, 1913			2.10¾
1 mile, road wagon	Maud S.*, Aldine*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	June 15, 1883			2 15½
Best 3 heats in a race	Arab, Conde	San Francisco Cal	Nov 26, 1887	2 20¼	2 23	2 18¾

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter. ‡ Half-mile track.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS—BY A TEAM

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile	Minor Heir, Geo. Gano	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912			2.02

HARNESS HORSE RACING—*Continued*

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date	Time.			
½ mile	Directum I	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 14, 1916				:53¾
1 mile	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn.†	Sept. 8, 1906				1:55¼
1 mile, by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn.†	Sept. 8, 1906				1 55¼
1 mile, by a stallion	Directum I	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1915				1 56¾
1 mile, by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y.†	Sept. 23, 1903				1.57
1 mile, in the open	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914				1.58
1 mile by a mare	Miss Harris M	Toledo, Ohio	July 23, 1918				1.58¼
1 mile half-mile track	Single G	Des Moines, Ia	Aug. 26, 1918				2 01
1 mile, in a race	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914				1.58
1 mile, yearling filly	Rose McGee	Lexington, Ky	Aug. 12, 1914				2 19¼
1 mile, yearling colt	Frank Perry	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 12, 1911				2 15
1 mile, two-year-old	Direct the Work	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 13, 1917				2 06½
1 mile, three-year-old	Anna Bradford	Columbus, Ohio	Sept 29, 1914				2 00¾
1 mile, four-year-old	William	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1914				2 00
1 mile, high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga †	Nov 30, 1903				2 01¾
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov 30, 1903				4 17
3 miles	Elastic Pointer	Kendallville, Ind	Oct. 1, 1909				7 31½
4 miles	Joe Jefferson	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov 13, 1891				10 10
5 miles	Marconi	Quebec, Canada	Sept 10, 1917				12 02¾
Best 2 heats	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept 30, 1914			1 58	2 00
Best 3 heats	William	Grand Rapids, Mich	Aug. 5, 1914	2.00½		2.00	2.02½

TO WAGON.

Distance	Name	Place	Date.	Time			
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 27, 1903				1 57¼
1 mile, in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn	Oct 20, 1904				2 04½
2 miles	Young America						4.58½
3 miles	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal	Sept. 7, 1869				7 53
4 miles	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal	Dec 31, 1869				10.42½
5 miles	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 11, 1874				12 54¾
Best 2 heats	Coney	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 4, 1900			2 05¼	2 05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn	Sept. 16, 1887	2.16¼		2.15½	2.15¼

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

MARATHON AND CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

April 19—Boston A. A. Marathon race, Ashland to Boston, 25 miles. Result, first five: Won by Carl W. A. Linder, Quincy, 2h. 29m. 13 2-5s.; William Wick, Quincy, 2h. 30m. 15s., second; Otto J. Laake, Brooklyn, 2h. 31m. 31s., third; Frank Gillespie Chicago, 2h. 35m. 44s., fourth; M. J. Lynch, Washington, 2h. 35m. 58s., fifth.

June 21—English Marathon, Slough to London, 26 miles, 365 yards Result, first five: Won by E. Woolston, M. G. C., 2h 55m. 30 1-5s.; T. S. Hewitt, Australian H. G., 2h 55m. 29 4-5s., second; Second Lieut. M. R. Dynes, R. A. F., 2h. 55m. 53 4-5s., third; Sergt. Croucher, R. E., 3h. 25 2-5s., fourth; L. G. Housden, R F A., 3h. 4m. 46 3-5s, fifth.

September 6—American Service Men's Marathon, Trenton, N. J., to Camp Dix, distance 20 miles—Won by Frank Zuna, Army, 2h. 40m. 40s; John Wiberg, Army, second; Gragg Richards, Army, third; Giacomo Giarizo, Army, fourth; Charles M. Gallena, fifth; Frank Casso, sixth. Zuna was the winner of the A. E. F. Championship Marathon Race held in France in December, 1918.

September 17—Race around Paris, distance about 26½ miles. Result: Henri Siret, 2h. 55m.; Picard, Belgium, 3h. 13m. 26s.; Courbriseon, 3h. 16m. 55s

October 25—Syracuse (N. Y.) University Collegiate Invitation Cross-Country Run, 4½ miles individual winner, John Simmons, Syracuse, 25m. 56 1-5s. Team winners—Syracuse, 78 points; Mass. Tech., 107; Yale, 116; Pennsylvania, 121; Cornell, 122; Harvard, 191; Williams, 194; Columbia, 199; Colgate, 224, and Dartmouth, 271.

November 15—New England Intercollegiate Cross-Country Run. Order of team finish—New Hampshire, Maine, and Williams tied for second; Mass. Tec., fourth.

November 22—Western College Conference Cross-Country Run. Results: Ames, first; Wisconsin, second; Purdue, third; Minnesota, fourth; Ohio State, fifth; Michigan, sixth; Illinois, seventh; Chicago, eighth; Oberlin, ninth; and Cincinnati, tenth.

November 22—Intercollegiate Association Amateur Athletes of American Cross-Country Championship, New York. Distance six miles. Result: Individual, first ten—Won by John Simmons, Syracuse, 32m. 55s.; W. K. McMahon, M. I. T., 33m. 12s., second; Robert Crawford, Lafayette, 33m. 25s., third; T. H. McDermott, Cornell, 33m. 27s., fourth; Louis Watson, Syracuse, 33m. 31s., fifth; W. M Cummings, Pennsylvania, 33m. 55s., sixth; Herman C Johnson, Syracuse, 33m. 56s., seventh; William Rogers, Jr, Princeton, 33m. 57s., eighth; Walter Irwin, Penn, 33m. 59s., ninth; Allan Swede, Princeton, 34m 12s, tenth.

Team scores:

1. Syracuse	1	5	7	16	20—49
2. Princeton	8	10	14	15	22—69
3. Cornell	4	12	13	23	28—80
4. Pennsylvania	6	9	31	33	38—117
5. Yale	17	19	21	25	37—119
6 Columbia	11	29	42	46	48—176
7. Lafayette	3	26	35	56	59—179
8 M. I. T	2	32	43	52	53—182
9 Dartmouth	24	27	47	50	54—202
10 Harvard	18	40	49	51	55—213
11. C. C. N. Y	64	65	66	69	71—335

Freshman Championship, same course, distance about 3 miles. Result, individual, first five: Won by T. Campbell, Yale, 16m. 7s; M. Richman, Cornell, 16m. 47s., second; D. Head, Pennsylvania, 17m. 8s., third; M. Ward, Cornell, 17m. 10s., fourth; C G. Irish, Cornell, 17m 13s, fifth.

Team scores:

Cornell	2	4	5	6	10—27
Yale	1	8	9	11	12—41
Columbia	7	13	19	20	21—80
Pennsylvania	3	16	18	24	25—86

POLO.

Polo play under the sanction of the Polo Association was resumed during the season of 1919 and the game proved popular in all parts of the country. The National Championships were staged on the field of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala, Pa., during September, with the following results, finals only:

Junior Championship, September 18, won by Meadow Brook second team which defeated Philadelphia C. C., 4¼ goals to 3¼.

Senior Championship, September 23, won by Rockaway H. C., which defeated Philadelphia C C. by default.

Open Championship, September 27, won by Meadow Brook, which defeated Cooperstown C C., 5 goals to 4.

TRAP SHOOTING.

THE Grand American Handicap Tournament was held at Chicago, on August 11 to 15.

National Amateur Championship on Single Targets—Frank Wright, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. Akard, Fairplay, Mo., and R. D. Morgan, Washington, D. C, tied with 199x200. Frank Wright won shoot-off with two straight scores of 25 each.

American Amateur Championship on Double Targets—Nic Arie, Menard, Texas, 91x100; A. C. Skutt, Morton, N. Y., 87, and J. S. Day, New Orleans, La., 87.

American Amateur 18-Yard Championship—Frank M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 200x200; J. E. Jennings, Todmorden, Ont., 198; T. L. Edens, Phoenix, Ariz., 197; Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky., 197.

Junior Championship (boys 10 to 17 years)—George Andrew Miller, Brewton, Ala., 49x50; H. E. Woodward, Houston, Tex, 47; David Storie, Chariton, Ia, 44, and Clarence Andrews, New London, Ia., 44.

Three Score and Ten Championship—A Mayers, Madison, Wis, 46x50.

Women s Championship—Mrs. A. H. Winkler, Chicago, 90x100; Mrs. C. E. Groat, Los Angeles, 87x100; Mrs. R. R. Barber, Minneapolis, 85x100.

Army and Navy Championship—F. P. Williams, Washington, D. C., 99x100; Tracy H. Lewis, New York City, 99x100; A. Quade, Blue Island, 96x100. F. P. Williams won the shoot-off, 20x20 to 19x20 for Mr. Lewis.

Classification Race—Class A (93% and above shooters)—Chan. Powers, Decatur, Ill., 100x100; Dave Fauskee, Worthington, Minn., 100x100. Powers won shoot-off, 20x20 to 19x20.

Class B (89% to 93%)—F P Williams, Washington, D. C, 99x100; Ben. C. Meents, Ashkum, Ill., 99x100; F. P Williams won shoot-off, 20x20 to 18x20.

Class C (85% to 89%)—Elmer Wheeler, Pawhuska, Okla., 98; George K. Mackie, Lawrence, Kan, 97; J. J. Zoller, Marion, Ill., 97.

Class D (below 85%)—D C. Haywood, Weyauwega, Wis, 95x100: Ide Harris, Fairbury, Ill, 95x100: D. C. Haywood won shoot-off, 20x20 to 18x20.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP EVENT.

	Yards	Score.		Yards	Score.
G. W. Lorimer, Troy, Ohio...	18	98x100, 18x20	R. J. Moore, Decatur, Ill	18	97x100, 19x20
W. E. Gordon, Mobile.....	19	98x100, 17x20	Mark Arie, Thomasboro, Ill	22	97x100, 18x20
J. E. Hellyer, Alexandria, Pa.	21	98x100, 16x20			

There were 16 participants who broke 96x100.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS, 1919.

STATE.	Champion.	300 Targets	STATE.	Champion.	300 Targets.
Ariz. . .	T. L. Edens, Phoenix...	292	N H.....	Eugene E. Reed, Manchester...	279
Ala..... .	W. E. Gordon, Mobile.....	288	N. J.....	C. B. Platt, Bridgeton.....	289
Ark.....	J. E. Chatfield, Texarkana.....	288	N. Y.....	F. S. Wright, Buffalo.....	286
Cal.....	J. F. Dodds, Los Angeles.....	291	N. C.....	H. A. Morson, Charlotte.....	279
Col.....	W. R. Thomas, Denver.....	285*	N. D.....	A. R. Chezik, Portal	290
Ct.....	H. C. Barstow, Rockville.....	293	Ohio.....	L. M. Weeden, Cleveland.....	288
Del.....	W. M. Foord, Wilmington.....	277	Okla.....	V. H. Francis, Drumright.....	292
Fla.....	W. N. Boylston, Leesburg.....	291	Ore.....	James W. Seavey, Portland.....	293
Ga.....	H. D. Freeman, Atlanta.....	272	Pa.....	Ed. Hellyer, Jr, Alexandria.....	295
Idaho.....	Chas. Hahn, Lewiston.....	283	R. I.....	Charles H. Dillon, Auburn.....	282
Ill.....	Mark Arie, Thomasboro.....	295	S C.....	Paul R. Earle, Anderson.....	291
Ind.....	M. E. Dewire, Hamilton.....	294	S. D.....	Frank Hughes, Mobridge.....	291
Ia.....	B. F. Elbert, Des Moines.....	294	Tenn.....	Ollie Williams, Nashville.....	288
Kan.....	F. J. Cairns, Tampa.....	285	Tex.....	Nic Arie, Menard	289
Ky.....	Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington.	298	Utah.....	C. H. Reilley, Jr., Salt Lake....	285
Me.....	A. H. Waldron, Richmond.....	286	Vt.....	Dr. C. H. Burr, Montpelier.....	285†
Md. & D. C	R. D. Morgan, Washington.....	293	Va	W. D. Runnels, Staunton.....	291
Mass.....	George L. Osborn, Brookline....	287	Wash.....	Frank M. Troeh, Vancouver....	298
Mich.....	J. A. Skinner, Muskegon.....	296	W. Va.....	Richard Gerstell, Jr., Grafton...	277
Minn..... .	J. E. Harker, Minneapolis.....	287	Wis.....	F. G. Fuller, Mukwonago.....	294
Miss.....	Charles P. Williams, Greenville..	288	Wyo.....	A. C. Rice, Douglas.....	292
Mo.....	J. W. Akard, Fairplay.....	286	E. Canada..	S. G. Vance, Tillsonburg, Ont...	290
Mont.....	E. L. Robbins, Billings.....	286	W. Canada..	W. M. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man.	288
Neb	Ed. Varner, Adams	291			

* 20x20. † 25x25, 24x25.

LEADING TEN AMATEURS FOR THE SEASON TO NOVEMBER 24.

NAME.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average	NAME.	Shot At	Broke.	Average.
Mark Arie, Thomasboro, Ill..	2,740	2,677	.9770	Art. Risser, Paris, Ill.....	2,010	1,953	.9716
W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky.	2,200	2,149	.9768	R. H. Bungay, Ocean Park, Cal.	2,500	2,425	.9700
F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash.	6,745	6,585	.9762	J. W. Seavey, Portland, Ore..	2,700	2,617	.9692
Oscar Hansen, Fremont, Neb.	2,000	1,946	.9730	S. H. Sharman, Salt Lake City	3,250	2,150	.9692
Frank S. Wright, Buffalo.....	4,840	4,707	.9725	Clyde Collins, Kankakee, Ill..	2,960	2,802	.9662

LEADING TEN PROFESSIONALS FOR THE SEASON TO NOVEMBER 24.

NAME.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.	NAME.	Shot At	Broke.	Average.
Rush Razee, Curtis, Neb.....	2,120	2,078	.9801	W. S. Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa..	5,755	5,581	.9697
J. R. Jahn, Long Grove, Ia...	5,810	5,668	.9755	C. G. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.	7,000	6,774	.9677
Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Ia..	6,860	6,691	.9753	Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.....	8,390	8,118	.9675
Homer Clark, Alton, Ill.....	5,860	5,713	.9749	R. C. Reed, San Francisco....	3,450	3,337	.9672
Guy Ward, Alton, Ill.....	2,360	2,296	.9728	J. E. Dickey, Minneapolis....	2,210	2,132	.9647

TRAP SHOOTING—*Continued*

National Amateur Championship of America, shot at Travers Island, N. Y., May 3. Scores first ten:

NAME.	1st 100.	2d 100.	Total.	NAME.	1st 100	2d 100	Total.
J. E. Jennings, Todmorden, Ont....	97	100	197	J. Clarke, Jr., Worcester, Mass.....	96	97	193
F. S Wright, Buffalo, N. Y.....	98	97	195	C. Burminster, Chicago, Ill.....	96	97	193
G. S. McCarthy, Philadelphia, Pa..	97	97	194	J. R. Johnston, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa..	95	97	193
Mark Arie, Thomasboro, Ill..	97	97	194	W. Yule, New York A. C.....	96	97	193
J. B. McHugh, Wilmington, Del.....	97	97	194	M. S. Hootman, Hicksville, Ohio....	94	99	193

Results of shoot-off—Third, McCarthy; fourth, Arie; fifth, McHugh; sixth, Hootman; seventh, Clarke. Jr ; eighth, Yule; ninth, Johnston, Jr.; tenth, Burminster.

Intercollegiate Championship, shot at New Haven, Ct., May 31. Result: Yale, 448; Dartmouth, 424,

RIFLE SHOOTING.

NATIONAL Rifle Association matches, held at Caldwell, N. J., range August 4 to 30. Results of some of the more prominent matches follow:

Civilian Club match won by Newcastle R. & G. Club, score 746x800.

Cable Match—American, 7,617; England, 7,523x 8,000.

National Individual Match—Sergt. T. B. Crawley, 289x300.

National Team Match—Marines' team, 3,327.

Wimbledon Cup Match—J. W. Hession, 99x100.

Leech Cup—W. H. Richards, perfect score, 105.

FOREIGN.

Rifle Championship A. E. F., shot at Le Mans, France—Corporal L A. Peyton, 550x600.

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

U. S. Football Association National Challenge Cup series, final round, played at Fall River, Mass., April 19. Result: Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 2; Paterson (N J) Field Club, 0.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1913–14—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1914; Brooklyn Field Club, 2; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, Charles E. Creighton, New York City.

1914–15—At Taylor Stadium, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 1915; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Brooklyn Celtic F. C , 1; referee, George Lambie, Boston, Mass.

1915–16—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 6, 1916; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, David M. Whyte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916–17—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 5, 1917; Fall River Rovers F. C., 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 0; referee, William Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I.

1918–19—At Harrison, N. J., May 19, 1918; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0 Referee, C. E. Creighton, New York City.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.
Winning Teams

1885—O N. T., Newark.
1886—O N. T., Newark.
1887—O. N. T., Newark.
1888—Fall River Rovers.
1889—Fall River Rovers.
1890—Olympics, Fall River.
1891—East Ends, Fall River.
1892—East Ends, Fall River.
1893—Pawtucket, Free Wanderers
1894—Olympics, Fall River.
1895—Caledonians, Kearny.
1896—True Blues, Paterson.
1897—Manx Eleven, Philadelphia
1898—Arlington A. A., Kearny.
1906—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1907—Clark A. A., East Newark
1908—West Hudsons, Harrison.
1909—True Blues, Paterson.
1910—Tacony F. C., Tacony, Pa
1911—Howard & Bullough F. C , Pawtucket, R. I.
1912—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1913—True Blues, Paterson.
1914—Bethlehem F. C., Bethlehem, Pa.
1915—Scottish-Americans of Newark.
1916—Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Scottish-American F. C., 0.
1917—Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 7; West Hudson F. C , 0.
1918—Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1; Babcock & Wilcox F. C., 0.

Note—From 1899 to 1905, inclusive, there was no competition for the cup.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE
(Final Standing.)

TEAM	W	D	L.	Goals. For	Goals. Agt	Pts	TEAM	W	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agt	Pts.
Bethlehem Steel F. C.	9	1	0	37	4	19	Robins Dry Dock F. C .	3	2	5	17	30	8
Merchant Ship F. C..	4	3	3	19	14	11	New York F. C..... ..	2	3	5	13	21	7
Paterson F. C.....	5	1	4	19	17	11	Babcock & Wilcox F. C..	1	2	7	14	33	4

Merchants and Paterson, tied at second place, played off for second honors, the Merchants defeating their opponents by a score of 4—1.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.
(Final Standing.)

TEAM.	Won	Drawn	Lost.	Points	TEAM.	Won.	Drawn	Lost.	Points
Bridgeport Swedes..	5	0	3	10	Bridgeport Thistles,	2	1	4	5
Winchester.....	2	1	4	5					

NEW YORK COMBINATION LEAGUE
(Final Standing.)

TEAM.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. Agt	Pts.	TEAM.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For.	Goals Agt	Pts.
Longfellow. ..	17	1	0	66	11	35	Prospect..	8	1	9	30	28	17
Viking.....	12	2	4	53	25	26	Macombs	5	1	12	28	46	11
White Rose.	11	3	4	51	33	25	Fulton.....	4	1	13	26	50	9
Clan McDuff.. .	11	0	7	38	23	22	Rangers..	3	0	15	14	70	8
La Sultana.....	9	2	7	40	28	20	Manhattan*.....	3	3	12	19	51	7

* 2 points deducted for playing ineligible men.

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL— *Continued.*

NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE.
(Final Standing.)

Team.	Won.	Drawn	Lost.	Points	Team.	Won.	Drawn	Lost.	Points
Commerce	11	0	0	22	Erasmus Hall	4	0	5	8
Evander Childs	8	0	3	16	Commercial	3	2	6	8
Morris	7	2	2	16	Boys'	3	1	7	7
Stuyvesant	4	3	3	11	Bushwick	2	2	6	6
Curtis	6	1	4	13	Townsend Harris Hall	2	1	6	5
De Witt Clinton	4	1	6	9	Manual Training	2	1	8	5

Not reported—Townsend vs. Bushwick, Erasmus vs Stuyvesant, Erasmus vs. Townsend.

OTHER WINNERS.

New Jersey State League—Babcox & Wilcox F. C.
Southern New England Association—Times Cup, J. & P. Coats F. C.: Norman Cup, Fairlawn Rovers.
South American Championship, played at Rio Janeiro, May 29. Result, final round: Brazil 1, Uruguay 0.
Southern New York State Association—Morse Dry Dock F. C.

WRESTLING.

JANUARY 8, New Haven, Ct.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated B. F. Roller in straight falls. Time—50m 10s ; 39m. 17s.

January 25, Duluth, Minn.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated John Olin. Each gained a fall, but Olin was unable to respond for third bout.

January 30, Kansas City, Mo.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Mort. Henderson in straight falls. Time—10m. 1s ; 9m. 3s.

February 4, Springfield, Mass.—Joe Stecher lost handicap match to John Freberg. No fall in 90m.

February 13, Boston, Mass.—Joe Stecher defeated Paul Martinson two straight falls. Time—1h. 14m.; 17m

February 17, Kansas City, Mo.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated H. Gardini, two falls. Time—39m. 50s.; 7m. 51s.

February 24, Sioux City, Iowa—Joe Stecher and W. Zbyszko drew; no falls in 2 hours. Later referee decided that Zbyszko had won on points. Bets declared off

March 3, Chicago, Ill.—Ed. Lewis defeated Joe Stecher in one fall. Time—2h. 12m. 17s.

March 5, Springfield, Mass.—Ed. Lewis defeated J. Freberg in one fall. Time—1h. 33m. 30s.

March 11, Kansas City, Mo.—W. Zbyszko defeated J. Stecher two out of three falls in 3h. 15m. match.

March 17, New Haven, Ct.—W. Zbyszko lost handicap match with H. Gardini. No fall in 1h.

March 12, Springfield, Mass.—W. Zbyszko defeated H. Christenson, straight falls. Time—1h. 20m.; 8m. 10s.

March 19, Montreal, Canada—Ed. Lewis defeated B. F. Roller, straight falls. Time—37m. 16s.; 6m 11s.

March 20, Scranton, Pa.—W. Zbyszko defeated T. Draak, straight falls. Time—28m ; 7m. 21s.

March 21, New York City—W. Zbyszko defeated Ed Lewis in one fall. Time—1h. 34m. 36s.

March 26, Norfolk, Va.—Ed. Lewis defeated G. Schoenlein in one fall. Time—1h. 13m.

March 26, Springfield, Mass.—Joe Stecher defeated Joe Freberg in straight falls. Time—1h. 10m. 50s.; 11m. 40s.

March 28, Richmond, Va.—Ed. Lewis defeated John Olin in one fall. Time—58m. 27s.

March 28, North Adams, Mass.—Louis Nelson and Bridson Green wrestled 5h. 27m. without a decision.

April 3, Springfield, Mo.—W. Zbyszko defeated H. Bjorkman, straight falls. Time—20m. 7s.; 9m. 52s.

April 3, Montgomery, Ala.—Joe Stecher defeated John Klem, straight falls. Time—1h. 15m.; 18m. 19s.

April 11, Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Zbyszko defeated B. F. Roller in one fall. Time—25m. 43s.

April 29, Chicago, Ill.—W. Zbyszko defeated Ed Lewis in one fall. Time—2h. 15m. 33s.

May 2, New York City—W. Zbyszko defeated I. Linow in one fall. Time—55m. 51s.

May 8, Louisville, Ky.—Joe Stecher defeated W. Zbyszko in one fall. Time—1h. 45m. 20s.

May 8, New York City—M. Plestina defeated Jack Taylor, straight falls. Time—1h. 22m. 33s.; 24m. 48s.

July 4, Omaha, Neb.—Joe Stecher defeated Ed. Lewis, straight falls. Time—1h. 47m.; 11m. 19s.

November 3, New York City—Joe Stecher defeated Ed Lewis in one fall. Time—1h. 31m. 3s.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Pennsylvania State College, State College Pa., March 28-29 Won by Penn State, 23 points Lehigh, 20; Cornell, 10; Pennsylvania, 8; Columbia 7. Summaries, championship round: 115-lb. class—Ackerley, Cornell, threw Gerson, Pennsylvania. Time—7m. 58s. 125-lb. class—Bevier, Lehigh, won over Babcock, Penn State, default. 135-lb. class—Conroy, Cornell, threw Ketterer, Pennsylvania Time—9m. 58s. 145-lb. class—Mowrer, Penn State, decision over Barish, Columbia. Time—15m. 158-lb. class—Brown, Penn State, decision over Kirkland, Columbia. Time—15m. 175-lb. class—Manley, Lehigh, decision over Pendleton, Pennsylvania. Time—15m Heavyweight class—Booth, Lehigh, decision over Locke, Penn State. Time—15m.

Second place: 115-lb. class—Garber, Penn State, threw Gerson, Pennsylvania. Time—14m. 43s. 125-lb. class—Lee, Columbia, decision over Howell, Cornell. Time—9m. 125-lb. class—Ketterer, Pennsylvania, decision over Barnard, Columbia. Time—9m. 145-lb class—Barish, Columbia, threw Loeser, Lehigh. Time—8m. 3s. 158-lb. class—Ashby, Pennsylvania, decision over Kirkland, Columbia. Time—9m. 175-lb. class—Black, Penn State, decision over Pendleton, Pennsylvania. Time—9m. Heavyweight class—Locke, Penn State, won over Rogers, Columbia; default.

Third place: 115-lb. class—Gerson, Pennsylvania, threw Childs, Lehigh. Time—5m. 49s. 125-lb class—Rhoades, Pennsylvania, threw Howell, Cornell. Time—7m. 4s. 135-lb. class—Mills, Penn State, threw Barnard, Columbia. Time—1m. 52s. 145-lb. class—Tuttle, Cornell, threw Loeser, Lehigh. Time—1m. 44s. 158-lb. class—Bergdoll, Lehigh, threw Kirkland, Columbia. Time—7m. 53s. 175-lb. class—Pendleton, Pennsylvania, decision over Saacks, Columbia. Time—9m. Heavyweight class—Nonen, Cornell, defeated Rogers, Columbia, by default.

DUAL MATCHES.

February 1, New York City—Columbia, 20 points; Brown, 4.

February 8, Annapolis—Navy, 27 points; Lehigh, 5.

February 14, New York City—Princeton, 18 points; Columbia, 8.

February 15, Annapolis—Navy, 33 points; Pennsylvania, 0.

February 21, Princeton—Yale, 14 points; Princeton, 11.

February 22, Annapolis—Navy, 27 points; Columbia, 0

February 27, New York City—Columbia, 4 bouts; N. Y. U., 2.

March 1, South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 19 points; Penn State, 13.

March 1, Annapolis—Navy, 24 points; Yale, 4.

March 6, New York City—Columbia, 15 points; N. Y. U., 8.

March 12, Princeton—Princeton, 15 points; Pennsylvania, 6.

March 8, New Haven—Yale, 19 points; Harvard, 7.

March 8, Bethlehem—Lehigh, 22 points; Pennsylvania, 8.

March 14, New York City—Boys' Club, 6 bouts; Columbia, 0.

March 15, Annapolis—Navy, 46½ points; Princeton, 7½.

BOXING.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE feature of 1919 in pugilism was the passing of the world's heavyweight championship when Jack Dempsey defeated Jess Willard in three rounds at Toledo, Ohio, on July 4. The pugilists were matched by G. L. (Tex) Rickard, the famous promoter, who, after considerable investigation, selected Toledo as the scene of the contest, which was scheduled for twelve rounds, with a decision to be rendered by the referee and judges in case both principals were on their feet at the termination of the match. The city authorities of Toledo donated a site for the arena in Bay View Park and a wooden stadium to seat some 80,000 spectators was erected at a cost of close to $150,000. The day of the bout was extremely hot, it being 120 degrees at the ringside, and the attendance was far below the estimates made when the structure was erected.

Dempsey adopted his usual rushing tactics almost as soon as the pugilists had shaken hands, and within a minute after the bell started the contest had scored his first knockdown of the champion. Willard was stunned and rendered partially helpless by the force of his opponent's blows and was knocked down or helpless on the ropes seven times during the opening round. The champion was on the floor of the ring when the bell rang, but in the noise and confusion Dempsey thought that he had scored a knockout and was leaving the ring when informed that the bell and not a knockout had ended the round.

The second and third rounds were a repetition of the first, with the exception that Dempsey did not knock down Willard again, although punishing the champion severely. At the close of the third round Willard was in bad physical condition, and after a consultation among his seconds it was decided to acknowledge his defeat, which was done before the bell rang for the fourth round. Following the bout there was considerable discussion regarding the form of termination that should appear in the records and be used in settling wagers. The consensus of opinion was that Willard was technically knocked out in the third round and all pools in Toledo were paid on that basis. The principal facts and features of the contest follow:

Attendance, 19,650.

Gate receipts, less war tax, $410,732.16.

Pugilists' purse—Willard, $100,000; Dempsey, $27,500. Each boxer also received a one-third right in the moving pictures, with Promoter Rickard reserving a third right for himself.

Promoter's profit, after deducting war tax of $41,789.94, city charity tax of $28,751.25, building and all other expenses, was approximately $31,000. It was also estimated that Willard's income tax on $100,000 would amount to about $31,410, and Dempsey's $3,530 on his purse of $27,500.

Principal officials: Referee, Oliver Pecord, Toledo; judges, Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, and G. L. (Tex) Rickard, New York; official timekeeper, Warren Barbour, New York.

Price of tickets, $60, $50, $40, $30, $20, and $10.

PHYSICAL STATISTICS.

Willard.		Dempsey.
37	Age	24
243	Weight	187
6 ft. 6½ in	Height	6 ft. 1 in.
84 in	Reach	78 in.
46½ in	Chest (Normal)	42 in.
49¾ in	Chest (Expanded)	42¾ in.
17½ in	Neck	17½ in.
37¾ in	Waist	32 in.
17 in	Calf	15 in.
10½ in	Ankle	9 in.
16⅛ in	Biceps	16 in.
10 in	Wrist	8½ in.

RESULTS OF OTHER BOXING BOUTS.

Lack of space precludes the recording of bouts other than those between pugilists of prominence. Abbreviations: K. O., knockout; D., draw; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., popular verdict; F., foul.

January 1—Ted Lewis vs. Bryan Downey, fifteen rounds, D., P. V., Columbus, Ohio. Joe Dillon K. O. Eddie Conway, two rounds, South Amboy, N. J. Jeff Smith K. O. Billy Kramer, three rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Benny Leonard defeated Paul Doyle, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 6—Willie Jackson K. O. Dick Stosh, one round, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 8—Kid Norfolk K. O. Clay Turner, four rounds, Boston, Mass.

January 10—Tommy Robson K. O. Walter Laurette, one round, Cleveland, Ohio.

January 12—Billy Miske defeated Tom Cowler, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

January 13—Benny Leonard defeated Eddie Kelly, six rounds P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Phil Bloom defeated Joe Welling, twelve rounds, R. D., Providence, R. I.

January 14—Willie Jackson defeated Johnny Noye, ten rounds, P. V., Minneapolis, Minn.

January 20—Harry Greb defeated Young Fisher, ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y. Lew Tendler, defeated Young Brown, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Clay Turner defeated Kid Norfolk, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y. Benny Leonard defeated Johnny Dundee, eight rounds, P. V., Newark, N. J.

January 24—Fred Fulton defeated Willie Meehan, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal. Joe Burman K. O. Frankie Conway, five rounds, Baltimore, Md.

January 27—Frankie Britt defeated Willie Jackson, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Pal Moran defeated Young Erne, fifteen rounds, R. D., New Orleans, La. Larry Williams defeated Clay Turner, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J. Mike McTigue defeated Battling Ortega, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

January 27—Johnny Basham defeated Eddie Shevlin, fifteen rounds, R. D., London, England. Harry Greb defeated Soldier Bartfield, twelve rounds, R. D., Columbus, Ohio. Jack Sharkey defeated Joe Burman, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

January 30—Bryan Downey vs. K. O. Loughlin, fifteen rounds, D., R. D., Tulsa, Okla. Frankie Fleming K. O. Walter Brooks, six rounds, Montreal, Canada.

January 31—Harry Greb defeated Tommy Robson, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio. Soldier Bartfield vs. Battling Ortega, ten rounds, D., P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.

February 1—Benny Leonard defeated Joe Benjamin, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal. Harry Greb defeated Tommy Robson, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio.

February 3—Jack Britton defeated Al Doty, twelve rounds, P. V., Canton, Ohio. Joe Welling K. O. Johnny Harvey, three rounds, Boston, Mass. Harry Greb K. O. Len Rowlands, three rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pal Moore defeated Dick Loadman, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y. Joe Lynch defeated Tommy Noble, twenty rounds, R. D., London, England.

February 10—Pete Hermann defeated Patsy Scanlon, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa. Joe Jeannette defeated Tom Cowler, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J. Lew Tendler defeated Eddie Kelly, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

February 11—Eddie McGoorty K. O. Soldier Rolph, eight rounds, London, England. Willie Ryan vs. Jack Britton, D., eight rounds, P. V., Trenton, N. J.

February 13—Battling Levinsky defeated Jim Coffey, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass. Joe Welling vs. Phil Bloom, D., twelve rounds, R. D., Providence, R. I. Frankie Fleming defeated Eddie Wallace, ten rounds, P. V., Montreal, Canada.

February 15—Ritchie Mitchell K. O. Johnny Schauer, two rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis. Harry Greb defeated Battling Levinsky, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y. Pal Moore defeated Johnny Ritchie, eight rounds, R. D., Memphis, Tenn. Young Fisher defeated Al McCoy, ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y. Harry Greb defeated Battling Levinsky, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y.

February 20—Benny Volgar defeated Eddie Wallace, ten rounds, P. V., Montreal, Canada.

February 21—Johnnie Ertle defeated Johnny Ritchie, ten rounds, P. V., La Salle, Ill.

February 22—Willie Ritchie defeated Benny Leonard, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal. Frankie Burns defeated Johnny Ritchie, ten rounds, R. D., St. Louis, Mo. Pete Hartley defeated Young Erne, fifteen rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md.

BOXING—*Continued.*

February 24—Frankie Burns vs. Young Chaney, D., twelve rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md. Johnny Dundee defeated Johnny Ray, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 26—Lew Tendler defeated Joe Welling, eight rounds, P. V., Newark, N. J.

February 27—Mike Gibbons K. O. Billy Kramer, three rounds, Scranton, Pa. W. O. Beckett K. O. Bombardier Billy Wells, five rounds, London, England.

March 3—Jim Coffey defeated Larry Williams, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J. Johnny Dundee defeated Johnny Mealey, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 5—Willie Meehan defeated Sam Langford, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal. Jack Wolfe defeated Pete Herman, ten rounds, R. D , Cleveland, Ohio.

March 6—Mike Gibbons defeated Soldier Bartfield, ten rounds, P. V., St Paul, Minn. Harry Greb defeated Leo Houck, six rounds, P. V., Lancaster, Pa. Johnny Tillman defeated Johnny Griffiths, twelve rounds, R. D., Akron, Ohio. Willie Jackson vs. Tommy Richards, four rounds, D , R. D., San Francisco, Cal

March 10—Pal Moore defeated Patsy Scanlon, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa. Charlie Beecher defeated Joe Burman, eight rounds, P. V., Trenton, N. J. Charlie White vs Harvey Thorpe, ten rounds, D., P. V., Peoria, Ill. Ted Lewis defeated Johnny Griffiths, eight rounds, R. D , Memphis, Tenn. Tommy Robson defeated George Chip, ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y. Pete Herman defeated Al Shubert, ten rounds, P. V., New Bedford, Mass. Frankie Brown defeated Johnny Kilbane, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 11—Jim Driscoll K. O. Pedler Palmar, four rounds, London, England. Frankie Britt defeated Ralph Brady, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

March 12—Pal Moore defeated Frankie Mason, ten rounds, R D., South Bend, Ind.

March 14—Young Michaels defeated Frankie Mason, ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y. George Chaney defeated Phil Bloom, twelve rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md. Jeff Smith K. O. Jim Booker, three rounds, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 17—Jack Britton K. O. Ted Lewis, nine rounds, Canton, Ohio. Harry Greb defeated Bill Brennan, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa

March 24—Jack Britton defeated Jack Perry, ten rounds, P. V , Pittsburgh, Pa. Al Shubert vs. George Chaney, twelve rounds, D., R. D., Baltimore, Md. Pal Moore vs. Pete Herman, eight rounds, D., R. D., Memphis, Tenn.

March 26—Benny Leonard defeated Harvey Thorpe, ten rounds, P. V., Joplin, Mo. Mike Gibbons defeated Leo Houck, eight rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo.

March 27—Mike Gibbons defeated Billy Kramer, three rounds, Scranton, Pa.

March 28—Billy Miske K. O. Tom Cowler, four rounds, Baltimore, Md. Augie Ratner defeated Roy McCormick, fifteen rounds, R. D., London, England.

March 31—Johnny Kilbane K. O. Johnny Mealy, two rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Harry Greb defeated Billy Miske, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

March 31—Jimmy Wilde defeated Joe Lynch, fifteen rounds, R. D., London, England.

April 1—Leo Houck defeated Al McCoy, six rounds, P. V., Lancaster, Pa

April 5—Frankie Britt defeated Pal Moran, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio.

April 7—Johnny Kilbane defeated Artie O'Leary, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Jack Britton vs. Bryan Downey, D., twelve rounds, P. V., Canton, Ohio.

April 8—Al Shubert vs. Pete Herman, D., ten rounds, P. V., Baltimore, Md. Soldier Bartfield defeated Billy Papke, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.

April 11—Tommy Gibbons defeated George Chip, ten rounds, R. D., Denver, Col. Pal Moore defeated Kid Herman, ten rounds, P. V., Racine, Wis.

April 19—Johnny Kilbane K. O. John Mahoney, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 21—Eddie McGoorty K. O. Patrick Curran, eight rounds, Plymouth, England.

April 22—Mike Gibbons defeated Soldier Bartfield, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal. Young Fitzsimmons defeated Charley White, twelve round R. D , Boston, Mass.

April 24—Eddie McGoorty K. O. Tom Gumme two rounds, Dublin, Ireland.

April 26—Jack Britton defeated Jack Malone, t rounds, P. V., St. Paul, Minn.

April 28—Benny Leonard K. O Willie Ritch eight rounds, Newark, N. J. Lew Tendler defeat Jimmy Duffy, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, P. Harry Creb defeated Battling Levinsky, twelv rounds, P. V., Canton, Ohio.

April 29—Young Chaney defeated Dick Loadmar ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 6—Harry Greb defeated Clay Turner, twelv rounds, R D., Boston, Mass.

May 7—Jack Britton defeated Johnny Griffit. ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y.

May 8—Willie Meehan vs. Harry Greb, ten round D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 10—Richie Mitchell vs. Johnny Dundee, te rounds, D., Milwaukee, Wis.

May 12—Pete Herman defeated Young Solsber ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y. Jack Britton d feated Johnny Tillman, twelve rounds, P. V., Balt more, Md. Eddie McGoorty K. O. Harry Reeve three rounds, London, England.

May 14—Benny Valger defeated Frankie Brit twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

May 24—Jack Britton defeated Jimmy McCabe six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 26—Frank Goddard defeated Jack Curphey twenty rounds, R. D , London, England.

May 29—Marty Cross K. O Zulu Kid, nine rounds Montreal, Canada.

May 31—George Cheney K. O. Babe Picat, fou rounds, Baltimore, Md. Johnny Griffith defeate Harvey Thorpe, fifteen rounds, R. D., Denver, Co

June 4—Lew Tendler K. O. George Cheney, on round, Philadelphia.

June 14—Jack Britton defeated Walter Mohr, ten rounds, P. V., Montreal, Canada.

June 16—Augie Ratner vs. Johnny Basham twenty rounds, R. D , London, England.

June 17—Benny Leonard defeated Johnny Dundee six rounds, P. V , Philadelphia, Pa. Joe Beckett K O. Frank Goddard, two rounds, London, England.

June 22—Jack Johnson defeated Bob Roper, ten rounds, R. D., Mexico City.

June 23—Harry Greb defeated Mike Gibbons, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa

June 24—Bob Marriott defeated Johnny Summers, F., ten rounds, R. D , London, England.

June 25—Jeff Smith defeated Eugene Brosseau, ten rounds, P. V., Montreal, Canada. Ted Lewis defeated Jack Britton, twenty rounds, R. D., Dayton, Ohio.

June 26—A. Miller defeated Ted Jamieson, fifteen rounds, R. D., Paris, France.

June 27—Jack Britton defeated Jack Perry, twelve rounds, P. V., Cumberland, Md.

June 30—Walter Ross defeated Tommy Noble, ten rounds, R. D , London, England.

July 3—Frankie Burns vs. Jabez White, D., six rounds, Troy, N. Y.

July 4—Jeff Smith defeated Mike Gibbons, ten rounds, P. V., Kansas City. Harry Greb defeated Bill Brennan, fifteen rounds, R. D., Tulsa, Okla. Harry Wills defeated Sam Langford, eight rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo. Tommy Gibbons defeated George Brown, P. V., Denver, Col. Billy Miske vs. Battling Levinsky, twelve rounds, P. V., Toledo, Ohio.

July 9—Jack Britton K. O. Al Doty, two rounds, Connellsville, Pa.

July 14—Tommy Uren defeated Jimmy Clabby, twenty rounds, R. D., Melbourne, Australia.

July 19—Georges Carpentier K. O. Dick Smith, eight rounds, Paris, France.

July 21—Johnny Dundee defeated Joe Tipiltz, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass. Mike O'Dowd K. O. Young Fisher, five rounds, Syracuse, N. Y. Dick O'Brien K. O. Joe Bonds, nine rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 26—Johnny Griffiths defeated Johnny Tillman, fifteen rounds, R. D., Denver, Col.

August 4—Lew Tendler defeated Willie Jackson, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

August 15—Jack Sharkey defeated Pete Hermann, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.

BOXING—*Continued.*

August 22—Jack Perry vs. Johnny Griffith, D., ten rounds, P. V., Wheeling, Pa.

August 23—Young Kloby K. O. Eddie Shevlin, nine rounds, Lawrence, Mass. Harry Greb defeated Bill Brennan, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 24—Sam Langford defeated Bill Tate, ten rounds, R. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.

August 30—Ralph Chappert defeated Patsy Cline, ten rounds, P. V., Scranton, Pa.

September 1—Charlie White defeated Johnny Noye, twelve rounds, R. D., Denver, Col. Jack Sharkey defeated Jabez White, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit, Mich. Mike O'Dowd defeated Ted Lewis, ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y. Harry Greb defeated Jeff Smith, twelve rounds, P. V., Youngstown, Ohio.

September 2—Jack Beckett K. O. Eddie McGoorty, seventeen rounds, London, England. Pete Herman defeated Joe Lynch, ten rounds, P. V., Waterbury, Ct. Willie Jackson defeated Johnny Dundee, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

September 4—Harry Greb defeated Battling Levinsky, ten rounds, P. V., Wheeling, W. Va. Benny Leonard defeated Soldier Bartfield, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

September 8—Benny Leonard defeated Johnny Clinton, ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y.

September 16—Johnny Kilbane K. O. Frankie Burns, five rounds, Jersey City, N. J.

September 17—Benny Leonard defeated Johnny Dundee, eight rounds, P. V., Newark, N. J.

September 19—Joe Lynch vs. Frankie Mason, D., twelve rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md.

September 20—Johnny Kilbane defeated Eddie Moran, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Ritchie Mitchell vs Harvey Thorpe, D., six rounds, P. V., Detroit, Mich.

September 28—Jack Johnson K. O. Kid Cutler, six rounds, Mexico City.

September 29—Mike O'Dowd defeated Augie Ratner, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

September 30—Sam Langford vs. Harry Wills, D., ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y.

October 1—Benny Leonard K. O. Charlie Metrie, seven rounds, Detroit, Mich. Charlie White K. O. Don Curley, seven rounds. George Brown vs George Chip, D., ten rounds, Detroit, Mich.

October 6—Willie Jackson K. O. Eddie Morgan, four rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Soldier Bartfield defeated Johnny Tillman, ten rounds, P. V., Minneapolis, Minn. Eugene Brosseau K. O. Art Magiri, three rounds, P. V., Montreal, Canada.

October 7—Pete Hartley K. O. Frankie Russell, eleven rounds. New Orleans, La.

October 8—Barney Adair vs. Johnny Hill, D., twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass. Jeff Smith defeated Jackie Clark, ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y.

October 12—Joe Lynch K. O. Dick Griffin, two rounds, Detroit, Mich. Ted Lewis K. O. K. O'Laughlin, one round, Portland, Me. Balzac defeated Eddie McGoorty, F., Paris

October 13—Charley Weinert defeated Al Roberts, eight rounds, P. V., Newark, N. J. Johnny Dundee defeated Young Kloby, twelve rounds, R. D., Lawrence, Mass.

October 15—Benny Leonard defeated Phil Bloom, ten rounds, P. V., Detroit, Mich. Benny Valgar K. O. Jimmy Hill, six rounds, Boston, Mass.

October 16—Ted Lewis K. O. Jimmy McCabe, one round, Atlantic City, N. J.

October 18—Bombardier Wells K. O. Curphey, two rounds, London.

October 20—Tommy Robson defeated George Chipp, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J. Willie Jackson defeated Johnny Drummie, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Charles Ledoux K. O. Jem Driscoll, sixteen rounds, London.

October 21—Johnny Noye defeated Lew Tendler, two rounds, F., R. D., Denver, Col.

October 23—Bob Martin K. O. Joe Bonds, ten rounds, Akron, Ohio. Fred Fulton K. O. Gordon Coghill, three rounds, London.

November 4—Johnny Dundee K. O. Tommy Tuohey, five rounds. Joe Benjamin defeated Joe Welling, eight rounds, P. V. Augie Ratner defeated Soldier Bartfield, eight rounds, P. V., Newark, N. J.

November 5—Jack Britton defeated Johnny Tillman, P. V., 10 rounds, Detroit.

November 6—Mike O'Dowd K. O. Billy Kramer, 2 rounds, Paterson, N. J.

November 10—Benny Leonard defeated Soldier Bartfield, P. V., 6 rounds. Mel Coogan defeated Johnny Dundee, P. V., six rounds, Jersey City, N. J. Mike O'Dowd K. O. Jimmy O'Hagen, two rounds, Detroit, Mich. Joe Welsh defeated Patsy Cline, P. V., ten rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

November 17—Benny Leonard K. O. Jimmy Duffy, two rounds, Tulsa, Okla. Battling Levinsky defeated Bartley Madden, P. V., ten rounds, Montreal. Bill Brennan K. O. Andy Schmader, four rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

November 21—Mike O'Dowd defeated Mike Gibbons, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 27—Benny Leonard vs. Soldier Bartfield, D., P. V., six rounds. Willie Jackson defeated Pal Moran, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Lew Tendler K. O. Johnny Noye, two rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Pete Herman defeated Mickey Russell, P. V., eight rounds, Jersey City, N. J.

AMATEUR.

National Amateur Athletic Union Championships held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, at Mechanic's Hall, Boston, Mass., April 7 and 8. 108-pound class: Semi-final bouts—J. Manning, South Boston, defeated Maxwell McCalpin, Wilkinsburg A. A., Pittsburgh, in four rounds, R. D. Second bout—D. Kamins, Clark House A. A., New York City, defeated C. Costello, East Boston, in three rounds (stopped). Final bout—D Kamins defeated James Manning in three rounds. 115-pound class: Semi-finals—First bout—James Tomasulo, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A. of Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Sam Nable, Clark House A. A., New York City, in four rounds. Second bout—Ashton Donze, Y. M. G. C., New Orleans, defeated Pat Reilly, St. Peter's Lyceum, Pittsburgh, in two rounds (quit). Final bout—Ashton Donze defeated James Tomasulo in three rounds. 125-pound class: Semi-finals—First bout—Archie Walker, Rutgers Gym, New York City, defeated Vincent Forti, East Boston, in three rounds. Second bout—, William P. Corbett, Somerville, defeated K. McCall Pittsburgh, in three rounds. Final bout—William P. Corbett defeated Archie Walker in three rounds. 135-pound class—Semi-finals—First bout—John Hepburn, Fall River A. A., defeated C. W. Powers U. S. N Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., in three rounds. Second bout—Frank B. Cassidy, Ozanam Association, New York, defeated Art Rooney, Pittsburgh, in three rounds. Final bout—Frank B Cassidy defeated John Hepburn in three rounds. 145-pound class: Semi-finals—First bout—Dave Rosenberger, Glencoe A C., New York City, defeated A. Layne, Cambridge, in three rounds. Second bout—Emil Franzer, National Turn Verein, New York City, defeated F. Lux, Pittsburgh, in three rounds. Final—Dave Rosenberger defeated Emil Frazer in three rounds. 158-pound class: Semi-finals—First bout—J. J. Flanagan, Brockton, defeated J. F. Bradley New York City, in two rounds, K. O. Second bout—Sam Lagonia, Brownsdale A C., New York City defeated Frank Grayber, Willow A. C., Pittsburgh, in three reunds. Final bout—Sam Lagonia defeated J. J. Flanagan in three rounds. 175-pound class: Semi-finals—First bout—Frank Grayber, Willow A. C, Pittsburgh, defeated J. A. Tomeshek, New West Side A C, New York City, in three rounds. Second bout—Al Roche, Somerville, defeated Edward P. Egan, Denver A. C., in three rounds. Final bout—Al Roche defeated Frank Grayber in four rounds. Heavyweight class: Semi-finals—First bout—James J. Tully, West Side A. C., New York City, defeated Frank Grayber, Willow A. C., Pittsburgh, in two rounds (stopped). Final bout—Edward P. Egan, Denver A. C., defeated James Tully in three rounds.

New York State Championships, held at New York City, May 8. Results: 115-pound class—Final—A. J. De Vito, New West Side A. C, defeated W. Pomerantz, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision 158-pound class—Final—Al Silverstein, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J Bradley, Pastime A. C., two rounds, stopped by referee. 125-pound class—Final—Sam Sieger, unattached, defeated John Brasier, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. 108-pound class—Final—S. Seaman, Brooklyn A. A, defeated W. O'Connell, Wayne A. C., two rounds, stopped by referee. 145-pound class—Final—David Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., defeated M. Baritz, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds,

BOXING—*Continued*

judges' division. 135-pound class—Final—H Rosmango, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. A., three rounds, judges' decision. Heavy weight class—Final—J. Tomeshek, New West Side A. C., defeated A. Weiner, unattached, one round, stopped by referee.

American Expeditionary Forces Championships, held at Paris, France, April 27. Results: "Babe, Asher of Detroit won the bantamweight championship by knocking out George Schreiber of Philadelphia in the seventh round. Leo Patterson of Joplin Mo., was awarded the decision over "Bushy" Graham of Brooklyn in tenth round for the lightweight title. William Kleck of New Orleans was returned a winner in the welterweight division over Johnny Summers of Brooklyn by the referee's decision. The bout went thirteen rounds. Johnny Clark of New York scored a victory in the middleweight decision over William Walters of Philadelphia by a technical knockout in the eighth round. Eugene Tinney of New York earned the decision in the light heavyweight class over Ted Jamieson of Milwaukee in the tenth round. Heavyweight honors were awarded to Bob Martin of New York over Fay Kaiser of Pittsburgh by the referee's decision in the tenth round.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held under the auspices of the Birmingham Athletic Club, Birmingham, Ala., March 17 and 18. 108-pound class—Won by J. F. Meagher, Gary, Ind.; Goldberg, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., second (decision). 115-pound class—Won by Max Gans, Morris Athletic Club; Chapman, Y. M. G. C., New Orleans, second (decision). 125-pound class—Won by Max Gans, Morris Athletic Club. No second place awarded in this event. Val Vosen, Gary Y. M. C. A., was disqualified for fouling. 135-pound class—Won by B Johnson, Birmingham Y. M. C. A.; Val Vosen, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A., second. Time—9m. 31s. 145-pound class—Won by Glenn Smith, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A.; Fred Jones, Birmingham A. C., second (decision). 158-pound class—Won by George Tragos, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A.; Glenn Smith, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A., second (decision). 175-pound class—Won by Karl Kunert, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A.; Wright, Tulane Univ., second. Time—2m. 55s. Heavyweight class—Won by Stanley Czarnecke, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A.; Karl Kunert, Gary (Ind.) Y. M. C. A., second (decision).

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS AND RECEIPTS.

All attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win titles from previous champions:

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1918, Jess Willard; 1919, Jack Dempsey.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913 claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo Chip; 1914-1917, Al McCoy; 1917-1918 Mike O'Dowd.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908, Dixie Kid; 1914-1916, Kid Graves; 1916, Jack Britton; 1917-1918, Ted (Kid) Lewis; 1919, Jack Britton.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1893, Jack McAuliffe; 1893-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902 Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1912, Ad Wolgast; 1912-14, William Ritchie; 1914-1917, Freddie Welsh; 1917-1918, Benny Leonard.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1918, Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-15, Kid Williams; 1916-1918 Pete Herman.

LARGEST GATE RECEIPTS OF BOXING.

Date.	Winner	Loser.	Place	Gate Receipts.
July 4 1919	Dempsey	Willard	Toledo, Ohio	§$452,522
July 4, 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev	270,755
March 25, 1916	Willard	Moran	New York City	‡151,524
September 3, 1906	Gans	Nelson	Goldfield, Nev	69,715
April 5, 1915	Willard	Johnson	Havana, Cuba	†68,000
December 26, 1908	Johnson	Burns	Sydney, Australia	†67,500
November 3, 1899	Jeffries	Sharkey	New York City	66,300
August 14, 1903	Jeffries	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	63,340
September 11, 1915	‡Gibbons	McFarland	New York City	58,069
August 30, 1900	Corbett	McCoy	New York City	56,350
December 20, 1904	Nelson	Britt	Colma, Cal	48,311
September 7, 1892	Corbett	Sullivan	New Orleans, La	*45,000
March 8, 1892	Fitzsimmons	Hall	New Orleans, La	40,000
February 22, 1910	Wolgast	Nelson	San Francisco, Cal	37,750
October 16, 1909	Johnson	Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal	32,300
March 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	32,245
July 25, 1902	Jeffries	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal	31,800
November 15, 1901	Jeffries	Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal	30,800
June 29, 1916	Dillon	Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y	28,521
September 9, 1905	Nelson	Britt	San Francisco, Cal	27,775
March 17, 1897	Fitzsimmons	Corbett	Carson City, Nev	22,000
October 31, 1904	Britt	Gans	San Francisco, Cal	21,761
August 26, 1904	Jeffries	Munroe	San Francisco, Cal	21,760
December 2, 1896	Sharkey	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal	21,000
March 31, 1903	Corbett	McGovern	San Francisco, Cal	20,880

* Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. † Estimated. ‡ Ten-round, no-decision bout. § Before deduction of war tax.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, of Washington, D. C. Gilbert Grosvenor, Director and Editor.)

ARCHAEOLOGY.

With the signing of world peace, activities along archæological lines have resumed, and the new map of the Near East insures much more favorable conditions under which to work than formerly were possible with the Turk in control of all of the lands of the Bible. In our own country the return to paths of peace has brought a renewal of the researches into the past of the American Indian. Leslie Spier, of the American Museum of Natural History, studied at first hand the little known Havasupai Indians of Arizona, a tribe that gives a very good picture of what life was in the stone age. Living in the canyon of Cataract Creek, a tributary of the Grand Canyon, in western Arizona, where the nearest trader's store is 120 miles away, and beyond an all but waterless desert, they are but little further advanced in manners and customs than the denizens of the stone age. They are ignorant of the use of matches, still lighting their fires by rubbing sticks together. Less than ten years ago they were still using exclusively stone heads for their arrows and stone implements generally. They still use them to a certain extent. Because of their isolation they are the same sort of simple, kindly folk such as Columbus met when he first landed on American shores. The tribe has about 175 members.

A survey of the Flint Ridge district between Columbus and Zanesville, Ohio, was in progress under the direction of Dr. W. T. Mills, State Archæologist. It marks an outcrop of flint-bearing limestone, extending ten miles or more, the entire surface of which is covered with pits dug by prehistoric miners in quest of flint suitable for making implements. Piles of limestone which constitute the tailings of these operations are numerous and often fifteen feet deep. F. W. Hodge, assisted by George H. Pepper, was engaged in the study of the pottery from the Indian ruins of Cibola. It is believed that some of the pottery fragments represent the Indians who preceded the ones Coronado met when he visited those cities in quest of plunder. Five hundred pottery vessels were dug up during the season. Dr. Walter Hough conducted a series of explorations in the White Mountain Apache Reservation, Arizona, devoting most of his time to a study of a group of large ruins west of Cibecue

Further studies were made of the remains of a villa and three small buildings discovered in 1918 at a place called Bir-Derbal, near the village of Ghardimaou, Tunisia. It is believed that the structures are the remains of temples of Saturn. An inscription indicates that they date from the second century A. D. An early tesseliated mosaic discovered at Deir Dakleh was described by Capt. F. M. Drake. The marble of the pavement is the same as that found at Umm Jerar and Shellal—all of it brought from Greece. The foundations at Deir Dakleh are more extensive than those at Shellal and Umm Jerar. A soldier dug up in a garden in Salonica a recent hoard of coins, including several hundred of ancient date. Among the latter was a homogeneous series of seventy-five didrachms of Metapontum, Heraclea, and Tarentum. Several signatures of magistrates, or mint officials, hitherto unknown appear.

A British school of archæology is to be founded in Jerusalem under the auspices of the British Academy. The school is to be conducted as a research body, to carry on excavations and to serve as a training school for archæologists. At a meeting of the British Society of Antiquaries, Capt. R. Campbell Thompson described the excavations made by him at Abu Shahrain in Mesopotamia. This place, the Eridu of cuneiform records, lies in the desert about twenty miles southwest of Nasiriyah. Numerous chipped and ground celts and flakes show how the inhabitants lived during the stone age. More important is the pottery of buff, wheel-turned clay, painted with geometric designs in black. Though ignorant of writing, their culture was decidedly advanced. They lived on cereals and fresh-water mussels from the Euphrates, which then probably flowed near the city. They were a race which occupied Mesopotamia before the coming of the Sumarians.

During the Winter of 1919-1920 the University of Chicago has an expedition to the Near East in the field under the direction of Prof. J. H. Breasted. It is doing exploratory work in Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, preparatory to detailed archæological work.

ASTRONOMY.

The principal astronomical event of the year was the eclipse of the sun on May 29. With a large stretch of continental territory covered by the path of totality, extending across South America at its widest part, and also across equatorial Africa, many expeditions were sent out to study it. Dr. Lewis A. Bauer, of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., observed the eclipse from Cape Palmas, Liberia. His assistant, Mr. Frederick Brown, observed it from a station in Kamerun. Messrs. Crommelin and Davidson, of Greenwich Observatory, occupied a station at Sobral, state of Ceara, Brazil. Professor Eddington and Mr. Cottingham, of the expedition sent out by the Joint Permanent Eclipse Committee of the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies, observed it on the Portuguese Island of Principe, 110 miles from the coast of Africa. Dr. C. G. Abbot, of the Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, occupied a station for the observation of the eclipse at La Paz, Bolivia. The most notable lesson of the eclipse was its influence upon the transmission of Hertzian waves. At the observatory at Meudon, France, is a wireless reception apparatus, which on the day of the eclipse was arranged to receive the special signals sent from the Island of Ascension. In ordinary times wirelesses can be heard only by night; as the sun went into eclipse the waves gradually became strong enough to be caught by the Meudon apparatus, and during totality, when the shadow projected by the moon passed between Ascension and Meudon, the signals from Ascension were heard strongly. They then decreased in intensity, and ceased completely when the eclipse ended.

Co-operative work between the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution and the Division of Forecasts of the Argentine Meteorological Office are tending to demonstrate that there is a relation between the solar constant of radiation in Summer and the fluctuation of weather on the earth. The observing station at Calama, Chile, makes daily determination of the solar constant of radiation, telegraphing them within ten hours of the beginning of the observations to the Argentine Meteorological Office Here they are compared with weather conditions at the moment and correlations as high as 68 per cent. have been found between the two variables. These studies give bright promise of the ultimate successful application of the laws of the solar constant to the forecasts of the weather So satisfactory have these investigations proven that the Smithsonian Institution plans the establishment of three or four additional observing stations in widely separated and largely cloudless regions, such as Egypt, India, South Africa, and Australia. It was announced that George E. Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, is to prepare plans for the equipment of the solar observatory soon to be built at Nelson, New Zealand, with funds provided for the purpose by the late Mr. Cawthron. This observatory will probably be to the southern hemisphere what the Mount Wilson and Yerkes Observatories are to the northern.

Two more new stars were found in the Andromeda nebula with the sixty-inch reflector of the Mount Wilson Observatory. This makes eleven thus far discovered within the limits of that nebula. From measurements of the absolute magnitudes and parallaxes of 139 Cepheid variables made by the use of the "luminosity-period curve," by Shapley, it appears that the distances of these variables are considerably greater than observed heretofore for individual stars. Less than one-third of them have parallaxes greater than a thousandth of a second. The most distant of them now are said to be nearly 20,000 light-years from the sun. Prof E. E. Barnard has described in the Astronomical Journal a star of unusual type, which appears to be either a variable of very long period and wide range of magnitude or an abnormal nova. It does not appear

on the Harvard plates from 1891 to 1908, nor on Wolf-Palisa charts of 1904 and 1905, with about three hours' exposure. Professor Barnard first photographed it in 1909, when it was of the 13.9 magnitude, while on a plate which he took in 1915 it is of the 10.5 magnitude. It is found on several Harvard plates since 1909.

Miss F. Mabel Ashall, a graduate student of the University of Toronto, has recently discovered a variable star in Andromeda having the remarkably short period of 3 hours 50 minutes 55.1 seconds. The range of variation is only from about 9.18 to 9.88 mag. She discovered it by an examination of a number of plates from Harvard College Observatory. A further examination of plates, covering a period of twenty-six years, made by Miss H. S. Leavitt, has revealed the fact that during 1913 the period of variability changed suddenly, becoming longer by a period of 0.17 second. It has been found that Beta Cygni (the alvireo of the Swan) is probably a triple star rather than a double one. As the colors of the two stars seen in the telescope are yellow and blue, finely contrasted, it is interesting to learn that the spectroscopic pair of what was formerly supposed to be a double also consists of a yellow star and a blue one. In a communication to the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Dr. J. S. Plaskett gives particulars of the first twelve spectroscopic binaries which have been discovered with the aid of the new six-foot reflecting telescope of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B. C. The variable velocities of these stars were detected in the course of the measurement of some of the 750 spectra secured during the first six months of the big telescope's career. The magnitudes of the stars involved range from 5.0 to 6.32, and it would thus appear that very rapid progress in this field of observation may now be expected. The two stars Boss 4870 and Boss 5236, which are assigned to class A by the Harvard observers, have been found to be of early B type by the Canadian reflector.

A small fireball was seen on May 19 at Bristol and Woolwich, England. A computation of its real path indicates that its real height was from 53 to 32 miles, the length of the observed luminous course 46 miles, and the velocity about 10 miles per second. The sixty-inch reflector of the Mount Wilson Observatory is being used by Mr. van Maanen for the determination of stellar parallaxes photographically by the usual method relative to comparison of stars. From the spectroscopic measurements made at Mount Wilson Observatory to determine the radial velocity of stars (*i. e.*, the speed with which they are approaching or receding from our solar system), it appears that the star A. G. Berlin 1366 has a radial velocity of more than 200 miles per second, the highest constant velocity so far observed for any star. Dr. Joel H. Metcalf, of Harvard University, discovered two comets during the year. On August 20 he picked up in the eastern sky the first of the year's new stray stars, and on the 22d found another in the constellation of Bootes in the western sky.

CHEMISTRY.

The softening effect of heat on metals was demonstrated in striking fashion by the General Electric Company. One of their scientists annealed American ingot iron surrounded by hydrogen gas for three hours at a temperature above 1,600 degrees F. After this treatment it was very little harder than the softest copper, and could be whittled with a knife. A new ferrous alloy with remarkable properties is mentioned. It consists of 60 per cent. nickel, 14 per cent. chromium, a little molybdenum, and the remainder iron. Its tensile strength at air temperature is 50,000 pounds per square inch. It is not acted on by chemicals even when heated, and is being freely used for the valves and valve-seats of internal-combustion engines and for domestic utensils. Because of the high temperature required for suitably hardening tools of tungsten high-speed steel, Sheffield toolmakers have sought a substitute metal. A new alloy produced by adding cobalt to chromium-carbon steel is reported to be best hardened by a temperature of 1,200 degrees C. For most purposes the hardening required is obtained when the tool is cooled naturally in draft-free air. In a comparative test, saws of "cobalt-crom," as the new steel is called, continue cutting for four days, it is stated, without regrinding, while saws of tungsten high-speed steel were dulled in two days, and those of carbon steel in half a day.

A new method of treating the positive electrode of primary batteries, with a view of introducing metallic oxides as depolarizers, has been invented in France. The electrode consists of a shallow plate of copper or iron presenting numerous conical points to the alkaline element in the cell. The edges of the plate are bent so that it becomes a form of shallow box into which the depolarizing oxide is introduced. Dr. Takamine has, it is said, purchased on behalf of Japan, the American modifications of the Haber nitrate-fixation process. It is intended to install a plant to use this process for the production of synthetic ammonia.

Experiments made by the Pasteur Institute in Paris, by M. Kayser, indicate that the seaweed *Lamanaria digitata* is a promising source of alcohol. A syndicate has petitioned the Swedish Government for permission to make 5,000,000,000 liters (1,321,000 gallons) of alcoholic spirit from white moss, of which there are enormous quantities available. The quality of such alcohol is said to be very good, and its cost less per liter than spirit made from grain or potatoes. It can be easily denatured. The petition proposed that the alcohol be manufactured under official supervision and that the Government be taken in as a partner.

An Italian invention which permits photographs being taken at night has been submitted to the Signal Corps of the United States Army. According to the men who control the new device, it will soon be possible to take excellent pictures of enemy positions from airplanes flying at a low height on a moonlight night. In order to facilitate the use of quartz and mercury-vapor lamps in dye-fading tests, the United States Bureau of Standards has recently measured the radiation of different wave-lengths emitted by a number of these lamps, and has determined its variation with the age of the lamp. Chemically treated cotton cloth, as a substitute for silk, is being tested out by the Ordnance Department. If found practicable for ordnance uses, the discovery will effect the double result of meeting a serious shortage in silk and of bringing about a money saving in the ordnance programme estimated at between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000.

Results of experiments made at Algiers by M. de Laroquette, published in the Annals of the Pasteur Institute, indicate the necessity of revising current ideas concerning the bactericidal action of sunlight. These experiments show that sunlight is bactericidal only with prolonged or direct insolation and its action is chiefly effective on the surface of dry media and in air, where bacteria are fully exposed to the sun's rays and to desiccation. In liquid media the bacteria are only destroyed when the light is very intense, and then only at shallow depths.

The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation will soon have in operation in Pekin a splendid institution for medical research and teaching—the Pekin Union Medical College. A group of fifteen buildings is in the course of construction. On account of their green-tiled roofs the new buildings have already acquired the name of "the Green City." The college will open in the Autumn of 1919. A preparatory school was opened two years ago. It is expected that the whole establishment, including a new hospital, will be running by the end of 1920. The board plans to open another medical institution in Shanghai.

In connection with the campaign against the pink boll worm on cotton, the Federal Horticultural Board is installing what is said to be the largest fumigating equipment in existence at five towns on the Mexican border of Texas. The largest fumigating house, at Laredo, will have a capacity of fifteen freight cars. According to a consular report, South Africa has a new explosive of approximately the same strength as gelignite, said to be so insensitive to shock that it may be safely hammered with a steel tool. If used in mining, explosions would not be caused by drilling into unfired holes. It has already been thoroughly tested in a number of mines and found satisfactory.

ENGINEERING.

The contract was signed by the States of New York and New Jersey for a joint vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, ultimately to cost $12,000,000. Gustav Lindenthal, designer of the Hell Gate Bridge, submitted plans to the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Commission for a bridge across the Hudson at 59th Street to solve the problem

of freight and passenger transfer. The main elements of the plan are: (1) A belt line about two miles back of the New Jersey shore intersecting all railroads running to tidewater. (2) A large freight classification yard. (3) A railroad and vehicular bridge 3,000 feet long between the towers, which would be 600 feet high. The bridge to be supported by four cables each five feet in diameter, to be 175 feet wide and double decked. (4) A large central passenger station in Manhattan. (5) A double-decked elevated railroad from 59th Street to the Battery.

The new Commonwealth dry-dock, the largest of its type in the world, was completed. Its bottom length is 1,170 feet and bottom width 114 feet 9 inches. The depth over the sill is 35 feet. It can accommodate a ship 1,150 feet long and 115 feet beam. The Navy is said to be planning to make the dock the biggest ship repair plant on the Atlantic coast. The Miami Valley conservancy dams, designed to prevent a repetition of the Dayton flood, are being constructed. After studying the whole problem it was decided to establish retardation dams capable of handling 40 per cent. more water than came down in the Dayton flood. There are five of these dams, each with conduits at the base to discharge the water. There are no gates, stop log notches or other devices at the top of the dam to get out of order. The function of the dam is to allow as much water to pass as is safe, and to hold the remainder back until such time as it can go without damage. The dams are entirely automatic, foolproof, obstruction-proof, and incapable of failing to function. It is proposed by the Chicago Drainage Commission to raise the level of the water in Lake Michigan by a system of dams in the Niagara River to hold back the outflow of the surplus water of the Spring months, thus enabling the city to continue to take ten thousand cubic feet a second for drainage purposes.

The province of Ontario, Canada, is now engaged in a new 300,000 horse-power electrical development, known as the Queenstown-Chippewa project. It entails the expenditure of some $35,000,000, the purchase of thousands of acres of farm lands, the reversal of the flow of Welland River for more than four miles, the construction of a new 12¾-mile canal, and the construction of an artificial Niagara with a utilizable water head of 305 feet out of a difference of 330 feet between the levels of Lakes Erie and Ontario. A mechanical engineer has worked out a device to increase the evaporating capacity of a boiler. It is said that there is a film of gas not more than .005 of an inch thick on the fire side of the boiler that has enormous resistance to the passage of heat. By putting lugs of proper diameter and length on the flame side of the boiler surface it has been possible to increase the flow of heat through the base of the vessel twenty-sevenfold

A new type of boat rudder permits the vessel to be steered, reversed, controlled in speed, and manœuvred in any way from a single tiller, with the engines running continuously at full speed ahead, thus eliminating the necessity of reversing gears. Two curved deflectors, pivoted at the top and bottom on common centres, are manipulated in such a way that they control the stream of water leaving the propellers, deflecting it to either side or even forward, and thus turning the vessel either to port or starboard, or astern, as is desired. Many of the pinnaces of the British Admiralty are equipped with the new rudder. A Mallet locomotive with a weight of 535,000 pounds without tender, and 747,000 with, was put into commission by the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The weight of the drivers is 236 tons.

Denmark is preparing to build a new harbor at Korsor, on the Baltic, sixty miles west-southwest of Copenhagen. It will be 34 feet deep. Jamaica is preparing to establish a large floating dry-dock at Kingston, to be operated for the benefit of commercial shipping in times of peace, but available for naval use in times of war. China is starting the work of improving the canal between Hanchow and Pekin, said to be both the longest and oldest artificial waterway in the world, but most of which has been filled with mud by the floods of the Yellow River. The first section to be improved is about one hundred miles. The new wireless station to be erected at Croix d'Hins, near Bordeaux, will have a sending radius of 12,500 miles. It will be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world, the paper adds, with five times the strength of the Eiffel Tower, three times that of Lyons and twice that of Nauen. The station will have a capacity of 72,000 words daily and will reach all the French colonies throughout the world. Holland is building a new wireless station of like power as that at Nauen, Germany, and a duplicate of it in Java. Norway has worked out a plan for extracting salt from sea water by electrical methods and has planned to build two factories capable of producing 50,000 tons a year each, and of enlargement to a capacity of 100,000 tons a year each.

The new multiplex system of telephony and telegraphy, which makes it possible for five conversations to be carried on over one pair of wire, or forty telegraph messages to be transmitted over them simultaneously, was further developed. The circuit may now be used for the simultaneous transmission of several conversations and a number of telegraph messages.

GEOGRAPHY.

North America—The sixth expedition of the National Geographic Society to the Katmai region of Alaska spent the Summer months there. It was headed by Prof. Robert F. Griggs, of the University of Ohio. Many new discoveries were made—fumeroles so hot that their gases set fire to wood were found; many new craters in a previously unexplored arm of the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes were examined; a lake twelve miles long was placed on the map; 2,200 square miles of territory were explored and surveyed; a new route to the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes was laid out, and a fine harbor, previously unknown, was charted; a hundred miles of unexplored and incorrectly charted coastline was charted; a collection of incrustations, gases and lavas was brought back for laboratory study. The expedition found a new sportsmen's paradise in a region of great natural beauty to the north of the valley. It also studied the processes of revegetation taking place in the ash-covered regions. It secured 10,000 feet of motion picture films taken by Emery C. Kolb of Grand Canyon fame, a thousand new photographs and many colored pictures. Professor Griggs hopes, by the analysis of the material brought back, to throw some new light on the composition and conditions of the interior of the earth. He says the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes has nearer to ten million than ten thousand smokes.

On the eastern shore of Salton Sea, about seven miles from Niland, Cal., a new field of mud geysers covering about two acres of land have been uncovered by the subsidence of the waters of the sea. The land is level save for the pestule-like mounds of mud. In most of them the mud bubbles continuously, though occasionally the opening of one of them becomes closed, resulting after a while in an explosion, when mud and steam are hurled into the air, at which times a strong smell of sulphur or arsenic is noticeable. The subsidence of the water is believed to have been due to an earthquake shock that occurred early in 1918. Congress appropriated $100,000 for an investigation by the Director of the Reclamation Service of the idle and redeemable lands of the United States outside of the existing projects Swamp and cut-over lands are to be released from the dominion of stumps and water and brought under the hoe, according to plans formed by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior. Such a national policy would be a new milestone in the nation's economic progress. Vilhjalmur Stefansson was awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society for his exploratory work in the Arctic regions.

The official report of the Georgetown University Seismological Station, Washington, D. C., lists 98 earthquakes in 1918, recorded by the station seismographs. Thirty-seven of these were definitely located. In 1919 quakes were reported in the Honey Lake Valley, Cal., January 1; in Shasta County, Cal., on January 4; between Bakersfield and Los Angeles on January 25; in Southwestern Indiana and Southeastern Kentucky on February 10; in Southern California, February 16; near Hemet, Cal., on March 26; in San Salvador, April 28; followed by less violent shakes May 1. Seventy-two killed and more than four hundred injured was the toll of the San Salvador quakes.

The American Society of Mammalogists was organized in Washington, with Dr. C. Hart Merriam as the first President. The society expects to devote its attention in a broad way to the study of mammals, including their life histories, habits, relations to plants and other animals, etc. The society will

publish a Journal of Mammalogy, which will include popular as well as technical matter. A line of gravity stations stretching across the continent, covering more latitude than any other series of stations in the New World, has been established in Canada. The observations will be helpful in the finer determinations of the exact figure of the earth. Under a Congressional appropriation the United States Weather Bureau has taken over the volcanological observation on Kilauea, Hawaii, under the directorship of Prof. T. A. Jaggar, Jr. Dr. J. C. Branner of Leland Stanford University has purchased the seismological library of Count F. de Montessus de Ballore, director of the Seismological Service of Chile, and presented it to the university. The library is said to be one of the finest collections of seismological literature extant. The New Mexico trembled from bow to stern as if she had struck an uncharted reef, the navigation officer sounded collision quarters on the flagship's siren, and most of the vessels were badly shaken, when the Pacific fleet was twenty miles off the coast of Colima August 2 en route to San Francisco. The men in the crow's nest reported that the basket masts swayed like a poplar tree in a gale.

SOUTH AMERICA—Arrangements were made for the ratification of a treaty between Uruguay and Brazil, settling a long-standing boundary dispute between them. Colombia and Ecuador signed a treaty defining the boundaries between the two countries. The Division of Birds of the United States National Museum recently acquired, by exchange from the American Museum of Natural History, 665 bird skins from Colombia. Dr. Hamilton Rice of Boston made his sixth journey of exploration in South America. He took with him a 45-foot launch, fitted with living quarters, and having a draught of only 20 inches, for his work in the Upper Amazon. A plan for the co-operative investigations of the flora of Northern South America, under the joint auspices of the United States National Museum, the New York Botanical Garden, and the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, has been under execution.

EUROPE—In spite of the untoward political situation in Russia, an ambitious campaign for the charting of the Siberian coast-line has been under way, in charge of the Russian Hydrographic Office. The explorations, as mapped out in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences, were to be carried on by two parties, one working eastward from the White Sea to Cape Chelyuskin, and the other from Cape Chelyuskin to Bering Strait. One of the most destructive of recent Italian earthquakes occurred in the Upper Tiber Valley, April 26 An earthquake on the Island of Fuerteventura, one of the Canary group, reported May 13 as having happened some days previous, did considerable damage and killed a number of people. Stromboli, the big volcano off the coast of Sicily, was in violent eruption on the night of May 22 A series of earthquake shocks caused much damage and considerable loss of life in the regions of Florence and Bologna, Italy. They were pronounced the worst shocks occurring in those regions since the Messina quake. The shocks occurred June 29. A hundred persons or more were killed on and near Vicchio, a town which was reduced to a heap of ruins by the catastrophe. On September 10, 11, and 12, there were violent earthquake shocks in the region of Alicante, Spain. Buildings were damaged in many towns. This series of quakes seems to have been widespread, being reported as reaching as far as Edinger, Württemberg, and Siena, Italy. Several earthquake shocks were recorded in the Province of Siena, Italy, September 11. Homes collapsed or were badly damaged in no less than eight villages and towns.

AFRICA—Dr H. L. Shantz of the Bureau of Plant Industry has been appointed botanist with the expedition to South and Central Africa which sailed from New York in July under the direction of Mr. Edmund Heller of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Raven of the Smithsonian Institution accompanied the expedition as naturalist in charge of zoological and anthropological collections. The expedition will proceed from Cape Town to Victoria Falls, cross into the Belgian Congo, and then travel east to Lake Tanganyika, and will be abroad for at least one year. The Rev. John Roscoe, for many years a missionary in Uganda, and author of two standard works on the people of that region, left England last April to conduct an expedition into the territory west of Victoria Nyanza for the purpose of especially studying the various pastoral tribes that occupy the elevated grasslands between Victoria Nyanza and the Western Rift Valley. The cannibal tribes about Mount Elgon may also be visited. The expedition is expected to be in the field two years. Its work will be supervised by a committee of the Royal Society. The South African Geographical Society, recently formed, contemplates a wide range of activities, and has already launched a magazine, "The South African Geographical Journal." The society plans to establish a geographical museum and library, containing commercial and industrial specimens from all parts of the world, besides books, maps, etc. It also proposes to promote "floating exhibitions," whereby samples of South African products may be sent abroad. Geographical education is to be fostered and it is hoped to establish traveling scholarships.

ASIA—That the duration of the preliminary tremor of an earthquake varies with the distance of the epicentre has long been known, though, for earthquakes with neighboring origins, no simple formula has been devised for estimating the distance of the epicentre from the duration of the tremor. From a discussion of forty-one recent earthquakes in Japan, Professor Omori shows that, when the distance does not greatly exceed 1,000 kilometres, the distance of the epicentre in kilometres is very nearly 7.42 times the number of seconds in the duration of the preliminary tremor.

OCEANIA—On April 30 a severe earthquake and tidal wave occurred in the Samoan Islands. The earth waves were so pronounced that men could hardly stand upright. Many holes, almost circular, were made in the ground, and jets of nearly boiling water were hurled into the air. Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, burst into eruption September 16 at nearly the same spot as in 1916. Two rising columns of lava or incandescent gases were observed issuing from the crater. A stream of lava varying in width from 800 feet to one mile and 30 miles long, poured from the crater of Mauna Loa September 29. The lava overtopped the crater and reached the sea in rapid time. Six cones were reported active October 16.

Kilauea, which is located on the east slope of Mauna Loa, was unusually active in May. The lava column in the central firepot rose above the level of the floor of the main crater. All previous records for rise of the lava column and length and duration of overflows were broken

The Dutch volcano Kalut had a severe eruption on the night of May 20. It is estimated that more than 20,000 causalties resulted. An American who was an eyewitness says he was awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning by a terrific thunderstorm, whose startlingly heavy electrical discharges fairly shook the mountains. This was followed by a tremendous rain, and as late as 9.30 in the morning it was still pitch dark, the air being filled with a fine white ash resembling snow and reeking with the odor of muriatic acid. The eruption had occurred in the night and all the birds had sought protection in the houses of the people. Huge boulders were thrown down the volcano's side to the flat land below. A boiling muddy stream, increasing momentarily in volume and speed, rushed wildly toward the town of Blitar. The people staying at the principal hotel there were saved from death in the boiling flood by the heroic wife of the assistant resident, who reached there in a motor car and carried twenty-four people to a place of safety. It is said that the volcano Kalut has an eruption every eighteen years. On Christmas Day, 1918, a typhoon struck the inter-island steamer Quantico on the northern shore of Tablas Island, of the Philippine group, and made a total wreck of it. On March 7, a tremendous rain fell in Victoria and New South Wales, Australia. Thirteen inches of rainfall in twenty-four hours practically drowned the township of East Bellingen, in New South Wales. In April and May the Bulsan volcano, on Luzon Island, became alarmingly active. On the tenth of the latter month a thick, blackish cloud rose to a height of more than a mile. Not a single perceptible shock preceded the outburst. Another volcano in the Philippine group is known as the Claro-Babuyan, on Babuyan Island. It was reported unusually active on May 17 to 19.

POLAR—Mr. Storker Storkerson of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, with his party of five men, safely reached the Alaskan coast before the beginning of the year. He left Cross Island in about longitude 146

degrees W. on March 15, 1918. Contrary to expectations, based on the drift of the Karluk and other evidence, the ice did not move westward, but drifted around in a great eddy. The most northerly point reached was latitude 74 degrees N., longitude 152 degrees W., in a part of the Arctic Ocean not previously explored. The problematical Keenan's Land, which appeared in many maps in about latitude 74 degrees N., longitude 140 degrees W., does not exist. Another Antarctic expedition, which will sail in the Terra Nova, to be known as the "British Imperial Antarctic Expedition," its leader being Mr. John L. Cope. Mr. Cope accompanied the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-1917, as surgeon and biologist to the Ross Sea party, and was one of the party of nine who were left on the great ice barrier to lay deposits after the Aurora had broken away from her moorings. The expedition expects to leave in June, 1920, and will return in 1926. During the six years continuous communication is to be maintained with the centres of civilization by means of a wireless equipment. The main objects of the expedition will be: (1) To ascertain the position and extent of the mineralogical and other deposits of economical value known to exist in Antarctica; (2) to study the distribution and migration of the whales of economic value; (3) to investigate the meteorological and magnetic conditions of the Ross Sea area and at Cape Ann (Enderby Land). Arrangements are being made to take an aeroplane to assist in surveying the interior of the continent. With this machine even a flight to the South Pole is contemplated. Attempts are also to be made to map the coast-line between Enderby Land and Coats Land, and even to follow the coast of Antarctica from Graham Land to King Edward VII Land.

According to the Weser Zeitung, Dr. Armo Relizi of Danzig and Dr. Walter Geister intend to start on an Arctic expedition by airplanes. The purpose of the expedition is to make topographical, oceanographical, and meteorological surveys, and to test the value of aircraft in the Far North. The expedition will start from a vessel going as far north as possible, which will serve as the base for operations, which will be conducted north of the 58th degree of latitude. The machines will be biplanes of two types—light scouts of great speed, and heavy machines for the expedition proper. They will be fitted with floats with flat bottoms to enable them to land on water and on ice. A new American Arctic expedition proposes to explore the untraversed part of the Arctic Ocean between Bering Strait and the North Pole. The expedition is to be under the leadership of Capt. R. A. Bartlett, and will be supported by the Aero Club of America. Flying bases are to be established at Cape Columbia and on Grant Land, at Cape Chelyuskin, in Siberia, or on Nicholas Land, to the north of it, and at Wrangel Island. The expedition will have a large airplane capable of making the flight of more than 1,100 miles from Cape Chelyuskin to the Pole, and several shorter airplanes for shorter flights. The main base of the expedition will be at Etah, in Greenland. In addition to the vessels required to establish the bases, it is proposed to send a small vessel through Bering Strait and force her into the pack in the hope that she will drift across the European side of the Arctic Ocean, thus emulating Capt. R. Amundsen in his expedition now in progress. Captain Bartlett's expedition is planned to take three years.

A relief expedition under Capt. Godfred Hansen of the Danish Navy left Copenhagen to place a deposit of stores for Capt. Roald Amundsen in Grant Land. He hoped to reach North Star Bay in latitude 76 degrees N., where he and his party will winter. In the Spring they will start north, taking Eskimo guides with them, to Fort Conger, Greeley's quarters from 1881 to 1883. The majority of the party will remain at Fort Conger and engage in hunting while the leader and one other man will push on to Cape Columbia, a distance of about six hundred miles, in order to leave a year's rations, together with guns and ammunition and a detailed description of the route by Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, of North Greenland. Bound for the North Pole, Roald Amundsen, Norwegian discoverer of the South Pole, is at present drifting in his ice-locked schooner, the Maude, somewhere north of Western Siberia. In planning the trip the explorer said he expected, after reaching the Pole, to return either to Grant Land, west of Greenland, or Melville Island, which lies in the Arctic Ocean north of Canada. Should he reach Melville Island he probably would journey by sea to Nome, Alaska, or overland to Dawson, Yukon Territory. Two airplanes formed part of Maude's equipment when she left Norway last Fall and sailed through the White Sea bound for the icy north. The final dash to the Pole may be made in one of the planes.

GEOLOGY.

Dr. Henry S. Washington of the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory has published a computation of the total amount of potash present in the lavas of the six chief volcanoes along the west coast of Italy that have erupted leucitic lavas. A conservative estimate is 10,000,000,000 tons of potash (K_2O). Dr. Washington believes that in these volcanoes Italy possesses one of the largest visible supplies of potash known to exist, if not the largest. Important silicate-rock sources of potash are also available in the United States, including the Leucite Hills in Wyoming and the belt of glauconite that extends from New Jersey into Virginia. The latter is estimated by Dr. Washington to contain 2,034,000,000 metric tons of potash. Persia's mineral wealth is great, but the greatest yet discovered is mineral oil, the exploitation of which will shortly be commenced. Deposits of unknown value underlie the extensive oil field of the Irak districts. Trial borings have shown an oil-bearing tract of more than 1,000 square kilometres, apparently capable of yielding a larger output of oil than the Baku wells and of better quality. The northern limits of the oil zone lie in the Province of Kermanshah; to the east it reaches to near Ispahan, runs diagonally across Arabistan, continues along the border hills of Dashti and Dashistan, behind Bushehr, the most important of the gulf ports, and ends in the neighborhood of Banda-Abbas, the terminus of the great caravan route, Mashed-Kirman. Persian oil is said to be superior to the American; it contains a large percentage of benzine and kerosene. An important discovery of coal in Spitzbergen is reported. It is estimated that the quantity of coal already practically proved, over an area of only one square mile of this district, is 5,000,000 tons.

The South African Nitrate and Potash Corporation has been formed to take over and exploit the mining rights and nitrate leaseholds covering an area of over 300 square miles of the nitrate-bearing shales in the districts of Prieska and Hay, in and about the asbestos mountains in Griquatown, west central portion of the Cape Province, lying between the towns of Prieska, on the Orange River, and extending northeastward to Griquatown, a distance of about 70 miles. It is reported that in addition to the deposits of nitrates, pyrites in large quantities lie adjacent, rendering practicable the manufacture of explosives and chemicals on a cheap and extensive scale. On April 27, 1919, oil was discovered at Hardstoff, Derbyshire, England, at a depth of 3,077 feet. On June 7 the oil reached the surface and flowed at the rate of 25 to 50 barrels a day. Deposits of saltpetre covering a surface of 600 square kilometres have been discovered in Piauhy, Brazil. The proportion of potassium nitrate contained is 80 per cent., a content which renders it available for agricultural purposes. The deposit is situated sixty kilometres from Cratheos and is connected by railroad with Camocim.

A discovery of copper was reported near Beaudoinville, a port at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo. The General Government of Algeria has just decided to create a "Saharan Hydrological Station" for the comprehensive scientific and practical study of the various problems connected with the vitally important water supply of the great desert. Among its activities will be included a census and survey of all the wells which supply the various oases, and an accurate determination of the yield of water; in the case of newly sunk wells especial note will be taken of the amount of flow when first opened in comparison with a later yield.

A summary of the results of recent investigations on the constitution of the earth's interior is contributed to the Geological Magazine for January, 1919, by Mr. R. D. Oldham. His conclusion is that there is a twofold chemical and a threefold physical division of the earth's substance. The former is the well known division into an outer "stony" shell, with density about 3, and a metallic nucleus with a density about 8—the limit between the two being

about a quarter-radius depth (1,400 kilometres), as indicated by a retardation of earthquake-waves which pass that limit. The physical division is into a rigid "crust," a middle "asthenosphere," practically rigid to all stresses except those of long duration, and a central nucleus effectively devoid of rigidity since distortional waves which enter it are lost. The limit between the first two is placed at about 30 kilometres depth, and forms a surface from which earthquake-waves are reflected internally. The limit between the second and third is placed at about half the radius, as indicated by the absence of a "second phase" in seismic records when the wave-path emerges at more than 120 degrees from the epicentre. Mr. C. E. Van Orstrand gave an interesting summary of the results of temperature measurements in deep wells in Texas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. The average rate of temperature increase at the surface for thirteen wells in Texas and Oklahoma is about 1 degree F. in 51.5 feet, as compared with 1 degree in 91.5 feet for twelve wells in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., announces the discovery by Dr. Charles D. Walcott of several thousand fossils in the Canadian Rockies of animal forms much more highly organized than those which he had found previously. His new find upsets all previous discoveries and calculations, including his own, in that he has unearthed wonderful animals in fossil form far below the Cambrian era, in the Proterozoic age, in which it was supposed that only one-celled amœba, etc., existed. In other words, in the geologic age in which we had supposed there was merely unicellular animal and vegetable life evolving, actual swimming and crawling water forms of animals were already dominant. D Walcott estimates that these animals were engulfed 27,000,000 years ago. The American Museum of Natural History, New York, has placed on exhibition on the second floor a unique series of skulls and horns of the rare white or square-lipped rhinoceros. At the beginning of the last century the white rhinoceros was common in South Africa, but the rapid progress of civilization has brought about its practical extinction, until only a few are left on a preserve. The American Museum Journal contained a description of a remarkably perfect skeleton of an Oligocene alligator, from the Big Bad Lands of South Dakota. Though found some years ago, the fossil has only recently been extracted from its matrix. This is a find of some importance. The specimen was apparently an immature example, and is minus a tail. But the dermal armature is most wonderfully preserved.

ZEPPELINS IN THE WAR.

The Washington correspondent of The World telegraphed as follows on Dec. 15, 1918: American Army and Navy aviation experts are greatly impressed with the performance of the German Zeppelin which flew from a point in Southern Bulgaria, in the fall of 1916, to Portuguese East Africa and return without stop. The voyage of this huge lighter-than-air craft covered at least 6,500 miles, and probably 7,000 or a little better. Much of its cargo carrying capacity necessarily was given over to extra fuel tanks, and fuel was carried instead of water in the ballast bags. Experts here are interested in the performance of the Zeppelin on this occasion primarily as an illustration of what a huge dirigible of the rigid type can accomplish in the way of cruising.

The trip from Bulgaria to Portuguese East Africa was undertaken for a definite object. Gen. von Letow Forbeck, who was in command of the German and native troops in East Africa at the time, had occupied that position from the outbreak of the war. His success so impressed the authorities in Germany that a decision was reached to attempt his rescue by Zeppelin. Arrangements were made in advance and a landing place was designated by Gen. Forbeck for the rescuing Zeppelin, which was in constant touch with him through a high-powered wireless station after it started on its way from Southern Bulgaria, the nearest convenient point. The plan was simply to get Gen. Forbeck aboard and take him to Bulgaria, whence he could make his way to Germany and his abilities be utilized in more promising fields. The Zeppelin did not carry any considerable supply of munitions or equipment for the German force in Africa. So far as known, the Zeppelin departed from Bulgaria, crossed the Mediterranean Sea and passed between the Suez Canal and the River Nile, crossed the Red Sea and coasted down the West African coast, ultimately reaching South African territory, and thence proceeding to German East Africa and Portuguese East Africa. The British military authorities had been apprised of the trip of the Zeppelin. It had been observed crossing the Mediterranean and at later stages of its journey. The Zeppelin was held on its course to some extent, experts believe, by the constant flow of messages from the German high-powered radio station. Before the big aircraft reached the point designated for landing, both the radio station and the landing place had been captured by British forces

Having no knowledge of any other suitable landing place and being out of wireless touch with Gen. Forbeck, the commander of the Zeppelin turned around and headed for Bulgaria. Just where the turn was made is not known here. It is assumed that some final message was flashed from the radio station warning the Zeppelin of its impending capture and the fact that the prepared landing place was in the hands of the enemy. The Zeppelin, according to best available information, travelled largely over Central Africa on its return voyage. It was sighted a few times en route back and was distinctly observed passing over the Mediterranean. On the homeward journey the "Zep" passed to the right of the Nile and not between it and the Suez Canal. In fact, it followed an entirely new route most of the way back, presumably steering by compass. Experts who have faith in the rigid type of lighter-than-air flying craft point to this Zeppelin voyage as absolute proof of its value from a military standpoint

That the British Air Ministry is fully convinced of the value of the rigid type of lighter-than-air craft is attested by the fact that several are now in operation and others are under construction, including at least four Zeppelins, which are copies of a German "boat" brought down in a raid on London. The crew of the Zeppelin set it afire immediately on landing. The flames consumed the gas bag instantly, but left the frame work little damaged. A crew of experts went to work at once and prepared a full set of specifications down to the last detail.

There is a popular notion in this country and generally throughout the world that the Germans stopped using Zeppelins because they proved of little value as a military instrument. This view is declared by experts here to be wholly erroneous. Information reaching Washington is to the effect that the Zeppelins used in air raids on London and other English cities performed a highly valuable military service for the enemy. These raids began at a time when England was straining every nerve to get men and guns to France to help stem the German tide. They had the effect of holding a large number of troops in England to fight the aerial raiders. This force has been estimated as high as 200,000 men. In addition, hundreds of guns were held in England to fight the Zeppelins. The material damage done was not great. Perhaps 1,000 lives were snuffed out by the Zeppelin bombs, and another 5,000 persons suffered injuries. But, meanwhile, troops badly needed in France and guns quite as badly needed were held in England. Furthermore, all of the munitions plants, steel plants, &c, stopped work whenever warning was given that Zeppelin raiders were approaching. Employees were released and all lights extinguished. This meant a temporary stoppage of production of material and equipment vitally important to the rapidly expanding British Army.

FINAL FIGURES ON THE DRAFT.

TOTAL REGISTRATION.

TOTAL REGISTRATION.	Number.	P. Ct Total	P. Ct Total	TOTAL REGISTRATION.	Number.	P. Ct. Total.	P. Ct. Total.
Total of all three regist ..	24,234,021	100 00	100 00	U. S. without Terri. (3 ser.)	23,908,576	100 00	98.66
June 5, 1917-Sept. 11, 1918	9,925,751	40 96	.	June 5, 1917-Sept. 11, 1918	9,780,535	40 91	.....
June 5-Aug. 24, 1918...	912,564	3 77	..	June 5-Aug 24, 1918.....	899,279	3.76	.....
Sept. 12, 1918..	13,395,706	55 27	....	Sept. 12, 1918.....	13,228,762	55 33	.....
Alaska, Hawaii, P.R. (3 ser.)	325,445	.....	1.34				

RATIO MALES LIABLE MIL SER TO TOTAL MALE POP.	Number.	P Ct Total	P. Ct Total	RATIO MALES LIABLE MIL SER TO TOTAL MALE POP	Number	P. Ct Total	P. Ct. Total.
Tot. male pop. Sept. 12, 1918	54,340,000	100.00	. ...	Age 21 in milit ser June 5, 1918 (est.)....	260,703	.....	18 12
Ages 18-45 regis June 5, 1917-Sept. 12, 1918 ...	23,908,576	44 00	...	Ages 18-20, 32-45 in milit ser Sept. 12, 1918 (est)	813,900	.....	56.56
Ages 18-45 not regis but in military service... .	1,438,901	2 65	100 00	Remainder not registered...	28,992,523	53 35	. ...
Ages 21-30 in milit service June 5, 1917 (est.).....	364,298	.....	25.32	Under 18 (67.3 per cent.)	19,511,968	.....	...
				Over 45 (32.7 per cent.)..	9,480,555	.....	.....

In the United Kingdom, in 1914, males, 18-45 years (9,407,000), were 41.21 per cent. of the total males (22,827,261); in France they were 40 84 per cent. (8,045,789) of the total males (19,700,000).

There were 55,368 registrants in the U. S. who professed non-combatant religious creeds. In addition there were many so-called conscientious objectors. Of 1,697 cases inquired into by a War Department board, 1,461 were sincere "entirely or in part" in their conscientious objections; 371 were court martialed. There were 1,584 appeals to the President to be excused from service, of which 452 were affirmed.

STATE.	Total Registration.	Regis. June 5, 1917.	Regis June 5 & Aug. 24, 1918.	Regis. Sept. 12, 1918	STATE.	Total Registration.	Regis. June 5, 1917.	Regis June 5 & Aug. 24, 1918.	Regis. Sept. 12, 1918.
U. S. & Terri	24,234,021	9,925,751	912,564	13,395,706	N. Hamp...	95,158	38,355	3,388	53,415
					New Jersey.	762,485	307,998	24,897	429,590
Alabama...	444,842	187,063	19,185	238,594	New Mexico	81,013	34,652	2,648	43,713
Arizona...	94,310	38,308	2,209	53,793	New York..	2,511,046	1,034,599	85,733	1,390,714
Arkansas..	365,904	152,216	16,086	197,602	N. Carolina.	482,463	208,430	20,414	253,619
California..	839,614	310,123	22,470	507,021	N. Dakota...	160,292	67,238	6,103	86,951
Colorado...	213,820	84,223	7,590	125,007	Ohio.....	1,389,474	564,834	52,537	772,103
Connecticut..	374,490	162,472	12,554	199,374	Oklahoma.	435,668	173,744	19,492	242,432
Delaware...	55,277	22,322	2,241	30,714	Oregon...	179,436	64,905	5,644	108,887
Dist. of Col	90,361	33,472	3,269	53,620	Pennsylvania.	2,069,407	826,187	76,809	1,166,411
Florida.....	209,248	87,390	7,402	114,456	Rhode Island	134,515	54,254	4,805	75,456
Georgia.....	549,235	238,184	22,112	288,939	S. Carolina..	307,350	131,643	13,058	162,649
Idaho.....	105,337	42,325	3,657	59,355	S. Dakota...	145,706	60,121	6,068	79,517
Illinois.....	1,574,877	653,587	54,375	866,915	Tennessee...	474,347	191,726	21,701	260,920
Indiana.....	639,834	259,837	24,006	355,991	Texas.....	990,522	418,160	42,166	530,196
Iowa.....	524,456	219,297	21,637	283,522	Utah.... .	103,052	43,214	3,687	56,151
Kansas.....	382,065	152,064	15,422	214,579	Vermont ..	71,484	28,003	2,881	40,600
Kentucky...	486,739	193,988	21,948	270,803	Virginia	465,439	187,711	18,479	259,249
Louisiana....	392,316	163,062	17,164	212,090	Washington	328,466	116,113	9,595	202,758
Maine.....	159,631	62,176	6,038	91,417	W. Virginia .	325,266	127,994	14,180	183,092
Maryland....	313,489	124,068	12,484	176,937	Wisconsin .	586,290	241,658	25,033	319,599
Mass.... ...	886,728	368,064	30,300	488,364	Wyoming . .	59,977	23,288	1,863	34,826
Michigan...	873,383	380,752	30,844	461,787					
Minnesota...	541,607	227,600	22,337	291,670	U. S.. . .	23,908,576	9,780,535	899,279	13,228,762
Mississippi...	344,724	143,030	14,577	187,117					
Missouri.. ...	765,045	304,400	30,612	430,033	Alaska	15,851	6,659	192	9,000
Montana ...	201,256	92,555	5,207	103,494	Hawaii.. . .	72,741	28,851	2,349	41,541
Nebraska....	287,414	120,811	11,647	154,956	Porto Rico..	236,853	109,706	10,744	116,403
Nevada.....	30,808	12,319	725	17,764					

The total number of aliens registered, and the relation of these totals to citizens registered, is shown in the following table:

ALIENS AND CITIZENS, REGISTRATION COMPARED	Number	% of Aliens & Cit's	% of Aliens Reg'd.	ALIENS AND CITIZENS, REGISTRATION COMPARED.	Number.	% of Aliens & Cit's	% of Aliens Reg'd.
Total aliens and cit. reg. June 5, 1917-Sept. 12, 1918	23,908,576	100 00	....	Regis., June 5-Aug. 24, 1918	899,279	.....	.. ...
Aliens.	3,877,083	16 22	100.00	Aliens.....	86,194	.....	2.23
Citizens..	20,031,493	83 78	.....	Citizens.....	813,085	.....	.. ...
Registration, June 5, 1917..	9,780,535	.. ...	.....	Registration, Sept. 12, 1918 .	13,228,762	....	.....
Aliens....	1,616,812	.. ...	41.70	Aliens..	2,174,077	.....	56.07
Citizens.....	8,163,723	.....	.....	Citizens....	11,054,685	.... .	..

The citizens registered were divided, as to native born and naturalized, in the following ratios:

CITIZENS REGISTERED.	Number.	% of Cit's Reg'd.	% of Native Born.	CITIZENS REGISTERED.	Number	% of Cit's Reg'd.	% of Native Born.
Total citizens registered....	20,031,493	100 00	....	Regis. June 5-Aug. 24, 1918 (age 21)....	813,085	100 00	....
Native born.	18,694,526	93 33	100 00	Native born.....	801,870	98 62	4.29
Naturalized	1,336,967	6 67		Naturalized.....	11,215	1.38	.....
Regis. June 5,1917(ages 21-30)	8,163,723	100 00	. ...	Regis. Sept. 12, 1918 (ages 18-20, 32-45)	11,054,685	100 00	.....
Native born	7,904,253	96.82	42.28	Native born	9,988,703	90 35	53.43
Naturalized.	259,470	3.18	.. ...	Naturalized	1,065,982	9,65	.....

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS AND ENEMY ALIENS, BY STATES.

STATE.	Total Registrants, June 5, 1917, to Sept. 12, 1918.	Alien Registrants, June 5, 1917, to Sept. 11, 1918.	Alien Registrants, Sept. 12, 1918.	Total Alien Registrants.	Per Ct. of Aliens to Total Registration.	German Males (18-45) Regist'd June 5, 1917, to Sept. 12, 1918.	Dept of Justice Regist'n of German Males (Age 14 Up.)
United States	23,908,576	1,703,006	2,174,077	3,877,083	16.22	158,809	257,578
Alabama	444,842	1,558	2,812	4,370	.98	189	457
Arizona	94,310	15,283	22,326	37,609	39.87	357	459
Arkansas	365,904	652	1,583	2,235	.61	329	932
California	839,614	86,954	144,326	231,280	27 55	7,735	12,205
Colorado	216,820	10,144	18,946	29,090	13 42	841	1,277
Connecticut	374,400	64,924	74,396	139,320	37 21	2,558	3,178
Delaware	55,277	3,892	4,283	8,175	14 79	184	256
District of Columbia	90,361	1,590	3,515	5,105	5.65	108	89
Florida	209,248	4,543	8,061	12,604	6.02	326	648
Georgia	549,235	1,383	2,131	3,514	.64	177	355
Idaho	105,337	4,622	7,071	11,693	11 10	433	594
Illinois	1,574,877	143,299	174,740	318,039	20.19	14,801	20,811
Indiana	639,834	22,751	30,202	52,953	8.28	3,212	10,849
Iowa	524,456	16,847	18,278	35,125	6 70	4,459	5,964
Kansas	382,065	5,441	13,079	18,520	4 85	1,447	3,225
Kentucky	486,739	1,256	2,713	3,969	.82	323	1,029
Louisiana	392,316	2,829	7,113	9,942	2 53	437	1,021
Maine	159,631	9,413	15,072	24,485	15 34	148	324
Maryland	313,489	9,546	13,921	23,467	7 49	1,963	3,334
Massachusetts	886,728	139,766	152,521	292,287	32 96	2,799	3,836
Michigan	873,383	106,830	104,275	211,105	24 17	10,675	16,875
Minnesota	541,607	40,260	46,225	86,435	15.97	4,887	7,859
Mississippi	344,724	572	1,180	1,752	.49	69	160
Missouri	765,045	11,719	22,367	34,086	4 46	3,044	5,890
Montana	201,256	19,793	19,943	39,736	19 74	1,335	1,493
Nebraska	287,414	8,897	13,923	22,820	7 94	3,500	7,167
Nevada	30,808	4,030	5,500	9,530	30 93	215	326
New Hampshire	95,158	10,896	12,429	23,325	24 51	183	238
New Jersey	762,485	80,932	126,772	207,704	27 24	11,936	16,226
New Mexico	81,013	4,364	7,288	11,652	14 38	141	233
New York	2,511,046	374,308	410,131	784,439	31 24	36,609	50,467
North Carolina	482,463	597	2,103	2,700	.56	47	139
North Dakota	160,292	9,245	11,503	20,748	12 94	1,124	1,141
Ohio	1,389,474	113,000	139,964	252,964	18 21	7,446	9,259
Oklahoma	435,668	2,684	6,330	9,014	2 07	449	778
Oregon	179,436	11,048	17,337	28,385	15.82	1,133	2,227
Pennsylvania	2,069,407	215,070	280,167	495,237	23.93	10,713	14,620
Rhode Island	134,515	20,037	21,580	41,617	30 94	429	412
South Carolina	307,350	654	2,704	3,358	1 09	92	221
South Dakota	145,706	4,532	6,787	11,319	7 77	1,458	1,814
Tennessee	474,347	745	2,239	2,984	.63	141	385
Texas	990,522	35,437	52,431	87,868	8 87	2,799	6,290
Utah	103,052	7,502	10,627	18,129	17 59	527	725
Vermont	71,484	2,472	4,991	7,463	10.44	160	122
Virginia	465,439	2,500	6,031	8,531	1 83	256	473
Washington	328,466	19,287	46,049	65,336	19.89	2,125	3,441
West Virginia	325,266	10,744	18,574	29,318	9 01	646	386
Wisconsin	586,290	35,068	50,901	85,969	14 66	13,558	32,899
Wyoming	59,977	3,090	6,637	9,727	18.37	343	392
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Not allocated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,482

The aliens were divided, as to declarants and non-declarants, in the following ratios:

ALIENS REGISTERED.	Number.	P. Ct Total	P. Ct Aliens	ALIENS REGISTERED.	Number	P. Ct Total	P. Ct. Aliens
Total aliens registered	3,877,083	100.00	100.00	Declarants	20,147	.....	23 37
Declarants	1,270,182	.....	32.76	Non-declarants	66,047	.....	76 63
Non-declarants	2,606,901	.....	67.24	Regis. Sept. 12, 1918 (ages			
Reg'd June 5, '17, 5 ages, 21-30	1,616,812	41.70	100.00	18-20, 32-45)	2,174,077	56.07	100 00
Declarants	518,216	.....	32.05	Declarants	731,819	.....	33 66
Non-declarants	1,098,596	.....	67.95	Non-declarants	1,442,258	.....	66 31
Regis June 5-Aug 24, 1918 (age 21)	86,194	2.23	100.00				

DESERTIONS.

REPORTED DESERTIONS, BY COLOR.	Number	P Ct Total	P Ct. Color	REPORTED DESERTIONS, BY COLOR.	Number	P Ct. Total	P. Ct. Color.
Total col. and white regis, June 5, 1917, to Sept. 11, 1918	10,640,846	100 00	....	Reported desertions	105,831	.99	9 81
Total reported desertions	474,561	4.46	.....	Total white registrants	9,562,515	.....	100 00
Total colored registrants	1,078,331	.....	100.00	Reported desertions	369,030	3.47	3 86

The proved desertions in the Regular Army were (1913) 3,580; (1914) 3,072; (1915) 3,640; (1916) 1,794; (1917) 1,718.

Suicides (1913), 14; (1914) 21; (1915) 21. Homicides (1913), 5; (1914) 4; (1915) 1. Insanity (1913), 285; (1914) 276; (1915) 190.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS, BY NATIONALITIES.

COUNTRY.	Total Aliens Regis.	Aliens Regis. June 5, 1917.	Aliens Regis. June and Aug. 1918	Aliens Regis. Sept. 12, 1918	COUNTRY	Total Aliens Regis	Aliens Regis. June 5, 1917.	Aliens Regis. June and Aug 1918	Aliens Regis. Sept. 12, 1918.
Total	3,877,083	1,616,812	86,194	2,174,077	Indians (non-cits.)	1,648	1,461	187	.... .
Cobellig...	2,228,980	966,754	54,309	1,207,917	Neutrals . .	636,601	235,746	13,288	387,567
Belgium..	16,701	6,684	309	9,708					
China.....	23,599	7,815	979	14,805	Cen.& S.A.	11,386	4,474	541	6,371
France ...	18,314	6,178	368	11,768	Denmark..	33,457	16,149	804	16,504
Canada...	151,691	63,970	3,486	84,235	Mexico...	192,617	72,723	3,698	116,196
England...	138,979	46,764	1,867	90,348	Netherl'ds.	27,190	12,007	785	14,398
Ireland....	98,800	44,656	1,166	52,978	Norway	62,656	29,876	1,426	31,354
New Zeal..	1,186	834	35	317	Spain.. .	44,320	18,629	1,405	24,286
Scotland ..	28,408	12,830	394	15,184	Sweden...	99 995	44,251	2,622	53,122
Wales.....	5,672	2,503	74	3,095	Switzerl'd	21,888	8,090	322	13,476
Other Brit.	42,732	16,137	1,047	25,548	All other.	143,092	29,547	1,685	111,860
Greece...	88,831	84,949	3,882	.....					
Italy....	652,971	230,352	20,682	401,937	Enemy.. .	1,011,502	414,312	18,597	578,593
Japan..	56,697	13,647	935	42,115					
Portugal..	62,434	24,081	1,444	36,909	Aus.-Hung.	751,212	307 400	13,342	430,470
Roumania.	18,428	8,935	593	8,900	Bulgaria..	19,873	7,065	650	12,158
Russia	808,503	389,896	16,670	401,937	Germany..	158,809	58,479	2,794	97,536
Serbia.....	13,386	5,062	191	8,133	Turkey....	81,608	41,368	1,811	38,429

COLORED REGISTRATION.

STATE.	Total Colored Regis.	P Ct of Total Regis.	STATE.	Total Colored Regis.	P. Ct of Total Regis.	STATE.	Total Colored Regis	P. Ct. of Total Regis
United States..	2,290,527	9.63	Kentucky....	56,032	11 52	N. Dakota....	230	.15
			Louisiana..	158,479	40.46	Ohio.... ...	63,987	4 61
Alabama..... .	163,373	36 74	Maine...	342	.22	Oklahoma...	37,563	8,86
Arizona... .	975	1 05	Maryland.....	59,171	18 89	Oregon..... ..	678	.38
Arkansas .	104,835	28 66	Massachusetts	14,100	1 60	Pennsylvania.	90,474	4 38
California....	9,712	1.23	Michigan..	15,929	1.33	Rhode Island.	3,486	2 59
Colorado... .	2,970	1 38	Minnesota ..	3 350	.62	S Carolina ..	149,177	48 56
Connecticut...	8,183	2 19	Mississippi...	173,082	50.24	S. Dakota.....	315	.23
Delaware .	8,246	14 93	Missouri.....	54,320	7.11	Tennessee.. .	94,794	19 99
Dist. of Col	26,478	29.45	Montana	814	.41	Texas.....	166,446	16 82
Florida.,. .	82,032	39.26	Nebraska....	4,031	1.42	Utah.....	561	.56
Georgia .. .	220,781	40 22	Nevada.....	172	.58	Vermont.....	152	21
Idaho.	509	.49	N. Hampshire.	175	18	Virginia.....	140,174	30.15
Illinois . ..	57,413	3 65	New Jersey..	33,396	4 39	Washington..	1,726	54
Indiana . .	27,838	4 35	New Mexico ..	595	.74	W. Virginia . .	27,944	8 60
Iowa.. ..	5,981	1 14	New York.	61,273	2 44	Wisconsin ...	1,835	.31
Kansas.....	13,023	3.41	N. Carolina...	142,525	29.63	Wyoming.....	850	1.45

NON-DECLARANT AND CO-BELLIGERENT AND NEUTRAL DEFERMENTS.

NON-DECL. CO-BELLIG. AND NEUTRAL DEFERMENTS.	Number	P. Ct. Cobel.	P. Ct Neutr	NON-DECL. CO-BELLIG. AND NEUTRAL DEFERMENTS.	Number.	P Ct. Cobel	P.C t. Neutr.
Tot ,co-bellig.non-dec.aliens regis June 5, 1917-Sept. 11, 1918	699,736	100 00	.....	Tot. neutr. non-decl. aliens regis. June 5, 1917-Sept. 11, 1918.... .. .	171,390	..	100 00
Placed in Class I..... .	194,053	27 73	.....	Placed in Class I..	36,024	.....	21 02
Placed in deferred classes	505,683	72.27	.....	Placed in deferred classes	135,366	.....	78.98

ALIEN ENEMIES AND ALLIED ENEMIES, CLASSIFIED.

ALIEN ENEMIES AND ALLIED ENEMIES, CLASSIFIED	Number	P. Ct. Alien	ALIEN ENEMIES AND ALLIED ENEMIES, CALSSIFLED.	Number.	P. Ct. Alien.
Total allen enemies and allied enemies regis. June 5, 1917-Sept. 11, 1918.....	432,909	100.00	Placed in deferred classes	392,357	90 63
Placed in Class I..... ...	40,552	9 37	Declarants	122,558	.... .
Declarants	16,834	.....	Non-declarants...	269,799	. . .
Non-declarants.....	23,718	.....	Class V-E of defer. (alien enemies)	334,949	..... .
			Alien enemies rep'td disch. at camp	5,637	.....

MARRIED AND SINGLE REGISTRANTS COMPARED.

MARRIED AND SINGLE REGISTRANTS COMPARED.	Number.	P. Ct. Regis	P. Ct M.orS.	MARRIED AND SINGLE REGISTRANTS COMPARED.	Number.	P. Ct. Regis	P. Ct M orS.
Total registrants June 5, 1917-Sept. 11, 1918 . .	10,679,814	100.00	.....	Class I.....	45,945	.43	26 93
Ages 21-30, June 5, 1917...	9,780,535	91 58	.....	Deferred classes.....	124,646	1.17	73 07
Married.....	4,712,622	44 13	100 00	Single..	728,688	6,82	100 00
Class I..... .	442,592	4.14	9.39	Class I.....	476,093	4.46	65 34
Deferred classes...	4,270,030	39.98	90.61	Deferred classes.....	252,595	23.65	34 66
Single..... ..	5,067,913	47.45	100 00	Total married.....	4,883,213	45.72	100 00
Class I.....	2,741,914	25 67	54 10	Total deferred	4,394,676	41 15	90.00
Deferred classes.....	2,325,999	21 78	45.90	Total single....	5,796,601	54 28	100.00
Age 21, June 5-Sept.11,1918	899,279	8 42	.....	Total deferred.....	2,578,594	24.14	44.48
Married.....	170,591	1 60	100.00				

PHYSICAL GROUPS BY STATES.

STATE	Total Examined Physically.	Physically Qualified Group A	P. Ct. of Exam	Remediable Group B	P. Ct. of Exam.	Limited Service Group C	P. Ct. of Exam.	Phys. Disqual. Group D	P. Ct. of Exam.
United States	3,208,446	2,259,027	70.41	88,436	2.76	339,377	10 58	521,606	16.25
Alabama	69,284	53,717	77 53	1,363	1 97	4,814	6 95	9,390	13.55
Arizona	8,979	4,941	55 03	166	1.85	738	8 22	3,134	34 90
Arkansas	58,928	46,560	79 02	929	1.57	3,732	6 33	7,707	13.08
California	67,772	41,135	50 70	1,375	2.03	10,578	15 61	14,684	21.66
Colorado	30,087	17,769	59.06	587	1.95	5,131	17 05	6,600	21.94
Connecticut	38,631	22,721	58 82	1,700	4.40	6,411	16 00	7,799	20 79
Delaware	7,003	4,599	65.67	25	.36	1,473	21 03	906	12 94
District of Columbia	12,538	9,069	72 32	490	3 91	1,530	12 21	1,449	11.56
Florida	32,780	24,659	75.23	573	1.75	2,794	8 52	4,754	14 50
Georgia	84,191	61,527	73 08	1,705	2 02	7,362	8 74	13,597	16.16
Idaho	15,871	11,250	70.89	762	4 80	1,566	9 87	2,293	14 44
Illinois	225,127	163,507	72 63	5,727	2 54	21,334	9.48	34,559	15.35
Indiana	74,356	53,811	72.37	1,604	2 15	7,576	10.19	11,365	15 29
Iowa	78,272	60,364	77 13	1,797	2 29	5,181	6 62	10,930	13.96
Kansas	48,669	38,148	78 38	1,215	2 50	3,287	6 75	6,019	12.37
Kentucky	75,024	58,356	77.78	1,208	1.61	4,478	5.97	10,982	14.64
Louisiana	66,142	50,571	76.46	1,464	2.21	4,888	7 39	9,219	13 94
Maine	22,646	14,765	65.19	617	2 73	3,378	14 92	3,886	17 16
Maryland	38,392	26,237	68 35	943	2 45	4,197	10 93	7,015	18 27
Massachusetts	108,356	62,216	57.42	3,747	3 46	22,192	20 48	20,201	18.64
Michigan	115,412	70,726	61.28	4,089	3.54	13,844	12.00	26,753	23.18
Minnesota	81,862	62,199	75 98	1,155	1 41	5,930	7 24	12,578	15.37
Mississippi	55,615	43,376	77 99	951	1.71	3,467	6 24	7,821	14 06
Missouri	115,030	83,949	72 99	2,742	2 38	9,319	8 10	19,020	16.53
Montana	31,547	23,159	73.40	727	2 33	3,657	11 59	4,004	12.68
Nebraska	41,646	32,555	78.18	850	2 04	2,864	6 87	5,377	12.91
Nevada	3,482	2,407	69.13	143	4 11	435	12.49	497	14.27
New Hampshire	12,258	7,793	63 57	247	2 02	2,552	20 82	1,666	13 59
New Jersey	93,964	62,489	66 50	2,458	2 62	14,151	15 06	14,866	15 82
New Mexico	11,983	9,296	77 59	239	1 99	723	6 03	1,725	14.39
New York	315,536	192,311	60 95	12,631	4 00	49,670	15 74	60,924	19.31
North Carolina	75,498	55,215	73 14	1,393	1 84	7,051	9 34	11,839	15 68
North Dakota	25,151	19,498	77 52	256	1 02	1,648	6 55	3,749	14 91
Ohio	166,177	120,142	72.29	4,925	2 96	18,176	10 94	22,934	13.81
Oklahoma	65,374	54,145	82 82	1,249	1 91	3,588	5 49	6,392	9 78
Oregon	23,996	16,582	69.10	657	2 74	3,243	13 51	3,514	14 65
Pennsylvania	246,884	171,101	69 30	10,833	4 39	27,632	11 19	37,318	15.12
Rhode Island	15,395	8,264	53 68	574	3 73	2,143	13 92	4,414	28 67
South Carolina	40,197	28,091	69 88	1,478	3.68	3,696	9 20	6,932	17.24
South Dakota	25,806	19,718	76 41	1,183	4 58	1,775	6 88	3,130	12 13
Tennessee	70,367	51,319	72 93	1,459	2 07	5,826	8 28	11,763	16.72
Texas	131,586	101,862	77.41	2,276	1.73	7,334	5 57	20,114	15 29
Utah	13,844	9,752	70 45	375	2.71	1,721	12 42	1,996	14.42
Vermont	10,761	6,056	56.28	364	3 38	1,914	17 79	2,427	22 55
Virginia	68,177	49,146	72.08	1,160	1.70	5,390	7.91	12,431	18.31
Washington	37,581	20,800	55 35	1,022	2.72	7,179	19 10	8,580	22.83
West Virginia	51,473	40,047	77.81	710	1 37	3,242	6 30	7,474	14 52
Wisconsin	90,517	64,579	71 35	4,158	4.59	7,974	8 81	13,806	15 25
Wyoming	8,279	6,528	78.85	135	1.63	593	7.16	1,023	12.36

AGES OF REGISTRANTS.

The total registration, by ages, was as follows:

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.	AGE	Number	AGE.	Number	AGE.	Number.
18	939,875	24	1,010,287	30	948,857	36	813,581	42	693,657
19	761,007	25	997,542	31	1,043,492	37	823,150	43	654,915
20	757,791	26	967,576	32	499,902	38	836,280	44	624,129
21	958,739	27	956,494	33	927,968	39	725,416	45	688,062
22	1,018,407	28	960,460	34	920,355	40	688,918	Age not reported	284,867
23	978,975	29	974,555	35	804,778	41	648,599		

REJECTIONS, AT CAMPS, BY STATES.

Of the 2,124,293 candidates for the army at the various camps, 172,000 were rejected by the surgeons for physical reasons. The percentage of men thus rejected at the camps was as follows: Ala., 14.16; Ariz., 5.67; Ark., 7.42; Cal., 6.59; Col., 6.15; Conn., 5.11; Del., 8.96; D. C., 5.69; Fla., 8.72; Ga., 12.45; Idaho, 8.91; Ill., 6.46; Ind., 5.22; Iowa, 5.41; Kan., 7.57; Ky., 6 56; La., 10.38; Me., 9.47; Md., 4 94; Mass., 8.23; Mich., 8.62; Minn., 5.84; Miss., 10.53; Mo., 10.80; Mont., 7 35; Neb., 6.10; Nev., 6.95; N. H., 7 31; N. J., 7.75; N. M., 6.71; N. Y., 8.90; N. C., 8.74; N. Dak., 6.38; Ohio, 5.84; Okla., 6.95; Ore., 5.96; Pa., 9.68; R. I., 7.41; S. C., 9.85; S. Dak., 6 78; Tenn., 10 52; Tex., 5.12; Utah, 6.53; Vt., 9 30; Va., 12.94; Wash., 7.05; W. Va., 10 13; Wis., 7 26; Wyo., 6.45. Average for U. S., 8.10.

Of 467,694 men rejected by Draft Boards and camp and army surgeons, Feb. 10 to Nov. 1, 1918, but 2,007 were alcohol or drug fiends.

Analysis of the records shows that 100,000 country boys would furnish for the military service 4,790 more soldiers than would an equal number of city boys; 100,000 whites would furnish 1,240 more than an equal number of colored draftees; 100,000 native-born would furnish 3,500 more than the same number of foreign-born. The plains States—Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Texas—showed the largest percentages of drafted men passing physical examination.

MEDICAL FIGURES FOR THE FIRST MILLION DRAFT RECRUITS.

(Compiled under the direction of Major Gen. M. W. Ireland.)

THE initial selective draft of 1917 upon the male population of military age to meet the emergencies of the world war, gave the first opportunity in half a century to make a census of the physical constitution of the people of the United States. Out of approximately 10,000,000 males registered, ages 21 to 30 years, there were measured and examined physically at local boards about 2,510,000 men, of whom 730,000, or 29.1 per cent., were rejected on physical grounds. After December 15 there were 3,208,446 examined physically by local boards up to September 11, 1918. Out of these two groups, during the period down to May, 1918, approximately a million men were sent to mobilization camps and any physical defects found in them were recorded.

The following table shows the numbers of men inducted into the army under the Selective-Service Law, by months:

MONTH.	Men Inducted.	MONTH.	Men Inducted.	MONTH.	Men Inducted.	MONTH.	Men Inducted
1917.		1918.		1918.		1918.	
September....	296,678	January.. ...	23,288	May.....	373,063	November....	10,000
October.....	163,064	February.....	83,779	June	301,941		
November....	35,721	March.....	132,484	July...	401,147	Total.....	1,871,344
December....	20,320	April.....	174,377	August.	282,898		
				September....	252,295	Grand total.	2,801,635
Total.....	516,363	Total.....	413,928	October.....	250,000		

The following table shows the percentage per 1,000 men examined who were rejected by the local boards of examiners on account of presence of one or another of the diseases noted This table, with the one that follows it, showing rejections by army surgeons at mobilization camps, is supposed to indicate the relative frequency of the diseases noted among the general male population of the different States

REJECTIONS BY LOCAL BOARDS FOR CAUSES NOTED.

(Figures show percentage of rejections per 1,000 men examined)

STATE.	Tuberculosis	Epilepsy	Dementia Praecox	Alcohol'm Chronic	Mental Defic'ncy.	Otitis Media	Underweight.	Overweight.
Alabama..... ...	6 02	0 83	0 64	. ...	6 21	0 83	3.40	. . . .
Arizona.....	8 34	0 54	0 54	.	0 54	2 15	0.27	.. ..
Arkansas.....	22 00	3.23	0 61		3 63	0 50	1.41	. . .
California..... ..	6 97	0 57	0 17		1 49	3 79	10.68	0.11
Colorado..... . . .	7 44	0.79	0.16	. ....	1 11	1 11	0.16	.....
Connecticut . .	4 82	2 18	0 31	0 39	2.64	1 94	1 09	0.16
Delaware.	3 40	1.13	.. ....	0 57	0 57	1.70	1.70	.....
District of Columbia	0 69	0 23	.. ..	0 23	.....	.. . .	1.15	.....
Florida.... .	7.58	1.72	0 17	....	6 03	2.58	0.69	.....
Georgia..... .	5 45	0.61	0.76	....	1.07	0 46	9 47	0.87
Idaho..... .	4.61	0.51	0 26	.....	1 79	2.31	5.13	0.26
Illinois... . .	2.26	0 61	0 15	0 08	0 88	1.90	0 74	0 02
Indiana . ..	2 90	0 68	0 14	0 05	0 68	1 04	0 27	0.05
Iowa..... ..	4 47	1.04	0 57	. . .	4 27	1.35	0 26	. ...
Kansas... .	5 09	0 54	0 11	.	1.30	0 97	.. ....	.. ...
Kentucky .	7 21	0.72	.....	. .	1 90	1 64	0 92	0.07
Louisiana.	8 57	5.25	0 32	. ..	4 53	0.65	2.43	.....
Maine...	7.75	2 26	.....	0 32	4 20	2 26	1.29	0.97
Maryland...	0 32	0 11	0 11	....	0 42	0 53	0 11	.....
Massachusetts .	5 47	1.79	0 42	0 63	1 86	1.65	1 09	0.11
Michigan.	2 81	0 66	0 35	0 08	3 80	2 99	0 66	0.15
Minnesota .	1.20	0.35	0 27	. .	1 08	1 08	0 19	0.04
Mississippi	11 46	2 01	0 59	. ....	6 97	2.60	1 06	. ..
Missouri .	7 68	0 73	0 13	0 09	2 77	1 49	0 13	0 04
Montana	2 96	0 36	.. ....	.	1 61	2 51	4 84	. .
Nebraska....	3 85	0.48	0 29	. .	1 92	1.15	0 29	. .
Nevada	1 43	0 72	....	. .	....	3 58	7 89	.....
New Hampshire	4.32	2 40	0 48	. . . .	4 81	0 96	1 92	.....
New Jersey. .	1 84	0 99	0.04	0 11	1 41	2 72	1.16	.....
New Mexico	10 92	1 09	.....	....	4 00	0 73	0.73	.....
New York...	2 27	0.95	0 19	0 05	1 24	3 79	1 46	0.10
North Carolina .	10 93	1 49	0 34	0 07	10 93	1.15	0.48	0.14
North Dakota .	1 16	0 66	0.17	. .. ..	2 65	1 32	0 17	0.17
Ohio.... . .	1 64	0 58	0 19	0.04	0 97	1,17	0 57	0 12
Oklahoma..	2 80	0 48	0.32	.. . .	1 75	1.48	0.21	.....
Oregon..... .	2 52	1.12	.... ..	....	0 84	1 12	3 35	.....
Pennsylvania ..	1.16	0 26	0.17	0 01 .	0 54	0 50	0 17	0.01
Rhode Island .	6 66	0.83	.....	0 55	5 27	0.83	2 50	0.28
South Carolina .	8 72	1 93	0 71	.. .	9 12	0.51	0.20	0 10
South Dakota . .	4 26	.....	.....	...	1 86	0 53	.....	.....
Tennessee.... ...	0 58	0.51	0 14	. ....	2.10	0.22	2.46	0 14
Texas.....	4 52	0 49	0.20	0 03	0 60	0 72	0 57	0 14
Utah.....	3 78	.....	0 22	.....	0.44	4 01	4.45	. ....
Vermont..... .	5.98	1 09	.. ....	0 54	0 54	0.54	1.63	.....
Virginia..... .	2.82	0.39	0 22	. .. .	0 66	0.11	....	. ..
Washington.. . .	4.73	0.24	.. ..	... .	0 88	2.16	5 53	.. ..
West Virginia.	2 40	0.33	0.17	. ....	0 74	0 66	0.08	0.08
Wisconsin..	1.64	0 64	0 12	. .	3 75	1.23	0.70	... ..
Wyoming.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.71	1.71	.....

Where there are no figures in the above table the proportion of rejections was either 0 or was too small to be noted.

In general, says the War Department, it is noteworthy that the best physical records by drafted men were made by those from the agricultural States where there is no recent immigration; lower records were made by men from industrial centres; the lowest records came from the health-resort States—Colorado, Arizona, California, Washington, Michigan and New York and New England.

REJECTIONS AT MOBILIZATION CAMPS FOR CAUSES NOTED,

This table shows the proportion, or ratio, per 1,000 recruits examined from each State, of rejections for the ailments mentioned.

STATE.	Flatfoot	Social Diseases.	Throat Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Mental Deficiency.	Underweight.	Defect. Physic'l Development	Dementia Praecox.	Drug Addiction.	Tuberculosis.
Alabama	152.48	90.54	25 41	8.14	6.56	5.53	1.23	1 59	.....	6 33
Arizona	147 66	33.37	11.04	6.67	0.51	0 77	0 26	1.02	0.26	9 50
Arkansas	99 06	17 21	43.65	10 89	4.47	1.65	0 19	0.97	0.10	21 78
California	206 08	11.67	30.42	9 99	1.48	11.32	2 74	0.51	0.50	7 00
Colorado	257 45	23 91	17.71	6.21	1.18	0.45	0 30	0 30	0.30	9 16
Connecticut	150 51	16 34	26.51	8 78	2.71	2 64	1.02	0.44	0.44	5 34
Delaware	207.96	27.24	34.57	10.46	0.52	6.81	0.52	1.04	.....	6 81
Dist. of Columbia	190 50	21.53	10.21	2.44	.....	5.11	0.88	.....	.....	2 00
Florida	169 34	85 59	18 05	8 85	5.85	1 17	2.01	0 50	0 84	7 53
Georgia	151.28	55 45	19 78	6 98	1 25	15 42	1 87	0 87	.....	6 68
Idaho	179 26	7 86	24 77	8 59	1.72	5.64	1.48	0 25	0 25	4 41
Illinois	216.91	24.32	23 35	4.99	0.94	2 98	0 58	0 26	0.12	2.80
Indiana	160 84	33.14	21 96	4 98	0.89	0.68	0.55	0.13	.....	3 62
Iowa	177.66	16.56	28.67	8.64	4.08	1 41	0 24	0 72	0 20	4 57
Kansas	217 05	26.47	22.87	9 93	1 71	1.81	.....	0 30	0 40	6 92
Kentucky	95.63	37 48	20.60	4 42	2.02	1 13	0 94	0.06	0 19	7 94
Louisiana	113.16	32 47	44 54	7 92	5.02	3.37	0.16	0.70	0 24	9 33
Maine	153.11	20 93	21 53	7.79	4.19	4.19	3 29	.....	0 30	7 78
Maryland	284 95	32 83	16 37	2 42	0.60	0 61	.....	0.20	0 10	0 40
Massachusetts	176.40	16 63	31 48	6 36	2 05	2 09	0 76	0 60	0 17	6 10
Michigan	131 48	19 29	11 01	20 02	3 74	1.14	1.08	0 61	0 07	3 48
Minnesota	178 63	15 64	21 62	5 92	1 09	0 94	0.62	0 44	0.25	1 34
Mississippi	73.18	39 19	48 94	12 80	7.93	1 59	0.68	0 68	0 11	11 90
Missouri	248 53	35 16	25.27	9 10	3 34	1 67	0 44	0 32	0.36	9.10
Montana	178 01	8.83	24 87	9 24	1 53	5.26	1.35	0 17	.....	2 89
Nebraska	225 25	16 55	23 14	9 68	2 01	0 36	0 64	0 36	0 27	4 12
Nevada	189.88	13 86	27 03	7 62	.....	7 62	2 78	.....	0 69	1 39
New Hampshire	143 36	12 23	23.17	13 11	4.37	3.06	0 87	0.44	0 44	5.25
New Jersey	140 15	15 26	35 47	7 97	1.37	2 78	0.75	0.23	0.14	3 17
New Mexico	177 24	26 77	21 84	7 74	3.88	1 05	3 17	0.35	0 35	11 63
New York	217 80	18 02	21 47	4 47	1.26	2.66	0.66	0 45	0.74	2.84
North Carolina	209 43	38 77	27 62	7.98	11.01	0 86	1.32	0 80	0.07	10 87
North Dakota	191 37	17.97	22 67	5 44	2.72	0 30	0.30	0 30	.....	1 21
Ohio	199 32	32 52	16 91	4 38	2.18	1 21	0.35	0 52	0 64	2.08
Oklahoma	144 79	44 95	28 44	4.78	1.86	1 91	0.30	0 55	0 55	3 17
Oregon	220 26	5 90	41 80	5 14	0.77	3 08	1.03	0 26	0.51	2 82
Pennsylvania	157 31	25 95	30 38	4 49	0.66	0.49	0.22	0 27	0 01	1.44
Rhode Island	183 67	26 03	30 32	8 08	6.07	5 05	1.26	.....	0 25	7 07
South Carolina	110 22	80 01	15 26	9 58	9.38	0.70	1.10	0 90	0 30	9.48
South Dakota	208 82	9.22	24 92	8 22	1.99	0 25	.....	.....	.....	4 73
Tennessee	146 35	37 91	21 11	2 17	2.24	3 81	1.09	0 28	0 27	1.91
Texas	147.58	46.35	21 45	3 37	0.67	1 34	0.61	0 56	0.14	4 74
Utah	199 69	7 94	26 86	12 03	0.43	5 16	1.71	0 42	0.43	4 08
Vermont	150 06	14 91	35 11	6 25	0.96	2 88	1 92	.....	.....	7.21
Virginia	234 51	85 91	24 41	4 99	0.70	0 59	0.16	0 21	0 05	4.79
Washington	178 31	8 88	36 52	10 20	0.88	5 77	1 40	0 37	0 22	4 73
West Virginia	209 15	40 05	27 51	5 71	0.95	0.24	0 32	0 24	0 08	5 87
Wisconsin	171.19	12 09	10 69	8 05	3.92	1.45	0.59	0 32	0 19	2 32
Wyoming	207.58	9.84	34.68	6.22	.....	1.55	1.55	.....	0.52	5.69

Where there are no figures in the above table the ratio was either 0, or was too small to be noted.

CHARACTERISTIC DEFECTS OF CITY MEN.

According to the Surgeon-General recruits from Boston showed an excess proportion of cases of tuberculosis, epilepsy, mental deficiency, dementia praecox, bad heart, bad teeth, and chronic alcoholism. The recruits from Philadelphia, he said, showed an excess proportion of social diseases. The recruits from Chicago, he added, were unduly prone to goitre, varicose veins, curvature of the spine, defective physical development, and bullet wounds. The New York City recruits, he added, showed an excess of cases of drug addiction, hernia, ear diseases, defective vision, flatfoot, and depressed fractures of the skull. Heart disease and epilepsy were more frequent in recruits from the country than from the cities. Astigmatism was a striking characteristic of city men.

Tuberculosis was commoner in the cities than in the country. On this point the Surgeon-General says: "The proportion of pulmonary tuberculosis present seems to a certain extent inversely correlated with the denseness of the population. Thus, the rate for New York City is 0.14, for Chicago, 1.89; for all cities, 3.68; for rural districts, 5.09. The probable significance of this correlation is that city dwellers are, as a class, resistant to tuberculosis, either because the susceptibles have been eliminated in earlier generations or because immunity has been acquired in the current generation.

"Epilepsy is commoner in rural than in urban districts; however, in some cities, like Boston, it is far in excess of the rural districts. Mental deficiency is more than twice as common in rural than in urban districts and more than twice as common in the average city as it is in the largest cities like New York and Chicago. In these cities the rate is 0.6 per 1,000, in urban districts in general, 1.2; in rural districts, 2.8.

"Defects of vision are commoner in urban than in rural districts, and especially common in large cities. For example, New York City has a rate of 17 per 1,000, Chicago of about 7 per 1,000, the average urban district of 9 per 1,000, and rural districts of 7 per 1,000 As concluded in another part of this paper the excess of defective vision in large cities is probably due to the circumstance that those cases which have congenitally defective eyes are most apt to be found in our large cities. Strabismus, or cross-eye, is rather more apt to occur in urban than rural districts, but in a large city like New York is less common than the average city. The excess of defects of vision in cities is less due to myopia than to astigmatism.

"The commoner forms of valvular heart disease (mitral insufficiency and mitral stenosis), are less common in the large cities than in the smaller ones and very much less common than in rural districts. Thus the rate of mitral insufficiency rises from 2.2 in New York to 2.7 in Chicago, and 4.2 in urban districts up to 4.6 in rural districts. Likewise, mitral stenosis rises from 0.5 in New York and 0.4 in Chicago to 1.3 in the average city and to 1.6 in rural districts."

CAUSES FOR PHYSICAL REJECTIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS COMPARED.

Urban Districts.

Disqualifying Defects.	Ave.	Md.	Mass.	Ill.	Ohio.	N. Y.	E. Pa.	W. Pa.	Mo.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Alcohol and drugs	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	2.3	1.9	0.3	1.4
Bones and joints	8 9	15.2	7.4	8 9	12.6	8.1	9.1	11.2	8.3
Developmental	9.7	3 6	16.7	4.2	16.2	10.4	14.7	6.7	1.8
Digestive system	.2	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3
Ears	5 8	7 5	4.0	4.0	3.1	5.7	8.6	8 7	3.4
Eyes	10.9	14 3	5.4	8.7	5.1	13.6	9.1	10 8	8.9
Flat foot	9.3	9.3	9 7	8.0	8.1	10.6	6.3	7 6	12.8
Genito-urinary (venereal)	1 4	1.6	.4	3.3	1.1	.9	1.0	1.7	2.5
Genito-urinary (nonvenereal)	1.2	.7	1.4	1.5	.9	1.3	1.1	.6	.8
Heart and blood vessels	8.9	10.4	11.3	7.1	7.7	7.9	10 7	13.1	10.0
Hernia	10.1	7.8	8 2	9 2	10.0	10.4	9.1	12.3	12.9
Mental deficiency	1 5	2.7	1 8	2 0	1 5	1.1	1.8	1.2	2.0
Nervous and mental disorders	4 6	4.7	2.9	5 2	5.0	4 8	3 7	4.1	5.7
Respiratory (tuberculous)	5 6	9 8	4.3	5 3	3.5	4 9	5.7	4 3	11.7
Respiratory (nontuberculous)	1.8	2 1	.6	1 1	2 3	1.3	2 6	4.7	2.7
Skin	.1	.0	.1	2	.0	.2	.1	.2	.2
Teeth	5 9	2.2	14.6	3 9	7.3	6.8	3 9	6.5	2.1
Thyroid	2 0	.6	.1	2 9	2 7	1 2	2 1	2.2	6.5
Tuberculous (nonrespiratory)	.1	.0	.0	2	4	.2	1	.1	.0
Other defects	.7	1.0	.5	4	2	1.0	5	.3	.8
Defects not stated	9.2	5.0	8.3	21.5	11.1	7.1	7.9	3.0	5.1

Rural Districts

Disqualifying Defects	Ave.	Md	Mass.	Ill	Ohio	N Y	E Pa.	W Pa	Mo.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Alcohol and drugs	0 6	0 2	0 6	1 1	0 9	0.8	0 1	0 1	0.5
Bones and joints	10.9	14.5	6 5	11 3	12 6	9 4	12 1	13 8	9 5
Developmental	6.3	1.4	14 3	6 6	9 0	8 2	5.0	2.9	.4
Digestive system	.3	.3	2	4	2	2	4	3	2
Ears	4 4	6.4	3 8	3 3	2 5	3 8	7 7	5.7	2 7
Eyes	9 0	11 4	4 4	9 2	5 7	8 8	9 9	9 3	10 6
Flat foot	7 4	8 3	9 1	8 3	5 2	9 0	4.9	4.4	6.7
Genito-urinary (venereal)	1 1	1 2	7	1 8	6	1 1	.6	.6	.9
Genito-urinary (nonvenereal)	1 5	1.6	2 5	1 3	4	2 1	1 1	1 0	.9
Heart and blood vessels	10 4	10.1	12 1	9 1	6 1	7 4	14 9	15 3	13 0
Hernia	9 6	9 0	9 5	11 8	10 4	9 2	7.5	8.5	10.6
Mental deficiency	3.9	11 7	3 5	3 4	2 4	1 9	5.6	2 9	7.9
Nervous and mental disorders	4 2	5 1	2 0	4 7	4 9	4 2	2 9	4 8	5.2
Respiratory (tuberculous)	5 3	6 2	4 0	6 4	4 7	3 1	4 9	3 9	14.3
Respiratory (nontuberculous)	2 4	3 9	2 5	1 4	3 9	1 3	4 1	3.9	2.2
Skin	2	..	..	3	1	2	1	.1	.1
Teeth	6 7	3 9	10 2	4 8	8 1	7 2	8 6	8 1	1.9
Thyroid	3 4	2 8	4	3 1	4 9	2 1	5 0	5.2	5.2
Tuberculous (nonrespiratory)	1	2	.....	1	.	1	.1	.1	.2
Other defects	5	.6	.9	8	2	6	.3	.4	.5
Defects not stated	11.9	1.2	12.7	10.9	17.2	19.2	4.3	8.6	6.4

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF AMERICAN RECRUITS.

(By Isaac W. Brewer, M. D., Major, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army.)

If the United States is to maintain its place among the nations of the world its children must not only be endowed with strong, healthy bodies, but during the growing period their bodies must be supervised and trained so as to escape the diseases and deformities which are all too common among our people. In other words, our educational system must include as well as mental training a rational physical training which shall go beyond a few exercises indifferently done. That this is not a fad is shown by the results of the physical examinations made at the recruiting stations of the army. Of 278,537 applicants for enlistment during part of the period from 1914 to 1917, 205,281, or 73.7 per cent. of the applicants, were rejected at the recruiting office because of physical defects that were apparent to a man who had no medical training. At the recruiting depots, where the men are subjected to a rigid physical examination by a medical officer, an additional 10,062, or 3.6 per cent., were rejected, making a total of 77.3 per cent. rejected.

Of 4,027 men from New York State examined at the recruiting depots 17.6 per cent. were rejected. During April, May, and June, 1917, 1,833 applicants from New England and part of New York State were examined by several medical officers at the recruiting depot and 7.6 per cent. were rejected. In the following table is summarized the result of the causes of rejection with the percentage rejected for each cause:

Incipient tuberculosis, 2.2; consolidation of apex of lung, 0.8; secondary syphilis, 1.6; gonorrhea, 4.0; hyperthyroidism, 3.2; exophthalmos, 0.8; deficient mental development, 0.8; previous history epilepsy, 0.8; tremors, 2 2; chronic blepharitis, 0.8; deafness; 4 3; organic heart disease, 23.1; varicose veins, 5.1; varicocele, 1.6; tachycardia, 1.6; chronic pleurisy, 0.8; deficient dentition, 1.6; chronic indigestion. 0 8; hernia, 5.1; acute balanitis, 0.8; orchitis, 0.8; phymatosis, marked, 0.8; tumor of testicle, 0.8; undescended testicle, 4.0; ingrowing toe nails, 0 8; pendulous abdomen, 0 8; ichthyosis, 1.6; bunions, 1.6; hallux valgus, 0.8; fallen arches and flat feet, 12.5; old injury to foot, 0.8; deformed ankle, 0.8; blindness, 0.8; underdeveloped, 1.6; poor physique, 9.5; recent operation for hernia, 2.2; under weight, 4.0; under height, 3.2

A study of this table will show that not less than 56 per cent of these men were rejected because of diseases or deformities that were preventable or could have been removed by a proper surgical operation.

The Army examiners found that colored troopers had better teeth and more resistant skin than whites, whereby they were less inclined than whites to boils, bruises, cancer, measles and other epidemics affecting mucous membranes, influenza, and nervous troubles

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA COST OF SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, JUNE, 1917, TO OCT. 1, 1918.

STATE	Cost to Sept. 1, 1918.	Cost from Sept. 1, 1918, to Oct. 1, 1918.	Total Cost.	Registrants From June 5, 1917, to Sept. 11, 1918.	Cost Per Registrant.	Inducted June 5, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1918.	Cost Per Man Inducted
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dolls.*		*Dolls.*
United States	18,965,186.46	1,209,466.07	20,174,652 53	10,838,315	1.86	2,552,173	7.90
Alabama	356,294.75	8,968.00	365,262 75	206,248	1 77	57,459	6 36
Arizona	76,123.85	5,517.13	81,640 98	40,517	2.01	7,777	10 49
Arkansas	282,314.80	12,330.09	294,644 89	168,302	1.75	47,221	4.33
California	556,449.82	31,651.15	588,100 97	332,593	1.77	63,192	9.31
Colorado	137,266.84	8,952.88	146,219 72	91,813	1.59	21,381	6.83
Connecticut	197,696.11	11,563.96	209,260.07	175,026	1.20	30,847	6 78
Delaware	49,890.14	2,321.45	52,211.59	24,563	2.13	4,771	10 94
District of Columbia	29,256.17	3,138.16	32,394.33	36,741	.88	9,050	3.57
Florida	155,126.52	9,778.77	164,905 29	94,792	1.74	24,186	2 64
Georgia	432,976.10	25,331.13	458,307.23	260,296	1.76	62,966	7.27
Idaho	48,378.69	3,141.23	51,519 92	45,952	1.12	11,747	4 39
Illinois	1,161,987.91	18,095 80	1,180,083 71	707,962	1.67	171,109	6.90
Indiana	357,150.63	37,172.62	394,323 25	283,843	1 39	67,473	5.84
Iowa	237,664 30	29,185.80	266,850.10	240,934	1.11	65,781	4 05
Kansas	243,741 50	16,425.96	260,167 46	167,486	1 55	40,680	6 39
Kentucky	348,573 21	21,323.68	369,896.89	215,936	1.71	57,826	6 39
Louisiana	221,838.95	49,421 93	271,260 88	180,226	1 51	54,581	4.96
Maine	110,321.52	3,385.27	113,706.79	68,214	1.67	14,205	8.00
Maryland	258,539 60	14,229 62	272,769 79	136,552	2 00	32,668	8.35
Massachusetts	612,565.13	46,319.72	658,884 85	398,364	1 65	71,856	9.16
Michigan	816,544.20	78,230.08	894,774.28	411,596	2 17	91,109	9 82
Minnesota	357,726.22	21,914.38	379,640.60	249,937	1 52	66,402	5 71
Mississippi	255,068.34	23,691.13	278,759 47	157,607	1.77	43,073	6.47
Missouri	538,839.22	45,591.92	584,431.14	335,012	1.74	85,722	6 81
Montana	124,598 19	5,304 32	129,902 51	97,762	1 33	26,731	4 85
Nebraska	135,648 50	6,667 02	142,315 52	132,458	1 07	29,019	4 90
Nevada	16,010 29	990.62	17,000 91	13,044	1 30	2,981	5.70
New Hampshire	56,245.04	2,831 83	59,076 87	41,743	1 42	7,722	7.65
New Jersey	479,027.75	23,635 93	502,663.68	332,895	1.51	67,165	7.48
New Mexico	72,334 90	4,446 65	76,781 55	37,300	2 06	8,774	8 75
New York	2,119,517 63	81,525 48	2,201,043 11	1,120,332	1 96	239,499	9.19
North Carolina	412,054 92	11,817.11	423,872 03	228,844	1 85	57,748	7 34
North Dakota	97,490.38	6,200 02	103,690 40	73,341	1 41	18,117	5.72
Ohio	988,563 33	53,547 28	1,042,110 61	617,371	1 69	136,461	7:63
Oklahoma	148,313.45	15,079 90	163,393 35	193,236	.85	61,621	2 65
Oregon	75,154 09	7,621 31	82,775 40	70,549	1 17	14,916	5.54
Pennsylvania	1,455,036 29	86,623 01	1,541,659 30	902,996	1 71	194,604	7 92
Rhode Island	73,370.99	3,641 32	77,012 31	59,059	1.30	10,833	7.11
South Carolina	244,208.12	12,272.93	256,481 05	144,701	1.77	42,857	5.98
South Dakota	99,032 68	6,668 45	105,701 13	66,189	1 60	20,938	5.04
Tennessee	387,907.42	17,565 26	405,472 68	213,427	1 90	55,770	7.27
Texas	895,743 97	40,527.54	936,271 51	460,326	2 03	115,724	8.09
Utah	44,999.58	8,786.96	53,786 54	46,901	1 15	10,275	5.23
Vermont	50,718.14	2,451.14	53,169 28	30,884	1 72	6,275	8.47
Virginia	349,859 09	16,079.83	365,938 92	206,190	1 77	56,975	6.42
Washington	229,510 15	16,951.03	246,461.18	125,708	1 96	25,715	9.58
West Virginia	246,710.68	14,788.93	261,499 61	142,174	1 84	44,687	5.85
Wisconsin	365,267.33	13,396 18	378,663 51	266,691	1 42	64,841	5.83
Wyoming	39,097.31	3,350.91	42,448 22	25,151	1 69	7,709	5.50
Alaska	8,567.00	2,092 88	10,659 88	6,851	1 56	1,937	5.50
Hawaii	27,891.22	3,472 14	31,363 36	31,200	1 01	5,464	5.74
Porto Rico	38,443.11	4,708 16	43,151 27	120,450	.36	13,733	3.14
Not allocated	1,841,530.39	208,740.07	2,050,270.46	.....	.19	.....	.80

DRAFT PERSONNEL.

The total Draft personnel was as follows:

State Headquarters—Governors, 54; Adjutants General, 49; asst. to Adjutants General. 49; medical aides, 49; civilian clerks, 624; enlisted clerks, 174.

District Boards (155)—Members, 915; additional members, 124; civilian clerks, 944; enlisted clerks, 145; industrial advisers, 411.

Local Boards (4,648)—Members, 14,416; civilian clerks, 9,227; enlisted clerks, 3,218; Gov't. appeal agents, 4,679; additional exam. physicians, 12,039.

Legal Advisory Boards (3,646)—Members, 10,915; assoc. members, 108,367.

Medical Advisory Boards (1,319)—Members, 9,577; civilian clerks, 411; enlisted clerks, 246.

Boards of Instruction (2,952)—Members, 16,055.

Total personnel, 192,688, of which 21,722 were in N. Y.; 11,971 in Penn.; 11,423 in Tex.; 11,218 in Ohio, and 7,361 in Ill.

The total expenditures to December 31, 1918, in the office of the Provost Marshal General, Enoch H. Crowder, which had charge of the various drafts amounted to $24,301,000. This sum was seventeen-one hundredths of one per cent. of the total army expenses up till that date; the pay of the army to April 30, 1919, was $6,242,745,000, or 43.8 per cent. of the total army expenditures.

HOW THE YOSEMITE GORGE WAS FORMED.

(By the United States Department of the Interior.)

GEOLOGISTS have determined, by unerring fact, that the river did by far the most of the work, and that the great glacier which followed the water ages afterwards did little more than square its corners and steepen its cliffs. It may have increased the depth from seven hundred to a thousand feet, not more. During the uncountable years since the glaciers vanished, erosion has again marvelously used its wonder chisel. With the lessening of the Merced's volume, the effect was no longer to deepen the channel but to amazingly carve and decorate the walls.

Treaty of Peace with Germany.

SIGNED AT VERSAILLES, JUNE 28, 1919, BY THE TREATY PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF GERMANY AND THE ALLIED POWERS; RATIFIED BY THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY JULY 10, BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT JULY 25, AND BY KING GEORGE JULY 31; BY THE KING OF ITALY OCTOBER 7, BY FRANCE OCTOBER 13, AND BY JAPAN OCTOBER 27. REJECTED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE NOVEMBER 19.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY and JAPAN, these Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers,

BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHINA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, THE HEDJAZ, HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE, SIAM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and URUGUAY, these Powers constituting with the Principal Powers mentioned above the Allied and Associated Powers, of the one part;

And GERMANY, of the other part;

Bearing in mind that on the request of the Imperial German Government an Armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, to Germany by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded with her, and the Allied and Associated Powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable Peace, for this purpose the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES represented as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by: The Honourable Woodrow WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, acting in his own name and by his own proper authority; The Honourable Robert LANSING, Secretary of State; The Honourable Henry WHITE, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris; The Honourable Edward M. HOUSE; General Tasker H. BLISS, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, by: The Right Honourable David LLOYD GEORGE, M. P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister; The Right Honourable Andrew BONAR LAW, M. P., His Lord Privy Seal; The Right Honourable Viscount MILNER, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Secretary of State for the Colonies; The Right Honourable Arthur James BALFOUR, O. M., M. P., His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; The Right Honourable George Nicoll BARNES, M. P., Minister without portfolio; and for the DOMINION of CANADA, by: The Honourable Charles Joseph DOHERTY, Minister of Justice; The Honourable Arthur Lewis SIFTON, Minister of Customs; for the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA, by: The Right Honourable William Morris HUGHES, Attorney General and Prime Minister; The Right Honourable Sir Joseph COOK, G. C. M. G., Minister for the Navy; for the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, by: General the Right Honourable Louis BOTHA, Minister of Native Affairs and Prime Minister; Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Jan Christiaan SMUTS, K. C., Minister of Defence; for the DOMINION of NEW ZEALAND, by: The Right Honourable William Ferguson MASSEY, Minister of Labour and Prime Minister; for INDIA, by: The Right Honourable Edwin Samuel MONTAGU, M. P., His Secretary of State for India; Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of BIKANER, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., A. D. C.;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, by: Mr. Georges CLEMENCEAU, President of the Council, Minister of War; Mr. Stephen PICHON, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Louis-Lucien KLOTZ, Minister of Finance; Mr. André TARDIEU, Commissary General for Franco-American Military Affairs; Mr. Jules CAMBON, Ambassador of France;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, by: Baron S. SONNINO, Deputy; Marquis G. IMPERIALI, Senator, Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Italy at London; Mr. S. CRESPI, Deputy;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, by: Marquis SAIONZI, formerly President of the Council of Ministers; Baron MAKINO, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Diplomatic Council; Viscount CHINDA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at London; Mr. K. MATSUI, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris; Mr. H. IJUIN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, by: Mr. Paul HYMANS, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of State; Mr. Jules van den HEUVEL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State; Mr. Emile VANDERVELDE, Minister of Justice, Minister of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA, by: Mr. Ismael MONTES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, by: Mr. Joao Pandiá CALOGERAS, Deputy, formerly Minister of Finance; Mr. Raul FERNANDES, Deputy; Mr. Rodrigo Octavio de L. MENEZES, Professor of International Law of Rio de Janeiro;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, by: Mr. LOU Tseng-Tsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Chengting Thomas WANG, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC, by: Mr. Antonio Sánchez de BUSTAMANTE, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Havana, President of the Cuban Society of International Law;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, by: Mr. Enrique DORN Y DE ALSUA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES, by: Mr. Eleftherios K. VENISELOS, President of the Council of Ministers; Mr. Nicolas POLITIS, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, by: Mr. Joaquin MENDEZ, formerly Minister of State for Public Works and Public Instruction, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala at Washington, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, by: Mr. Tertullien GUILBAUD, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ, by: Mr. Rustem HAIDAR; Mr. Abdul Hadi AOUNI;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, by: Dr. Policarpo BONILLA, on special mission to Washington, formerly President of the Republic of Honduras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, by: The Honourable Charles Dunbar Burgess KING, Secretary of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, by: Mr. Salvador CHAMORRO, President of the Chamber of Deputies;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, by: Mr. Antonio BURGOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama at Madrid;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU, by: Mr. Carlos G. CANDAMO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, by: Mr. Ignace J. PADEREWSKI, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Roman DMOWSKI, President of the Polish National Committee;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, by: Dr. Affonso Augusto DA COSTA, formerly President of the Council of Ministers; Dr. Augusto Luiz Vieira SOARES, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, by: Mr. Ion I. C. BRATIANO, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Constantin COANDA, Corps Commander, A. D. C. to the King, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS, AND THE SLOVENES, by: Mr. Nicolas P. PACHITCH, formerly President of the Council of Ministers; Mr. Ante TRUMBIC, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Milenko VESNITCH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H M. the King of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, by: His Highness Prince CHAROON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Siam at Paris; His Serene Highness Prince Traidos PRABANDHU, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC, by: Mr. Karel KRAMAR, President of the Council of Ministers; Mr. Eduard BENES, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, by: Mr. Juan Antonio BUERO, Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Minister of Industry;

GERMANY, by: Mr. Hermann MULLER, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Empire; Dr. BELL, Minister of the Empire; acting in the name of the German Empire and of each and every component State,

WHO having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have AGREED AS FOLLOWS: From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate. From that moment and subject to the provisions of this Treaty official relations with Germany, and with any of the German States, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

PART 1

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security: by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war; by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations; by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 1—The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League. Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments. Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2—The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE 3—The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League. The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon. The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

ARTICLE 4—The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council. The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially effecting the interests of that Member of the League. At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one Representative.

ARTICLE 5—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting. All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting. The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6—The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required. The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council. The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council. The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 7—The Seat of the League is established at Geneva. The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere. All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women. Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 8—The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction

of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years. After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council. The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety. The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

ARTICLE 9—A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

ARTICLE 10—The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council. It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends

ARTICLE 12—The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council. In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE 13—The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto

ARTICLE 14—The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 15—If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate. If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same. If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report. If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement. The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council. In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16—Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League. Any Member

of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE 17—In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council. Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances. If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action. If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute

ARTICLE 18—Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE 19—The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE 20—The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE 21—Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE 22—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant. The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League. The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League. There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of his territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge. The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council. A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE 23—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League: (*a*) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour, for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations; (*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; (*c*) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (*d*) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest; (*e*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind; (*f*) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24—There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League. In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable. The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE 25—The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organisations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE 26—Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly. No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX.

I. ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE—United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, Uruguay.

STATES INVITED TO ACCEDE TO THE COVENANT—Argentine Republic, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

II. FIRST SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS—The Honourable Sir James Eric DRUMMOND, K. C. M. G., C. B.

PART II.

BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY.

ARTICLE 27—The boundaries of Germany will be determined as follows: 1. *With Belgium:* From the point common to the three frontiers of Belgium, Holland and Germany and in a southerly direction: the northeastern boundary of the former territory of *neutral Moresnet*, then the eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Eupen, then the frontier between Belgium and the *Kreis* of Montjoie, then the northeastern and eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Malmédy to its junction with the frontier of Luxemburg.

2. *With Luxemburg:* The frontier of August 3, 1914, to its junction with the frontier of France of the 18th July, 1870.

3. *With France:* The frontier of July 18, 1870, from Luxemburg to Switzerland with the reservations made in Article 48 of Section IV (Saar Basin) of Part III.

4. *With Switzerland:* The present frontier.

5. *With Austria:* The frontier of August 3, 1914, from Switzerland to Czecho-Slovakia as hereinafter defined.

6. *With Czecho-Slovakia:* The frontier of August 3, 1914, between Germany and Austria from its junction with the old administrative boundary separating Bohemia and the province of Upper Austria to the point north of the salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated at about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt.

7. *With Poland:* From the point defined above to a point to be fixed on the ground about 2 kilometres east of Lorzendorf: the frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with Articles 88 of the present Treaty; thence in a northerly direction to the point where the administrative boundary of Posnania crosses the river Bartsch: a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following places in Poland: Skorischau, Reichthal, Trembatschau, Kunzendorf, Schleise, Gross Kosel, Schrelbersdorf, Rippin, Fürstlich-Nieiken, Pawelau, Tscheschen, Konradau, Johannisdorf, Modzenowe. Bogdaj, and in Germany: Lorzendorf, Kaulwitz, Glausche, Dalbersdorf, Reesewitz, Stradam, Gross Wartenberg, Kraschen, Neu Mittelwalde, Domaslawitz, Wedelsdorf, Tscheschen Hammer; thence the administrative boundary of Posnania north-westwards to the point where cuts the Rawitsch-Herrnstadt railway; thence to the point where the administrative boundary of Posnania cuts the Reisen-Tschirnau road: a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Triebusch and Gabel and east of Saborwitz; thence the administrative boundary of Posnania to its junction with the eastern administrative boundary of the *Kreis* of Fraustadt; thence in a north-westerly direction to a point to be chosen on the road between the villages of Unrunstadt and Kopnitz: a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Geyersdorf, Brenno, Fehlen, Altkloster, Klebel, and east of Ulbersdorf, Buchwald, Ilgen, Weine, Lupitze, Schwenten; thence in a northerly direction to the northernmost point of Lake Chlop: a line to be fixed on the ground following the median line of the lakes; the town and the station of Bentschen however (including the junction of the lines Schwiebus-Bentschen and Züllichau-Bentschen) remaining in Polish territory; thence in a north-easterly direction to the point of junction of the boundaries of the *Kreise* of Schwerin, Birnbaum and Meseritz: a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Betsche; thence in a northerly direction the boundary separating the *Kreise* of Schwerin and Birnbaum, then in an easterly direction the northern boundary of Posnania to the point where it cuts the river Netze; thence upstream to its confluence with the Küddow: the course of the Netze; thence upstream to a point to be chosen about 6 kilometres south-east of Schneidemühl: the course of the Küddow; thence north-eastwards to the most southern point of the re-entrant of the northern boundary of Posnania about 5 kilometres west of Stahren: a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the Schneidemühl-Konitz railway in this area entirely in German territory; thence the boundary of Posnania north-eastwards to the point of the salient it makes about 15 kilometres east of Flatow; thence north-eastwards to the point where the river Kamionka meets the southern boundary of the *Kreis* of Konitz about 3 kilometres north-east of Grunau: a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following places to Poland: Jasdrowo, Gr. Lutau, Kl. Lutau, Wittkau, and to Germany: Gr. Butzig, Cziskowo, Battrow, Böck, Grunau; thence in a northerly direction the boundary between the *Kreise* of Konitz and Schlochau to the point where this boundary cuts the river Brahe; thence to a point on the boundary of Pomerania 15 kilometres east of Rummelsburg: a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following places in Poland: Konarzin, Kelpin, Adl, Briesen, and in Germany: Sampohl, Neuguth, Steinfort, Gr. Peterkau; then the boundary of Pomerania in an easterly direction to its junction with the boundary between the *Kreise* of Konitz and Schlochau; thence northwards the boundary between Pomerania and West Prussia to the point on the river Rheda about 3 kilometres northwest of Gohra where that river is joined by a tributary from the north-west; thence to a point to be selected in the bend of the Plasnitz river about 1½ kilometres north-west of Warschkau: a line to be fixed on the ground; thence this river downstream, then the median line of Lake Zarnowitz, then the old boundary of West Prussia to the Baltic Sea.

8. *With Denmark:* The frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with Articles 109 to 111 of Part III, Section XII (Schleswig).

ARTICLE 28—The boundaries of East Prussia, with the reservations made in Section IX (East Prussia) of Part III, will be determined as follows: from a point on the coast of the Balti Sea about 1½ kilometres north of Pröbbernau church in a direction of about 159° East from true North: a line to be fixed on the ground for about 2 kilometres; thence in a straight line to the light at the bend of the Elbing Channel in approximately latitude 54° 19½′ North, longitude 19° 26′ East of Greenwich; thence to the easternmost mouth of the Nogat River at a bearing of approximately 209′ East from true North; thence up the course of the Nogat River to the point where the latter leaves the Vistula (Weichsel); thence up the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula, then the southern boundary of the *Kreis* of Marienwerder, then that of the *Kreis* of Rosenberg eastwards to the point where it meets the old boundary of East Prussia; thence the old boundary between East and West Prussia, then the boundary between the *Kreise* of Osterode and Neidenburg, then the course of the river Skottau downstream, then the course of the Neide upstream to a point situated about 5 kilometres west of Bialutten being the nearest point to the old frontier of Russia; thence in an easterly direction to a point immediately south of the intersection of the road Neidenburg-Mlava with the old frontier of Russia: a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Bialutten; thence the old frontier of Russia to a point east of Schmalleningken, then the principal channel of navigation of the Niemen (Memel) downstream, then the Skierwieth arm of the delta to the Kurisches Haff; thence a straight line to the point where the eastern shore of the Kurische Nehrung meets the administrative boundary about 4 milometres south-west of Nidden; thence this administrative boundary to the western shore of the Kurische Nehrung.

ARTICLE 29—The boundaries as described above are drawn in red on a one-in-a-million map which is annexed to the present Treaty. In the case of any discrepancies between the text of the Treaty and this map or any other map which may be annexed, the text will be final.

ARTICLE 30—In the case of boundaries which are defined by a waterway, the terms "course" and "channel" used in the present Treaty signify: in the case of non-navigable rivers, the median line of the waterway or of its principal arm, and, in the case of navigable rivers, the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the Boundary Commissions provided by the present Treaty to specify in each case whether the frontier line shall follow any changes of the course or channel which may take place or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present Treaty comes into force.

PART III.

POLITICAL CLAUSES FOR EUROPE.

SECTION I—BELGIUM.

ARTICLE 31—Germany, recognizing that the Treaties of April 19, 1839, which established the status of Belgium before the war, no longer conform to the requirements of the situation, consents to the abrogation of the said Treaties and undertakes immediately to recognize and to observe whatever conventions may be entered into by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, or by any of them, in concert with the Governments of Belgium and of the Netherlands, to replace the said Treaties of 1839. If her formal adhesion should be required to such conventions or to any of their stipulations, Germany undertakes immediately to give it.

ARTICLE 32—Germany recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over the whole of the contested territory of Moresnet (called *Moresnet neutre*).

ARTICLE 33—Germany renounces in favour of Belgium all rights and title over the territory of Prussian Moresnet situated on the west of the road from Liége to Aix-la-Chapelle; the road will belong to Belgium where it bounds this territory.

ARTICLE 34—Germany renounces in favour of Belgium all rights and title over the territory comprising the whole of the *Kreise* of Eupen and of Malmédy. During the six months after the coming into force of this Treaty, registers will be opened by the Belgian authority at Eupen and Malmédy in which the inhabitants of the above territory will be entitled to record in writing a desire to see the whole or part of it remain under German sovereignty. The results of this public expression of opinion will be communicated by the Belgian Government to the League of Nations, and Belgium undertakes to accept the decision of the League.

ARTICLE 35—A Commission of seven persons, five of whom will be appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Germany and one by Belgium, will be set up fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to settle on the spot the new frontier line between Belgium and Germany, taking into account the economic factors and the means of communication. Decisions will be taken by a majority and will be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 36—When the transfer of the sovereignty over the territories referred to above has become definite, German nationals habitually resident in the territories will definitively acquire Belgian nationality *ipso facto*, and will lose their German nationality. Nevertheless, German nationals who became resident in the territories after August 1, 1914, shall not obtain Belgian nationality without a permit from the Belgian Government.

ARTICLE 37—Within the two years following the definitive transfer of the sovereignty over the territories assigned to Belgium under the present Treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age habitually resident in those territories will be entitled to opt for German nationality. Option by a husband will cover his wife, and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age. Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territories acquired by Belgium. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 38—The German Government will hand over without delay to the Belgian Government the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind concerning the civil, military, financial, judicial or other administrations in the territory transferred to Belgian sovereignty. The German Government will likewise restore to the Belgian Government the archives and documents of every kind carried off during the war by the German authorities from the Belgian public administrations, in particular from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Brussels.

ARTICLE 39—The proportion and nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and of Prussia which Belgium will have to bear on account of the territories ceded to her shall be fixed in conformity with Articles 254 and 256 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

SECTION II—LUXEMBURG.

ARTICLE 40—With regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Germany renounces the benefit of all the provisions inserted in her favour in the Treaties of February 8, 1842, April 2, 1847, October 20-25, 1865 August 18, 1866, February 21 and May 11, 1867, May 10, 1871, June 11, 1872, and November 11, 1902, and in all Conventions consequent upon such Treaties. Germany recognizes that the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg ceased to form part of the German Zollverein as from January 1, 1919, renounces all rights to the exploitation of the railways, adheres to the termination of the régime of neutrality of the Grand Duchy, and accepts in advance all international arrangements which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers relating to the Grand Duchy.

ARTICLE 41—Germany undertakes to grant to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, when a demand to that effect is made to her by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the rights and advantages stipulated in favour of such Powers or their nationals in the present Treaty with regard to economic questions, to questions relative to transport and to aerial navigation.

SECTION III—LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

ARTICLE 42—Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine.

ARTICLE 43—In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manœuvres of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

ARTICLE 44—In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers signatory of the present Treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

SECTION IV—SAAR BASIN.

ARTICLE 45—As compensation for the destruction of the coal-mines in the north of France and as part payments towards the total reparation due from Germany for the damage resulting from the war, Germany cedes to France in full and absolute possession, with exclusive rights of exploitation, unencumbered and free from all debts and charges of any kind, the coal-mines situated in the Saar Basin as defined in Article 48.

ARTICLE 46—In order to assure the rights and welfare of the population and to guarantee to France complete freedom in working the mines, Germany agrees to the provisions of Chapters I and II of the Annex hereto.

ARTICLE 47—In order to make in due time permanent provision for the government of the Saar Basin in accordance with the wishes of the populations, France and Germany agree to the provisions of Chapter III of the Annex hereto.

ARTICLE 48—The boundaries of the territory of the Saar Basin, as dealt with in the present stipulations, will be fixed as follows: *On the south and south-west:* by the frontier of France as fixed by the present Treaty. *On the north-west and north:* by a line following the northern administrative boundary of the *Kreis* of Merzig from the point where it leaves the French frontier to the point where it meets the administrative boundary separating the commune of Saarhölzbach from the commune of Britten; following this communal boundary southwards and reaching the administrative boundary of the canton of Merzig so as to include in the territory of the Saar Basin the canton of Mettlach, with the exception of the commune of Britten; following successively the northern administrative boundaries of the cantons of Merzig and Haustadt, which are incorprated in the aforesaid Saar Basin, then successively the administrative boundaries separating the *Kretse* of Sarrelouis, Ottweiler and Saint-Wendel from the *Kretse* of Merzig, Trèves (Trier) and the Principality of Birkenfeld as far as a point situated about 500 metres north of the village of Furschweiler (viz., the highest point of the Metzelberg). *On the north-east and east:* from the last point defined above to a point about 3½ kilometres east-north-east of Saint-Wendel: a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Furschweiler, west of Roschberg, east of points 418, 329 (south of Roschberg), west of Leitersweiler, north-east of point 464, and following the line of the crest southwards to its junction with the administrative boundary of the *Kreis* of Kusel; thence in a southerly direction the boundary of the *Kreis* of Kusel, then the boundary of the *Kreis* of Homburg towards the south-south-east to a point situated about 1000 metres west of Dunzweiler; thence to a point about 1 kilometre south of Hornbach: a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 424 (about 1000 metres south-east of Dunzweiler), point 363 (Fuchs-Berg), point 322 (south-west of Waldmohr), then east of Jägersburg and Erbach, then encircling Homburg, passing through the points 361 (about 2½ kilometres north-east by east of that town), 342 (about 2 kilometres south-east of that town), 347 (Schreiners-Berg), 356, 350 (about 1½ kilometres south-east of Schwarzenbach), then passing east of Einöd, south-east of points 322 and 333, about 2 kilometres east of Webenheim, about 2 kilometres east of Mimbach, passing east of the plateau which is traversed by the road from Mimbach to Böckweiler (so as to include this road in the territory of the Saar Basin), passing immediately north of the junction of the roads from Böckweiler and Altheim situated about 2 kilometres north of Altheim, then passing south of Ringweilerhof and north of point 322, rejoining the frontier of France at the angle which it makes about 1 kilometre south of Hornbach (see Map No. 2 scale 1-100,000 annexed to the present Treaty).

A Commission composed of five members, one appointed by France, one by Germany, and three by the Council of the League of Nations, which will select nationals of other Powers, will be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to trace on the spot the frontier line described above. In those parts of the preceding line which do not coincide with administrative boundaries, the Commission will endeavour to keep to the line indicated, while taking into consideration, so far as is possible, local economic interests and existing communal boundaries. The decisions of this Commission will be taken by a majority, and will be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 49—Germany renounces in favour of the League of Nations, in the capacity of trustee, the government of the territory defined above. At the end of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the inhabitants of the said territory shall be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed.

ARTICLE 50—The stipulations under which the cession of the mines in the Saar Basin shall be carried out, together with the measures intended to guarantee the rights and the well-being of the inhabitants and the government of the territory, as well as the conditions in accordance with which the plebiscite hereinbefore provided for is to be made, are laid down in the Annex hereto. This Annex shall be considered as an integral part of the present Treaty, and Germany declares her adherence to it.

ANNEX.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 45 to 50 of the present Treaty, the stipulations under which the cession by Germany to France of the mines of the Saar Basin will be effected, as well as the measures intended to ensure respect for the rights and well-being of the population and the government of the territory, and the conditions in which the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they may wish to be placed, have been laid down as follows:

CHAPTER I.—CESSION AND EXPLOITATION OF MINING PROPERTY.

1. From the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, all the deposits of coal situated within the Saar Basin as defined in Article 48 of the said Treaty, become the complete and absolute property of the French State. The French State will have the right of working or not working the said mines, or of transferring to a third party the right of working them, without having to obtain any previous authorisation or to fulfil any formalities. The French State may always require that the German mining laws and regulations referred to below shall be applied in order to ensure the determination of its rights.

2. The right of ownership of the French State will apply not only to the deposits which are free and for which concessions have not yet been granted, but also to the deposits for which concessions have already been granted, whoever may be the present proprietors, irrespective of whether they belong to the Prussian State, to the Bavarian State, to other States or bodies, to companies, or to individuals, whether they have been worked or not, or whether a right of exploitation distinct from the right of the owners of the surface of the soil has or has not been recognized. As far as concerns the mines which are being worked, the transfer of the ownership to the French State will apply to all the accessories and subsidiaries of the said mines, in particular to their plant and equipment both on and below the surface, to their extracting machinery, their plants for transforming coal into electric power, coke and by-products, their workshops, means of communication, electric lines, plant for catching and distributing water, land, buildings such as offices, managers', employees', and workmen's dwellings, schools, hospitals and dispensaries, their stocks and supplies of every description, their archives and plans, and in general everything which those who own or exploit the mines possess or enjoy for the purpose of exploiting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries. The transfer will apply also to the debts owing for products delivered before the entry into possession by the French State, and after the signature of the present Treaty, and to deposits of money made by customers, whose rights will be guaranteed by the French State.

4. The French State will acquire the property free and clear of all debts and charges. Nevertheless, the rights acquired, or in course of being acquired, by the employees of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in connection with pensions for old age or disability, will not be affected. In return, Germany must pay over to the French State a sum representing the actuarial amounts to which the said employees are entitled.

5. The value of the property thus ceded to the French State will be determined by the Reparation Commission referred to in Article 233 of Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty. This value shall be credited to Germany in part payment of the amount due for reparation. It will be for Germany to indemnify the proprietors or parties concerned, whoever they may be.

6. No tariff shall be established on the German railways and canals which may directly or indirectly discriminate to the prejudice of the transport of the personnel or products of the mines and their accessories or subsidiaries, or of the material necessary to their exploitation. Such transport shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which any international railway conventions may guarantee to similar products of French origin.

7. The equipment and personnel necessary to ensure the despatch and transport of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, as well as the carriage of workmen and employees, will be provided by the local railway administration of the Basin.

8. No obstacle shall be placed in the way of such improvements of railways or waterways as the French

State may judge necessary to assure the despatch and the transport of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, such as double trackage, enlargement of stations, and construction of yards and appurtenances. The distribution of expenses will, in the event of disagreement, be submitted to arbitration. The French State may also establish any new means of communication, such as roads, electric lines and telephone connections which it may consider necessary for the exploitation of the mines. It may exploit freely and without any restrictions the means of communication of which it may become the owner, particularly those connecting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries with the means of communication situated in French territory.

9. The French State shall always be entitled to demand the application of the German mining laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, excepting provisions adopted exclusively in view of the state of war, with a view to the acquisition of such land as it may judge necessary for the exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries. The payment for damage caused to immovable property by the working of the said mines and their accessories and subsidiaries shall be made in accordance with the German mining laws and regulations above referred to.

10. Every person whom the French State may substitute for itself as regards the whole or part of its rights to the exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries shall enjoy the benefit of the privileges provided in this Annex.

11. The mines and other immovable property which become the property of the French State may never be made the subject of measures of forfeiture, forced sale, expropriation or requisition, nor of any other measure affecting the right of property. The personnel and the plant connected with the exploitation of these mines or their accessories and subsidiaries, as well as the product extracted from the mines or manufactured in their accessories and subsidiaries, may not at any time be made the subject of any measures of requisition. The exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, which become the property of the French State, will continue, subject to the provisions of paragraph 23 below, to be subject to the régime established by the German laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, excepting provisions adopted exclusively in view of the state of war. The rights of the workmen shall similarly be maintained, subject to the provisions of the said paragraph 23, as established on November 11, 1918, by the German laws and regulations above referred to. No impediment shall be placed in the way of the introduction or employment in the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries of workmen from without the Basin. The employees and workmen of French nationality shall have the right to belong to French labour unions.

13. The amount contributed by the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, either to the local budget of the territory of the Saar Basin or to the communal funds, shall be fixed with due regard to the ratio of the value of the mines to the total taxable wealth of the Basin.

14. The French State shall always have the right of establishing and maintaining, as incidental to the mines, primary or technical schools for its employees and their children, and of causing instruction therein to be given in the French language, in accordance with such curriculum and by such teachers as it may select. It shall also have the right to establish and maintain hospitals, dispensaries, workmen's houses and gardens and other charitable and social institutions.

15. The French State shall enjoy complete liberty with respect to the distribution, dispatch and sale prices of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries. Nevertheless, whatever may be the total product of the mines, the French Government undertakes that the requirements of local consumption for industrial and domestic purposes shall always be satisfied in the proportion existing in 1913 between the amount consumed locally and the total output of the Saar Basin.

Chapter II.—Government of the Territory of the Saar Basin.

16. The Government of the territory of the Saar Basin shall be entrusted to a Commission representing the League of Nations. This Commission shall sit in the territory of the Saar Basin.

17. The Governing Commission provided for by paragraph 16 shall consist of five members chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, and will include one citizen of France, one native inhabitant of the Saar Basin, not a citizen of France, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany. The members of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year and may be reappointed. They can be removed by the Council of the League of Nations, which will provide for their replacement. The members of the Governing Commission will be entitled to a salary which will be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, and charged on the local revenues.

18. The Chairman of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year from among the members of the Commission by the Council of the League of Nations and may be reappointed. The Chairman will act as the executive of the Commission.

19. Within the territory of the Saar Basin the Governing Commission shall have all the powers of government hitherto belonging to the German Empire, Prussia, or Bavaria, including the appointment and dismissal of officials, and the creation of such administrative and representative bodies as it may deem necessary. It shall have full powers to administer and operate the railways, canals and the different public services. Its decisions shall be taken by a majority.

20. Germany will place at the disposal of the Governing Commission all official documents and archives under the control of Germany, of any German State, or of any local authority, which relate to the territory of the Saar Basin or to the rights of the inhabitants thereof.

21. It will be the duty of the Governing Commission to ensure, by such means and under such conditions as it may deem suitable, the protection abroad of the interests of the inhabitants of the territory of the Saar Basin.

22. The Governing Commission shall have the full right of user of all property, other than mines, belonging, either in public or in private domain, to the Government of the German Empire, or the Government of any German State, in the territory of the Saar Basin. As regards the railways an equitable apportionment of rolling stock shall be made by a mixed Commission on which the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin and the German railways will be represented. Persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails coming from or going to the Saar Basin shall enjoy all the rights and privileges relating to transit and transport which are specified in the provisions of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty.

23. The laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, in the territory of the Saar Basin (except those enacted in consequence of the state of war) shall continue to apply. If, for general reasons or to bring these laws and regulations into accord with the provisions of the present Treaty, it is necessary to introduce modifications, these shall be decided on, and put into effect by the Governing Commission, after consultation with the elected representatives of the inhabitants in such a manner as the Commission may determine. No modification may be made in the legal régime for the exploitation of the mines, provided for in paragraph 12, without the French State being previously consulted, unless such modification results from a general regulation respecting labour adopted by the League of Nations. In fixing the conditions and hours of labour for men, women and children, the Governing Commission is to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the local labour organisations, as well as the principles adopted by the League of Nations.

24. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, no rights of the inhabitants of the Saar Basin acquired or in process of acquisition at the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, in respect of any insurance system of Germany or in respect of any pension of any kind, are affected by any of the provisions of the present Treaty. Germany and the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin will preserve and continue all of the aforesaid rights.

25. The civil and criminal courts existing in the territory of the Saar Basin shall continue. A civ and criminal court will be established by the Governing Commission to hear appeals from the decisions o

the said courts and to decide matters for which these courts are not competent. The Governing Commission will be responsible for settling the organisation and jurisdiction of the said court. Justice will be rendered in the name of the Governing Commission.

26. The Governing Commission will alone have the power of levying taxes and dues in the territory of Saar Basin. These taxes and dues will be exclusively applied to the needs of the territory. The fiscal system existing on November 11, 1918, will be maintained as far as possible, and no new tax except customs duties may be imposed without previously consulting the elected representatives of the inhabitants.

27. The present stipulations will not affect the existing nationality of the inhabitants of the territory of the Saar Basin. No hindrance shall be placed in the way of those who wish to acquire a different nationality, but in such case the acquisition of the new nationality will involve the loss of any other.

28. Under the control of the Governing Commission the inhabitants will retain their local assemblies, their religious liberties, their schools and their language. The right of voting will not be exercised for any assemblies other than the local assemblies, and will belong to every inhabitant over the age of twenty years, without distinction of sex.

29. Any of the inhabitants of the Saar Basin who may desire to leave the territory will have full liberty to retain in it their immovable property or to sell it at fair prices, and to remove their movable property free of any charges.

30. There will be no military service, whether compulsory or voluntary, in the territory of the Saar Basin, and the construction of fortifications therein is forbidden. Only a local gendarmerie for the maintenance of order may be established. It will be the duty of the Governing Commission to provide in all cases for the protection of persons and property in the Saar Basin.

31. The territory of the Saar Basin as defined by Article 48 of the present Treaty shall be subjected to the French customs régime. The receipts from the customs duties on goods intended for local consumption shall be included in the budget of the said territory after deduction of all costs of collection. No export tax shall be imposed upon metallurgical products or coal exported from the said territory to Germany, nor upon German exports for the use of the industries of the territory of the Saar Basin. Natural or manufactured products originating in the Basin in transit over German territory and, similarly, German products in transit over the territory of the Basin shall be free of all customs duties. Products which both originate in and pass from the Basin into Germany shall be free of import duties for a period of five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and during the same period articles imported from Germany into the territory of the Basin for local consumption shall likewise be free of import duties. During these five years the French Government reserves to itself the right of limiting to the annual average of the quantities imported into Alsace-Lorraine and France in the years 1911 to 1913 the quantities which may be sent into France of all articles coming from the Basin which include raw materials and semi-manufactured goods imported duty free from Germany. Such average shall be determined after reference to all available official information and statistics.

32. No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed upon the circulation of French money in the territory of the Saar Basin. The French State shall have the right to use French money in all purchases, payments and contracts connected with the exploitation of the mines or their accessories and subsidiaries.

33. The Governing Commission shall have power to decide all questions arising from the interpretation of the preceding provisions. France and Germany agree that any dispute involving a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the said provisions shall in the same way be submitted to the Governing Commission, and the decision of a majority of the Commission shall be binding on both countries.

CHAPTER III.—PLEBISCITE.

34. At the termination of a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the population of the territory of the Saar Basin will be called upon to indicate their desires in the following manner: A vote will take place by communes or districts, on the three following alternatives: (*a*) maintenance of the régime established by the present Treaty and by this Annex; (*b*) union with France; (*c*) union with Germany. All persons without distinction of sex, more than twenty years old at the date of the voting, resident in the territory at the date of the signature of the present Treaty, will have the right to vote. The other conditions, methods and the date of the voting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations in such a way as to secure the freedom, secrecy and trustworthiness of the voting.

35. The League of Nations shall decide on the sovereignty under which the territory is to be placed, taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed by the voting: (*a*) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favour of the maintenance of the régime established by the present Treaty and this Annex, Germany hereby agrees to make such renunciation of her sovereignty in favour of the League of Nations as the latter shall deem necessary. It will be the duty of the League of Nations to take appropriate steps to adapt the régime definitively adopted to the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interest; (*b*) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favour of union with France, Germany hereby agrees to cede to France in accordance with the decision of the League of Nations all rights and title over the territory specified by the League; (*c*) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favour of union with Germany, it will be the duty of the League of Nations to cause the German Government to be re-established in the government of the territory specified by the League.

36. If the League of Nations decides in favour of the union of the whole or part of the territory of the Saar Basin with Germany, France's rights of ownership in the mines situated in such part of the territory will be repurchased by Germany in their entirety at a price payable in gold. The price to be paid will be fixed by three experts, one nominated by Germany, one by France, and one, who shall be neither a Frenchman nor a German, by the Council of the League of Nations; the decision of the experts will be given by a majority. The obligation of Germany to make such payment shall be taken into account by the Reparation Commission, and for the purpose of this payment Germany may create a prior charge upon her assets or revenues upon such detailed terms as shall be agreed to by the Reparation Commission. If, nevertheless, Germany after a period of one year from the date on which the payment becomes due shall not have effected the said payment, the Reparation Commission shall do so in accordance with such instructions as may be given by the League of Nations, and, if necessary, by liquidating that part of the mines which is in question.

37. If, in consequence of the repurchase provided for in paragraph 36, the ownership of the mines or any part of them is transferred to Germany, the French State and French nationals shall have the right to purchase such amount of coal of the Saar Basin as their industrial and domestic needs are found at that time to require. An equitable arrangement regarding amounts of coal, duration of contract, and prices will be fixed in due time by the Council of the League of Nations.

38. It is understood that France and Germany may, by special agreements concluded before the time fixed for the payment of the price for the repurchase of the mines, modify the provisions of paragraphs 36 and 37.

39. The Council of the League of Nations shall make such provisions as may be necessary for the establishment of the régime which is to take effect after the decisions of the League of Nations mentioned in paragraph 35 have become operative, including an equitable apportionment of any obligations of the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin arising from loans raised by the Commission or from other causes. From the coming into force of the new régime, the powers of the Governing Commission will terminate, except in the case provided for in paragraph 35 (*a*).

40. In all matters dealt with in the present Annex, the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations will be taken by a majority.

SECTION V—ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES, recognising the moral obligation to redress the wrong done by Germany in 1871 both to the rights of France and to the wishes of the population of Alsace and Lorraine, which were separated from their country in spite of the solemn protest of their representatives at the Assembly of Bordeaux, agree upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE 51—The territories which were ceded to Germany in accordance with the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles on February 26, 1871, and the Treaty of Frankfort of May 10, 1871, are restored to French sovereignty as from the date of the Armistice of November 11, 1918. The provisions of the Treaties establishing the delimitation of the frontiers before 1871 shall be restored.

ARTICLE 52—The German Government shall hand over without delay to the French Government all archives, registers, plans, titles and documents of every kind concerning the civil, military, financial, judicial or other administrations of the territories restored to French sovereignty. If any of these documents, archives, registers, titles or plans have been misplaced, they will be restored by the German Government on the demand of the French Government.

ARTICLE 53—Separate agreements shall be made between France and Germany dealing with the interests of the inhabitants of the territories referred to in Article 51, particularly as regards their civil rights, their business and the exercise of their professions, it being understood that Germany undertakes as from the present date to recognise and accept the regulations laid down in the Annex hereto regarding the nationality of the inhabitants or natives of the said territories, not to claim at any time or in any place whatsoever as German nationals those who shall have been declared on any ground to be French, to receive all others in her territory, and to conform, as regards the property of German nationals in the territories indicated in Article 51, with the provisions of Article 297 and the Annex to Section IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty. Those German nationals who without acquiring French nationality shall receive permission from the French Government to reside in the said territories shall not be subjected to the provisions of the said Article.

ARTICLE 54—Those persons who have regained French nationality in virtue of paragraph 1 of the Annex hereto will be held to be Alsace-Lorrainers for the purposes of the present Section. The persons referred to in paragraph 2 of the said Annex will from the day on which they have claimed French nationality be held to be Alsace-Lorrainers with retroactive effect as from November 11, 1918. For those whose application is rejected, the privilege will terminate at the date of the refusal. Such juridical persons will also have the status of Alsace-Lorrainers as shall have been recognised as possessing this quality, whether by the French administrative authorities or by a judicial decision.

ARTICLE 55—The territories referred to in Article 51 shall return to France free and quit of all public debts under the conditions laid down in Article 255 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 56—In conformity with the provisions of Article 256 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty, France shall enter into possession of all property and estate, within the territories referred to in Article 51, which belong to the German Empire or German States, without any payment or credit on this account to any of the States ceding the territories. This provision applies to all movable or immovable property of public or private domain together with all rights whatsoever belonging to the German Empire or German States or to their administrative areas Crown property and the property of the former Emperor or other German sovereigns shall be assimilated to property of the public domain

ARTICLE 57—Germany shall not take any action, either by means of stamping or by any other legal or administrative measures not applying equally to the rest of her territory, which may be to the detriment of the legal value or redeemability of German monetary instruments or monies which, at the date of the signature of the present Treaty, are legally current, and at that date are in the possession of the French Government.

ARTICLE 58—A special Convention will determine the conditions for repayment in marks of the exceptional war expenditures advanced during the course of the war by Alsace-Lorraine or by the public bodies in Alsace-Lorraine on account of the Empire in accordance with German law, such as payment to the families of persons mobilised, requisitions, billeting of troops, and assistance to persons who have been evacuated. In fixing the amount of these sums Germany shall be credited with that portion which Alsace-Lorraine would have contributed to the Empire to meet the expenses resulting from these payments, this contribution being calculated according to the proportion of the Imperial revenues derived from Alsace-Lorraine in 1913.

ARTICLE 59—The French Government will collect for its own account the Imperial taxes, duties and dues of every kind leviable in the territories referred to in Article 51 and not collected at the time of the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

ARTICLE 60—The German Government shall without delay restore to Alsace-Lorrainers (individuals, juridical persons and public institutions) all property, rights and interests belonging to them on November 11, 1918, in so far as these are situated in German territory.

ARTICLE 61—The German Government undertakes to continue and complete without delay the execution of the financial clauses regarding Alsace-Lorraine contained in the Armistice Conventions.

ARTICLE 62—The German Government undertakes to bear the expense of all civil and military pensions which had been earned in Alsace-Lorraine on date of November 11, 1918, and the maintenance of which was a charge on the budget of the German Empire The German Government shall furnish each year the funds necessary for the payment in francs, at the average rate of exchange for that year, of the sums in marks to which persons resident in Alsace-Lorraine would have been entitled if Alsace-Lorraine had remained under German jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 63—For the purposes of the obligation assumed by Germany in Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty to give compensation for damages caused to the civil populations of the Allied and Associated countries in the form of fines, the inhabitants of the territories referred to in Article 51 shall be assimilated to the above-mentioned populations.

ARTICLE 64—The regulations concerning the control of the Rhine and of the Moselle are laid down in Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 65—Within a period of three weeks after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the port of Strasburg and the port of Kehl shall be constituted, for a period of seven years, a single unit from the point of view of exploitation. The administration of this single unit will be carried on by a manager named by the Central Rhine Commission, which shall also have power to remove him. This manager shall be of French nationality. He will reside in Strasburg and will be subject to the supervision of the Central Rhine Commission. There will be established in the two ports free zones in conformity with Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty. A special Convention between France and Germany, which shall be submitted to the approval of the Central Rhine Commission, will fix the details of this organisation, particularly as regards finance. It is understood that for the purpose of the present Article the port of Kehl includes the whole of the area necessary for the movements of the port and the trains which serve it, including the harbor, quays and railroads, platforms, cranes, sheds and warehouses, silos, elevators and hydro-electric plants, which make up the equipment of the port. The German Government undertakes to carry out all measures which shall be required of it in order to assure that all the making-up and switching of trains arriving at or departing from Kehl, whether for the right bank or the left bank of the Rhine, shall be carried on in the best conditions possible. All property rights shall be safeguarded. In particular the administration of the ports shall not prejudice any property rights of the French or Baden railroads. Equality of treatment as respects traffic shall be assured in both ports to the nationals, vessels and goods of every country. In case at the end of the sixth year France shall consider that the progress made in the improvement of the port of Strasburg still requires a prolongation of this temporary régime, she may ask for such prolongation from the

Central Rhine Commission, which may grant an extension for a period not exceeding three years. Throughout the whole period of any such extension the free zones above provided for shall be maintained. Pending appointment of the first manager by the Central Rhine Commission a provisional manager who shall be of French nationality may be appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers subject to the foregoing provisions. For all purposes of the present Article the Central Rhine Commission will decide by a majority of votes.

ARTICLE 66—The railway and other bridges across the Rhine now existing within the limits of Alsace-Lorraine shall, as to all their parts and their whole length, be the property of the French State, which shall insure their upkeep.

ARTICLE 67—The French Government is substituted in all the rights of the German Empire over all the railways which were administered by the Imperial railway administration and which are actually working or under construction. The same shall apply to the rights of the Empire with regard to railway and tramway concessions within the territories referred to in Article 51. This substitution shall not entail any payment on the part of the French State. The frontier railway stations shall be established by a subsequent agreement, it being stipulated in advance that on the Rhine frontier they shall be situated on the right bank.

ARTICLE 68—In accordance with the provisions of Article 268 of Chapter I of Section I of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the territories referred to in Article 51 shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty. The French Government may fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption. The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913. Further, during the period of five years above mentioned, the German Government shall allow the free export from Germany and the free reimportation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges (including internal charges), of yarns, tissues, and other textile materials or textile products of any kind and in any condition, sent from Germany into the territories referred to in Article 51, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerization, gassing, twisting or dressing.

ARTICLE 69—During a period of ten years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, central electric supply works situated in German territory and formerly furnishing electric power to the territories referred to in Article 51 or to any establishment the working of which passes permanently or temporarily from Germany to France, shall be required to continue such supply up to the amount of consumption corresponding to the undertakings and contracts current on November 11, 1918. Such supply shall be furnished according to the contracts in force and at a rate which shall not be higher than that paid to the said works by German nationals.

ARTICLE 70—It is understood that the French Government preserves its right to prohibit in the future in the territories referred to in Article 51 all new German participation: (1) In the management or exploitation of the public domain and of public services, such as railways, navigable waterways, water works, gas works, electric power, etc.; (2) In the ownership of mines and quarries of every kind and in enterprises connected therewith; (3) In metallurgical establishments, even though their working may not be connected with that of any mine.

ARTICLE 71—As regards the territories referred to in Article 51, Germany renounces on behalf of herself and her nationals as from November 11, 1918, all rights under the law of May 25, 1910, regarding the trade in potash salts, and generally under any stipulations for the intervention of German organisations in the working of the potash mines. Similarly, she renounces on behalf of herself and her nationals all rights under any agreements, stipulations or laws which may exist to her benefit with regard to other products of the aforesaid territories.

ARTICLE 72—The settlement of the questions relating to debts contracted before November 11, 1918, between the German Empire and the German States or their nationals residing in Germany on the one part and Alsace-Lorrainers residing in Alsace-Lorraine on the other part shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Section III of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, the expression "before the war" therein being replaced by the expression "before November 11, 1918." The rate of exchange applicable in the case of such settlement shall be the average rate quoted on the Geneva Exchange during the month preceding November 11, 1918. There may be established in the territories referred to in Article 51, for the settlement of the aforesaid debts under the conditions laid down in Section III of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, a special clearing office, it being understood that this office shall be regarded as a "central office" under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the Annex to the said Section.

ARTICLE 73—The private property, rights and interests of Alsace-Lorrainers in Germany will be regulated by the stipulations of Section IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 74—The French Government reserves the right to retain and liquidate all the property, rights and interests which German nationals or societies controlled by Germany possessed in the territories referred to in Article 51 on November 11, 1918, subject to the conditions laid down in the last paragraph of Article 53 above. Germany will directly compensate her nationals who may have been dispossessed by the aforesaid liquidations. The product of these liquidations shall be applied in accordance with the stipulations of Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 75—Notwithstanding the stipulations of Section V of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, all contracts made before the date of the promulgation in Alsace-Lorraine of the French decree of November 30, 1918, between Alsace-Lorraine (whether individuals or juridical persons) or others resident in Alsace-Lorraine on the one part and the German Empire or Germany States and their nationals resident in Germany on the other part, the execution of which has been suspended by the Armistice or by subsequent French legislation, shall be maintained. Nevertheless, any contract of which the French Government shall notify the cancellation to Germany in the general interest within a period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, shall be annulled except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder before November 11, 1918. If this dissolution would cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, equitable compensation, calculated solely on the capital employed without taking account of loss of profits, shall be accorded to the prejudiced party. With regard to prescriptions, limitations and forfeitures in Alsace-Lorraine, the provisions of Articles 300 and 301 of Section V of Part X (Economic Clauses) shall be applied with the substitution for the expression "outbreak of war" of the expression "November 11, 1918," and for the expression "duration of the war" of the expression "period from November 11, 1918, to the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty."

ARTICLE 76—Questions concerning rights in industrial, literary or artistic property of Alsace-Lorrainers shall be regulated in accordance with the general stipulations of Section VII of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, it being understood that Alsace-Lorrainers holding rights of this nature under German legislation will preserve full and entire enjoyment of those rights on German territory.

ARTICLE 77—The German Government undertakes to pay over to the French Government such proportion of all reserves accumulated by the Empire or by public or private bodies dependent upon it, for the purposes of disability and old age insurance, as would fall to the disability and old age insurance fund at Strasburg. The same shall apply in respect of the capital and reserves accumulated in Germany falling legitimately to other social insurance funds, to miners' superannuation funds, to the fund of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, to other superannuation organisations established for the benefit of the personnel of public administrations and institutions operating in Alsace-Lorraine, and also in respect of the capital and reserves due by the insurance fund of private employees at Berlin, by reason of engagements entered into for the benefit

of insured persons of that category resident in Alsace-Lorraine. A special Convention shall determine the conditions and procedure of these transfers.

ARTICLE 78—With regard to the execution of judgments, appeals and prosecutions, the following rules shall be applied: (1) All civil and commercial judgments which shall have been given since August 3, 1914, by the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine between Alsace-Lorrainers, or between Alsace-Lorrainers and foreigners, or between foreigners, and which shall not have been appealed from before November 11, 1918, shall be regarded as final and susceptible of immediate execution without further formality. When the judgment has been given between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans or between Alsace-Lorrainers and subjects of the allies of Germany, it shall only be capable of execution after the issue of an *exequatur* by the corresponding new tribunal in the restored territory referred to in Article 51. (2) All judgments given by German Courts since August 3, 1914, against Alsace-Lorrainers for political crimes or misdemeanors shall be regarded as null and void. (3) All sentences passed since November 11, 1918, by the Court of the Empire at Leipzig on appeals against the decisions of the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine shall be regarded as null and void and shall be so pronounced. The papers in regard to the cases in which such sentences have been given shall be returned to the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine concerned. All appeals to the Court of the Empire against decisions of the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine shall be suspended. The papers shall be returned under the aforesaid conditions for transfer without delay to the French Cour de Cassation, which shall be competent to decide them. (4) All prosecutions in Alsace-Lorraine for offences committed during the period between November 11, 1918, and the coming into force of the present Treaty will be conducted under German law except in so far as this has been modified by decrees duly published on the spot by the French authorities. (5) All other questions as to competence, procedure or administration of justice shall be determined by a special Convention between France and Germany.

ARTICLE 79—The stipulations as to nationality contained in the Annex hereto shall be considered as of equal force with the provisions of the present Section. All other questions concerning Alsace-Lorraine which are not regulated by the present Section and the Annex thereto or by the general provisions of the present Treaty will form the subject of further conventions between France and Germany.

ANNEX.

1. As from November 11, 1918, the following persons are *ipso facto* reinstated in French nationality: (1) Persons who lost French nationality by the application of the Franco-German Treaty of May 10, 1871, and who have not since that date acquired any nationality other than German; (2) The legitimate or natural descendants of the persons referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph, with the exception of those whose ascendants in the paternal line include a German who migrated into Alsace-Lorraine after July 15, 1870; (3) All persons born in Alsace-Lorraine of unknown parents, or whose nationality is unknown.

2. Within the period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, persons included in any of the following categories may claim French nationality: (1) All persons not restored to French nationality under paragraph 1 above, whose ascendants include a Frenchman or Frenchwoman who lost French nationality under the conditions referred to in the said paragraph; (2) All foreigners, not nationals of a German State, who acquired the status of a citizen of Alsace-Lorraine before August 3, 1914; (3) All Germans domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine, if they have been so domiciled since a date previous to July 15, 1870, or if one of their ascendants was at that date domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine; (4) All Germans born or domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine who have served in the Allied or Associated armies during the present war, and their descendants; (5) All persons born in Alsace-Lorraine before May 10, 1871, of foreign parents, and the descendants of such persons; (6) The husband or wife of any person whose French nationality may have been restored under paragraph 1, or who may have claimed and obtained French nationality in accordance with the preceding provisions. The legal representative of a minor may exercise, on behalf of that minor, the right to claim French nationality; and if that right has not been exercised, the minor may claim French nationality within the year following his majority. Except in the cases provided for in No. (6) of the present paragraph, the French authorities reserve to themselves the right, in individual cases, to reject the claim to French nationality.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, Germans born or domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine shall not acquire French nationality by reason of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, even though they may have the status of citizens of Alsace-Lorraine They may acquire French nationality only by naturalisation, on condition of having been domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine from a date previous to August 3, 1914, and of submitting proof of unbroken residence within the restored territory for a period of three years from November 11, 1918. France will be solely responsible for their diplomatic and consular protection from the date of their application for French naturalisation The French Government shall determine the procedure by which reinstatement in French nationality as of right shall be effected, and the conditions under which decisions shall be given upon claims to such nationality and applications for naturalisation, as provided by the present Annex.

SECTION VI—AUSTRIA.

ARTICLE 80—Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria, within the frontiers which may be fixed in a Treaty between that State and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION VII—CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

ARTICLE 81—Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State which will include the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians. Germany hereby recognizes the frontiers of this State as determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the other interested States.

ARTICLE 82—The old frontier as it existed on August 3, 1914, between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire will constitute the frontier between Germany and the Czecho-Slovak State.

ARTICLE 83—Germany renounces in favor of the Czecho-Slovak State all rights and title over the portion of Silesian territory defined as follows: starting from a point about 2 kilometres south-east of Katscher, on the boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor: the boundary between the two *Kreise*; then, the former boundary between Germany and Austria-Hungary up to a point on the Oder immediately to the south of the Ratibor-Oderberg railway; thence, towards the north-west and up to a point about 2 kilometres to the south-east of Katscher: a line to be fixed on the spot passing to the west of Kranowitz. A Commission composed of seven members, five nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Poland and one by the Czecho-Slovak State, will be appointed fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line between Poland and the Czecho-Slovak State. The decisions of this Commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned. Germany hereby agrees to renounce in favor of the Czecho-Slovak State all rights and title over the part of the *Kreis* of Leobschütz comprised within the following boundaries in case after the determination of the frontier between Germany and Poland the said part of that *Kreis* should become isolated from Germany: from the south-eastern extremity of the salient of the former Austrian frontier at about 5 kilometres to the west of Leobschütz south-wards and up to the point of junction with the boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor: the former frontier between Germany and Austria-Hungary; then, north-wards, the administrative boundary between the *Kretse* of Leobschütz and Ratibor up to a point situated about 2 kilometres to the south-east of Katscher; thence, north-westwards and up to the starting-point of this definition: a line to be fixed on the spot passing to the east of Katscher.

ARTICLE 84—German nationals habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part

of the Czecho-Slovak State will obtain Czecho-Slovak nationality *ipso facto* and lose their German nationality.

ARTICLE 85—Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over eighteen years of age habitually resident in any of the territories recognized as forming part of the Czecho-Slovak State will be entitled to opt for German nationality. Czecho-Slovaks who are German nationals and are habitually resident in Germany will have a similar right to opt for Czecho-Slovak nationality. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age. Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their landed property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising the right to opt. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property. Within the same period Czecho-Slovaks who are German nationals and are in a foreign country will be entitled in the absence of any provisions to the contrary in the foreign law, and if they have not acquired the foreign nationality, to obtain Czecho-Slovak nationality and lose their German nationality by complying with the requirements laid down by the Czecho-Slovak State.

ARTICLE 86—The Czecho-Slovak State accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion. The Czecho-Slovak State further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the said Powers such provisions as they may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations. The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Germany and Prussia which the Czecho-Slovak State will have to assume on account of the Silesian territory placed under its sovereignty will be determined in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty. Subsequent agreements will decide all questions not decided by the present Treaty which may arise in consequence of the cession of the said territory.

SECTION VIII—POLAND.

ARTICLE 87—Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of Poland, and renounces in her favor all rights and title over the territory bounded by the Baltic Sea, the eastern frontier of Germany as laid down in Article 27 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany), of the present Treaty up to a point situated about 2 kilometres to the east of Lorzendorf, then a line to the acute angle which the northern boundary of Upper Silesia makes about 3 kilometres north-west of Simmenau, then the boundary of Upper Silesia to its meeting point with the old frontier between Germany and Russia, then this frontier to the point where it crosses the course of the Niemen, and then the northern frontier of East Prussia as laid down in Article 28 of Part II aforesaid. The provisions of this Article do not, however, apply to the territories of East Prussia and the Free City of Danzig, as defined in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) and in Article 100 of Section XI (Danzig) of this Part. The boundaries of Poland not laid down in the present Treaty will be subsequently determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers A Commission consisting of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Germany and one by Poland, shall be constituted fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to delimit on the spot the frontier line between Poland and Germany. The decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of votes and shall be binding upon the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 88—In the portion of Upper Silesia included within the boundaries described below, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote whether they wish to be attached to Germany or to Poland: starting from the northern point of the salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt, the former frontier between Germany and Austria to its junction with the boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor: thence in a northerly direction to a point about 2 kilometres southeast of Katscher: the boundary between the *Kreise* of Leobschütz and Ratibor; thence in a southeasterly direction to a point on the course of the Oder immediately south of the Ratibor-Oderberg railway: a line to be fixed on the ground passing south of Kranowitz; thence the old boundary between Germany and Austria, then the old boundary between Germany and Russia to its junction with the administrative boundary between Posnania and Upper Silesia; thence this administrative boundary to its junction with the administrative boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia; thence westwards to the point where the administrative boundary turns in an acute angle to the south-east about 3 kilometres northwest of Simmenau: the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia; then in a westerly direction to a point to be fixed on the ground about 2 kilometres east of Lorzendorf: a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Klein Hennersdorf: thence southwards to the point where the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia cuts the Städtel-Karlsruhe road: a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Hennersdorf, Polkowitz, Noldau, Steinersdorf and Dammer, and east of Strehlitz, Nassadel, Eckersdorf, Schwirz and Städtel; thence the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia to its junction with the eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Falkenberg; then the eastern boundary of the *Kreis* of Falkenberg to the point of the salient which is 3 kilometres east of Puschine; thence to the northern point of the salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt: a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Züllz. The régime under which this plebiscite will be taken and given effect to is laid down in the Annex hereto. The Polish and German Governments hereby respectively bind themselves to conduct no prosecutions on any part of their territory and to take no exceptional proceedings for any political action performed in Upper Silesia during the period of the régime laid down in the Annex hereto and up to the settlement of the final status of the country. Germany hereby renounces in favour of Poland all rights and title over the portion of Upper Silesia lying beyond the frontier line fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as the result of the plebiscite.

ANNEX.

1. Within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German troops and such officials as may be designated by the Commission set up under the provisions of paragraph 2 shall evacuate the plebiscite area. Up to the moment of the completion of the evacuation they shall refrain from any form of requisitioning in money or in kind and from all acts likely to prejudice the material interests of the country. Within the same period the Workmen's and Soldier's Councils which have been constituted in this area shall be dissolved. Members of such Councils who are natives of another region and are exercising their functions at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, or who have gone out of office since March 1, 1919, shall be evacuated. All military and semi-military unions formed in the said area by inhabitants of the district shall be immediately disbanded. All members of such military organisations who are not domiciled in the said area shall be required to leave it.

2. The plebiscite area shall be immediately placed under the authority of an International Commission of four members to be designated by the following Powers: the United States of America, France, the British Empire and Italy. It shall be occupied by troops belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers, and the German Government undertakes to give facilities for the transference of these troops to Upper Silesia.

3. The Commission shall enjoy all the powers exercised by the German or the Prussian Government, except those of legislation or taxation. It shall also be substituted for the Government of the province and the *Regierungsbezirk*. It shall be within the competence of the Commission to interpret the powers hereby conferred upon it and to determine to what extent it shall exercise them, and to what extent they

shall be left in the hands of the existing authorities. Changes in the existing laws and the existing taxation shall only be brought into force with the consent of the Commission. The Commission will maintain order with the help of the troops which will be at its disposal, and, to the extent which it may deem necessary, by means of gendarmerie recruited among the inhabitants of the country. The Commission shall provide immediately for the replacement of the evacuated German officials, and, if occasion arises, shall itself order the evacuation of such authorities and proceed to the replacement of such local authorities as may be required. It shall take all steps which it thinks proper to ensure the freedom, fairness and secrecy of the vote. In particular, it shall have the right to order the expulsion of any person who may in any way have attempted to distort the result of the plebiscite by methods of corruption or intimidation. The Commission shall have full power to settle all questions arising from the execution of the present clauses It shall be assisted by technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population. The decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority vote.

4. The vote shall take place at such date as may be determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, but not sooner than six months or later than eighteen months after the establishment of the Commission in the area. The right to vote shall be given to all persons without distinction of sex who: (*a*) Have completed their twentieth year on the 1st of January of the year in which the plebiscite takes place; (*b*) Were born in the plebiscite area or have been domiciled there since a date to be determined by the Commission, which shall not be subsequent to January 1, 1919, or who have been expelled by the German authorities and have not retained their domicile there. Persons convicted of political offences shall be enabled to exercise their right of voting. Every person will vote in the commune where he is domiciled or in which he was born, if he has not retained his domicile in the area. The result of the vote will be determined by communes according to the majority of votes in each commune.

5. On the conclusion of the voting, the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the frontier of Germany in Upper Silesia. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality.

6. As soon as the frontier has been fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the German authorities will be notified by the International Commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognised should be German; the said authorities must proceed to do so within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the Commission. Within the same period and in the manner prescribed by the Commission, the Polish Government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognised should be Polish. When the administration of the territory has been provided for by the German and Polish authorities respectively, the powers of the Commission will terminate. The cost of the army of occupation and expenditure by the Commission, whether in discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be a charge on the area.

ARTICLE 89—Poland undertakes to accord freedom of transit to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails in transit between East Prussia and the rest of Germany over Polish territory, including territorial waters, and to treat them at least as favourably as the persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails respectively of Polish or of any other more favoured nationality, origin, importation, starting point, or ownership as regards facilities, restrictions and all other matters Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties. Freedom of transit will extend to telegraphic and telephonic services under the conditions laid down by the conventions referred to in Article 98.

ARTICLE 90—Poland undertakes to permit for a period of fifteen years the exportation to Germany of the products of the mines in any part of Upper Silesia transferred to Poland in accordance with the present Treaty. Such products shall be free from all export duties or other charges or restrictions on exportation Poland agrees to take such steps as may be necessary to secure that any such products shall be available for sale to purchasers in Germany on terms as favourable as are applicable to like products sold under similar conditions to purchasers in Poland or in any other country.

ARTICLE 91—German nationals habitually resident in territories recognised as forming part of Poland will acquire Polish nationality *ipso facto* and will lose their German nationality. German nationals, however, or their descendants who became resident in these territories after January 1, 1908, will not acquire Polish nationality without a special authorisation from the Polish State Within a period of two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age habitually resident in any of the territories recognised as forming part of Poland will be entitled to opt for German nationality Poles who are German nationals over 18 years of age and habitually resident in Germany will have a similar right to opt for Polish nationality. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age. Persons who have exercised the above right to opt may within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising the right to opt They may carry with them their movable property of every description No export or import duties or charges may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property Within the same period Poles who are German nationals and are in a foreign country will be entitled, in the absence of any provisions to the contrary in the foreign law, and if they have not acquired the foreign nationality, to obtain Polish nationality and to lose their German nationality by complying with the requirements laid down by the Polish State. In the portion of Upper Silesia submitted to a plebiscite the provisions of this Article shall only come into force as from the definitive attribution of the territory.

ARTICLE 92—The proportion and the nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and Prussia which are to be borne by Poland will be determined in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty. There shall be excluded from the share of such financial liabilities assumed by Poland that portion of the debt which, according to the finding of the Reparation Commission referred to in the above-mentioned Article, arises from measures adopted by the German and Prussian Governments with a view to German colonisation in Poland. In fixing under Article 256 of the present Treaty the value of the property and possessions belonging to the German Empire and to the German States which pass to Poland with the territory transferred above, the Reparation Commission shall exclude from the valuation buildings, forests and other State property which belonged to the former Kingdom of Poland; Poland shall acquire these properties free of all costs and charges. In all the German territory transferred in accordance with the present Treaty and recognised as forming definitively part of Poland, the property, rights and interests of German nationals shall not be liquidated under Article 297 by the Polish Government except in accordance with the following provisions: (1) The proceeds of the liquidation shall be paid direct to the owner; (2) If on his application the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Polish Government outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by the Polish Government Further agreements will regulate all questions arising out of the cession of the above territory which are not regulated by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 93—Poland accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necesszry by the said Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of Poland who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion. Poland further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the said Powers such provisions as they may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

SECTION IX—EAST PRUSSIA.

ARTICLE 94—In the area between the southern frontier of East Prussia, as described in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty, and the line described below, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote the State to which they wish to belong: The western and northern boundary of *Regierungsbezirk* Allenstein to its junction with the boundary between the *Kreise* of Oletsko and Angerburg; thence, the northern boundary of the *Kreis* of Oletsko to its junction with the old frontier of East Prussia.

ARTICLE 95—The German troops and authorities will be withdrawn from the area defined above within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty. Until the evacuation is completed they will abstain from all requisitions in money or in kind and from all measures injurious to the economic interests of the country. On the expiration of the above-mentioned period the said area will be placed under the authority of an International Commission of five members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. This Commission will have general powers of administration, and, in particular, will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to ensure its freedom, fairness and secrecy. The Commission will have all necessary authority to decide any questions to which the execution of these provisions may give rise. The Commission will make such arrangements as may be necessary for assistance in the exercise of its functions by officials chosen by itself from the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority. Every person, irrespective of sex, will be entitled to vote who: (*a*) Is 20 years of age at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and (*b*) Was born within the area where the vote will take place or has been habitually resident there from a date to be fixed by the Commission. Every person will vote in the commune where he is habitually resident or, if not habitually resident in the area, in the commune where he was born. The result of the vote will be determined by communes (*Gemeinde*) according to the majority of the votes in each commune. On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the boundary of East Prussia in this region. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region.

If the line fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers is such as to exclude from East Prussia any part of the territory defined in Article 94, the renunciation of its rights by Germany in favour of Poland, as provided in Article 87 above, will extend to the territories so excluded. As soon as the line has been fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the authorities administering East Prussia will be notified by the International Commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory to the north of the line so fixed, which they shall proceed to do within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the Commission. Within the same period and as prescribed by the Commission, the Polish Government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory to the south of the line. When the administration of the territory by the East Prussian and Polish authorities respectively has been provided for, the powers of the Commission will terminate. Expenditure by the Commission, whether in the discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be borne by the local revenues. East Prussia will be required to bear such proportion of any deficit as may be fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 96—In the area comprising the *Kreise* of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the portion of the *Kreis* of Marienburg which is situated east of the Nogat and that of Marienwerder east of the Vistula, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote, to be taken in each commune (*Gemeinde*), whether they desire the various communes situated in this territory to belong to Poland or to East Prussia.

ARTICLE 97—The German troops and authorities will be withdrawn from the area defined in Article 96 within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty. Until the evacuation is completed they will abstain from all requisitions in money or in kind and from all measures injurious to the economic interests of the country. On the expiration of the above-mentioned period, the said area will be placed under the authority of an International Commission of five members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. This Commission, supported if occasion arises by the necessary forces, will have general powers of administration and in particular will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to ensure its freedom, fairness and secrecy. The Commission will conform as far as possible to the provisions of the present Treaty relating to the plebiscite in the Allenstein area; its decisions will be taken by a majority. Expenditure by the Commission, whether in the discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be borne by the local revenues On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the boundary of East Prussia in this region. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region, leaving in any case to Poland for the whole of the section bordering on the Vistula full and complete control of the river including the east bank as far east of the river as may be necessary for its regulation and improvement. Germany agrees that in any portion of the said territory which remains German, no fortications shall at any time be erected. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will at the same time draw up regulations for assuring to the population of East Prussia to the fullest extent and under equitable conditions access to the Vistula and the use of it for themselves, their commerce and their boats. The determination of the frontier and the foregoing regulations shall be binding upon all the parties concerned. When the administration of the territory has been taken over by the East Prussian and Polish authorities respectively, the powers of the Commission will terminate.

ARTICLE 98—Germany and Poland undertake, within one year of the coming into force of this Treaty to enter into conventions of which the terms, in case of difference, shall be settled by the Council of the League of Nations, with the object of securing, on the one hand to Germany full and adequate railroad, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for communication between the rest of Germany and East Prussia over the intervening Polish territory, and on the other hand to Poland full and adequate railroad, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for communication between Poland and the Free City of Danzig over any German territory that may, on the right bank of the Vistula, intervene between Poland and the Free City of Danzig.

SECTION X—MEMEL.

ARTICLE 99—Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territories included between the Baltic, the north eastern frontier of East Prussia as defined in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty and the former frontier between Germany and Russia. Germany undertakes to accept the settlement made by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in regard to these territories, particularly in so far as concerns the nationality of the inhabitants.

SECTION XI—FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

ARTICLE 100—Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territory comprised within the following limits: from the Baltic Sea southwards to the point where the principal channels of navigation of the Nogat and the Vistula (Weichsel) meet: the boundary of East Prussia as described in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty; thence

the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula downstream to a point about 6½ kilometres north of the bridge of Dirschau; thence north-west to point 5, 1½ kilometres south-east of the church of Güttland; a line to be fixed on the ground; thence in a general westerly direction to the salient made by the boundary of the *Kreis* of Berent 8½ kilometres north-east of Schöneck: a line to be fixed on the ground passing between Mühlbanz on the south and Rambeltsch on the north; thence the boundary of the *Kreis* of Berent westwards to the re-entrant which it forms 6 kilometres north-north-west of Schöneck; thence to a point on the median line of Lonkener See: a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Neu Fietz and Schatarpi and south of Barenhütte and Lonken; thence the median line of Lonkener See to its northernmost point; thence to the southern end of Pollenziner See: a line to be fixed on the ground; thence the median line of Pollenziner See to its northernmost point; thence in a north-easterly direction to a point about 1 kilometre south of Kollebken church, where the Danzig-Neustadt railway crosses a stream: a line to be fixed on the ground passing south-east of Kamehlen, Krissau, Fidlin, Sulmin (Richthof), Mattern, Schäferel, and to the north-west of Neuendorf, Marschau, Czapielken, Hoch- and Klein-Kelpin, Pulvermühl, Renneberg and the towns of Oliva and Zoppot; thence the course of the stream mentioned above to the Baltic Sea. The boundaries described above are drawn on a German, map scale 1-100,000, attached to the present Treaty (Map No. 3).

ARTICLE 101—A Commission composed of three members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, including a High Commissioner as President, one member appointed by Germany and one member appointed by Poland, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the coming into force of the present Treaty for the purpose of delimiting on the spot the frontier of the territory as described above, taking into account as far as possible the existing communal boundaries.

ARTICLE 102—The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to establish the town of Danzig, together with the rest of the territory described in Article 100, as a Free City. It will be placed under the protection of the League of Nations

ARTICLE 103—A constitution for the Free City of Danzig shall be drawn up by the duly appointed representatives of the Free City in agreement with a High Commissioner to be appointed by the League of Nations. This constitution shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. The High Commissioner will also be entrusted with the duty of dealing in the first instance with all differences arising between Poland and the Free City of Danzig in regard to this Treaty or any arrangements or agreements made thereunder. The High Commissioner shall reside at Danzig.

ARTICLE 104—The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to negotiate a Treaty between the Polish Government and the Free City of Danzig, which shall come into force at the same time as the establishment of the said Free City, with the following objects: (1) To effect the inclusion of the Free City of Danzig within the Polish Customs frontiers, and to establish a free area in the port; (2) To ensure to Poland without any restriction the free use and service of all waterways, docks, basins, wharves and other works within the territory of the Free City necessary for Polish imports and exports; (3) To ensure to Poland the control and administration of the Vistula and of the whole railway system within the Free City, except such street and other railways as serve primarily the needs of the Free City, and of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication between Poland and the port of Danzig; (4) To ensure to Poland the right to develop and improve the waterways, docks, basins, wharves, railways and other works and means of communication mentioned in this Article, as well as to lease or purchase through appropriate processes such land and other property as may be necessary for these purposes; (5) To provide against any discrimination within the Free City of Danzig to the detriment of citizens of Poland and other persons of Polish origin or speech; (6) To provide that the Polish Government shall undertake the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig as well as the diplomatic protection of citizens of that city when abroad.

ARTICLE 105—On the coming into force of the present Treaty German nationals ordinarily resident in the territory described in Article 100 will *ipso facto* lose their German nationality in order to become nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

ARTICLE 106—Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age ordinarily resident in the territory described in Article 100 will have the right to opt for German nationality. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children less than 18 years of age. All persons who exercise the right of option referred to above must during the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany. These persons will be entitled to preserve the immovable property possessed by them in the territory of the Free City of Danzig. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties shall be imposed upon them in this connection

ARTICLE 107—All property situated within the territory of the Free City of Danzig belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers for transfer to the Free City of Danzig or to the Polish State as they may consider equitable.

ARTICLE 108—The proportion and nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and of Prussia to be borne by the Free City of Danzig shall be fixed in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty. All other questions which may arise from the cession of the territory referred to in Article 100 shall be settled by further agreements.

SECTION XII—SCHLESWIG.

ARTICLE 109—The frontier between Germany and Denmark shall be fixed in conformity with the wishes of the population. For this purpose, the population inhabiting the territories of the former German Empire situated to the north of a line, from East to West (shown by a brown line on the map No. 4, annexed to the present Treaty): leaving the Baltic Sea about 13 kilometres east-north-east of Flensburg, running south-west so as to pass south-east of: Sygum, Ringsberg, Munkbarup, Adelby, Tastrup, Jarplund, Oversee, and north-west of: Langballigholz, Langballig, Bönstrup, Rüllschau, Weseby, Kleinwolstrup, Gross-Solt, thence westwards passing south of Frörup and north of Wanderup, thence in a south-westerly direction passing south-east of Oxlund, Steiglund and Ostenau and north-west of the villages on the Wanderup-Kollund road, thence in a northwesterly direction passing south-west of Löwenstedt, Joldelund, Goldelund, and north-east of Kolkerheide and Högel to the bend of the Soholmer Au, about 1 kilometre east of Soholm, where it meets the southern boundary of the *Kreis* of Tondern, following this boundary to the North Sea, passing south of the islands of Fohr and Amrum and north of the islands of Oland and Langeness, shall be called upon to pronounce by a vote which will be taken under the following conditions: (1) Within a period not exceeding ten days from the coming into force of the Present Treaty, the German troops and authorities (including the *Oberpraesidenten, Regierungs-praesidenten, Landraethe, Amtsvorsteher, Oberburgermeister*) shall evacuate the zone lying to the north of the line above fixed Within the same period the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils which have been constituted in this zone shall be dissolved; members of such Councils who are natives of another region and are exercising their functions at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, or who have gone out of office since March 1, 1919, shall also be evacuated. The said zone shall immediately be placed under the authority of an International Commission, composed of five members, of whom three will be designated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; the Norwegian and Swedish Governments will each be requested to designate a member; in the event of their failing to do so, these two members will be chosen by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The Commission, assisted in case of need by the necessary forces, shall have general powers of administration. In particular, it shall at once provide for filling the places of the evacuated German authorities, and if necessary shall itself give orders for their evacuation, and proceed to fill the places of such local authorities as may be required. It shall take all steps which it thinks proper to ensure the freedom, fairness, and secrecy of the vote. It shall be assisted by German and Danish technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority.

One-half of the expenses of the Commission and of the expenditure occasioned by the plebiscite shall be paid by Germany. (2) The right to vote shall be given to all persons, without distinction of sex, who: (*a*) Have completed their twentieth year at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty; and (*b*) Were born in the zone in which the plebiscite is taken, or have been domiciled there since a date before January 1, 1900, or had been expelled by the German authorities without having retained their domicile there. Every person will vote in the commune (*Gemeinde*) where he is domiciled or of which he is a native. Military persons, officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the German army, who are natives of the zone of Schleswig in which the plebiscite is taken, shall be given the opportunity to return to their native place in order to take part in the voting there (3) In the section of the evacuated zone lying to the north of a line, from East to West (shown by a red line on map No. 4 which is annexed to the present Treaty): passing south of the island of Alsen and following the median line of Flensburg Fjord, leaving the fjord about 6 kilometres north of Flensburg and following the course of the stream flowing past Kupfermühle upstream to a point north of Niehuus, passing north of Pattburg and Ellund and south of Fröslee to meet the eastern boundary of the *Krets* of Tondern at its junction with the boundary between the old jurisdictions of Slogs and Kjær (*Slogs Herred* and *Kjær Herred*), following the latter boundary to where it meets the Scheldebek, following the course of the Scheldebek (Alte Au), Süder Au and Wied Au downstream successively to the point where the latter bends northwards about 1,500 metres west of Ruttebüll, thence, in a west-north-westerly direction to meet the North Sea north of Sieltoft, thence, passing north of the island of Sylt, the vote above provided for shall be taken within a period not exceeding three weeks after the evacuation of the country by the German troops and authorities.

The result will be determined by the majority of votes cast in the whole of this section. This result will be immediately communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and proclaimed. If the vote results in favour of the reincorporation of this territory in the Kingdom of Denmark, the Danish Government in agreement with the Commission will be entitled to effect its occupation with their military and administrative authorities immediately after the proclamation. (4) In the section of the evacuated zone situated to the south of the preceding section and to the north of the line which starts from the Baltic Sea 13 kilometres from Flensburg and ends north of the islands of Oland and Langeness, the vote will be taken within a period not exceeding five weeks after the plebiscite shall have been held in the first section. The result will be determined by communes (*Gemeinden*), in accordance with the majority of the votes cast in each commune (*Gemeinde*).

ARTICLE 110—Pending a delimitation on the spot, a frontier line will be fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers according to a line based on the result of the voting, and proposed by the International Commission, and taking into account the particular geographical and economic conditions of the localities in question. From that time the Danish Government may effect the occupation of these territories with the Danish civil and military authorities, and the German Government may reinstate up to the said frontier line the German civil and military authorities whom it has evacuated. Germany hereby renounces definitely in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights of sovereignty over the territories situated to the north of the frontier line fixed in accordance with the above provisions. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will hand over the said territories to Denmark.

ARTICLE 111—A Commission composed of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Denmark, and one by Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days from the date when the final result of the vote is known, to trace the frontier line on the spot. The decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of votes and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 112—All the inhabitants of the territory which is returned to Denmark will acquire Danish nationality *ipso facto*, and will lose their German nationality. Persons, however, who had become habitually resident in this territory after October 1, 1918, will not be able to acquire Danish nationality without permission from the Danish Government.

ARTICLE 113—Within two years from the date on which the sovereignty over the whole or part of the territory of Schleswig subjected to the plebiscite is restored to Denmark: Any person over 18 years of age born in the territory restored to Denmark not habitually resident in this region, and possessing German nationality, will be entitled to opt for Denmark; any person over 18 years of age habitually resident in the territory restored to Denmark will be entitled to opt for Germany. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children less than 18 years of age Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State in favour of which they have opted They will be entitled to retain the immovable property which they own in the territory of the other State in which they were habitually resident before opting. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 114—The proportion and nature of the financial or other obligations of Germany and Prussia which are to be assumed by Denmark will be fixed in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty. Further stipulations will determine any other questions arising out of the transfer to Denmark of the whole or part of the territory of which she was deprived by the Treaty of October 30, 1864.

SECTION XIII—HELIGOLAND

ARTICLE 115—The fortifications, military establishments, and harbours of the Islands of Heligoland and Dune shall be destroyed under the supervision of the Principal Allied Governments by German labour and at the expense of Germany within a period to be determined by the said Governments The terms "harbours" shall include the north-east mole, the west wall, the outer and inner breakwaters and reclaimed land within them, and all naval and military works, fortifications and buildings, constructed or under construction, between lines connecting the folowing positions taken from the British Admiralty chart No. 126 of April 19, 1918: (*a*) lat. 54° 10′ 49″ N ; long. 7° 53′ 39″ E.; (*b*) lat. 54° 10′ 35″ N.; long. 7° 54′ 18″ E ; (*c*) lat. 54° 10′ 14″ N ; long. 7° 54′ 00″ E.; (*d*) lat. 54° 10′ 17″ N.; long. 7° 53′ 37″ E.; (*e*) lat. 54° 10′ 44″ N ; long. 7° 53′ 26″ E. These fortifications, military establishments and harbours shall not be reconstructed nor shall any similar works be constructed in future.

SECTION XIV—RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN STATES.

ARTICLE 116—Germany acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all the territories which were part of the former Russian Empire on August 1, 1914. In accordance with the provisions of Article 259 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) and Article 292 of Part X (Economic Clauses) Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaties and of all other treaties, conventions and agreements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia. The Allied and Associated Powers formally reserve the rights of Russia to obtain from Germany restitution and reparation based on the principles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 117—Germany undertakes to recognize the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the Allied and Associated Powers with States now existing or coming into existence in future in the whole or part of the former Empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognize the frontiers of any such States as determined therein.

PART IV.
GERMAN RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OUTSIDE GERMANY.

ARTICLE 118—In territory outside her European frontiers as fixed by the present Treaty, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges whatever in or over territory which belonged to her or to her allies,

and all rights, titles and privileges whatever their origin which she held as against the Allied and Associated Powers. Germany hereby undertakes to recognize and to conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, in agreement where necessary with third Powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect In particular Germany declares her acceptance of the following Articles relating to certain special subjects.

SECTION I—GERMAN COLONIES

ARTICLE 119—Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.

ARTICLE 120—All movable and immovable property in such territories belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Government exercising authority over such territories, on the terms laid down in Article 257 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty. The decision of the local courts in any dispute as to the nature of such property shall be final.

ARTICLE 121—The provisions of Sections I and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty shall apply in the case of these territories whatever be the form of Government adopted for them.

ARTICLE 122—The Government exercising authority over such territories may make such provisions as it thinks fit with reference to the repatriation from them of German nationals and to the conditions upon which German subjects of European origin shall, or shall not, be allowed to reside, hold property, trade or exercise a profession in them.

ARTICLE 123—The provisions of Article 260 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty shall apply in the case of all agreements concluded with German nationals for the construction or exploitation of public works in the German oversea possessions, as well as any sub-concessions or contracts resulting therefrom which may have been made to or with such nationals.

ARTICLE 124—Germany hereby undertakes to pay, in accordance with the estimate to be presented by the French Government and approved by the Reparation Commission, reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or the frontier zone by reason of the acts of the German civil and military authorities and of German private individuals during the period from January 1, 1900, to August 1, 1914.

ARTICLE 125—Germany renounces all rights under the Conventions and Agreements with France of November 4, 1911, and September 28, 1912, relating to Equatorial Africa She undertakes to pay to the French Government, in accordance with the estimate to be presented by that Government and approved by the Reparation Commission, all the deposits, credits, advances, etc, effected by virtue of these instruments in favour of Germany.

ARTICLE 126—Germany undertakes to accept and observe the agreements made or to be made by the Allied and Associated Powers or some of them with any other Power with regard to the trade in arms and spirits, and to the matters dealt with in the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, the General Act of Brussels of July 2, 1890, and the conventions completing or modifying the same.

ARTICLE 127—The native inhabitants of the former German oversea possessions shall be entitled to the diplomatic protection of the Governments exercising authority over those territories

SECTION II—CHINA

ARTICLE 128—Germany renounces in favour of China all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final Protocol signed at Peking on September 7, 1901, and from all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto She likewise renounces in favour of China any claim to indemnities accruing thereunder subsequent to March 14, 1917

ARTICLE 129—From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them respectively: (1) The Arrangement of August 29, 1902, regarding the new Chinese customs tariff; (2) The Arrangement of September 27, 1905, regarding Whang-Poo, and the provisional supplementary Arrangement of April 4, 1912 China, however, will no longer be bound to grant to Germany the advantages or privileges which she allowed Germany under these Arrangements.

ARTICLE 130—Subject to the provisions of Section VIII of this Part, Germany cedes to China all the buildings, wharves and pontoons, barracks, forts, arms and munitions of war, vessels of all kinds, wireless telegraphy installations and other public property belonging to the German Government, which are situated or may be in the German Concessions at Tientsin and Hankow or elsewhere in Chinese territory. It is understood, however, that premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices are not included in the above cession, and, furthermore, that no steps shall be taken by the Chinese Government to dispose of the German public and private property situated within the so-called Legation Quarter at Peking without the consent of the Diplomatic Representatives of the Powers which, on the coming into force of the present Treaty, remain Parties to the Final Protocol of September 7, 1901.

ARTICLE 131—Germany undertakes to restore to China within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty all the astronomical instruments which her troops in 1900-1901 carried away from China, and to defray all expenses which may be incurred in effecting such restoration, including the expenses of dismounting, packing, transporting, insurance and installation in Peking.

ARTICLE 132—Germany agrees to the abrogation of the leases from the Chinese Government under which the German Concessions at Hankow and Tientsin are now held. China, restored to the full exercise of her sovereign rights in the above areas, declares her intention of opening them to international residence and trade She further declares that the abrogation of the leases under which these concessions are now held shall not affect the property rights of nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who are holders of lots in these concessions.

ARTICLE 133—Germany waives all claims against the Chinese Government or against any Allied or Associated Government arising out of the internment of German nationals in China and their repatriation She equally renounces all claims arising out of the capture and condemnation of German ships in China, or the liquidation, sequestration or control of German properties, rights and interests in that country since August 14, 1917. This provision, however, shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 134—Germany renounces in favour of the Government of His Britannic Majesty the German State property in the British Concession at Shameen at Canton. She renounces in favour of the French and Chinese Governments conjointly the property of the German school situated in the French Concession at Shanghai.

SECTION III—SIAM

ARTICLE 135—Germany recognises that all treaties, conventions and agreements between her and Siam, and all rights, title and privileges derived therefrom, including all rights of extraterritorial jurisdiction, terminated as from July 22, 1917.

ARTICLE 136—All goods and property in Siam belonging to the German Empire or to any German State, with the exception of premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices, pass *ipso facto* and without compensation to the Siamese Government.

The goods, property and private rights of German nationals in Siam shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 137—Germany waives all claims against the Siamese Government on behalf of herself or her nationals arising out of the seizure or condemnation of German ships, the liquidation of German property, or the internment of German nationals in Siam This provision shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

SECTION IV—LIBERIA.

ARTICLE 138—Germany renounces all rights and privileges arising from the arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia, and particularly the right to nominate a German Receiver of Customs in Liberia. She further renounces all claim to participate in any measures whatsoever which may be adopted for the rehabilitation of Liberia.

ARTICLE 139—Germany recognizes that all treaties and arrangements between her and Liberia terminated as from August 4, 1917

ARTICLE 140—The property rights and interests of Germans in Liberia shall be dealt with in accordance with Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

SECTION V—MOROCCO.

ARTICLE 141—Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges conferred on her by the General Act of Algeciras of April 7, 1906, and by the Franco-German Agreements of February 9, 1909, and November 4, 1911. All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by her with the Sherifian Empire are regarded as abrogated as from August 3, 1914. In no case can Germany take advantage of these instruments and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Morocco which may take place between France and the other Powers.

ARTICLE 142—Germany having recognized the French Protectorate in Morocco, hereby accepts all the consequences of its establishment, and she renounces the régime of the capitulations therein. This renunciation shall take effect as from August 3, 1914

ARTICLE 143—The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of German nationals in Morocco and the conditions in which they may establish themselves there. German protected persons, semsars and "associés agricoles" shall be considered as having ceased, as from August 3, 1914, to enjoy the privileges attached to their status and shall be subject to the ordinary law.

ARTICLE 144—All property and possessions in the Sherifian Empire of the German Empire and the German States pass to the Maghzen without payment. For this purpose, the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages. All movable and immovable property in the Sherifian Empire belonging to German nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty. Mining rights which may be recognised as belonging to German nationals by the Court of Arbitration set up under the Moroccan Mining Regulations shall form the subject of a valuation, which the arbitrators shall be requested to make, and these rights shall then be treated in the same way as property in Morocco belonging to German nationals.

ARTICLE 145—The German Government shall ensure the transfer to a person nominated by the French Government of the shares representing Germany's portion of the capital of the State Bank of Morocco. The value of these shares, as assessed by the Reparation Commission, shall be paid to the Reparation Commission for the credit of Germany on account of the sums due for reparation. The German Government shall be responsible for indemnifying its nationals so dispossessed. This transfer will take place without prejudice to the repayment of debts which German nationals may have contracted towards the State Bank of Morocco.

ARTICLE 146—Moroccan goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to French goods.

SECTION VI—EGYPT.

ARTICLE 147—Germany declares that she recognises the Protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on December 18, 1914, and that she renounces the régime of the Capitulations in Egypt. This renunciation shall take effect as from August 4, 1914.

ARTICLE 148—All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by Germany with Egypt are regarded as abrogated as from August 4, 1914. In no case can Germany avail herself of these instruments and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Egypt which may take place between Great Britain and the other Powers.

ARTICLE 149—Until an Egyptian law of judicial organization establishing courts with universal jurisdiction comes into force, provision shall be made, by means of decrees issued by His Highness the Sultan, for the exercise of jurisdiction over German nationals and property by the British Consular Tribunals.

ARTICLE 150—The Egyptian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of German nationals and the conditions under which they may establish themselves in Egypt.

ARTICLE 151—Germany consents to the abrogation of the decree issued by His Highness the Khedive on November 28, 1904, relating to the Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt, or to such changes as the Egyptian Government may think it desirable to make therein.

ARTICLE 152—Germany consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to His Britannic Majesty's Government of the powers conferred on His Imperial Majesty the Sultan by the Convention signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, relating to the free navigation of the Suez Canal. She renounces all participation in the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt and consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to the Egyptian Authorities of the powers of that Board.

ARTICLE 153—All property and possessions in Egypt of the German Empire and the German States pass to the Egyptian Government without payment. For this purpose, the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages. All movable and immovable property in Egypt belonging to German nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 154—Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to British goods.

SECTION VII—TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

ARTICLE 155—Germany undertakes to recognise and accept all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, interests and privileges whatever which might be claimed by Germany or her nationals in Turkey and Bulgaria and which are not dealt with in the provisions of the present Treaty

SECTION VIII—SHANTUNG.

ARTICLE 156—Germany renounces, in favour of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung. All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto. The German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

ARTICLE 157—The movable and immovable property owned by the German State in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

ARTICLE 158—Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may

be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow. Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding Articles.

PART V.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES—In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

SECTION I—MILITARY CLAUSES—CHAPTER I—EFFECTIVES AND CADRES OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

ARTICLE 159—The German military forces shall be demobilized and reduced as prescribed hereinafter.

ARTICLE 160—(1) By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry. After that date the total number of effectives in the Army of the States constituting Germany must not exceed one hundred thousand men, including officers and establishment of depots. The Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers. The total effective strength of officers, including the personnel of staffs, whatever their composition, must not exceed four thousand. (2) Divisions and Army Corps headquarters staffs shall be organised in accordance with Table No. I annexed to this Section The number and strengths of the units of infantry, artillery, engineers, technical services and troops laid down in the aforesaid Table constitute maxima which must not be exceeded. The following units may each have their own depot: An infantry regiment; a Cavalry regiment; a regiment of Field Artillery; a battalion of Pioneers. (3) The divisions must not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs. The maintenance or formation of forces differently grouped or of other organisations for the command of troops or for preparation for war is forbidden. The Great German General Staff and all similar organisations shall be dissolved and may not be reconstituted in any form. The officers, or persons in the position of officers, in the Ministries of War in the different States in Germany and in the Administrations attached to them, must not exceed three hundred in number and are included in the maximum strength of four thousand laid down in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of this Article.

ARTICLE 161—Army administrative services consisting of civilian personnel not included in the number of effectives prescribed by the present Treaty will have such personnel reduced in each class to one-tenth of that laid down in the Budget of 1913.

ARTICLE 162—The number of employees or officials of the German States, such as customs officers, forest guards and coastguards, shall not exceed that of the employees or officials functioning in these capacities in 1913. The number of gendarmes and employees or officials of the local or municipal police may only be increased to an extent corresponding to the increase of population since 1913 in the districts or municipalities in which they are employed. These employees and officials may not be assembled for military training

ARTICLE 163—The reduction of the strength of the German military forces as provided for in Article 160 may be effected gradually in the following manner: Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the total number of effectives must be reduced to 200,000 and the number of units must not exceed twice the number of those laid down in Article 160 At the expiration of this period, and at the end of each subsequent period of three months, a Conference of military experts of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers will fix the reductions to be made in the ensuing three months, so that by March 31, 1920, at the latest, the total number of German effectives does not exceed the maximum number of 100,000 men laid down in Article 160. In these successive reductions the same ratio between the number of officers and of men, and between the various kinds of units, shall be maintained as is laid down in that Article.

CHAPTER II—ARMAMENT, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL.

ARTICLE 164—Up till the time at which Germany is admitted as a member of the League of Nations the German Army must not possess an armament greater than the amounts fixed in Table No. II annexed to this Section, with the exception of an optional increase not exceeding one-twenty-fifth part for small arms and one-fiftieth part for guns, which shall be exclusively used to provide for such eventual replacements as may be necessary. Germany agrees that after she has become a member of the League of Nations the armaments fixed in the said Table shall remain in force until they are modified by the Council of the League. Furthermore she hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the Council of the League on this subject.

ARTICLE 165—The maximum number of guns, machine guns, trench-mortars, rifles and the amount of ammunition and equipment which Germany is allowed to maintain during the period between the coming into force of the present Treaty and the date of March 31, 1920, referred to in Article 160, shall bear the same proportion to the amount authorized in Table No. III annexed to this Section as the strength of the German Army as reduced from time to time in accordance with Article 163 bears to the strength permitted under Article 160.

ARTICLE 166—At the date of March 31, 1920, the stock of munitions which the German Army may have at its disposal shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table No. III annexed to this Section. Within the same period the German Government will store these stocks at points to be notified to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The German Government is forbidden to establish any other stocks, depots or reserves of munitions.

ARTICLE 167—The number and calibre of the guns constituting at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty the armament of the fortified works, fortresses, and any land or coast forts which Germany is allowed to retain must be notified immediately by the German Government to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and will constitute maximum amounts which may not be exceeded. Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the maximum stock of ammunition for these guns will be reduced to, and maintained at, the following uniform rates:—fifteen hundred rounds per piece for those the calibre of which is 10.5 cm. and under: five hundred rounds per piece for those of higher calibre.

ARTICLE 168—The manufacture of arms, munitions, or any war material, shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and the number of which they retain the right to restrict. Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, all other establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage or design of arms, munitions, or any war material whatever shall be closed down. The same applies to all arsenals except those used as depots for the authorised stocks of munitions. Within the same period the personnel of these arsenals will be dismissed.

ARTICLE 169—Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty German arms, munitions and war material, including anti-aircraft material, existing in Germany in excess of the quantities allowed, must be surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers to be destroyed or rendered useless. This will also apply to any special plant intended for the manufacture of military material, except such as may be recognised as necessary for equipping the authorised strength of the German army. The surrender in question will be effected at such points in German territory as may be selected by the said Governments. Within the same period arms, munitions and war material, including anti-aircraft material, of origin other than German, in whatever state they may be, will be delivered to the

said Governments, who will decide as to their disposal. Arms and munitions which on account of the successive reductions in the strength of the German army become in excess of the amounts authorised by Tables II and III annexed to this Section must be handed over in the manner laid down above within such periods as may be decided by the Conferences referred to in Article 163

ARTICLE 170—Importation into Germany of arms, munitions and war material of every kind shall be strictly prohibited. The same applies to the manufacture for, and export to, foreign countries of arms, munitions and war material of every kind.

ARTICLE 171—The use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Germany. The same applies to materials specially intended for the manufacture, storage and use of the said products or devices. The manufacture and the importation into Germany of armoured cars, tanks and all similar constructions suitable for use in war are also prohibited

ARTICLE 172—Within a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German Government will disclose to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers the nature and mode of manufacture of all explosives, toxic substances or other like chemical preparations used by them in the war or prepared by them for the purpose of being so used

CHAPTER III—RECRUITING AND MILITARY TRAINING.

ARTICLE 173—Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Germany. The German Army may only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

ARTICLE 174—The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be twelve consecutive years The number of men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed in any year five per cent of the total effectives fixed by the second sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty

ARTICLE 175—The officers who are retained in the Army must undertake the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty-five years at least Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty-five consecutive years at least Officers who have previously belonged to any formations whatever of the Army, and who are not retained in the units allowed to be maintained, must not take part in any military exercise whether theoretical or practical, and will not be under any military obligations whatever. The number of officers discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed in any year five per cent. of the total effectives of officers provided for in the third sub-paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 176—On the expiration of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty there must only exist in Germany the number of military schools which is absolutely indispensable for the recruitment of the officers of the units allowed. These schools will be exclusively intended for the recruitment of officers of each arm, in the proportion of one school per arm. The number of students admitted to attend the courses of the said schools will be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres will be reckoned in the effectives fixed by the second and third sub-paragraphs of paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty Consequently, and during the period fixed above, all military academies or similar institutions in Germany, as well as the different military schools for officers, student officers (*Aspiranten*), cadets, non-commissioned officers or student non-commissioned officers (*Aspiranten*), other than the schools above provided for, will be abolished.

ARTICLE 177—Educational establishments, the universities, societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs and, generally speaking, associations of every description, whatever be the age of their members, must not occupy themselves with any military matters. In particular they will be forbidden to instruct or exercise their members, or to allow them to be instructed or exercised, in the profession or use of arms. These societies, associations, educational establishments and universities must have no connection with the Ministries of War or any other military authority.

ARTICLE 178—All measures of mobilization or appertaining to mobilization are forbidden. In no case must formations, administrative services or General Staffs include supplementary cadres.

ARTICLE 179—Germany agrees, from the coming into force of the present Treaty, not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission, nor to allow any such mission to leave her territory, and Germany further agrees to take appropriate measures to prevent German nationals from leaving her territory to become enrolled in the Army, Navy or Air service of any foreign Power, or to be attached to such Army, Navy or Air service for the purpose of assisting in the military, naval, or air training thereof, or otherwise for the purpose of giving military, naval or air instruction in any foreign country The Allied and Associated Powers agree, so far as they are concerned, from the coming into force of the present Treaty, not to enrol in nor to attach to their armies or naval or air forces any German national for the purpose of assisting in the military training of such armies or naval or air forces, or otherwise to employ any such German national as military, naval or aeronautic instructor. The present provision does not, however, affect the right of France to recruit for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations

CHAPTER IV—FORTIFICATIONS.

ARTICLE 180—All fortified works, fortresses and field works situated in German territory to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine shall be disarmed and dismantled. Within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty such of the above fortified works, fortresses and field works as are situated in territory not occupied by Allied and Associated troops shall be disarmed, and within a further period of four months they shall be dismantled. Those which are situated in territory occupied by Allied and Associated troops shall be disarmed and dismantled within such periods as may be fixed by the Allied High Command. The construction of any new fortification, whatever its nature and importance, is forbidden in the zone referred to in the first paragraph above. The system of fortified works of the southern and eastern frontiers of Germany shall be maintained in its existing state.

TABLE No. I.

These tabular statements do not form a fixed establishment to be imposed on Germany, but the figures contained in them (number of units and strengths) represent maximum figures, which should not in any case be exceeded.

I.—ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS STAFFS.

UNIT.	Maximum No. authorised	MAXIMUM STRENGTHS OF EACH UNIT.	
		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.
Army Corps Headquarters Staff	2	30	150
Total for Headquarters Staffs	. . .	60	300

II—ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INFANTRY DIVISION.

Unit.	Max. No. of such units in a single division.	Maximum strengths of each unit.	
		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.
Headquarters of an infantry division	1	25	70
Headquarters of divisional infantry	1	4	30
Headquarters of divisional artillery	1	4	30
Regiment of infantry	3	70	2,300
(Each regiment comprises 3 battalions of infantry. Each battalion comprises 3 companies of infantry and 1 machine-gun company.)			
Trench mortar company	3	6	150
Divisional squadron	1	6	150
Field artillery regiment	1	85	1,300
(Each regiment comprises 3 groups of artillery. Each group comprises 3 batteries.)			
Pioneer battalion	1	12	400
(This battalion comprises 2 companies of pioneers, 1 pontoon detachment, 1 searchlight section.)			
Signal detachment	1	12	300
(This detachment comprises 1 telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier pigeon section.)			
Divisional medical service	1	20	400
Parks and convoys		14	800
Total for infantry division		410	10,830

III—ESTABLISHMENT OF A CAVALRY DIVISION.

Unit.	Max. No. of such units in a single division.	Maximum strengths of each unit.	
		Officers	N.C.O.'s and Men
Headquarters of a cavalry division	1	15	50
Cavalry regiment	6	40	800
(Each regiment comprises 4 squadrons.)			
Horse artillery group (3 batteries)	1	20	400
Total for cavalry division		275	5,250

TABLE NO. II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF ARMAMENT ESTABLISHMENT FOR A MAXIMUM OF SEVEN INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THREE CAVALRY DIVISIONS, AND TWO ARMY CORPS HEADQUARTERS STAFFS

Material.	Infantry division. (1)	For 7 infantry divisions. (2)	Cavalry division (3)	For 3 cavalry divisions. (4)	Two army corps headquarters staffs. (5)	Total of columns 2, 4, and 5 (6)
Rifles	12,000	84,000			This establishment must be drawn from the increased armaments of the divisional infantry	84,000
Carbines			6,000	18,000		18,000
Heavy machine guns	108	756	12	36		792
Light machine guns	162	1,134				1,134
Medium trench mortars	9	63				63
Light trench mortars	27	189				189
7.7-cm. guns	24	168	12	36		204
10.5-cm. howitzers	12	84				84

TABLE NO. III

MAXIMUM STOCKS AUTHORISED.

Material	Maximum number of Arms authorised.	Establishment, per unit.	Maximum, totals.
		Rounds	*Rounds.*
Rifles	84,000	400	40,800,000
Carbines	18,000		
Heavy machine guns	792	8,000	15,408,000
Light machine guns	1,134		
Medium trench mortars	63	400	25,200
Light trench mortars	189	800	151,200
Field Artillery: 7.7 cm guns	204	1,000	204,000
10.5 cm. howitzers	84	800	67,200

SECTION II—NAVAL CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 181—After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German naval forces in commission must not exceed: 6 battleships of the *Deutschland* or *Lothringen* type, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them as provided in Article 190. No submarines are to be included. All other warships, except where there is provision to the contrary in the present Treaty, must be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes.

ARTICLE 182—Until the completion of the minesweeping prescribed by Article 193 Germany will keep in commission such number of minesweeping vessels as may be fixed by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers

ARTICLE 183—After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the total personnel of the German Navy, including the manning of the fleet, coast defences, signal

stations, administration and other land services, must not exceed fifteen thousand, including officers and men of all grades and corps. The total strength of officers and warrant officers must not exceed fifteen hundred. Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel in excess of the above strength shall be demobilized. No naval or military corps or reserve force in connection with the Navy may be organised in Germany without being included in the above strength.

ARTICLE 184—From the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all the German surface warships which are not in German ports cease to belong to Germany, who renounces all rights over them. Vessels which, in compliance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, are now interned in the ports of the Allied and Associated Powers are declared to be finally surrendered. Vessels which are now interned in neutral ports will be there surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The German Government must address a notification to that effect to the neutral Powers on the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 185—Within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German surface warships enumerated below will be surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in such Allied ports as the said Powers may direct. These warships will have been disarmed as provided in Article XXIII of the Armistice of November 11, 1918. Nevertheless they must have all their guns on board. *Battleships*—Oldenburg, Thuringen, Ostfriesland, Helgoland, Posen, Westfalen, Rheinland, Nassau. *Light Cruisers*—Stettin, Danzig, München, Lübeik, Stralsund, Augsburg, Kolberg, Stuttgart, and, in addition, forty-two modern destroyers and fifty modern torpedo boats, as chosen by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 186—On the coming into force of the present Treaty the German Government must undertake under the supervision of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers the breaking-up of all the German surface warships now under construction.

ARTICLE 187—The German auxiliary cruisers and fleet auxiliaries enumerated below will be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. *Interned in Neutral Countries*—Berlin, Santa Fé, Seydlitz, Yorck. *In Germany*—Ammon, Answald, Bosnia, Cordoba, Cassel, Dania, Rio Negro, Rio Pardo, Santa Cruz, Schwaben, Solingen, Steigerwald, Franken, Gundomar, Fürst Bülow, Gertrud, Kigoma, Rugia, Santa Elena, Schleswig, Möwe, Sierra Ventana, Chemnitz, Emil Georg von Strauss, Habsburg, Meteor, Waitraute, Scharnhorst.

ARTICLE 188—On the expiration of one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty all German submarines, submarine salvage vessels and docks for submarines, including the tubular dock, must have been handed over to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. Such of these submarines, vessels and docks as are considered by the said Governments to be fit to proceed under their own power or to be towed shall be taken by the German Government into such Allied ports as have been indicated. The remainder, and also those in course of construction, shall be broken up entirely by the German Government under the supervision of the said Governments. The breaking-up must be completed within three months at the most after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 189—Articles, machinery and material arising from the breaking-up of German warships of all kinds, whether surface vessels or submarines, may not be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes. They may not be sold or disposed of to foreign countries.

ARTICLE 190—Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships other than those intended to replace units in commission provided for in Article 181 of the present Treaty. The warships intended for replacement purposes as above shall not exceed the following displacement: Armoured ships, 10,000 tons; light cruisers, 6,000 tons; destroyers, 800 tons; torpedo boats, 200 tons. Except where a ship has been lost, units of the different classes shall only be replaced at the end of a period of twenty years in the case of battle ships and cruisers, and fifteen years in the case of destroyers and torpedo boats, counting from the launching of the ship.

ARTICLE 191—The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Germany.

ARTICLE 192—The warships in commission of the German fleet must have on board or in reserve only the allowance of arms, munitions and war material fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. Within a month from the fixing of the quantities as above, arms, munitions and war material of all kinds, including mines and torpedoes, now in the hands of the German Government and in excess of the said quantities, shall be surrendered to the Governments of the said Powers at places to be indicated by them. Such arms, munitions and war material will be destroyed or rendered useless. All other stocks, depots or reserves of arms, munitions or naval war material of all kinds are forbidden. The manufacture of these articles in German territory for, and their export to, foreign countries shall be forbidden.

ARTICLE 193—On the coming into force of the present Treaty Germany will forthwith sweep up the mines in the following areas in the North Sea to the eastward of longitude 4° 00′ E. of Greenwich: (1) Between parallels of latitude 53° 00′ N. and 59° 00′ N.; (2) To the northward of latitude 60° 30′ N. Germany must keep these areas free from mines. Germany must also sweep and keep free from mines such areas in the Baltic as may ultimately be notified by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers

ARTICLE 194—The personnel of the German Navy shall be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements entered into for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers and warrant officers; twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men. The number engaged to replace those discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed five per cent. per annum of the totals laid down in this Section (Article 183). The personnel discharged from the Navy must not receive any kind of naval or military training or undertake any further service in the Navy or Army. Officers belonging to the German Navy and not demobilised must engage to serve till the age of forty-five, unless discharged for sufficient reasons No officer or man of the German mercantile marine shall receive any training in the Navy.

ARTICLE 195—In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic to all nations. Germany shall not erect any fortifications in the area comprised between latitudes 55° 27′ N and 54° 00′ N. and longitudes 9° 00′ E. and 16° 00′ E. of the meridian of Greenwich, nor instal any guns commanding the maritime routes between the North Sea and the Baltic. The fortifications now existing in this area shall be demolished and the guns removed under the supervisions of the Allied Governments and in periods to be fixed by them. The German Government shall place at the disposal of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all hydrographical information now in its possession concerning the channels and adjoining waters between the Baltic and the North Sea.

ARTICLE 196—All fortified works and fortifications, other than those mentioned in Section XIII (Heligoland) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe) and in Article 195, now established within fifty kilometres of the German coast or on German islands off that coast shall be considered as of a defensive nature and may remain in their existing condition. No new fortifications shall be constructed within these limits. The armament of these defences shall not exceed, as regards the number and calibre of guns, those in position at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The German Government shall communicate forthwith particulars thereof to all the European Governments. On the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the stocks of ammunition for these guns shall be reduced to and maintained at a maximum figure of fifteen hundred rounds per piece for calibres of 4 1-inch and under, and five hundred rounds per piece for higher calibres.

ARTICLE 197—During the three months following the coming into force of the present Treaty the German high-power wireless telegraphy stations at Nauen, Hanover and Berlin shall not be used for the transmission of messages concerning naval, military or political questions of interest to Germany or any

State which has been allied to Germany in the war, without the assent of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. These stations may be used for commercial purposes, but only under the supervision of the said Governments, who will decide the wave-length to be used. During the same period Germany shall not build any more high-power wireless telegraphy stations in her own territory or that of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.

SECTION III—AIR CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 198—The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces. Germany may, during a period not extending beyond October 1, 1919, maintain a maximum number of one hundred seaplanes or flying boats, which shall be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines, shall be furnished with the necessary equipment for this purpose, and shall in no case carry arms, munitions or bombs of any nature whatever. In addition to the engines installed in the seaplanes or flying boats above mentioned, one spare engine may be provided for each engine of each of these craft. No dirigible shall be kept.

ARTICLE 199—Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel of air forces on the rolls of the German land and sea forces shall be demobilised. Up to October 1, 1919, however, Germany may keep and maintain a total number of one thousand men, including officers, for the whole of the cadres and personnel, flying and non-flying, of all formations and establishments.

ARTICLE 200—Until the complete evacuation of German territory by the Allied and Associated troops, the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in Germany freedom of passage through the air, freedom of transit and of landing.

ARTICLE 201—During the six months following the coming into force of the present Treaty, the manufacture and importation of aircraft, parts of aircraft, engines for aircraft, and parts of engines for aircraft, shall be forbidden in all German territory.

ARTICLE 202—On the coming into force of the present Treaty, all military and naval aeronautical material, except the machines mentioned in the second and third paragraphs of Article 198, must be delivered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. Delivery must be effected at such places as the said Governments may select, and must be completed within three months. In particular, this material will include all items under the following heads which are or have been in use or were designed for warlike purposes: Complete aeroplanes and seaplanes, as well as those being manufactured, repaired or assembled Dirigibles able to take the air, being manufactured, repaired or assembled. Plant for the manufacture of hydrogen. Dirigible sheds and shelters of every kind for aircraft. Pending their delivery, dirigibles will, at the expense of Germany, be maintained inflated with hydrogen; the plant for the manufacture of hydrogen, as well as the sheds for dirigibles, may, at the discretion of the said Powers, be left to Germany until the time when the dirigibles are handed over. Engines for aircraft. Nacelles and fuselages. Armament (guns, machine guns, light machine guns, bomb-dropping apparatus, torpedo-dropping apparatus, synchronization apparatus, aiming apparatus). Munitions (cartridges, shells, bombs loaded or unloaded, stocks of explosives or of material for their manufacture). Instruments for use on aircraft. Wireless apparatus and photographic or cinematograph apparatus for use on aircraft. Component parts of any of the items under the preceding heads. The material referred to above shall not be removed without special permission from the said Governments.

SECTION IV.—INTER-ALLIED COMMISSIONS OF CONTROL.

ARTICLE 203—All the military, naval and air clauses contained in the present Treaty, for the execution of which a time-limit is prescribed, shall be executed by Germany under the control of Inter-Allied Commissions specially appointed for this purpose by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 204—The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control will be specially charged with the duty of seeing to the complete execution of the delivery, destruction, demolition and rendering things useless to be carried out at the expense of the German Government in accordance with the present Treaty. They will communicate to the German authorities the decisions which the Principal Allied and Associated Powers have reserved the right to take, or which the execution of the military, naval and air clauses may necessitate.

ARTICLE 205—The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control may establish their organisations at the seat of the central German Government. They shall be entitled as often as they think desirable to proceed to any point whatever in German territory, or to send sub-commissions, or to authorize one or more of their members to go, to any such point.

ARTICLE 206—The German Government must give all necessary facilities for the accomplishment of their missions to the Inter-Allied Commission of Control and to their members. It shall attach a qualified representative to each Inter-Allied Commission of Control for the purpose of receiving the communications which the Commission may have to address to the German Government and of supplying or procuring for the Commission all information or documents which may be required. The German Government must in all cases furnish at its own cost all labour and material required to effect the deliveries and the works of destruction, dismantling, demolition, and of rendering things useless, provided for in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 207—The upkeep and cost of the Commissions of Control and the expenses involved by their work shall be borne by Germany.

ARTICLE 208—The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the military clauses. In particular it will be its duty to receive from the German Government the notifications relating to the location of the stocks and depots of munitions, the armament of the fortified works, fortresses and forts which Germany is allowed to retain, and the location of the works or factories for the production of arms, munitions and war material and their operations. It will take delivery of the arms, munitions and war material, will select the points where such delivery is to be effected, and will supervise the works of destruction, demolition, and of rendering things useless, which are to be carried out in accordance with the present Treaty. The German Government must furnish to the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the latter may deem necessary to ensure the complete execution of the military clauses, and in particular all legislative and administrative documents and regulations.

ARTICLE 209—The Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the naval clauses. In particular it will be its duty to proceed to the building yards and to supervise the breaking-up of the ships which are under construction there, to take delivery of all surface ships or submarines, salvage ships, docks and the tubular docks, and to supervise the destruction and breaking-up provided for. The German Government must furnish to the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the Commission may deem necessary to ensure the complete execution of the naval clauses, in particular the designs of the warships, the composition of their armaments, the details and models of the guns, munitions, torpedoes, mines, explosives, wireless telegraphic apparatus and, in general, everything relating to naval war material, as well as all legislative or administrative documents or regulations

ARTICLE 210—The Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the air clauses In particular it will be its duty to make an inventory of the aeronautical material existing in German territory, to inspect aeroplane, balloon and motor manufactories, and factories producing arms, munitions and explosives capable of being used by aircraft, to visit all aerodromes, sheds,

landing grounds, parks and depots, to authorise, where necessary, a removal of material and to take delivery of such material. The German Government must furnish to the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and legislative, administrative or other documents which the Commission may consider necessary to ensure the complete execution of the air clauses, and in particular a list of the personnel belonging to all the German Air Services, and of the existing material, as well as of that in process of manufacture or on order, and a list of all establishments working for aviation, of their positions, and of all sheds and landing grounds.

SECTION V—GENERAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 211—After the expiration of a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the German Government in conformity with this Part of the present Treaty. Within the same period all the administrative or other measures relating to the execution of this Part of the Treaty must have been taken.

ARTICLE 212—The following portions of the Armistice of November 11, 1918: Article VI, the first two and the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article VII; Article IX; Clauses I, II and V of Annex n° 2, and the Protocol, dated April 4, 1919, supplementing the Armistice of November 11, 1918, remain in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the above stipulations

ARTICLE 213—So long as the present Treaty remains in force, Germany undertakes to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.

PART VI.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES

SECTION I—PRISONERS OF WAR

ARTICLE 214—The repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians shall take place as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty and shall be carried out with the greatest rapidity.

ARTICLE 215—The repatriation of German prisoners of war and interned civilians shall, in accordance with Article 214, be carried out by a Commission composed of representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one part and of the German Government on the other part. For each of the Allied and Associated Powers a Sub-Commission, composed exclusively of Representatives of the interested Power and of Delegates of the German Government, shall regulate the details of carrying into effect the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

ARTICLE 216—From the time of their delivery into the hands of the German authorities the prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be returned without delay to their homes by the said authorities. Those amongst them who before the war were habitually resident in territory occupied by the troops of the Allied and Associated Powers are likewise to be sent to their homes, subject to the consent and control of the military authorities of the Allied and Associated armies of occupation.

ARTICLE 217—The whole cost of repatriation from the moment of starting shall be borne by the German Government, who shall also provide the land and sea transport and staff considered necessary by the Commission referred to in Article 215.

ARTICLE 218—Prisoners of war and interned civilians awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offences against discipline shall be repatriated irrespective of the completion of their sentence or of the proceedings pending against them. This stipulation shall not apply to prisoners of war and interned civilians punished for offences committed subsequent to May 1, 1919. During the period pending their repatriation all prisoners of war and interned civilians shall remain subject to the existing regulations, more especially as regards work and discipline.

ARTICLE 219—Prisoners of war and interned civilians who are awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offences other than those against discipline may be detained.

ARTICLE 220—The German Government undertakes to admit to its territory without distinction all persons liable to repatriation. Prisoners of war or other German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated may be excluded from repatriation; but the Allied and Associated Governments reserve to themselves the right either to repatriate them or to take them to a neutral country or to allow them to reside in their own territories. The German Government undertakes not to institute any exceptional proceedings against these persons or their families nor to take any repressive or vexatious measures of any kind whatsoever against them on this account

ARTICLE 221—The Allied and Associated Governments reserve the right to make the repatriation of German prisoners of war or German nationals in their hands conditional upon the immediate notification and release by the German Government of any prisoners of war who are nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and may still be in Germany.

ARTICLE 222—Germany undertakes: (1) To give every facility to Commissions to enquire into the cases of those who cannot be traced; to furnish such Commissions with all necessary means of transport; to allow them access to camps, prisons, hospitals and all other places; and to place at their disposal all documents, whether public or private, which would facilitate their enquiries; (2) To impose penalties upon any German officials or private persons who have concealed the presence of any nationals of any of the Allied and Associated Powers or have neglected to reveal the presence of any such after it had come to their knowledte

ARTICLE 223—Germany undertakes to restore without delay from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all articles, money, securities and documents which have belonged to nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and which have been retained by the German authorities.

ARTICLE 224—The High Contracting Parties waive reciprocally all repayment of sums due for the maintenance of prisoners of war in their respective territories.

SECTION II—GRAVES.

ARTICLE 225—The Allied and Associated Governments and the German Government will cause to be respected and maintained the graves of the soldiers and sailors buried in their respective territories. They agree to recognise any Commission appointed by an Allied or Associated Government for the purpose of identifying, registering, caring for or erecting suitable memorials over the said graves and to facilitate the discharge of its duties. Furthermore they agree to afford, so far as the provisions of their laws and the requirements of public health allow, every facility for giving effect to requests that the bodies of their soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country.

ARTICLE 226—The graves of prisoners of war and interned civilians who are nationals of the different belligerent States and have died in captivity shall be properly maintained in accordance with Article 225 of the present Treaty. The Allied and Associated Governments on the one part and the German Government on the other part reciprocally undertake also to furnish to each other: (1) A complete list of those who have died, together with all information useful for identification; (2) All information as to the number and position of the graves of all those who have been buried without identification.

PART VII—PENALTIES

ARTICLE 227—The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defence. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following Powers: namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. In its decision the tribunal will be

guided by the highest motives of international policy, with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed. The Allied and Associated Powers will address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-Emperor in order that he may be put on trial.

ARTICLE 228—The German Government recognizes the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. Such persons shall, if found guilty, be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. This provision will apply notwithstanding any proceedings or prosecution before a tribunal in Germany or in the territory of her allies. The German Government shall hand over to the Allied and Associated Powers, or to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified either by name or by rank, office or employment which they held under the German authorities.

ARTICLE 229—Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before the military tribunals of that Power. Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the Powers concerned. In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

ARTICLE 230—The German Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

PART VIII—REPARATION

SECTION I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 231—The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

ARTICLE 232—The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage. The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general all damage as defined in Annex I hereto. In accordance with Germany's pledges, already given, as to complete restoration for Belgium, Germany undertakes, in addition to the compensation for damage elsewhere in this Part provided for, as a consequence of the violation of the Treaty of 1839, to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum on such sums. This amount shall be determined by the Reparation Commission, and the German Government undertakes thereupon forthwith to make a special issue of bearer bonds to an equivalent amount payable in marks gold, on May 1, 1926, or, at the option of the German Government, on the 1st of May in any year up to 1926. Subject to the foregoing, the form of such bonds shall be determined by the Reparation Commission. Such bonds shall be handed over to the Reparation Commission, which has authority to take and acknowledge receipt thereof on behalf of Belgium.

ARTICLE 233—The amount of the above damage for which compensation is to be made by Germany shall be determined by an Inter-Allied Commission, to be called the *Reparation Commission* and constituted in the form and with the powers set forth hereunder and in Annexes II to VII inclusive hereto. This Commission shall consider the claims and give to the German Government a just opportunity to be heard. The findings of the Commission as to the amount of damage defined above shall be concluded and notified to the German Government on or before May 1, 1921, as representing the extent of that Government's obligations. The Commission shall concurrently draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation within a period of thirty years from May 1, 1921. If, however, within the period mentioned, Germany fails to discharge her obligations, any balance remaining unpaid may, within the discretion of the Commission, be postponed for settlement in subsequent years, or may be handled otherwise in such manner as the Allied and Associated Governments, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Part of the present Treaty, shall determine.

ARTICLE 234—The Reparation Commission shall after May 1, 1921, from time to time, consider the resources and capacity of Germany, and, after giving her representatives a just opportunity to be heard, shall have discretion to extend the date, and to modify the form of payments, such as are to be provided for in accordance with Article 233; but not to cancel any part, except with the specific authority of the several Governments represented upon the Commission.

ARTICLE 235—In order to enable the Allied and Associated Powers to proceed at once to the restoration of their industrial and economic life, pending the full determination of their claims, Germany shall pay in such instalments and in such manner (whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities or otherwise) as the Reparation Commission may fix, during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 gold marks. Out of this sum the expenses of the armies of occupation subsequent to the Armistice of November 11, 1918, shall first be met, and such supplies of food and raw materials as may be judged by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations for reparation may also, with the approval of the said Governments, be paid for out of the above sum. The balance shall be reckoned towards liquidation of the amounts due for reparation. Germany shall further deposit bonds as prescribed in paragraph 12 (c) of Annex II hereto.

ARTICLE 236—Germany further agrees to the direct application of her economic resources to reparation as specified in Annexes III, IV, V and VI, relating respectively to merchant shipping, to physical restoration, to coal and derivatives of coal, and to dyestuffs and other chemical products; provided always that the value of the property transferred and any services rendered by her under these Annexes, assessed in the manner therein prescribed, shall be credited to her towards liquidation of her obligations under the above Articles.

ARTICLE 237—The successive instalments, including the above sum, paid over by Germany in satisfaction of the above claims will be divided by the Allied and Associated Governments in proportions which have been determined upon by them in advance on a basis of general equity and of the rights of each. For the purposes of this division the value of property transferred and services rendered under Article 243, and under Annexes III, IV, V, VI, and VII, shall be reckoned in the same manner as cash payments effected in that year.

ARTICLE 238—In addition to the payments mentioned above Germany shall effect, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Reparation Commission, restitution in cash of cash taken away, seized or sequestrated, and also restitution of animals, objects of every nature and securities taken away, seized or sequestrated, in the cases in which it proves possible to identify them in territory belonging to Germany or her allies. Until this procedure is laid down, restitution will continue in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and its renewals and the Protocols thereto.

ARTICLE 239—The German Government undertakes to make forthwith the restitution contemplated by Article 238 and to make the payments and deliveries contemplated by Articles 233, 234, 235 and 236.

ARTICLE 240—The German Government recognizes the Commission provided for by Article 233 as the same may be constituted by the Allied and Associated Governments in accordance with Annex II, and agrees irrevocably to the possession and exercise by such Commission of the power and authority given to it under the present Treaty. The German Government will supply to the Commission all the information which the Commission may require relative to the financial situation and operations and to the property, productive capacity, and stocks and current production of raw materials and manufactured articles of Germany and her nationals, and further any information relative to military operations which in the judgment of the Commission may be necessary for the assessment of Germany's liability for reparation as defined in Annex I. The German Government will accord to the members of the Commission and its authorised agents the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by duly accredited diplomatic agents of friendly Powers. Germany further agrees to provide for the salaries and expenses of the Commission and of such staff as it may employ.

ARTICLE 241—Germany undertakes to pass, issue and maintain in force any legislation, orders and decrees that may be necessary to give complete effect to these provisions.

ARTICLE 242—The provisions of this Part of the present Treaty do not apply to the property, rights and interests referred to in Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, nor to the product of their liquidation, except so far as concerns any final balance in favour of Germany under Article 242 (*a*).

ARTICLE 243—The following shall be reckoned as credits to Germany in respect of her reparation obligations: (*a*) Any final balance in favour of Germany under Section V (Alsace-Lorraine) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe) and Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty; (*b*) Amounts due to Germany in respect of transfers under Section IV (Saar Basin) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe), Part IX (Financial Clauses), and Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways); (*c*) Amounts which in the judgment of the Reparation Commission should be credited to Germany on account of any other transfers under the present Treaty of property, rights, concessions or other interests. In no case however shall credit be given for property restored in accordance with Article 238 of the present Part.

ARTICLE 244—The transfer of the German submarine cables which do not form the subject of particular provisions of the present Treaty is regulated by Annex VII hereto

ANNEX I.

Compensation may be claimed from Germany under Article 232 above in respect of the total damage under the following categories:

(1) Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians caused by acts of war, including bombardments or other attacks on land, on sea, or from the air, and all the direct consequences thereof, and of all operations of war by the two groups of belligerents wherever arising. (2) Damage caused by Germany or her allies to civilian victims of acts of cruelty, violence or maltreatment (including injuries to life or health as a consequence of imprisonment, deportation, internment or evacuation, of exposure at sea or of being forced to labour), wherever arising, and to the surviving dependents of such victims. (3) Damage caused by Germany or her allies in their own territory or in occupied or invaded territory to civilian victims of all acts injurious to health or capacity to work, or to honour, as well as to the surviving dependents of such victims. (4) Damage caused by any kind of maltreatment of prisoners of war. (5) As damage caused to the peoples of the Allied and Associated Powers, all pensions and compensation in the nature of pensions to naval and military victims of war (including members of the air force), whether mutilated, wounded, sick or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims, the amount due to the Allied and Associated Governments being calculated for each of them as being the capitalised cost of such pensions and compensation at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty on the basis of the scales in force in France at such date. (6) The cost of assistance by the Government of the Allied and Associated Powers to prisoners of war and to their families and dependents. (7) Allowances by the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers to the families and dependents of mobilised persons or persons serving with the forces, the amount due to them for each calendar year in which hostilities occurred being calculated for each Government on the basis of the average scale for such payments in force in France during that year. (8) Damage caused to civilians by being forced by Germany or her allies to labour without just remuneration. (9) Damage in respect of all property wherever situated belonging to any of the Allied or Associated States or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials, which has been carried off, seized, injured or destroyed by the acts of Germany or her allies on land, on sea or from the air, or damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war. (10) Damage in the form of levies, fines and other similar exactions imposed by Germany or her allies upon the civilian population.

ANNEX II.

1. The Commission referred to in Article 233 shall be called "The Reparation Commission" and is hereinafter referred to as "the Commission"

2. Delegates to this Commission shall be nominated by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. Each of these Powers will appoint one Delegate and also one Assistant Delegate, who will take his place in case of illness or necessary absence, but at other times will only have the right to be present at proceedings without taking any part therein. On no occasion shall the Delegates of more than five of the above Powers have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Commission and to record their votes. The Delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy shall have this right on all occasions. The Delegate of Belgium shall have this right on all occasions other than those referred to below. The Delegate of Japan shall have this right on occasions when questions relating to damage at sea, and questions arising under Article 260 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) in which Japanese interests are concerned, are under consideration. The Delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State shall have this right when questions relating to Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria are under consideration. Each Government represented on the Commission shall have the right to withdraw therefrom upon twelve months notice filed with the Commission and confirmed in the course of the sixth month after the date of the original notice.

3. Such of the other Allied and Associated Powers as may be interested shall have the right to appoint a Delegate to be present and act as Assessor only while their respective claims and interests are under examination or discussion, but without the right to vote.

4. In case of the death, resignation or recall of any Delegate, Assistant Delegate or Assessor, a successor to him shall be nominated as soon as possible.

5. The Commission will have its principal permanent Bureau in Paris and will hold its first meeting in Paris as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and thereafter will meet in such place or places and at such time as it may deem convenient and as may be necessary for the most expeditious discharge of its duties.

6. At its first meeting the Commission shall elect, from among the Delegates referred to above, a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. If a vacancy in the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship should occur during the annual period, the Commission shall proceed to a new election for the remainder of the said period.

7 The Commission is authorised to appoint all necessary officers, agents and employees who may be required for the execution of its functions, and to fix their remuneration; to constitute committees, whose members need not necessarily be members of the Commission, and to take all executive steps necessary for

the purpose of discharging its duties; and to delegate authority and discretion to officers, agents and committees.

8. All proceedings of the Commission shall be private, unless, on particular occasions, the Commission shall otherwise determine for special reasons.

9. The Commission shall be required, if the German Government so desire, to hear, within a period which it will fix from time to time, evidence and arguments on the part of Germany on any question connected with her capacity to pay.

10. The Commission shall consider the claims and give to the German Government a just opportunity to be heard, but not to take any part whatever in the decisions of the Commission. The Commission shall afford a similar opportunity to the allies of Germany, when it shall consider that their interests are in question.

11. The Commission shall not be bound by any particular code or rules of law or by any particular rule of evidence or of procedure, but shall be guided by justice, equity and good faith. Its decisions must follow the same principles and rules in all cases where they are applicable. It will establish rules relating to methods of proof of claims. It may act on any trustworthy modes of computation.

12. The Commission shall have all the powers conferred upon it, and shall exercise all the functions assigned to it, by the present Treaty. The Commission shall in general have wide latitude as to its control and handling of the whole reparation problem as dealt with in this Part of the present Treaty and shall have authority to interpret its provisions. Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the Commission is constituted by the several Allied and Associated Governments referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above as the exclusive agency of the said Governments respectively for receiving, selling, holding, and distributing the reparation payments to be made by Germany under this Part of the present Treaty. The Commission must comply with the following conditions and provisions: (*a*) Whatever part of the full amount of the proved claims is not paid in gold, or in ships, securities and commodities or otherwise, Germany shall be required, under such conditions as the Commission may determine, to cover by way of guarantee by an equivalent issue of bonds, obligations or otherwise, in order to constitute an acknowledgment of the said part of the debt. (*b*) In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and secondly, so as to satisfy itself that, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission (*c*) In order to facilitate and continue the immediate restoration of the economic life of the Allied and Associated countries, the Commission will as provided in Article 235 take from Germany by way of security for and acknowledgment of her debt a first instalment of gold bearer bonds free of all taxes and charges of every description established or to be established by the Government of the German Empire or of the German States, or by any authority subject to them; these bonds will be delivered on account and in three portions, the marks gold being payable in conformity with Article 262 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty as follows: (1) To be issued forthwith, 20,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest. There shall be specially applied towards the amortisation of these bonds the payments which Germany is pledged to make in conformity with Article 235, after deduction of the sums used for the reimbursement of expenses of the armies of occupation and for payment of foodstuffs and raw materials. Such bonds as have not been redeemed by May 1, 1921, shall then be exchanged or new bonds of the same type as those provided for below (paragraph 12, *c*, (2). (2) To be issued forthwith, further 40,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent. per annum with an additional 1 per cent. for amortisation beginning in 1926 on the whole amount of the issue. (3) To be delivered forthwith a covering undertaking in writing to issue when, but not until, the Commission is satisfied that Germany can meet such interest and sinking fund obligations, a further instalment of 40,000,000,000 Marks gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the Commission. The dates for payment of interest, the manner of applying the amortisation fund and all other questions relating to the issue, management and regulation of the bond issue shall be determined by the Commission from time to time. Further issues by way of acknowledgment and security may be required as the Commission subsequently determines from time to time. (*d*) In the event of bonds, obligations or other evidence of indebtedness issued by Germany by way of security for or acknowledgment of her reparation debt being disposed of outright, not by way of pledge, to persons other than the several Governments in whose favour Germany's original reparation indebtedness was created, an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to be extinguished corresponding to the nominal value of the bonds, etc., so disposed of outright, and the obligation of Germany in respect of such bonds shall be confined to her liabilities to the holders of the bonds, as expressed upon their face. (*e*) The damage for repairing, reconstructing and rebuilding property in the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture, machinery and other equipment, will be calculated according to the cost at the dates when the work is done. (*f*) Decisions of the Commission relating to the total or partial cancellation of the capital or interest of any verified debt of Germany must be accompanied by a statement of its reasons.

13. As to voting, the Commission will observe the following rules: When a decision of the Commission is taken, the votes of all the Delegates entitled to vote, or in the absence of any of them, of their Assistant Delegates, shall be recorded. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. Assessors have no vote On the following questions unanimity is necessary: (*a*) Questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligations of Germany; (*b*) Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating or distributing such bonds; (*c*) Any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1930, of the payment of instalments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1926 inclusive; (*d*) Any postponement, total or partial, of any instalment falling due after 1926 for a period exceeding three years; (*e*) Questions of applying in any particular case a method of measuring damages different from that which has been previously applied in a similar case; (*f*) Questions of the interpretation of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty. All other questions shall be decided by the vote of a majority. In case of any difference of opinion among the Delegates, which cannot be solved by reference to their Governments, upon the question whether a given case is one which requires a unanimous vote for its decision or not, such difference shall be referred to the immediate arbitration of some impartial person to be agreed upon by their Governments, whose award the Allied and Associated Governments agree to accept.

14. Decisions of the Commission, in accordance with the powers conferred upon it, shall forthwith become binding and may be put into immediate execution without further proceedings.

15. The Commission will issue to each of the interested Powers, in such form as the Commission shall fix: (1) A certificate stating that it holds for the account of the said Power bonds of the issues mentioned above, the said certificate, on the demand of the Power concerned, being divisible in a number of parts not exceeding five; (2) From time to time certificates stating the goods delivered by Germany on account of her reparation debt which it holds for the account of the said Power. The said certificates shall be registered, and upon notice to the Commission, may be transferred by endorsement. When bonds are issued for sale or negotiation, and when goods are delivered by the Commission, certificates to an equivalent value must be withdrawn.

16. Interest shall be debited to Germany as from May 1, 1921, in respect of her debt as determined by the Commission, after allowing for sums already covered by cash payments or their equivalent, or by bonds issued to the Commission, or under Article 243. The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. unless the Commission shall determine at some future time that circumstances justify a variation of this rate. The

Commission, in fixing on May 1, 1921, he tottal amount of the debt of Germany, may take account of interest due on sums arising out of the reparation of material damage as from November 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921.

17. In case of default by Germany in the performance of any obligation under this Part of the present Treaty, the Commission will forthwith give notice of such default to each of the interested Powers and may make such recommendations as to the action to be taken in consequence of such default as it may think necessary.

18. The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

19. Payments required to be made in gold or its equivalent on account of the proved claims of the Allied and Associated Powers may at any time be accepted by the Commission in the form of chattels, properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, within or without German territory, ships, bonds, shares or securities of any kind, or currencies of Germany or other States, the value of such substitutes for gold being fixed at a fair and just amount by the Commission itself.

20. The Commission, in fixing or accepting payment in specified properties or rights, shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the Allied and Associated Powers or of neutral Powers or of their nationals therein.

21. No member of the Commission shall be responsible, except to the Government appointing him, for any action or omission as such member. No one of the Allied or Associated Governments assumes any responsibility in respect of any other Government.

22. Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty this Annex may be amended by the unanimous decision of the Governments represented from time to time upon the Commission.

23. When all the amounts due from Germany and her allies under the present Treaty or the decisions of the Commission have been discharged and all sums received, or their equivalents, shall have been distributed to the Powers interested, the Commission shall be dissolved.

ANNEX III.

1. Germany recognises the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to the replacement, ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war. Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the Allied and Associated Powers in consequence of the German aggression, the right thus recognised will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions: The German Government, on behalf of themselves and so as to bind all other persons interested, cede to the Allied and Associated Governments the property in all the German merchant ships which are of 1,600 tons gross and upwards; in one-half, reckoned in tonnage, of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross; in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the steam trawlers; and in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the other fishing boats.

2. The German Government will, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to the Reparation Commission all the ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1.

3. The ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1 include all ships and boats which (*a*) fly, or may be entitled to fly, the German merchant flag; or (*b*) are owned by any German national, company or corporation or by any company or corporation belonging to a country other than Allied or Associated country and under the control or direction of German nationals; or (*c*) are now under construction (1) in Germany, (2) in other than Allied or Associated countries for the account of any German national, company or corporation.

4. For the purpose of providing documents of title for the ships and boats to be handed over as above mentioned, the German Government will: (*a*) Deliver to the Reparation Commission in respect of each vessel a bill of sale or other document of title evidencing the transfer to the Commission of the entire property in the vessel, free from all encumbrances, charges and liens of all kinds, as the Commission may require; (*b*) To take all measures that may be indicated by the Reparation Commission for ensuring that the ships themselves shall be placed at its disposal.

5. As an additional part of reparation, Germany agrees to cause merchant ships to be built in German yards for the account of the Allied and Associated Governments as follows: (*a*) Within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in German shipyards in each of the two years next succeeding the three months mentioned above. (*b*) Within two years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in each of the three years following the two years mentioned above. (*c*) The amount of tonnage to be laid down in each year shall not exceed 200,000 tons, gross tonnage. (*d*) The specifications of the ships to be built, the conditions under which they are to be built and delivered, the price per ton at which they are to be accounted for by the Reparation Commission, and all other questions relating to the accounting, ordering, building and delivery of the ships, shall be determined by the Commission. Germany undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the Allied and Associated Powers, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in accordance with procedure to be laid down by the Reparation Commission, any boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which since August 1, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals, and which can be identified. With a view to make good the loss in inland navigation tonnage, from whatever cause arising, which has been incurred during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers, and which cannot be made good by means of the restitution prescribed above, Germany agrees to cede to the Reparation Commission a portion of the German river fleet up to the amount of the loss mentioned above, provided that such cession shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the river fleet as it existed on November 11, 1918. The conditions of this cession shall be settled by the arbitrators referred to in Article 339 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty, who are charged with the settlement of difficulties relating to the apportionment of river tonnage resulting from the new international régime applicable to certain river systems or from the territorial changes affecting those systems.

7. Germany agrees to take any measures that may be indicated to her by the Reparation Commission for obtaining the full title to the property in all ships which have during the war been transferred, or are in process of transfer, to neutral flags, without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments.

8. Germany waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals in respect of the detention, employment, loss or damage of any German ships or boats, exception being made of payments due in respect of the employment of ships in conformity with the Armistice Agreement of January 13, 1919, and subsequent Agreements. The handing over of the ships of the German mercantile marine must be continued without interruption in accordance with the said Agreement.

9. Germany waives all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently salved, in which any of the Allied or Associated Governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owners, charterers, insurers or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a Prize Court of Germany or of her allies.

ANNEX IV.

1. The Allied and Associated Powers require, and Germany undertakes, that in part satisfaction of her obligations expressed in the present Part she will, as hereinafter provided, devote her economic resources

directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas of the Allied and Associated Powers, to the extent that these Powers may determine.

2. The Allied and Associated Governments may file with the Reparation Commission lists showing: (*a*) Animals, machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character, which have been seized, consumed or destroyed by Germany or destroyed in direct consequence of military operation, and which such Governments, for the purpose of meeting immediate and urgent needs, desire to have replaced by animals and articles of the same nature which are in being in German territory at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty; (*b*) Reconstruction materials (stones, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window-glass, steel, lime, cement, etc), machinery, heating apparatus, furniture and like articles of a commercial character which the said Governments desire to have produced and manufactured in Germany and delivered to them to permit of the restoration of the invaded areas.

3. The lists relating to the articles mentioned in 2 (*a*) above shall be filed within sixty days after the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The lists relating to the articles in 2 (*b*) above shall be filed on or before December 31, 1919. The lists shall contain all such details as are customary in commercial contracts dealing with the subject matter, including specifications, dates of delivery (but not extending over more than four years), and places of delivery, but not price or value, which shall be fixed as hereinafter provided by the Commission

4. Immediately upon the filing of such lists with the Commission, the Commission shall consider the amount and number of the materials and animals mentioned in the lists provided for above which are to be required of Germany. In reaching a decision on this matter the Commission shall take into account such domestic requirements of Germany as it deems essential for the maintenance of Germany's social and economic life, the prices and dates at which similar articles can be obtained in the Allied and Associated countries as compared with those to be fixed for German articles, and the general interest of the Allied and Associated Governments that the industrial life of Germany be not so disorganised as to affect adversely the ability of Germany to perform the other acts of reparation stipulated for. Machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character in actual industrial use are not, however, to be demanded of Germany unless there is no free stock of such articles respectively which is not in use and is available, and then not in excess of thirty per cent. of the quantity of such articles in use in any one establishment or undertaking. The Commission shall give representatives of the German Government an opportunity and a time to be heard as to their capacity to furnish the said materials, articles and animals. The decision of the Commission shall thereupon and at the earliest possible moment be communicated to the German Government and to the several interested Allied and Associated Governments. The German Government undertakes to deliver the materials, articles and animals as specified in the said communication, and the interested Allied and Associated Governments severally agree to accept the same, provided they conform to the specification given, or are not, in the judgment of the Commission, unfit to be utilized in the work of reparation.

5. The Commission shall determine the value to be attributed to the materials, articles and animals to be delivered in accordance with the foregoing, and the Allied or Associated Power receiving the same agrees to be charged with such value, and the amount thereof shall be treated as a payment by Germany to be divided in accordance with Article 237 of this Part of the present Treaty. In cases where the right to require physical restoration as above provided is exercised, the Commission shall ensure that the amount to be credited against the reparation obligation of Germany shall be the fair value of work done or materials supplied by Germany, and that the claim made by the interested Power in respect of the damage so repaired by physical restoration shall be discharged to the extent of the proportion which the damage thus repaired bears to the whole of the damage thus claimed for.

6. As an immediate advance on account of the animals referred to in paragraph 2 (*a*) above, Germany undertakes to deliver in equal monthly instalments in the three months following the coming into force of the present Treaty the following quantities of live stock: (1) *To the French Government:* 500 stallions (3 to 7 years); 30,000 fillies and mares (18 months to 7 years), type: Ardennais, Boulonnais or Belgian; 2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years); 90,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years); 1,000 rams; 100,000 sheep; 10,000 goats. (2) *To the Belgian Government:* 200 stallions (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type; 5,000 mares (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type; 5,000 fillies (18 months to 3 years), large Belgian type; 2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years); 50,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years); 40,000 heifers; 200 rams; 20,000 sheep 15,000 sows. The animals delivered shall be of average health and condition. To the extent that animals so delivered cannot be identified as animals taken away or seized, the value of such animals shall be credited against the reparation obligations of Germany in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Annex.

7. Without waiting for the decisions of the Commission referred to in paragraph 4 of this Annex to be taken, Germany must continue the delivery to France of the agricultural material referred to in Article III of the renewal dated January 16, 1919, of the Armistice.

ANNEX V.

1. Germany accords the following options for the delivery of coal and derivatives of coal to the undermentioned signatories of the present Treaty.

2 Germany undertakes to deliver to France seven million tons of coal per year for ten years. In addition, Germany undertakes to deliver to France annually for a period not exceeding ten years an amount of coal equal to the difference between the annual production before the war of the coal mines of the Nord and Pas de Calais, destroyed as a result of the war, and the production of the mines of the same area during the years in question: such delivery not to exceed twenty million tons in any one year of the first five years, and eight million tons in any one year of the succeeding five years. It is understood that due diligence will be exercised in the restoration of the destroyed mines in the Nord and the Pas de Calais:

3. Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium eight million tons of coal annually for ten years.

4. Germany undertakes to deliver to Italy up to the following quantities of coal: July, 1919, to June, 1920, four and one half million tons; July, 1920, to June, 1921, six million tons; July, 1921, to June, 1922, seven and one-half million tons; July, 1922, to June, 1923, eight million tons; July, 1923, to June, 1924, and each of the following five years, eight and one-half million tons. At least two-thirds of the actual deliveries to be land-borne.

5. Germany further undertakes to deliver annually to Luxemburg, if directed by the Reparation Commission, a quantity of coal equal to the pre-war annual consumption of German coal in Luxemburg.

6. The prices to be paid for coal delivered under these options shall be as follows: (*a*) For overland delivery, including delivery by barge, the German pithead price to German nationals, plus the freight to French, Belgian, Italian or Luxemburg frontiers, provided that the pithead price does not exceed the pithead price of British coal for export. In the case of Belgian bunker coal, the price shall not exceed the Dutch bunker price. Railroad and barge tariffs shall not be higher than the lowest similar rates paid in Germany (*b*) For sea delivery, the German export price f. o. b German ports, or the British export price f. o. b. British ports, whichever may be lower.

7. The Allied and Associated Governments interested may demand the delivery, in place of coal, of metallurgical coke in the proportion of 3 tons of coke to 4 tons of coal.

8. Germany undertakes to deliver to France, and to transport to the French frontier by rail or by water, the following products, during each of the three years following the coming into force of this Treaty: benzol, 35,000 tons; coal tar, 50,000 tons; sulphate of ammonia, 30,000 tons. All or part of the coal tar may, at the option of the French Government, be replaced by corresponding quantities of products of distillation, such as light oils, heavy oils, anthracene, napthalene or pitch.

9. The price paid for coke and for the articles referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the same as the price paid by German nationals under the same conditions of shipment to the French frontier or to the German ports, and shall be subject to any advantages which may be accorded similar products furnished to German nationals.

10. The foregoing options shall be exercised through the intervention of the Reparation Commission, which, subject to the specific provisions hereof, shall have power to determine all questions relative to procedure and the qualities and quantities of products, the quantity of coke which may be substituted for coal, and the times and modes of delivery and payment. In giving notice to the German Government of the foregoing options the Commission shall give at least 120 days' notice of deliveries to be made after January 1, 1920, and at least 30 days' notice of deliveries to be made between the coming into force of this Treaty and January 1, 1920. Until Germany has received the demands referred to in this paragraph, the provisions of the Protocol of December 25, 1918 (Execution of Article VI of the Armistice of November 11, 1918) remain in force. The notice to be given to the German Government of the exercise of the right of substitution accorded by paragraphs 7 and 8 shall be such as the Reparation Commission may consider sufficient. If the Commission shall determine that the full exercise of the foregoing options would interfere unduly with the industrial requirements of Germany, the Commission is authorised to postpone or to cancel deliveries, and in so doing to settle all questions of priority; but the coal to replace coal from destroyed mines shall receive priority over other deliveries.

ANNEX VI.

1. Germany accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require as part of reparation the delivery by Germany of such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs and chemical drugs as the Commission may designate, not exceeding 50 per cent of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. This option shall be exercised within sixty days of the receipt by the Commission of such particulars as to stocks as may be considered necessary by the Commission.

2. Germany further accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require delivery during the period from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty until January 1, 1920, and during each period of six months thereafter until January 1, 1925, of any specified kind of dyestuff and chemical drug up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months' period. If in any case the production during such previous six months was, in the opinion of the Commission, less than normal, the amount required may be 25 per cent. of the normal production. Such option shall be exercised within four weeks after the receipt of such particulars as to production and in such form as may be considered necessary by the Commission; these particulars shall be furnished by the German Government immediately after the expiration of each six months' period.

3. For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 1, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and to subsequent increases of cost. For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 2, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and subsequent variations of cost, or the lowest net selling price of similar dyestuffs and chemical drugs to any other purchaser.

4. All details, including mode and times of exercising the options, and making delivery, and all other questions arising under this arrangement shall be determined by the Reparation Commission; the German Government will furnish to the Commission all necessary information and other assistance which it may require.

5. The above expression "dyestuffs and chemical drugs" includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, so far as they are manufactured for sale. The present arrangement shall also apply to cinchona bark and salts of quinine.

ANNEX VII.

Germany renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature in the submarine cables set out below, or in any portions thereof: Emden-Vigo: from the Straits of Dover to off Vigo; Emden-Brest: from off Cherbourg to Brest; Emden-Teneriffe: from off Dunkirk to off Teneriffe; Emden-Azores (1): from the Straits of Dover to Fayal; Emden-Azores (2): from the Straits of Dover to Fayal; Azores-New York (1): from Fayal to New York; Azores-New York (2): from Fayal to the longitude of Halifax, Teneriffe-Monrovia: from off Teneriffe to off Monrovia; Monrovia-Lome: from about lat. 2° 30′ N.; long. 7° 40′ W. of Greenwich; to about lat. 2° 20′ N.; long. 5° 30′ W. of Greenwich; and from about lat. 3° 48′ N.; long 0° 00′, to Lome; Lome-Duala: from Lome to Duala; Monrovia-Pernambuco: from off Monrovia to off Pernambuco; Constantinople-Constanza: from Constantinople to Constanza; Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menado (Celebes): from Yap Island to Shanghai, from Yap Island to Guam Island, and from Yap Island to Menado. The value of the above mentioned cables or portions thereof in so far as they are privately owned, calculated on the basis of the original cost less a suitable allowance for depreciation, shall be credited to Germany in the reparation account.

SECTION II—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 245—Within six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty the German Government must restore to the French Government the trophies, archives, historical souvenirs or works of art carried away from France by the German authorities in the course of the war of 1870-1871 and during this last war, in accordance with a list which will be communicated to it by the French Government; particularly the French flags taken in the course of the war of 1870-1871 and all the political papers taken by the German authorities on October 10, 1870, at the chateau of Cerçay, near Brunoy (Seine-et-Oise), belonging at the time to Mr. Rouher, formerly Minister of State.

ARTICLE 246—Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, Germany will restore to His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz the original Koran of the Caliph Othman, which was removed from Medina by the Turkish authorities and is stated to have been presented to the ex-Emperor William II. Within the same period Germany will hand over to His Britannic Majesty's Government the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa which was removed from the Protectorate of German East Africa and taken to Germany. The delivery of the articles above referred to will be effected in such place and in such conditions as may be laid down by the Governments to which they are to be restored.

ARTICLE 247—Germany undertakes to furnish to the University of Louvain, within three months after a request made by it and transmitted through the intervention of the Reparation Commission, manuscripts, incunabula, printed books, maps and objects of collection corresponding in number and value to those destroyed in the burning by Germany of the Library of Louvain. All details regarding such replacement will be determined by the Reparation Commission. Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium, through the Reparation Commission, within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in order to enable Belgium to reconstitute two great artistic works: (1) The leaves of the triptych of the Mystic Lamb painted by the Van Eyck brothers, formerly in the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent, now in the Berlin Museum; (2) The leaves of the triptych of the Last Supper, painted by Dierick Bouts, formerly in the Church of St. Peter at Louvain, two of which are now in the Berlin Museum and two in the Old Pinakothek at Munich.

PART IX.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 248—Subject to such exceptions as the Reparation Commission may approve, a first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German Empire and its constituent States shall be the cost of repara-

tion and all other costs arising under the present Treaty or any treaties or agreements supplementary thereto or under arrangements concluded between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers during the Armistice or its extensions. Up to May 1, 1921, the German Government shall not export or dispose of, and shall forbid the export or disposal of, gold without the previous approval of the Allied and Associated Powers acting through the Reparation Commission.

ARTICLE 249—There shall be paid by the German Government the total cost of all armies of the Allied and Associated Governments in occupied German territory from the date of the signature of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, including the keep of men and beasts, lodging and billeting, pay and allowances, salaries and wages, bedding, heating, lighting, clothing, equipment, harness and saddlery, armament and rolling-stock, air services, treatment of sick and wounded, veterinary and remount services, transport service of all sorts (such as by rail, sea or river, motor lorries), communications and correspondence, and in general the cost of all administrative or technical services the working of which is necessary for the training of troops and for keeping their numbers up to strength and preserving their military efficiency. The cost of such liabilities under the above heads so far as they relate to purchases or requisitions by the Allied and Associated Governments in the occupied territories shall be paid by the German Government to the Allied and Associated Governments in marks at the current or agreed rate of exchange. All other of the above costs shall be paid in gold marks.

ARTICLE 250—Germany confirms the surrender of all material handed over to the Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and subsequent Armistice Agreements, and recognises the title of the Allied and Associated Powers to such material. There shall be credited to the German Government, against the sums due from it to the Allied and Associated Powers for reparation, the value, as assessed by the Reparation Commission, referred to in Article 233 of Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty, of the material handed over in accordance with Article VII of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, or Article III of the Armistice Agreement of January 16, 1919, as well as of any other material handed over in accordance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and of subsequent Armistice Agreements, for which, as having non-military value, credit should in the judgment of the Reparation Commission be allowed to the German Government. Property belonging to the Allied and Associated Governments or their nationals restored or surrendered under the Armistice Agreements in specie shall not be credited to the German Government.

ARTICLE 251—The priority of the charges established by Article 248 shall, subject to the qualifications made below, be as follows: (*a*) The cost of the armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 during the Armistice and its extensions; (*b*) The cost of any armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 after the coming into force of the present Treaty; (*c*) The cost of reparation arising out of the present Treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto; (*d*) The cost of all other obligations incumbent on Germany under the Armistice Conventions or under this Treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto. The payment for such supplies of food and raw material for Germany and such other payments as may be judged by the Allied and Associated Powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations in respect of reparation will have priority to the extent and upon the conditions which have been or may be determined by the Governments of the said Powers.

ARTICLE 252—The right of each of the Allied and Associated Powers to dispose of enemy assets and property within its jurisdiction at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty is not affected by the foregoing provisions.

ARTICLE 253—Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall prejudice in any manner charges or mortgages lawfully effected in favour of the Allied or Associated Powers or their nationals respectively, before the date at which a state of war existed between Germany and the Allied or Associated Power concerned, by the German Empire or its constituent States, or by German nationals, on assets in their ownership at that date.

ARTICLE 254—The Powers to which German territory is ceded shall, subject to the qualifications made in Article 255, undertake to pay: (1) A portion of the debt of the German Empire as it stood on August 1, 1914, calculated on the basis of the ratio between the average for the three financial years 1911, 1912, 1913, of such revenues of the ceded territory, and the average for the same years of such revenues of the whole German Empire as in the judgment of the Reparation Commission are best calculated to represent the relative ability of the respective territories to make payment; (2) A portion of the debt as it stood on August 1, 1914, of the German State to which the ceded territory belonged, to be determined in accordance with the principle stated above. Such portions shall be determined by the Reparation Commission. The method of discharging the obligation, both in respect of capital and of interest, so assumed, shall be fixed by the Reparation Commission. Such method may take the form, *inter alia*, of the assumption by the Power to which the territory is ceded of Germany's liability for the German debt held by her nationals. But in the event of the method adopted involving any payments to the German Government, such payments shall be transferred to the Reparation Commission on account of the sums due for reparation so long as any balance in respect of such sums remains unpaid.

ARTICLE 255—(1) As an exception to the above provision and inasmuch as in 1871 Germany refused to undertake any portion of the burden of the French debt, France shall be, in respect of Alsace-Lorraine, exempt from any payment under Article 254. (2) In the case of Poland that portion of the debt which, in the opinion of the Reparation Commission, is attributable to the measures taken by the German and Prussian Governments for the German colonisation of Poland shall be excluded from the apportionment to be made under Article 254. (3) In the case of all ceded territories other than Alsace-Lorraine, that portion of the debt of the German Empire or German States which, in the opinion of the Reparation Commission, represents expenditure by the Governments of the German Empire or States upon the Government properties referred to in Article 256 shall be excluded from the apportionment to be made under Article 254.

ARTICLE 256—Powers to which German territory is ceded shall acquire all property and possessions situated therein belonging to the German Empire or to the German States, and the value of such acquisitions shall be fixed by the Reparation Commission, and paid by the State acquiring the territory to the Reparation Commission for the credit of the German Government on account of the sums due for reparation. For the purposes of this Article the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages. In view of the terms on which Alsace-Lorraine was ceded to Germany in 1871, France shall be exempt in respect thereof from making any payment or credit under this article for any property or possessions of the German Empire or States situated therein. Belgium also shall be exempt from making any payment or any credit under this Article for any property or possessions of the German Empire or States situated in German territory ceded to Belgium under the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 257—In the case of the former German territories, including colonies, protectorates or dependencies, administered by a Mandatory under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations) of the present Treaty, neither the territory nor the Mandatory Power shall be charged with any portion of the debt of the German Empire or States. All property and possessions belonging to the German Empire or to the German States situated in such territories shall be transferred with the territories to the Mandatory Power in its capacity as such and no payment shall be made nor any credit given to those Governments in consideration of this transfer. For the purposes of this Article the property and possessions of the German Empire and of the German States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

ARTICLE 258—Germany renounces all rights accorded to her or her nationals by treaties, conventions or agreements, of whatsoever kind, to representation upon or participation in the control or administration of commissions, state banks, agencies or other financial or economic organisations of an international char-

acter, exercising powers of control or administration, and operating in any of the Allied or Associated States, or in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, or in the dependencies of these States, or in the former Russian Empire.

ARTICLE 259—(1) Germany agrees to deliver within one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, to such authority as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers may designate, the sum in gold which was to be deposited in the Reichsbank in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the first issue of Turkish Government currency notes. (2) Germany recognises her obligation to make annually for the period of twelve years the payments in gold for which provision is made in the German Treasury Bonds deposited by her from time to time in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the second and subsequent issues of Turkish Government currency notes. (3) Germany undertakes to deliver, within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to such authority as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers may designate, the gold deposit constituted in the Reichsbank or elsewhere, representing the residue of the advance in gold agreed to on May 5, 1915, by the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt to the Imperial Ottoman Government. (4) Germany agrees to transfer to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers any title that she may have to the sum in gold and silver transmitted by her to the Turkish Ministry of Finance in November, 1918, in anticipation of the payment to be made in May, 1919, for the service of the Turkish Internal Loan. (5) Germany undertakes to transfer to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, within a period of one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, any sums in gold transferred as pledge or as collateral security to the German Government or its nationals in connection with loans made by them to the Austro-Hungarian Government. (6) Without prejudice to Article 292 of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, Germany confirms the renunciation provided for in Article XV of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, of any benefit disclosed by the Treaties of Bucharest and of Brest-Litovsk and by the treaties supplementary thereto. Germany undertakes to transfer, either to Roumania or to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as the case may be, all monetary instruments, specie, securities and negotiable instruments, or goods, which she has received under the aforesaid Treaties. (7) The sums of money and all securities, instruments and goods of whatsoever nature, to be delivered, paid and transferred under the provisions of this Article, shall be disposed of by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in a manner hereafter to be determined by those Powers.

ARTICLE 260—Without prejudice to the renunciation of any rights by Germany on behalf of herself or of her nationals in the other provisions of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission may within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty demand that the German Government become possessed of any rights and interests of German nationals in any public utility undertaking or in any concession operating in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, or in the possessions or dependencies of these States or in any territory formerly belonging to Germany or her allies, to be ceded by Germany or her allies to any Power or to be administered by a Mandatory under the present Treaty, and may require that the German Government transfer, within six months of the date of demand, all such rights and interests and any similar rights and interests the German Government may itself possess to the Reparation Commission. Germany shall be responsible for indemnifying her nationals so dispossessed, and the Reparation Commission shall credit Germany, on account of sums due for reparation, with such sums in respect of the value of the transferred rights and interests as may be assessed by the Reparation Commission, and the German Government shall, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, communicate to the Reparation Commission all such rights and interests, whether already granted, contingent or not yet exercised, and shall renounce on behalf of itself and its nationals in favour of the Allied and Associated Powers all such rights and interests which have not been so communicated.

ARTICLE 261—Germany undertakes to transfer to the Allied and Associated Powers any claims she may have to payment or repayment by the Governments of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, and, in particular, any claims which may arise now or hereafter, from the fulfilment of undertakings made by Germany during the war to those Governments.

ARTICLE 262—Any monetary obligation due by Germany arising out of the present Treaty and expressed in terms of gold marks shall be payable at the option of the creditors in pounds sterling payable in London; gold dollars of the United States of America payable in New York; gold francs payable in Paris; or gold lire payable in Rome. For the purpose of this Article the gold coins mentioned above shall be defined as being of the weight and fineness of gold as enacted by law on January 1, 1914.

ARTICLE 263—Germany gives a guarantee to the Brazilian Government that all sums representing the sale of coffee belonging to the State of Sao Paolo in the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Trieste, which were deposited with the Bank of Bleichröder at Berlin, shall be reimbursed together with interest at the rate or rates agreed upon. Germany having prevented the transfer of the sums in question to the State of Sao Paolo at the proper time, guarantees also that the reimbursement shall be effected at the rate of exchange of the day of the deposit.

PART X—ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

SECTION I—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

CHAPTER I—CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, DUTIES AND RESTRICTIONS.

ARTICLE 264—Germany undertakes that goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied or Associated States imported into German territory, from whatsoever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those to which the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country are subject. Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the importation into German territory of any goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any one of the Allied or Associated States, from whatsoever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 265—Germany further undertakes that, in the matter of the régime applicable on importation, no discrimination against the commerce of any of the Allied and Associated States as compared with any other of the said States or any other foreign country shall be made, even by indirect means, such as customs regulations or procedure, methods of verification or analysis conditions of payment of duties, tariff classification or interpretation, or the operation of monopolies.

ARTICLE 266—In all that concerns exportation Germany undertakes that goods, natural products or manufactured articles, exported from German territory to the territories of any one of the Allied or Associated States shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those paid on the like goods exported to any other such State or to any other foreign country. Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the exportation of any goods sent from her territory to any one of the Allied or Associated States which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like goods, natural products or manufactured articles, sent to any other such State or to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 267—Every favour, immunity or privilege in regard to the importation, exportation or transit of goods granted by Germany to any Allied or Associated State or to any other foreign country whatever shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to all the Allied and Associated States.

ARTICLE 268—The provisions of Articles 264 to 267 inclusive of this Chapter and of Article 323 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty are subject to the following exceptions: (*a*) For a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, natural or manufactured

products which both originate in and come from the territories of Alsace and Lorraine reunited to France shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty. The French Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption. The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913. Further, during the period above mentioned the German Government shall allow the free export from Germany, and the free reimportation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges (including internal charges), of yarns, tissues, and other textile materials or textile products of any kind and in any condition, sent from Germany into the territories of Alsace or Lorraine, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerisation, gassing, twisting or dressing. (*b*) During a period of three years from the coming into force of the present Treaty natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from Polish territories which before the war were part of Germany shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty. The Polish Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption. The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913 (*c*) The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to require Germany to accord freedom from customs duty, on importation into German customs territory, to natural products and manufactured articles which both originate in and come from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty. The nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy the benefits of this régime shall be communicated each year to the German Government The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

ARTICLE 269—During the first six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the duties imposed by Germany on imports from Allied and Associated States shall not be higher than the most favourable duties which were applied to imports into Germany on July 31, 1914 During a further period of thirty months after the expiration of the first six months, this provision shall continue to be applied exclusively with regard to products which, being comprised in Section A of the First Category of the German Customs Tariff of December 25, 1902, enjoyed at the above-mentioned date (July 31, 1914) rates conventionalised by treaties with the Allied and Associated Powers, with the addition of all kinds of wine and vegetable oils, of artificial silk and of washed or scoured wool, whether or not they were the subject of special conventions before July 31, 1914.

ARTICLE 270—The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to apply to German territory occupied by their troops a special customs régime as regards imports and exports, in the event of such a measure being necessary in their opinion in order to safeguard the economic interests of the population of these territories.

CHAPTER II—SHIPPING.

ARTICLE 271—As regards sea fishing, maritime coasting trade, and maritime towage, vessels of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy, in German territorial waters, the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 272—Germany agrees that, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary contained in the Conventions relating to the North Sea fisheries and liquor traffic, all rights of inspection and police shall in the case of fishing-boats of the Allied Powers, be exercised solely by ships belonging to those Powers.

ARTICLE 273—In the case of vessels of the Allied or Associated Powers, all classes of certificates or documents relating to the vessel, which were recognised as valid by Germany before the war, or which may hereafter be recognised as valid by the principal maritime States, shall be recognised by Germany as valid and as equivalent to the corresponding certificates issued to German vessels A similar recognition shall be accorded to the certificates and documents issued to their vessels by the Governments of new States, whether they have a sea-coast or not, provided that such certificates and documents shall be issued in conformity with the general practice observed in the principal maritime States. The High Contracting Parties agree to recognise the flag flown by the vessels of an Allied or Associated Power having no sea-coast which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registry of such vessels

CHAPTER III—UNFAIR COMPETITION

ARTICLE 274—Germany undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions. Germany undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get-up or wrappings any marks, names, devices, or description whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature, or special characteristics of such goods.

ARTICLE 275—Germany undertakes on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters to respect any law, or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any Allied or Associated State and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appellation in respect of wine or spirits produced in the State to which the region belongs, or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by the German Government and repressed by the measures prescribed in the preceding Article.

CHAPTER IV—TREATMENT OF NATIONALS OF ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS.

ARTICLE 276—Germany undertakes: (*a*) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers to any prohibition in regard to the exercise of occupations, professions, trade and industry, which shall not be equally applicable to all aliens without exception; (*b*) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers in regard to the rights referred to in paragraph (*a*) to any regulation or restriction which might contravene directly or indirectly the stipulations of the said paragraph, or which shall be other or more disadvantageous than those which are applicable to nationals of the most favoured nation; (*c*) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers, their property, rights or interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, to any charge, tax or impost, direct or indirect, other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on her own nationals or their property, rights or interests; (*d*) Not to subject the nationals of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers to any restriction which was not applicable on July 1, 1914, to the nationals of such Powers unless such restriction is likewise imposed on her own nationals

ARTICLE 277—The nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in German territory a constant protection for their persons and for their property, rights and interests, and shall have free access to the courts of law.

ARTICLE 278—Germany undertakes to recognise any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to naturalisation laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

ARTICLE 279—The Allied and Associated Powers may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls,

and consular agents in German towns and ports. Germany undertakes to approve the designation of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, whose names shall be notified to her, and to admit them to the exercise of their functions in conformity with the usual rules and customs.

CHAPTER V—GENERAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 280—The obligations imposed on Germany by Chapter I and by Articles 271 and 272 of Chapter II above shall cease to have effect five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, unless otherwise provided in the text, or unless the Council of the League of Nations shall, at least twelve months before the expiration of that period, decide that these obligations shall be maintained for a further period with or without amendment. Article 276 of Chapter IV shall remain in operation, with or without amendment, after the period of five years for such further period, if any, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 281—If the German Government engages in international trade, it shall not in respect thereof have or be deemed to have any rights, privileges or immunities of sovereignty.

SECTION II—TREATIES.

ARTICLE 282—From the coming into force of the present Treaty and subject to the provisions thereof the multilateral treaties, conventions and agreements of an economic or technical character enumerated below and in the subsequent Articles shall alone be applied as between Germany and those of the Allied and Associated Powers party thereto: (1) Conventions of March 14, 1884, December 1, 1886, and March 23, 1887, and Final Protocol of July 7, 1887, regarding the protection of submarine cables. (2) Convention of October 11, 1909, regarding the international circulation of motor-cars. (3) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and Protocol of May 18, 1907. (4) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardisation of railways (5) Convention of July 5, 1890, regarding the publication of customs tariffs and the organisation of an International Union for the publication of customs tariffs. (6) Convention of December 31, 1913, regarding the unification of commercial statistics. (7) Convention of April 25, 1907, regarding the raising of the Turkish customs tariff. (8) Convention of March 14, 1857, for the redemption of toll dues on the Sound and Belts. (9) Convention of June 22, 1861, for the redemption of the Stade Toll on the Elbe (10) Convention of July 16, 1863, for the redemption of the toll dues on the Scheldt. (11) Convention of October 29, 1888, regarding the establishment of a definite arrangement guaranteeing the free use of the Suez Canal. (12) Convention of September 23, 1910, respecting the unification of certain regulations regarding collisions and salvage at sea. (13) Convention of December 21, 1904, regarding the exemption of hospital ships from dues and charges in ports. (14) Convention of February 4, 1898, regarding the tonnage measurement of vessels for inland navigation. (15) Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of nightwork for women. (16) Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. (17) Conventions of May 18, 1904, and May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the White Slave Traffic. (18) Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications. (19) Sanitary Conventions of January 30, 1892, April 15, 1893, April 3, 1894, March 19, 1897, and December 3, 1903. (20) Convention of May 20, 1875, regarding the unification and improvement of the metric system. (21) Convention of November 29, 1906, regarding the unification of pharmacopœial formulæ for patent drugs (22) Conventions of November 16 and 19, 1885, regarding the establishment of a concert pitch. (23) Convention of June 7, 1905, regarding the creation of an International Agricultural Institute at Rome. (24) Conventions of November 3, 1881, and April 15, 1889, regarding precautionary measures against phylloxera (25) Convention of March 19, 1902, regarding the protection of birds useful to agriculture. (26) Convention of June 12, 1902, as to the protection of minors.

ARTICLE 283—From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply the conventions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, in so far as concerns them, on condition that the special stipulations contained in this Article are fulfilled by Germany. *Postal Conventions:* Conventions and agreements of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna, July 4, 1891. Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Washington, June 15, 1897. Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Rome, May 26, 1906. *Telegraphic Conventions:* International Telegraphic Conventions signed at St. Petersburg July 10–22, 1875. Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraphic Conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908. Germany undertakes not to refuse her assent to the conclusion by the new States of the special arrangements referred to in the conventions and agreements relating to the Universal Postal Union and to the International Telegraphic Union, to which the said new States have agreed or may adhere.

ARTICLE 284—From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention of July 5, 1912, on condition that Germany fulfils the provisional regulations which will be indicated to her by the Allied and Associated Powers. If within five years after the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention regulating international radio-telegraphic communications should have been concluded to take the place of the Convention of July 5, 1912, this new convention shall bind Germany, even if Germany should refuse either to take part in drawing up the convention, or to subscribe thereto. This new convention will likewise replace the provisional regulations in force.

ARTICLE 285—From the coming into force of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall apply in so far as concerns them and under the conditions stipulated in Article 272, the conventions hereinafter mentioned: (1) The Conventions of May 6, 1882, and February 1, 1889, regulating the fisheries in the North Sea outside territorial waters. (2) The Conventions and Protocols of November 16, 1887, February 14, 1893, and April 11, 1894, regarding the North Sea liquor traffic.

ARTICLE 286—The International Convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Washington on June 2, 1911; and the International Convention of Berne of September 9, 1886, for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, and completed by the additional Protocol signed at Berne on March 20, 1914, will again come into effect as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in so far as they are not affected or modified by the exceptions and restrictions resulting therefrom

ARTICLE 287—From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the Convention of the Hague of July 17, 1905, relating to civil procedure. This renewal, however, will not apply to France, Portugal and Roumania.

ARTICLE 288—The special rights and privileges granted to Germany by Article 3 of the Convention of December 2, 1899, relating to Samoa shall be considered to have terminated on August 4, 1914.

ARTICLE 289—Each of the Allied or Associated Powers, being guided by the general principles or special provisions of the present Treaty, shall notify to Germany the bilateral treaties or conventions which such Allied or Associated Power wishes to revive with Germany. The notification referred to in the present Article shall be made either directly or through the intermediary of another Power. Receipt thereof shall be acknowledged in writing by Germany. The date of the revival shall be that of the notification. The Allied and Associated Powers undertake among themselves not to revive with Germany any conventions or treaties which are not in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty. The notification shall mention any provisions of the said conventions and treaties which, not being in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty, shall not be considered as revived. In case of any difference of opinion, the League of Nations will be called on to decide. A period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty is allowed to the Allied and Associated Powers within which to make the notification. Only those bilateral

treaties and conventions which have been the subject of such a notification shall be revived between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany; all the others are and shall remain abrogated. The above regulations apply to all bilateral treaties or conventions existing between all the Allied and Associated Powers signatories to the present Treaty and Germany, even if the said Allied and Associated Powers have not been in a state of war with Germany.

ARTICLE 290—Germany recognises that all the treaties, conventions or agreements which she has concluded with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty are and remain abrogated by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 291—Germany undertakes to secure to the Allied and Associated Powers, and to the officials and nationals of the said Powers, the enjoyment of all the rights and advantages of any kind which she may have granted to Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, or to the officials and nationals of these States by treaties, conventions or arrangements concluded before August 1, 1914, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force. The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.

ARTICLE 292—Germany recognises that all treaties, conventions or arrangements which she concluded with Russia, or with any State or Government of which the territory previously formed a part of Russia, or with Roumania, before August 1, 1914, or after that date until coming into force of the present Treaty, are and remain abrogated.

ARTICLE 293—Should an Allied or Associated Power, Russia, or a State or Government of which the territory formerly constituted a part of Russia, have been forced since August 1, 1914, by reason of military occupation or by any other means or for any other cause, to grant or to allow to be granted by the act of any public authority, concessions, privileges and favours of any kind to Germany or to a German national, such concessions, privileges and favours are *ipso facto* annulled by the present Treaty. No claims or indemnities which may result from this annulment shall be charged against the Allied or Associated Powers or the Powers, States, Governments or public authorities which are released from their engagements by the present Article.

ARTICLE 294—From the coming into force of the present Treaty Germany undertakes to give the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals the benefit *ipso facto* of the rights and advantages of any kind which she has granted by treaties, conventions, or arrangements to non-belligerent States or their nationals since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

ARTICLE 295—Those of the High Contracting Parties who have not yet signed, or who have signed but not yet ratified, the Opium Convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, agree to bring the said Convention into force, and for this purpose to enact the necessary legislation without delay and in any case within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Furthermore, they agree that ratification of the present Treaty should in the case of Powers which have not yet ratified the Opium Convention be deemed in all respects equivalent to the ratification of that Convention and to the signature of the Special Protocol which was opened at The Hague in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third Opium Conference in 1914 for bringing the said Convention into force. For this purpose the Government of the French Republic will communicate to the Government of the Netherlands a certified copy of the protocol of the deposit of ratifications of the present Treaty, and will invite the Government of the Netherlands to accept and deposit the said certified copy as if it were a deposit of ratifications of the Opium Convention and a signature of the Additional Protocol of 1914.

SECTION III—DEBTS.

ARTICLE 296—There shall be settled through the intervention of Clearing Offices to be established by each of the High Contracting Parties within three months of the notification referred to in paragraph (*e*) hereafter the following classes of pecuniary obligations: (1) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the Contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory; (2) Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war; (3) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war; (4) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war. The proceeds of liquidation of enemy property, rights and interests mentioned in Section IV and in the Annex thereto will be accounted for through the Clearing Offices, in the currency and at the rate of exchange hereinafter provided in paragraph (*d*), and disposed of by them under the conditions provided by the said Section and Annex.

The settlements provided for in this Article shall be effected according to the following principles and in accordance with the Annex to this Section: (*a*) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prohibit, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, both the payment and the acceptance of payment of such debts, and also all communications between the interested parties with regard to the settlement of the said debts otherwise than through the Clearing Offices; (*b*) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be respectively responsible for the payment of such debts due by its nationals, except in the cases where before the war the debtor was in a state of bankruptcy or failure, or had given formal indication of insolvency or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. Nevertheless, debts due by the inhabitants of territory invaded or occupied by the enemy before the Armistice will not be guaranteed by the States of which those territories form part; (*c*) The sums due to the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by the nationals of an Opposing State will be debited to the Clearing Office of the country of the debtor, and paid to the creditor by the Clearing Office of the country of the creditor; (*d*) Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or the British Dominions or India, as may be concerned. If the debts are payable in some other currency they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether an Allied or Associated Power, Colony, Protectorate, British Dominion or India, at the pre-war rate of exchange. For the purpose of this provision the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied or Associated country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the said country concerned and Germany. If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied or Associated country concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

In the case of new States the currency in which and the rate of exchange at which debts shall be paid or credited shall be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in Part VIII (Reparation); (*e*) The provisions of this Article and of the Annex hereto shall not apply as between Germany on the one hand and any one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India on the other hand, unless within a period of one month from the deposit of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Power in question, or of the ratification on behalf of such Dominion or of India, notice to that effect is given to Germany by the Government of such Allied or Associated Power or of such Dominion or of India as the case may be; (*f*) The Allied and Associated Powers who have adopted this Article and the Annex hereto may agree between themselves to apply them to their respective nationals

established in their territory so far as regards matters between their nationals and German nationals. In this case the payments made by application of this provision will be subject to arrangements between the Allied and Associated Clearing Offices concerned.

ANNEX.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties will, within three months from the notification provided for in Article 296, paragraph (*e*), establish a Clearing Office for the collection and payment of enemy debts. Local Clearing Offices may be established for any particular portion of the territories of the High Contracting Parties. Such local Clearing Offices may perform all the functions of a central Clearing Office in their respective districts, except that all transactions with the Clearing Office in the Opposing State must be effected through the central Clearing Office.

2. In this Annex the pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 are described "as enemy debts," the persons from whom the same are due as "enemy debtors," the persons to whom they are due as "enemy creditors," the Clearing Office in the country of the creditor is called the "Creditor Clearing Office," and the Clearing Office in the country of the debtor is called the "Debtor Clearing Office."

3. The High Contracting Parties will subject contraventions of paragraph (*a*) of Article 296 to the same penalties as are at present provided by their legislation for trading with the enemy. They will similarly prohibit within their territory all legal process relating to payment of enemy debts, except in accordance with the provisions of this Annex.

4. The Government guarantee specified in paragraph (*b*) of Article 296 shall take effect whenever, for any reason, a debt shall not be recoverable, except in a case where at the date of the outbreak of war the debt was barred by the laws of prescription in force in the country of the debtor, or where the debtor was at that time in a state of bankruptcy or failure or had given formal indication of insolvency, or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. In such case the procedure specified by this Annex shall apply to payment of the dividends. The terms "bankruptcy" and "failure" refer to the application of legislation providing for such juridical conditions. The expression "formal indication of insolvency" bears the same meaning as it has in English law.

5. Creditors shall give notice to the Creditor Clearing Office within six months of its establishment of debts due to them, and shall furnish the Clearing Office with any documents and information required of them. The High Contracting Parties will take all suitable measures to trace and punish collusion between enemy creditors and debtors. The Clearing Offices will communicate to one another any evidence and information which might help the discovery and punishment of such collusion. The High Contracting Parties will facilitate as much as possible postal and telegraphic communication at the expense of the parties concerned and through the intervention of the Clearing Offices between debtors and creditors desirous of coming to an agreement as to the amount of their debt. The Creditor Clearing Office will notify the Debtor Clearing Office of all debts declared to it. The Debtor Clearing Office will, in due course, inform the Creditor Clearing Office which debts are admitted and which debts are contested. In the latter case, the Debtor Clearing Office will give the grounds for the non-admission of debt.

6. When a debt has been admitted, in whole or in part, the Debtor Clearing Office will at once credit the Creditor Clearing Office with the amount admitted, and at the same time notify it of such credit.

7. The debt shall be deemed to be admitted in full and shall be credited forthwith to the Creditor Clearing Office unless within three months from the receipt of the notification or such longer time as may be agreed to by the Creditor Clearing Office notice has been given by the Debtor Clearing Office that it is not admitted.

8. When the whole or part of a debt is not admitted the two Clearing Offices will examine into the matter jointly and will endeavour to bring the parties to an agreement.

9. The Creditor Clearing Office will pay to the individual creditor the sums credited to it out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Government of its country and in accordance with the conditions fixed by the said Government, retaining any sums considered necessary to cover risks, expenses or commissions.

10. Any person having claimed payment of an enemy debt which is not admitted in whole or in part shall pay to the clearing office, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent on the part not admitted. Any person having unduly refused to admit the whole or part of a debt claimed from him shall pay, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the amount with regard to which his refusal shall be disallowed. Such interest shall run from the date of expiration of the period provided for in paragraph 7 until the date on which the claim shall have been disallowed or the debt paid. Each Clearing Office shall in so far as it is concerned take steps to collect the fines above provided for, and will be responsible if such fines cannot be collected. The fines will be credited to the other Clearing Office, which shall retain them as a contribution towards the cost of carrying out the present provisions.

11. The balance between the Clearing Offices shall be struck monthly and the credit balance paid in cash by the debtor State within a week. Nevertheless, any credit balances which may be due by one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be retained until complete payment shall have been effected of the sum due to the Allied or Associated Powers or their nationals on account of the war.

12. To facilitate discussion between the Clearing Offices each of them shall have a representative at the place where the other is established.

13. Except for special reasons all discussions in regard to claims will, so far as possible, take place at the Debtor Clearing Office.

14. In conformity with Article 296, paragraph (*b*), the High Contracting Parties are responsible for the payment of the enemy debts owing by their nationals. The Debtor Clearing Office will therefore credit the Creditor Clearing Office with all debts admitted, even in case of inability to collect them from the individual debtor. The Governments concerned will, nevertheless, invest their respective Clearing Offices with all necessary powers for the recovery of debts which have been admitted. As an exception, the admitted debts owing by persons having suffered injury from acts of war shall only be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office when the compensation due to the persons concerned in respect of such injury shall have been paid.

15. Each Government will defray the expenses of the Clearing Office set up in its territory, including the salaries of the staff.

16. Where the two Clearing Offices are unable to agree whether a debt claimed is due, or in case of a difference between an enemy debtor and an enemy creditor or between the Clearing Offices, the dispute shall either be referred to arbitration if the parties so agree under conditions fixed by agreement between them, or referred to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI hereafter. At the request of the Creditor Clearing Office the dispute may, however, be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the place of domicile of the debtor.

17. Recovery of the sums found by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, the Court, or the Arbitration Tribunal to be due shall be effected through the Clearing Offices as if these sums were debts admitted by the Debtor Clearing Office.

18. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint an agent who will be responsible for the presentation to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of the cases conducted on behalf of its Clearing Office. This agent will exercise a general control over the representatives or counsel employed by its nationals. Decisions will be arrived at on documentary evidence, but it will be open to the Tribunal to hear the parties in person, or according to their preference by their representatives approved by the two Governments, or by the agent referred to above, who shall be competent to intervene along with the party or to reopen and maintain a claim abandoned by the same.

19. The Clearing Offices concerned will lay before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal all the information and

documents in their possession, so as to enable the Tribunal to decide rapidly on the cases which are brought before it.

20. Where one of the parties concerned appeals against the joint decision of the two Clearing Offices he shall make a deposit against the costs, which deposit shall only be refunded when the first judgment is modified in favour of the appellant and in proportion to the success he may attain, his opponent in case of such a refund being required to pay an equivalent proportion of the costs and expenses. Security accepted by the Tribunal may be substituted for a deposit. A fee of 5 per cent. of the amount in dispute shall be charged in respect of all cases brought before the Tribunal. This fee shall, unless the Tribunal directs otherwise, be borne by the unsuccessful party. Such fee shall be added to the deposit referred to. It is also independent of the security. The Tribunal may award to one of the parties a sum in respect of the expenses of the proceedings. Any sum payable under this paragraph shall be credited to the Clearing Office of the successful party as a separate item.

21. With a view to the rapid settlement of claims, due regard shall be paid in the appointment of all persons connected with the Clearing Offices or with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to their knowledge of the language of the other country concerned. Each of the Clearing Offices will be at liberty to correspond with the other and to forward documents in its own language.

22. Subject to any special agreement to the contrary between the Governments concerned, debts shall carry interest in accordance with the following provisions: Interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividend, interest or other periodical payments which themselves represent interest on capital. The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. per annum except in cases where, by contract, law or custom, the creditor is entitled to payment of interest at a different rate. In such cases the rate to which he is entitled shall prevail. Interest shall run from the date of commencement of hostilities (or, if the sum of money to be recovered fell due during the war, from the date at which it fell due) until the sum is credited to the Clearing Office of the creditor. Sums due by way of interest shall be treated as debts admitted by the Clearing Offices and shall be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office in the same way as such debts.

23. Where by decision of the Clearing Offices or the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal a claim is held not to fall within Article 296, the creditor shall be at liberty to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him. The presentation of a claim to the Clearing Office suspends the operation of any period of prescription.

24. The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

25. In any case where a Creditor Clearing Office declines to notify a claim to the Debtor Clearing Office, or to take any step provided for in this Annex, intended to make effective in whole or in part a request of which it has received due notice, the enemy creditor shall be entitled to receive from the Clearing Office a certificate setting out the amount of the claim, and shall then be entitled to prosecute the claim before the courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

Section IV—PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

Article 297—The question of private property, rights and interests in an enemy country shall be settled according to the principles laid down in this Section and to the provisions of the Annex hereto. (*a*) The exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined in paragraph 3 of the Annex hereto) taken by Germany with respect to the property, rights and interests of nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, when liquidation has not been completed, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights and interests concerned restored to their owners, who shall enjoy full rights therein in accordance with the provisions of Article 298. (*b*) Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present Treaty, the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to German nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates, including territories ceded to them by the present Treaty. The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied or Associated State concerned, and the German owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights or interests nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that State.

German nationals who acquire *ipso facto* the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty will not be considered as German nationals within the meaning of this paragraph. (*c*) The price or the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in the preceding paragraph (*b*) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated. (*d*) As between the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals on the one hand and Germany or her nationals on the other hand, all the exceptional war measures, or measures of transfer, or acts done or to be done in execution of such measures as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the present Treaty. (*e*) The nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damage or injury inflicted upon their property, rights or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, in German territory as it existed on August 1, 1914, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Germany, and may be charged upon the property of German nationals within the territory or under the control of the claimant's State. This property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated State, and the amount will be debited to Germany. (*f*) Whenever a national of an Allied or Associated Power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in German territory and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph (*e*) shall be satisfied by the restriction of the said property if it still exists in specie. In such case Germany shall take all necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all encumbrances or burdens, with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution. If the restitution provided for in this paragraph cannot be effected, private agreements arranged by the intermediation of the Powers concerned or the Clearing Offices provided for in the Annex to Section III may be made, in order to secure that the national of the Allied or Associated Power may secure compensation for the injury referred to in paragraph (*e*) by the grant of advantages or equivalents which he agrees to accept in place of the property, rights or interests of which he was deprived.

Through restitution in accordance with this Article, the price or the amount of compensation fixed by the application of paragraph (*e*) will be reduced by the actual value of the property restored, account being taken of compensation in respect of loss of use or deterioration. (*g*) The rights conferred by paragraph (*f*) are reserved to owners who are nationals of Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights or interests were not applied before the signature of the Armistice. (*h*) Except in cases where, by application of paragraph (*f*), restitutions in specie have been made, the net proceeds of sales of enemy property, rights or interests wherever situated carried out either by virtue of war legislation, or by application of this Article, and in general all cash assets of enemies, shall be dealt with as follows: (1) As regards Powers adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the said proceeds and cash assets shall be credited to the Power of which the owner is a

national, through the Clearing Office established thereunder; any credit balance in favour of Germany resulting therefrom shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243. (2) As regards Powers not adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers held by Germany shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his Government; the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of German nationals received by an Allied or Associated Power shall be subject to disposal by such Power in accordance with its laws and regulations and may be applied in payment of the claims and debts defined by this Article or paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. Any property rights and interests or proceeds thereof or cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said Allied or Associated Power and if retained the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

In the case of liquidations effected in new States, which are signatories of the present Treaty as Allied and Associated Powers, or in States which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Germany, the proceeds of liquidations effected by such States shall, subject to the rights of the Reparation Commission under the present Treaty, particularly under Articles 235 and 260, be paid direct to the owner. If on the application of that owner, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, provided for by Section VI of this Part, or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Government of the State in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that State. (*i*) Germany undertakes to compensate her nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property, rights or interests in Allied or Associated States. (*j*) The amount of all taxes and imposts upon capital levied or to be levied by Germany on the property, rights and interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers from November 11, 1918, until three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or, in the case of property, rights or interests which have been subjected to exceptional measures of war, until restitution in accordance with the present Treaty, shall be restored to the owners.

ARTICLE 298—Germany undertakes, with regard to the property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they were interested, restored to nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (*a*) or (*f*): (*a*) to restore and maintain, except as expressly provided in the present Treaty, the property, rights and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers in the legal position obtaining in respect of the property, rights and interests of German nationals under the laws in force before the war; (*b*) not to subject the property, rights or interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers to any measures in derogation of property rights which are not applied equally to the property, rights and interests of German nationals, and to pay adequate compensation in the event of the application of these measures.

ANNEX

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (*d*), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies, and of any other orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision or instruction dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the order, direction, decision, or instruction. No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision or instruction. Every action taken with regard to any property, business, or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision, or winding up, the sale or management of property, rights or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of costs, charges or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any court or of any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights or interests, is confirmed. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be held to prejudice the titles to property heretofore acquired in good faith and for value and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the property is situated by nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by the German authorities in invaded or occupied territory, nor to such of the above mentioned measures as have been taken by Germany or the German authorities since November 11, 1918, all of which shall be void.

2. No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied or Associated Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or Department of the Government of such a Power by Germany or by any German national wherever resident in respect of any act or omission with regard to his property, rights or interests during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws or regulations of any Allied or Associated Power.

3 In Article 297 and this Annex the expression "exceptional war measures" includes measures of all kinds, legislative, administrative, judicial or others, that have been taken or will be taken hereafter with regard to enemy property, and which have had or will have the effect of removing from the proprietors the power of disposition over their property, though without affecting the ownership, such as measures of supervision, of compulsory administration, and of sequestration; or measures which have had or will have as an object the seizure of, the use of, or the interference with enemy assets, for whatsoever motive, under whatsoever form or in whatsoever place. Acts in the execution of these measures include all detentions, instructions, orders or decrees of Government departments or courts applying these measures to enemy property, as well as acts performed by any person connected with the administration or the supervision of enemy property, such as the payment of debts, the collecting of credits, the payment of any costs, charges or expenses, or the collecting of fees. Measures of transfer are those which have affected or will affect the ownership of enemy property by transferring it in whole or in part to a person other than the enemy owner, and without his consent, such as measures directing the sale, liquidation, or devolution of ownership in enemy property, or the cancelling of titles or securities.

4. All property, rights and interests of German nationals within the territory of any Allied or Associated Power and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged by that Allied or Associated Power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, in German territory, or debts owing to them by German nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by any German authorities since July 31, 1914, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Gustave Ador, if he is willing, or if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territory of other enemy Powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 297, where immediately before the outbreak of war a company incorporated in an Allied or Associated State had rights in common with a company controlled by it and incorporated in Germany to the use of trade-marks in third countries, or enjoyed the use in common with such company of unique means of reproduction of goods or articles for sale in third countries, the former

company shall alone have the right to use these trade-marks in third countries to the exclusion of the German company, and these unique means of reproduction shall be handed over to the former company, notwithstanding any action taken under German war legislation with regard to the latter company or its business, industrial property or shares. Nevertheless, the former company, if requested, shall deliver the latter company derivative copies permitting the continuation of reproduction of articles for use within German territory.

6. Up to the time when restitution is carried out in accordance with Article 297, Germany is responsible for the conservation of property, rights and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures.

7. Within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Allied or Associated Powers will specify the property, rights and interests over which they intend to exercise the right provided in Article 297, paragraph (*f*).

8. The restitution provided in Article 297 will be carried out by order of the German Government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. Detailed accounts of the action of administrators shall be furnished to the interested persons by the German authorities upon request, which may be made at any time after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

9. Until completion of the liquidation provided for by Article 297, paragraph (*b*), the property, rights and interests of German nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them.

10. Germany will, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied or Associated Power all securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Powers including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power. Germany will at any time on demand of any Allied or Associated Power furnish such information as may be required with regard to the property, rights and interests of German nationals within the territory of such Allied or Associated Power, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights or interests effected since July 1, 1914.

11. The expression "cash assets" includes all deposits or funds established before or after the declaration of war, as well as all assets coming from deposits, revenues, or profits collected by administrators, sequestrators, or others from funds placed on deposit or otherwise, but does not include sums belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers or to their component States, Provinces, or Municipalities.

12 All investments wheresoever effected with the cash assets of nationals of the High Contracting Parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investment.

13. Within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or on demand at any time, Germany will deliver to the Allied and Associated Powers all accounts, vouchers, records, documents and information of any kind which may be within German territory, and which concern the property, rights and interests of the nationals of those Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected to an exceptional war measure, or to a measure of transfer either in German territory or in territory occupied by Germany or her allies. The controllers, supervisors, managers, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators and receivers shall be personally responsible under guarantee of the German Government for the immediate delivery in full of these accounts and documents, and for their accuracy.

14. The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex relating to property, rights and interests in an enemy country, and the proceeds of the liquidation thereof, apply to debts, credits and accounts, Section III regulating only the method of payment. In the settlement of matters provided for in Article 297 between Germany and the Allied or Associated States, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India, in respect of any of which a declaration shall not have been made that they adopt Section III, and between their respective nationals, the provisions of Section III respecting the currency in which payment is to be made and the rate of exchange and of interest shall apply unless the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned shall within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty notify Germany that the said provisions are not to be applied.

15. The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex apply to industrial, literary and artistic property which has been or will be dealt with in the liquidation of property ,rights, interests, companies or businesses under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of Article 297, paragraph (*b*).

SECTION V—CONTRACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, JUDGMENTS.

ARTICLE 299—(*a*) Any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies, except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder, and subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained herein or in the Annex hereto. (*b*) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest, within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, by the Allied or Associated Governments of which one of the parties is a national, shall be excepted from dissolution under this Article. When the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of trade conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI shall be empowered to grant to the prejudiced party equitable compensation. (*c*) Having regard to the provisions of the constitution and law of the United States of America, of Brazil, and of Japan, neither the present Article, nor Article 300, nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between nationals of these States and German nationals; nor shall Article 305 apply to the United States of America or its nationals. (*d*) The present Article and the Annex hereto shall not apply to contracts the parties to which became enemies by reason of one of them being an inhabitant of territory of which the sovereignty has been transferred, if such party shall acquire under the present Treaty the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, nor shall they apply to contracts between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers between whom trading has been prohibited by reason of one of the parties being in Allied or Associated territory in the occupation of the enemy. (*e*) Nothing in the present Article or the Annex hereto shall be deemed to invalidate a transaction lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of one of the belligerent Powers.

ARTICLE 300—(*a*) All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the High Contracting Parties, so far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground. (*b*) Where on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in German territory to the prejudice of a national of an Allied or Associated Power, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power, be heard by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI. (*c*) Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power the Mixed Arbitral

Tribunal shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph (*b*), wherever, having regard to the particular circumstance of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal may grant compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the German Government. (*d*) Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for relief. The Tribunal will have the powers provided for in paragraph (*c*). (*e*) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by Germany in invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise compensated. (*f*) Germany shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article. (*g*) As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph (*a*) shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

ARTICLE 301—As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or indorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war. Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or indorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

ARTICLE 302—Judgments given by the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power in all cases which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Germany as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory. If a judgment in respect to any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a German Court against a national of an Allied or Associated State in a case in which he was not able to make his defence, the Allied and Associated national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. At the instance of the national of the Allied or Associated Power the compensation above-mentioned may, upon order to that effect of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, be effected where it is possible by replacing the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the German Court. The above compensation may likewise be obtained before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal by the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

ARTICLE 303—For the purpose of Sections III, IV, V and VII, the expression "during the war" means for each Allied or Associated Power the period between the commencement of the state of war between that Power and Germany and the coming into force of the Present Treaty.

ANNEX—I. *General Provisions.*

1. Within the meaning of Articles 299, 300 and 301, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise become unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

2. The following classes of contracts are excepted from dissolution by Article 299 and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 297 (*b*) of Section IV, remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders or regulations made during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts: (*a*) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies; (*b*) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses; (*c*) Contracts of mortgage, pledge or lein; (*d*) Concessions concerning mines, quarries or deposits; (*e*) Contracts between individuals or companies and States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and concessions granted by States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

3. If the provisions of a contract are in part dissolved under Article 299, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of domestic laws as is provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

II. *Provisions relating to certain classes of Contracts Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.*

4. (*a*) Rules made during the war by any recognised Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided: (1) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question; (2) that the rules applied to all persons concerned; (3) that the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable. (*b*) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy. (*c*) The closure of contracts relating to cotton "futures," which were closed as on July 31, 1914, under the decision c the Liverpool Cotton Association, is also confirmed.

5. *Security.* The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted. This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

6. *Negotiable Instruments.* As regards Powers which adopt Section III and the Annex thereto the pecuniary obligations existing between enemies and resulting from the issue of negotiable instruments shall be adjusted in conformity with the said Annex by the instrumentality of the Clearing Offices, which shall assume the rights of the holder as regards the various remedies open to him.

7. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III—*Contracts of Insurance.*

8. Contracts of insurance entered into by any person with another person who subsequently became an enemy will be dealt with in accordance with the following paragraphs.

9. *Fire Insurance.* Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war, or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

10. Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognised and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable. Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to retransfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

11. *Life Insurance.* Contracts of life insurance entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy. Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved under the preceding provision shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at five per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment. Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, or has become void from breach of the conditions of the contract, the assured or his representatives or the person entitled shall have the right at any time within twelve months of the coming into force of the present Treaty to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of its lapse or avoidance. Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums the payment of which has been prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the assured or his representative or the persons entitled shall have the right to restore the contract on payment of the premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

12. Any Allied or Associated Power may within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty cancel all the contracts of insurance running between a German insurance company and its nationals under conditions which shall protect its nationals from any prejudice. To this end the German insurance company will hand over to the Allied or Associated Government concerned the proportion of its assets attributable to the policies so cancelled and will be relieved from all liability in respect of such policies. The assets to be handed over shall be determined by an actuary appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

13. Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid on claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

14. In any case where by the law applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum from the insured.

15. Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life assurance for the purpose of paragraphs 11 to 14 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

16. *Marine Insurance.* Contracts of marine insurance including time policies and voyage policies entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy. Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer. Where the risk had attached, effect shall be given to the contract notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy, and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty. In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of States which have been at war and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

17. No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies or associates of such Power.

18. Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

19. *Other Insurances.* Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 18, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

20. *Re-insurance.* All treaties of re-insurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks. Nevertheless if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the re-insured to find another re-insurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. Where a re-insurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph, there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risks which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 18 the adjustment of accounts shall be made as at the date of the parties becoming enemies without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

21. The provisions of the preceding paragraph will extend equally to re-insurances existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risks other than life or marine risks.

22. Re-insurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force. The provisions of paragraph 12 apply to treaties of re-insurance of life insurance contracts in which enemy companies are the re-insurers.

23. In case of a re-insurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the re-insurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract notwithstanding the outbreak of war; sums due under the contract of re-insurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

24. The provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18 and the last part of paragraph 16 shall apply to contracts for the re-insurance of marine risks.

SECTION VI—MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

ARTICLE 304—(*a*) Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the

one hand and Germany on the other hand. Each such Tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The President shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned. In case of failure to reach agreement, the President of the Tribunal and two other persons either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by M. Gustave Ador if he is willing. These persons shall be nationals of Powers that have remained neutral during the war. If any Government does not proceed within a period of one month in case there is a vacancy to appoint a member of the Tribunal, such member shall be chosen by the other Government from the two persons mentioned above other than the President.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be the decision of the Tribunal. (*b*) The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to paragraph (*a*), shall decide all questions within their competence under Sections III, IV, V, and VII. In addition, all questions, whatsoever their nature, relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and German nationals shall be decided by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, always excepting questions which, under the laws of the Allied, Associated or Neutral Powers, are within the jurisdiction of the National Courts of those Powers. Such questions shall be decided by the National Courts in question, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal The party who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power may nevertheless bring the case before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal if this is not prohibited by the laws of his country. (*c*) If the number of cases justifies it, additional members shall be appointed and each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall sit in divisions. Each of these divisions will be constituted as above. (*d*) Each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal will settle its own procedure except in so far as it is provided in the following Annex, and is empowered to award the sums to be paid by the loser in respect of the costs and expenses of the proceedings (*e*) Each Government will pay the remuneration of the member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represent it before the Tribunal. The remuneration of the President will be determined by special agreement between the Governments concerned; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each Tribunal will be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties. (*f*) The High Contracting Parties agree that their courts and authorities shall render to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals direct all the assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence (*g*) The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

ANNEX.

1. Should one of the members of the Tribunal either die, retire, or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his function, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2. The Tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3. The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorized to present orally and in writing to the Tribunal arguments in support or in defence of each case.

4. The Tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings thereon, with the dates of such proceedings.

5. Each of the Powers concerned may appoint a secretary. These secretaries shall act together as joint secretaries of the Tribunal and shall be subject to its direction. The Tribunal may appoint and employ any other necessary officer or officers to assist in the performance of its duties.

6. The Tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned.

7. Germany agrees to give the Tribunal all facilities and information required by it for carrying out its investigations

8. The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall, unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, Italian or Japanese, as may be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

9. The place and time for the meetings of each Tribunal shall be determined by the President of the Tribunal.

ARTICLE 305—Whenever a competent court has given or gives a decision in a case covered by Sections III, IV, V or VII, and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such Sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain redress which shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. At the request of the national of an Allied or Associated Power, the redress may, whenever possible, be effected by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal directing the replacement of the parties in the position occupied by them before the judgment was given by the German court

SECTION VII—INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

ARTICLE 306—Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, rights of industrial literary and artistic property, as such property is defined by the International Conventions of Paris and of Berne, mentioned in Article 286, shall be re-established or restored, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in the territories of the High Contracting Parties, in favour of the persons entitled to the benefit of them at the moment when the state of war commenced or their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognised and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Nevertheless, all acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive or administrative authority of any Allied or Associated Power in regard to the rights of German nationals in industrial, literary or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect. No claim shall be made or action brought by Germany or German nationals in respect of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied or Associated Power, or by any persons acting on behalf or with the assent of such Government, of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale, or use of any products, articles or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied. Unless the legislation of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers in force at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in paragraph I of this Article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the German Government in respect of rights in industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from German nationals. Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade-marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its legislation, by German nationals, whether by granting licences, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Germany of the rights of industrial, literary and artistic property held in German territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all the obligations undertaken by Germany in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the right so reserved by the

Allied and Associated Powers shall only be exercised in cases where these limitations, conditions or restrictions may be considered necessary for national defence or in the public interest. In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by any Allied or Associated Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties, which shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty. Each of the Allied or Associated Powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property effected after August 1, 1914, or in the future, which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this Article. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 297, paragraph (*b*).

ARTICLE 307—A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, without extension fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving, or opposing rights to, or in respect of, industrial property either acquired before August 1, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance, but nothing in this Article shall give any right to reopen interference proceedings in the United States of America where a final hearing has taken place. All rights in, or in respect of, such property which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment, shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied or Associated Power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to German nationals are revived under this Article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licences to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present Treaty. The period from August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a trade mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade mark or design in force on August 1, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 308—The rights of priority, provided by Article 4 of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of Paris, of March 20, 1883, revised at Washington in 1911 or by any other Convention or Statute, for the filing or registration of applications for patents or models of utility, and for the registration of trade marks, designs and models which had not expired on August 1, 1914, and those which have arisen during the war, or would have arisen but for the war, shall be extended by each of the High Contracting Parties in favour of all nationals of the other High Contracting Parties for a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. Nevertheless, such extension shall in no way affect the right of any of the High Contracting Parties or of any person who before the coming into force of the present Treaty was *bona fide* in possession of any rights of industrial property conflicting with rights applied for by another who claims rights of priority in respect of them, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents or licensees as derived their rights from it or him before the coming into force of the present Treaty; and such persons shall not be amenable to any action or other process of law in respect of infringement.

ARTICLE 309—No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Germany on the one part and of the Allied or Associated Powers on the other, or persons who are nationals of such Powers respectively, or by any one deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the declaration of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of Articles 307 and 308. Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present Treaty in the territories of the Allied or Associated Powers on the one hand or Germany on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the declaration of war and the signature of the present Treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by Germany during the war. This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

ARTICLE 310—Licences in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers or persons residing in their territory or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and German nationals, on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the declaration of war between Germany and the Allied or Associated Powers. But, in any case, the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right, within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new license, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licences held in respect of rights acquired under German law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section VI of this Part. The tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war. No licence in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property, granted under the special war legislation of any Allied or Associated Power, shall be affected by the continued existence of any licence entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a licence so granted to the former beneficiary of a licence entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such licence. Where sums have been paid during the war by virtue of a licence or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for the reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of German nationals, as provided by the present Treaty. This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

ARTICLE 311—The inhabitants of territories separated from Germany by virtue of the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this separation and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Germany all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property to which they were entitled under German legislation at the time of the separation. Rights of industrial, literary and artistic property which are in force in the territories separated from Germany under the present Treaty at the moment of the separation of these territories from Germany, or which will be re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of Article 306 of the present Treaty, shall be recognised by the State to which the said territory is transferred and shall remain in force in that territory for the same period of time given them under the German law.

SECTION VIII—SOCIAL AND STATE INSURANCE IN CEDED TERRITORY.

ARTICLE 312—Without prejudice to the provisions contained in other Articles of the present Treaty,

the German Government undertakes to transfer to any Power to which German territory in Europe is ceded, and to any Power administering former German territory as a mandatory under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations), such portion of the reserves accumulated by the Government of the German Empire or of German States, or by public or private organisations under their control, as is attributable to the carrying on of Social or State Insurance in such territory. The Powers to which these funds are transferred must apply them to the performance of the obligations arising from such insurances. The conditions of the transfer will be determined by special conventions to be concluded between the German Government and the Governments concerned. In case these special conventions are not concluded in accordance with the above paragraph within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the conditions of transfer shall in each case be referred to a Commission of five members, one of whom shall be appointed by the German Government, one by the other interested Government and three by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office from the nationals of other States. This Commission shall by majority vote within three months after appointment adopt recommendations for submission to the Council of the League of Nations, and the decisions of the Council shall forthwith be accepted as final by Germany and the other Governments concerned.

PART XI—AERIAL NAVIGATION.

ARTICLE 313—The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany, and shall enjoy the same privileges as German aircraft, particularly in case of distress by land or sea.

ARTICLE 314—The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall, while in transit to any foreign country whatever, enjoy the right of flying over the territory and territorial waters of Germany without landing, subject always to any regulations which may be made by Germany, and which shall be applicable equally to the aircraft of Germany and to those of the Allied and Associated countries.

ARTICLE 315—All aerodromes in Germany open to national public traffic shall be open for the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers, and in any such aerodrome such aircraft shall be treated on a footing of equality with German aircraft as regards charges of every description, including charges for landing and accommodation.

ARTICLE 316—Subject to the present provisions, the rights of passage, transit and landing, provided for in Articles 313, 314 and 315, are subject to the observance of such regulations as Germany may consider necessary to enact, but such regulations shall be applied without distinction to German aircraft and to those of the Allied and Associated countries.

ARTICLE 317—Certificates of nationality, airworthiness, or competency, and licences, issued or recognised as valid by any of the Allied or Associated Powers, shall be recognised in Germany as valid and as equivalent to the certificates and licences issued by Germany.

ARTICLE 318—As regards internal commercial air traffic, the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in Germany most favoured nation treatment.

ARTICLE 319—Germany undertakes to enforce the necessary measures to ensure that all German aircraft flying over her territory shall comply with the Rules as to lights and signals, Rules of the Air and Rules for Air Traffic on and in the neighbourhood of aerodromes, which have been laid down in the Convention relative to Aerial Navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 320—The obligations imposed by the preceding provisions shall remain in force until January 1, 1923, unless before that date Germany shall have been admitted into the League of Nations or shall have been authorized, by consent of the Allied and Associated Powers, to adhere to the Convention relative to Aerial Navigation concluded between those Powers.

PART XII—PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

SECTION I—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 321—Germany undertakes to grant freedom of transit through her territories on the routes most convenient for international transit, either by rail, navigable waterway, or canal, to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails coming from or going to the territories of any of the Allied and Associated Powers (whether contiguous or not); for this purpose the crossing of territorial waters shall be allowed. Such persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails shall not be subjected to any transit duty or to any undue delays or restrictions, and shall be entitled in Germany to national treatment as regards charges, facilities, and all other matters. Goods in transit shall be exempt from all Customs or other similar duties. All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic. No charge, facility or restriction shall depend directly or indirectly on the ownership or on the nationality of the ship or other means of transport on which any part of the through journey has been, or is to be, accomplished.

ARTICLE 322—Germany undertakes neither to impose nor to maintain any control over transmigration traffic through her territories beyond measures necessary to ensure that passengers are *bona fide* in transit; nor to allow any shipping company or any other private body, corporation or person interested in the traffic to take any part whatever in, or to exercise any direct or indirect influence over, any administrative service that may be necessary for this purpose.

ARTICLE 323—Germany undertakes to make no discrimination or preference, direct or indirect, in the duties, charges and prohibitions relating to importations into or exportations from her territories, or, subject to the special engagements contained in the present Treaty, in the charges and conditions of transport of goods or persons entering or leaving her territories, based on the frontier crossed; or on the kind, ownership or flag of the means of transport (including aircraft) employed; or on the original or immediate place of departure of the vessel, wagon or aircraft or other means of transport employed, or its ultimate or intermediate destination; or on the route of or places of trans-shipment on the journey; or on whether any port through which the goods are imported or exported is a German port or a port belonging to any foreign country or on whether the goods are imported or exported by sea, by land or by air. Germany particularly undertakes not to establish against the ports and vessels of any of the Allied and Associated Powers any surtax or any direct or indirect bounty for export or import by German ports or vessels, or by those of another Power, for example by means of combined tariffs. She further undertakes that persons or goods passing through a port or using a vessel of any of the Allied and Associated Powers shall not be subjected to any formality or delay whatever to which such persons or goods would not be subjected if they passed through a German port or a port of any other Power, or used a German vessel or a vessel of any other Power.

ARTICLE 324—All necessary administrative and technical measures shall be taken to shorten, as much as possible, the transmission of goods across the German frontiers and to ensure their forwarding and transport from such frontiers, irrespective of whether such goods are coming from or going to the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers or are in transit from or to those territories, under the same material conditions in such matters as rapidity of carriage and care *en route* as are enjoyed by other goods of the same kind carried on German territory under similar conditions of transport. In particular, the transport of perishable goods shall be promptly and regularly carried out, and the customs formalities shall be effected in such a way as to allow the goods to be carried straight through by trains which make connection.

ARTICLE 325—The seaports of the Allied and Associated Powers are entitled to all favours and to all reduced tariffs granted on German railways or navigable waterways for the benefit of German ports or of any port of another Power.

ARTICLE 326—Germany may not refuse to participate in the tariffs or combinations of tariffs intended

to secure for ports of any of the Allied and Associated Powers advantages similar to those granted by Germany to her own ports or the ports of any other Power.

SECTION II—NAVIGATION.

CHAPTER I—FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.

ARTICLE 327—The nationals of any of the Allied and Associated Powers as well as their vessels and property shall enjoy in all German ports and on the inland navigation routes of Germany the same treatment in all respects as German nationals, vessels and property. In particular the vessels of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be entitled to transport goods of any description, and passengers, to or from any ports or places in German territory to which German vessels may have access, under conditions which shall not be more onerous than those applied in the case of national vessels; they shall be treated on a footing of equality with national vessels as regards port and harbour facilities and charges of every description, including facilities for stationing, loading and unloading, and duties and charges of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, and all analogous duties and charges of whatsoever nature, levied in the name of or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind. In the event of Germany granting a preferential régime to any of the Allied or Associated Powers or to any other foreign Power, this régime shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to all the Allied and Associated Powers. There shall be no impediment to the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising from prescriptions concerning customs, police, sanitation, emigration and immigration, and those relating to the import and export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not impede traffic unnecessarily.

CHAPTER II—FREE ZONES IN PORTS.

ARTICLE 328—The free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, shall be maintained. These free zones, and any other free zones which may be established in German territory by the present Treaty, shall be subject to the régime provided for in the following Articles. Goods entering or leaving a free zone shall not be subjected to any import or export duty, other than those provided for in Article 330. Vessels and goods entering a free zone may be subjected to the charges established to cover expenses of administration, upkeep and improvement of the port, as well as to the charges for the use of various installations, provided that these charges shall be reasonable having regard to the expenditure incurred, and shall be levied in the conditions of equality provided for in Article 327. Goods shall not be subjected to any other charges except a statistical duty which shall not exceed 1 per mille *ad valorem*, and which shall be devoted exclusively to defraying the expenses of compiling statements of the traffic in the port.

ARTICLE 329—The facilities granted for the erection of warehouses, for packing and for unpacking goods, shall be in accordance with trade requirements for the time being. All goods allowed to be consumed in the free zone shall be exempt from duty, whether of excise or of any other description, apart from the statistical duty provided for in Article 328 above. There shall be no discrimination in regard to any of the provisions of the present Article between persons belonging to different nationalities or between goods of different origin or destination.

ARTICLE 330—Import duties may be levied on goods leaving the free zone for consumption in the country on the territory of which the port is situated. Conversely, export duties may be levied on goods coming from such country and brought into the free zone. These import and export duties shall be levied on the same basis and at the same rates as similar duties levied at the other Customs frontiers of the country concerned. On the other hand, Germany shall not levy, under any denomination, any import, export or transit duty on goods carried by land or water across her territory, to or from the free zone from or to any other State. Germany shall draw up the necessary regulations to secure and guarantee such freedom of transit over such railways and water ways in her territory as normally give access to the free zone.

CHAPTER III—CLAUSES RELATING TO THE ELBE, THE ODER, THE NIEMEN (RUSSSTROM-MEMEL-NIEMEN) AND THE DANUBE.

(I)—*General Clauses.*

ARTICLE 331—The following rivers are declared international: the Elbe (*Labe*) from its confluence with the Vltava (*Moldau*), and the Vltava (*Moldau*) from Prague; the Oder (*Odra*) from its confluence with the Oppa; the Niemen (*Russsstrom-Memel-Niemen*) from Grodno; the Danube from Ulm; and all navigable parts of these river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea, with or without transhipment from one vessel to another; together with lateral canals and channels constructed either to duplicate or to improve naturally navigable sections of the specified river systems, or to connect two naturally navigable sections of the same river. The same shall apply to the Rhine-Danube navigable waterway, should such a waterway be constructed under the conditions laid down in Article 353.

ARTICLE 332—On the waterways declared to be international in the preceding Article, the nationals, property and flags of all Powers shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality, no distinction being made to the detriment of the nationals, property or flag of any Power between them and the nationals, property or flag of the riparian State itself or of the most favoured nation. Nevertheless, German vessels shall not be entitled to carry passengers or goods by regular services between the ports of any Allied or Associated Power, without special authority from such Power.

ARTICLE 333—Where such charges are not precluded by any existing conventions, charges varying on different sections of a river may be levied on vessels using the navigable channels or their approaches, provided that they are intended solely to cover equitably the cost of maintaining in a navigable condition, or of improving, the river and its approaches, or to meet expenditure incurred in the interests of navigation. The schedule of such charges shall be calculated on the basis of such expenditure and shall be posted up in the ports. These charges shall be levied in such a manner as to render any detailed examination of cargoes unnecessary, except in cases of suspected fraud or contravention.

ARTICLE 334—The transit of vessels, passengers and goods on these waterways shall be effected in accordance with the general conditions prescribed for transit in Section I above. When the two banks of an international river are within the same State goods in transit may be placed under seal or in the custody of customs agents. When the river forms a frontier goods and passengers in transit shall be exempt from all customs formalities; the loading and unloading of goods, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, shall only take place in the ports specified by the riparian State.

ARTICLE 335—No dues of any kind other than those provided for in the present Part shall be levied along the course or at the mouth of these rivers. This provision shall not prevent the fixing by the riparian States of customs, local octroi or consumption duties, or the creation of reasonable and uniform charges levied in the ports, in accordance with public tariffs, for the use of cranes, elevators, quays, warehouses, etc.

ARTICLE 336—In default of any special organisation for carrying out the works connected with the upkeep and improvement of the international portion of a navigable system, each riparian State shall be bound to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation and to ensure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation. If a State neglects to comply with this obligation any riparian State, or any State represented on the International Commission, if there is one, may appeal to the tribunal instituted for this purpose by the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 337—The same procedure shall be followed in the case of a riparian State undertaking any works of a nature to impede navigation in the international section. The tribunal mentioned in the preceding Article shall be entitled to enforce the suspension or suppression of such works, making due allowance in its decisions for all rights in connection with irrigation, water-power, fisheries, and other national interests,

which, with the consent of all the riparian States or of all the States represented on the International Commission, if there is one, shall be given priority over the requirements of navigation. Appeal to the tribunal of the League of Nations does not require the suspension of the works.

ARTICLE 338—The régime set out in Articles 332 to 337 above shall be superseded by one to be laid down in a General Convention drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers, and approved by the League of Nations, relating to the waterways recognised in such Convention as having an international character. This Convention shall apply in particular to the whole or part of the above-mentioned river systems of the Elbe (*Labe*), the Oder (*Odra*), the Niemeu (*Russstrom-Memel-Niemen*), and the Danube, and such other parts of these river systems as may be covered by a general definition. Germany undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 379, to adhere to the said General Convention as well as to all projects prepared in accordance with Article 343 below for the revision of existing international agreements and regulations.

ARTICLE 339—Germany shall cede to the Allied and Associated Powers concerned, within a maximum period of three months from the date on which notification shall be given her, a proportion of the tugs and vessels remaining registered in the ports of the river systems referred to in Article 331 after the deduction of those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation. Germany shall in the same way cede material of all kinds necessary to the Allied and Associated Powers concerned for the utilisation of those river systems. The number of the tugs and boats, and the amount of the material so ceded, and their distribution shall be determined by an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the United States of America, due regard being had to the legitimate needs of the parties concerned, and particularly to the shipping traffic during the five years preceding the war. All craft so ceded shall be provided with their fittings and gear, shall be in a good state of repair and in condition to carry goods, and shall be selected from among those most recently built. The cessions provided for in the present Article shall entail a credit of which the total amount, settled in a lump sum by the arbitrator or arbitrators, shall not in any case exceed the value of the capital expended in the initial establishment of the material ceded, and shall be set off against the total sums due from Germany; in consequence, the indemnification of the proprietors shall be a matter for Germany to deal with.

(2) *Special Clauses relating to the Elbe, the Oder and the Niemen (Russstrom-Memel-Niemen).*

ARTICLE 340—The Elbe (*Labe*), shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission which shall comprise: 4 representatives of the German States bordering on the river; 2 representatives of the Czecho Slovak State; 1 representative of Great Britain; 1 representative of France; 1 representative of Italy; 1 representative of Belgium. Whatever be the number of members present, each delegation shall have the right to record a number of votes equal to the number of representatives allotted to it. If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

ARTICLE 341—The Oder (*Odra*) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission which shall comprise: 1 representative of Poland; 3 representatives of Prussia; 1 representative of the Czecho-Slovak State; 1 representative of Great Britain; 1 representative of France; 1 representative of Denmark; 1 representative of Sweden. If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

ARTICLE 342—On a request being made to the League of Nations by any riparian State, the Niemen (*Russstrom-Memel-Niemen*) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise one representative of each riparian State, and three representatives of other States specified by the League of Nations

ARTICLE 343—The International Commissons referred to in Articles 340 and 341 shall meet within three months of the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The International Commission referred to in Article 342 shall meet within three months from the date of the request made by a riparian State. Each of these Commissions shall proceed immediately to prepare a project for the revision of the existing international agreements and regulations, drawn up in conformity with the General Convention referred to in Article 338, should such Convention have been already concluded. In the absence of such Convention, the project for revision shall be in conformity with the principles of Articles 332 to 337 above.

ARTICLE 344—The projects referred to in the preceding Article shall, *inter alia:* (*a*) designate the headquarters of the International Commission, and prescribe the manner in which its President is to be nominated; (*b*) specify the extent of the Commission's powers, particularly in regard to the execution of works of maintenance, control, and improvement on the river system, the financial régime, the fixing and collection of charges, and regulations for navigation; (*c*) define the sections of the river or its tributaries to which the international régime shall be applied.

ARTICLE 345—The international agreements and regulations at present governing the navigation of the Elbe (*Labe*), the Oder (*Odra*), and the Niemen (*Russstrom-Memel-Niemen*) shall be provisionally maintained in force until the ratification of the above-mentioned projects. Nevertheless, in all cases where such agreements and regulations in force are in conflict with the provisions of Articles 332 to 337 above, or of the General Convention to be concluded, the latter provisions shall prevail.

(3) *Special Clauses relating to the Danube.*

ARTICLE 346—The European Commission of the Danube reassumes the powers it possessed before the war. Nevertheless, as a provisional measure, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania shall constitute this Commission

ARTICLE 347—From the point where the competence of the European Commission ceases, the Danube system referred to in Article 331 shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission composed as follows: 2 representatives of German riparian States; 1 representative of each other riparian State; 1 representative of each non-riparian State represented in the future on the European Commission of the Danube. If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid

ARTICLE 348—The International Commission provided for in the preceding Article shall meet as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and shall undertake provisionally the administration of the river in conformity with the provisions of Articles 332 to 337, until such time as a definitive statute regarding the Danube is concluded by the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Powers.

ARTICLE 349—Germany agrees to accept the régime which shall be laid down for the Danube by a Conference of the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Powers, which shall meet within one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and at which German representatives may be present.

ARTICLE 350—The mandate given by Article 57 of the Treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, to Austria-Hungary, and transferred by her to Hungary, to carry out works at the Iron Gates, is abrogated. The Commission entrusted with the administration of this part of the river shall lay down provisions for the settlement of accounts subject to the financial provisions of the present Treaty. Charges which may be necessary shall in no case be levied by Hungary.

ARTICLE 351—Should the Czecho-Slovak State, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State or Roumania, with the authorisation of or under mandate from the International Commission, undertake maintenance, improvement, weir, or other works on a part of the river system which forms a frontier, these States shall enjoy on the opposite bank, and also on the part of the bed which is outside their territory, all necessary facilities for the survey, execution and maintenance of such works.

ARTICLE 352—Germany shall be obliged to make to the European Commission of the Danube all restitutions, reparations and indemnities for damages inflicted on the Commission during the war.

ARTICLE 353—Should a deep-draught Rhine-Danube navigable waterway be constructed, Germany undertakes to apply thereto the régime prescribed in Articles 332 to 338.

CHAPTER IV—CLAUSES RELATING TO THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

ARTICLE 354—As from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Convention of Mannheim of October 17, 1868, together with the Final Protocol thereof, shall continue to govern navigation on the Rhine, subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down. In the event of any provisions of the said Convention being in conflict with those laid down by the General Convention referred to in Article 338 (which shall apply to the Rhine) the provisions of the General Convention shall prevail. Within a maximum period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Central Commission referred to in Article 355 shall meet to draw up a project of revision of the Convention of Mannheim. This project shall be drawn up in harmony with the provisions of the General Convention referred to above, should this have been concluded by that time, and shall be submitted to the Powers represented on the Central Commission. Germany hereby agrees to adhere to the project so drawn up. Further, the modifications set out in the following Articles shall immediately be made in the Convention of Mannheim. The Allied and Associated Powers reserve to themselves the right to arrive at an understanding in this connection with Holland, and Germany hereby agrees to accede if required to any such understanding.

ARTICLE 355—The Central Commission provided for in the Convention of Mannheim shall consist of nineteen members, viz.: 2 representatives of the Netherlands; 2 representatives of Switzerland; 4 representatives of German riparian States; 4 representatives of France, which in addition shall appoint the President of the Commission; 2 representatives of Great Britain; 2 representatives of Italy; 2 representatives of Belgium. The headquarters of the Central Commission shall be at Strassburg. Whatever be the number of members present, each Delegation shall have the right to record a number of votes equal to the number of representatives allotted to it. If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

ARTICLE 356—Vessels of all nations, and their cargoes, shall have the same rights and privileges as those which are granted to vessels belonging to the Rhine navigation, and to their cargoes. None of the provisions contained in Articles 15 to 20 and 26 of the above-mentioned Convention of Mannheim, in Article 4 of the Final Protocol thereof, or in later Conventions, shall impede the free navigation of vessels and crews of all nations on the Rhine and on waterways to which such Conventions apply, subject to compliance with the regulations concerning pilotage and other police measures drawn up by the Central Commission. The provisions of Article 22 of the Convention of Mannheim and of Article 5 of the Final Protocol thereof shall be applied only to vessels registered on the Rhine. The Central Commission shall decide on the steps to be taken to ensure that other vessels satisfy the conditions of the general regulations applying to navigation on the Rhine.

ARTICLE 357—Within a maximum period of three months from the date on which notification shall be given, Germany shall cede to France tugs and vessels, from among those remaining registered in German Rhine ports after the deduction of those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation, or shares in German Rhine navigation companies. When vessels and tugs are ceded, such vessels and tugs, together with their fittings and gear, shall be in good state of repair, shall be in condition to carry on commercial traffic on the Rhine, and shall be selected from among those most recently built. The same procedure shall be followed in the matter of the cession by Germany to France of: (1) the installations, berthing and anchorage accommodation, platforms, docks, warehouses, plant, etc., which German subjects or German companies owned on August 1, 1914, in the port of Rotterdam, and (2) the shares or interests which Germany or German nationals possessed in such installation at the same date. The amount and specifications of such cessions shall be determined within one year of the coming into force of the present Treaty by an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the United States of America, due regard being had to the legitimate needs of the parties concerned. The cessions provided for in the present Article shall entail a credit of which the total amount, settled in a lump sum by the arbitrator or arbitrators mentioned above, shall not in any case exceed the value of the capital expended in the initial establishment of the ceded material and installations, and shall be set off against the total sums due from Germany; in consequence, the indemnification of the proprietors shall be a matter for Germany to deal with.

ARTICLE 358—Subject to the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Convention of Mannheim or of the Convention which may be substituted therefor, and to the stipulations of the present Treaty, France shall have on the whole course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of the French frontiers: (*a*) the right to take water from the Rhine to feed navigation and irrigation canals (constructed or to be constructed) or for any other purpose, and to execute on the German bank all works necessary for the exercise of this right; (*b*) the exclusive right to the power derived from works of regulation on the river, subject to the payment to Germany of the value of half the power actually produced, this payment, which will take into account the cost of the works necessary for producing the power, being made either in money or in power and in default of agreement being determined by arbitration. For this purpose France alone shall have the right to carry out in this part of the river all works of regulation (weirs or other works) which she may consider necessary for the production of power. Similarly, the right of taking water from the Rhine is accorded to Belgium to feed the Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway provided for below. The exercise of the rights mentioned under (*a*) and (*b*) of the present Article shall not interfere with navigability nor reduce the facilities for navigation, either in the bed of the Rhine or in the derivations which may be substituted therefor, nor shall it involve any increase in the tolls formerly levied under the Convention in force. All proposed schemes shall be laid before the Central Commission in order that that Commission may assure itself that these conditions are complied with.

To ensure the proper and faithful execution of the provisions contained in (*a*) and (*b*) above, Germany: (1) binds herself not to undertake or to allow the construction of any lateral canal or any derivation on the right bank of the river opposite the French frontiers; (2) recognises the possession by France of the right of support on and the right of way over all lands situated on the right bank which may be required in order to survey, to build, and to operate weirs which France, with the consent of the Central Commission, may subsequently decide to establish. In accordance with such consent, France shall be entitled to decide upon and fix the limits of the necessary sites, and she shall be permitted to occupy such lands after a period of two months after simple notification, subject to the payment by her to Germany of indemnities of which the total amount shall be fixed by the Central Commission. Germany shall make it her business to indemnify the proprietors whose property will be burdened with such servitudes or permanently occupied by the works. Should Switzerland so demand, and if the Central Commission approves, the same rights shall be accorded Switzerland for the part of the river forming her frontier with other riparian States; (3) shall hand over to the French Government, during the month following the coming into force of the present Treaty, all projects, designs, drafts of concessions and of specifications concerning the regulation of the Rhine for any purpose whatever which have been drawn up or received by the Governments of Alsace-Lorraine or of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

ARTICLE 359—Subject to the preceding provisions, no works shall be carried out in the bed or on either bank of the Rhine where it forms the boundary of France and Germany without the previous approval of the Central Commission or of its agents.

ARTICLE 360—France reserves the option of substituting herself as regards the rights and obligations resulting from agreements arrived at between the Government of Alsace-Lorraine and the Grand Duchy of Baden concerning the works to be carried out on the Rhine; she may also denounce such agreements within a term of five years dating from the coming into force of the present Treaty. France shall also

have the option of causing works to be carried out which may be recognised as necessary by the Central Commission for the upkeep or improvement of the navigability of the Rhine above Mannheim.

ARTICLE 361—Should Belgium within a period of 25 years from the coming into force of the present Treaty decide to create a deep-draught Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway, in the region of Ruhrort, Germany shall be bound to construct, in accordance with plans to be communicated to her by the Belgian Government, after agreement with the Central Commission, the portion of this navigable waterway situated within her territory. The Belgian Government shall, for this purpose, have the right to carry out on the ground all necessary surveys. Should Germany fail to carry out all or part of these works, the Central Commission shall be entitled to carry them out instead; and, for this purpose, the Commission may decide upon and fix the limits of the necessary sites and occupy the ground after a period of two months after simple notification, subject to the payment of indemnities to be fixed by it and paid by Germany. This navigable waterway shall be placed under the same administrative régime as the Rhine itself, and the division of the cost of initial construction, including the above indemnities, among the States crossed thereby shall be made by the Central Commission.

ARTICLE 362—Germany hereby agrees to offer no objection to any proposals of the Central Rhine Commission for extending its jurisdiction: (1) to the Moselle below the Franco-Luxemburg frontier down to the Rhine, subject to the consent of Luxemburg; (2) to the Rhine above Basel up to the Lake of Constance, subject to the consent of Switzerland; (3) to the lateral canals and channels which may be established either to duplicate or to improve naturally navigable sections of the Rhine or the Moselle, or to connect two naturally navigable sections of these rivers, and also any other parts of the Rhine River system which may be covered by the General Convention provided for in Article 338 above.

CHAPTER V—CLAUSES GIVING TO THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE THE USE OF NORTHERN PORTS

ARTICLE 363—In the ports of Hamburg and Stettin, Germany shall lease to the Czecho-Slovak State, for a period of 99 years, areas which shall be placed under the general régime of free zones and shall be used for the direct transit of goods coming from or going to that State.

ARTICLE 364—The delimitation of these areas, and their equipment, their exploitation, and in general all conditions for their utilisation, including the amount of the rental, shall be decided by a Commission consisting of one delegate of Germany, one delegate of the Czecho-Slovak State and one delegate of Great Britain. These conditions shall be susceptible of revision every ten years in the same manner. Germany declares in advance that she will adhere to the decisions so taken.

SECTION III—RAILWAYS.

CHAPTER I—CLAUSES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT.

ARTICLE 365—Goods coming from the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers, and going to Germany, or in transit through Germany from or to the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers, shall enjoy on the German railways as regards charges to be collected (rebates and drawbacks being taken into account), facilities, and all other matters, the most favourable treatment applied to goods of the same kind carried on any German lines, either in internal traffic, or for export, import or in transit, under similar conditions of transport, for example as regards length of route. The same rule shall be applied, on the request of one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers, to goods specially designated by such Power or Powers coming from Germany and going to their territories International tariffs established in accordance with the rates referred to in the preceding paragraph and involving through way-bills shall be established when one of the Allied and Associated Powers shall require it from Germany.

ARTICLE 366—From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall renew, in so far as concerns them and under the reserves indicated in the second paragraph of the present Article, the conventions and arrangements signed at Berne on October 14, 1890, September 20, 1893, July 16, 1895, June 16, 1898, and September 19, 1906, regarding the transportation of goods by rail. If within five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention for the transportation of passengers, luggage and goods by rail shall have been concluded to replace the Berne Convention of October 14, 1890, and the subsequent additions referred to above, this new convention and the supplementary provisions for international transport by rail which may be based on it shall bind Germany, even if she shall have refused to take part in the preparation of the convention or to subscribe to it Until a new convention shall have been concluded, Germany shall conform to the previsions of the Berne Convention and the subsequent additions referred to above, and to the current supplementary provisions.

ARTICLE 367—Germany shall be bound to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services (for passengers and their luggage) which shall be required by any of the Allied and Associated Powers to ensure their communication by rail with each other and with all other countries by transit across the territories of Germany; in particular Germany shall, for this purpose, accept trains and carriages coming from the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers and shall forward them with a speed at least equal to that of her best long-distance trains on the same lines. The rates applicable to such through services shall not in any case be higher than the rates collected on German internal services for the same distance, under the same conditions of speed and comfort. The tariffs applicable under the same conditions of speed and comfort to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from ports of the Allied and Associated Powers and using the German railways shall not be at a higher kilometric rate than the most favourable tariffs (drawbacks and rebates being taken into account) enjoyed on the said railways by emigrants going to or coming from any other ports.

ARTICLE 368—Germany shall not apply specially to such through services, or to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from the ports of the Allied and Associated Powers, any technical, fiscal or administrative measures, such as measures of customs examination, general police, sanitary police, and control, the result of which would be to impede or delay such services.

ARTICLE 369—In case of transport partly by rail and partly by internal navigation, with or without through way-bill, the preceding Articles shall apply to the part of the journey performed by rail

CHAPTER II—ROLLING-STOCK.

ARTICLE 370—Germany undertakes that German wagons shall be fitted with apparatus allowing: (1) of their inclusion in goods trains on the lines of such of the Allied and Associated Powers as are parties to the Berne Convention of May 15, 1886, as modified on May 18, 1907, without hampering the action of the continuous brake which may be adopted in such countries within ten years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and (2) of the acceptance of wagons of such countries in all goods trains on the German lines. The rolling-stock of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy on the German lines the same treatment as German rolling-stock as regards movement, upkeep and repairs.

CHAPTER III—CESSIONS OF RAILWAY LINES.

ARTICLE 371—Subject to any special provisions concerning the cession of ports, waterways and railways situated in the territories over which Germany abandons her sovereignty, and to the financial conditions relating to the concessionnaires and the pensioning of the personnel, the cession of railways will take place under the following conditions: (1) The works and installations of all the railroads shall be handed over complete and in good condition. (2) When a railway system possessing its own rolling-stock is handed over in its entirety by Germany to one of the Allied and Associated Powers, such stock shall be handed over complete, in accordance with the last inventory before November 11, 1918, and in a normal state of upkeep. (3) As regards lines without any special rolling-stock, Commissions of experts designated by the Allied and Associated Powers, on which Germany shall be represented, shall fix the proportion of the stock existing on

the system to which those lines belong to be handed over. These Commissions shall have regard to the amount of the material registered on these lines in the last inventory before November 11, 1918, the length of track (sidings included) and the nature and amount of the traffic. These Commissions shall also specify the locomotives, carriages and wagons to be handed over in each case; they shall decide upon the conditions of their acceptance, and shall make the provisional arrangements necessary to ensure their repair in German workshops. (4) Stocks of stores, fittings and plant shall be handed over under the same conditions as the rolling-stock. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall be applied to the lines of former Russian Poland converted by Germany to the German gauge, such lines being regarded as detached from the Prussian State System.

CHAPTER IV—PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN RAILWAY LINES.

ARTICLE 372—When as a result of the fixing of new frontiers a railway connection between the two parts of the same country crosses another country, or a branch line from one country has its terminus in another, the conditions of working, if not specifically provided for in the present Treaty, shall be laid down in a convention between the railway administrations concerned. If the administrations cannot come to an agreement as to the terms of such convention, the points of difference shall be decided by commissions of experts composed as provided in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 373—Within a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Czecho-Slovak State may require the construction of a railway line in German territory between the stations of Schlauney and Nachod. The cost of construction shall be borne by the Czecho-Slovak State.

ARTICLE 374—Germany undertakes to accept, within ten years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, on request being made by the Swiss Government after agreement with the Italian Government, the denunciation of the International Convention of October 13, 1909, relative to the St. Gothard railway. In the absence of agreement as to the conditions of such denunciation, Germany hereby agrees to accept the decision of an arbitrator designated by the United States of America.

CHAPTER V—TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 375—Germany shall carry out the instructions given her, in regard to transport by an authorised body acting on behalf of the Allied and Associated Powers: (1) For the carriage of troops under the provisions of the present Treaty, and of material, ammunition and supplies for army use; (2) As a temporary measure, for the transportation of supplies for certain regions, as well as for the restoration, as rapidly as possible, of the normal conditions of transport, and for the organisation of postal and telegraphic services.

SECTION IV—DISPUTES.

SECTION IV—DISPUTES AND REVISION OF PERMANENT CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 376—Disputes which may arise between interested Powers with regard to the interpretation and application of the preceding Articles shall be settled as provided by the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 377—At any time the League of Nations may recommend the revision of such of these Articles as relate to a permanent administrative régime.

ARTICLE 378—The stipulations in Articles 321 to 330, 332, 365, and 367 to 369 shall be subject to revision by the Council of the League of Nations at any time after five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Failing such revision, no Allied or Associated Power can claim after the expiration of the above period of five years the benefit of any of the stipulations in the Articles enumerated above on behalf of any portion of its territories in which reciprocity is not accorded in respect of such stipulations. The period of five years during which reciprocity cannot be demanded may be prolonged by the Council of the League of Nations.

SECTION V—SPECIAL PROVISION.

ARTICLE 379—Without prejudice to the special obligations imposed on her by the present Treaty for the benefit of the Allied and Associated Powers, Germany undertakes to adhere to any General Conventions regarding the international régime of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers, with the approval of the League of Nations, within five years of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

SECTION VI—CLAUSES RELATING TO THE KIEL CANAL.

ARTICLE 380—The Kiel Canal and its approaches shall be maintained free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality.

ARTICLE 381—The nationals, property and vessels of all Powers shall, in respect of charges, facilities, and in all other respects, be treated on a footing of perfect equality in the use of the Canal, no distinction being made to the detriment of nationals, property and vessels of any Power between them and the nationals, property and vessels of Germany or of the most favoured nation. No impediment shall be placed on the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising out of police, customs, sanitary, emigration or immigration regulations and those relating to the import or export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not unnecessarily impede traffic.

ARTICLE 382—Only such charges may be levied on vessels using the Canal or its approaches as are intended to cover in an equitable manner the cost of maintaining in a navigable condition, or of improving, the Canal or its approaches, or to meet expenses incurred in the interests of navigation. The schedule of such charges shall be calculated on the basis of such expenses, and shall be posted up in the ports. These charges shall be levied in such a manner as to render any detailed examination of cargoes unnecessary, except in the case of suspected fraud or contravention.

ARTICLE 383—Goods in transit may be placed under seal or in the custody of customs agents; the loading and unloading of goods, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, shall only take place in the ports specified by Germany.

ARTICLE 384—No charges of any kind other than those provided for in the present Treaty shall be levied along the course or at the approaches of the Kiel Canal.

ARTICLE 385—Germany shall be bound to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation, and to ensure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation. She shall not undertake any works of a nature to impede navigation on the Canal or its approaches.

ARTICLE 386—In the event of violation of any of the conditions of Articles 380 to 386, or of disputes as to the interpretation of these Articles, any interested Power can appeal to the jurisdiction instituted for the purpose by the League of Nations. In order to avoid reference of small questions to the League of Nations, Germany will establish a local authority at Kiel qualified to deal with disputes in the first instance and to give satisfaction so far as possible to complaints which may be presented through the consular representatives of the interested Powers.

PART XIII—LABOUR.

SECTION I—ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required: as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum

working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organisation of vocational and technical education and other measures; Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries; the High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

CHAPTER I—ORGANISATION

ARTICLE 387—A permanent organisation is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the Preamble. The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this organisation, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organisation

ARTICLE 388—The permanent organisation shall consist of: (1) a General Conference of Representatives of the Members and, (2) an International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body described in Article 393.

ARTICLE 389—The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members. Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman The Members undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries. Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the President of the Conference, and may not vote. A Delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote The names of the Delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of each of the Members. The credentials of Delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, refuse to admit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article.

ARTICLE 390—Every Delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the Conference. If one of the Members fails to nominate one of the non-Government Delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-Government Delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the Conference, but not to vote. If in accordance with Article 389 the Conference refuses admission to a Delegate of one of the Members, the provisions of the present Article shall apply as if that Delegate had not been nominated.

ARTICLE 391—The meetings of the Conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, or at such other place as may be decided by the Conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

ARTICLE 392—The International Labour Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organisation of the League.

ARTICLE 393—The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall be constituted as follows: Twelve persons representing the Governments; six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the employers; six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the workers. Of the twelve persons representing the Governments eight shall be nominated by the Members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the Members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight Members mentioned above. Any question as to which are the Members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations. The period of office of the Members of the Governing Body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the Governing Body, subject to the approval of the Conference. The Governing Body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the Governing Body

ARTICLE 394—There shall be a Director of the International Labour Office, who shall be appointed by the Governing Body, and, subject to the instructions of the Governing Body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labour Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him. The Director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 395—The staff of the International Labour Office shall be appointed by the Director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the Office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

ARTICLE 396—The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference wth a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as maybe ordered by the Conference. It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference. It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty in connection with international disputes. It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the Governing Body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest. Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this Article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference

ARTICLE 397—The Government Departments of any of the Members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the Director through the Representative of their Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, or failing any such Representative, through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the purpose.

ARTICLE 398—The International Labour Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

ARTICLE 399—Each of the Members will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its Delegates and their advisers and of its Representatives attending the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body, as the case may be. All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League. The Director shall be responsible to the Secretary-General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.

CHAPTER II—PROCEDURE.

ARTICLE 400—The agenda for all meetings of the Conference will be settled by the Governing Body,

who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the Members or by any representative organisation recognised for the purpose of Article 389.

ARTICLE 401—The Director shall act as the Secretary of the Conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the Members four months before the meeting of the Conference, and, through them, the non-Government Delegates when appointed.

ARTICLE 402—Any of the Governments of the Members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the Members of the Permanent Organisation. Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the Conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present is in favour of considering them. If the Conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the Conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

ARTICLE 403—The Conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Part of the present Treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the Delegates present. The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the Delegates attending the Conference.

ARTICLE 404—The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

ARTICLE 405—When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form: (*a*) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (*b*) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members. In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference. In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members. Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention. If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member. In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle: In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

ARTICLE 406—Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the Members which ratify it.

ARTICLE 407—If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organisation to agree to such convention among themselves. Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

ARTICLE 408—Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

ARTICLE 409—In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 410—If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

ARTICLE 411—Any of the Members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labour Office if it is not satisfied that any other Member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing Articles. The Governing Body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 409. If the Governing Body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the Governing Body considers to be satisfactory, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon. The Governing Body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a Delegate to the Conference. When any matter arising out of Articles 410 or 411 is being considered by the Governing Body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

ARTICLE 412—The Commission of Enquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions: Each of the Members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present Treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the Members of the Commission of Enquiry shall be drawn. The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the Governing Body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifica-

tions do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present Article. Upon the application of the Governing Body, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Enquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the Commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any Member directly concerned in the complaint.

ARTICLE 413—The Members agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry under Article 411, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the Commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject-matter of the complaint.

ARTICLE 414—When the Commission of Enquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken. It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 415—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the Commission of Enquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published. Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 416—In the event of any Member failing to take the action required by Article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft Convention, any other Member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 417—The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

ARTICLE 418—The Permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other Governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting Government.

ARTICLE 419—In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, or in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, any other Member may take against that Member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the Commission or in the decision of the Court as appropriate to the case.

ARTICLE 420—The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the Secretary-General of the League to constitute a Commission of Enquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 412, 413, 414, 415, 417 and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the Commission of Enquiry or the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice is in favour of the defaulting Government, the other Governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

CHAPTER III—GENERAL.

ARTICLE 421—The Members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing: (1) Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or (2) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions. And each of the Members shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 422—Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members.

ARTICLE 423—Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Part of the present Treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

CHAPTER IV—TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 424—The first meeting of the Conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the Annex hereto Arrangements for the convening and the organisation of the first meeting of the Conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said Annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the Conference by an International Committee constituted as provided in the said Annex. The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of Delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the Members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union

ARTICLE 425—Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing Articles should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labour Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League

ARTICLE 426—Pending the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice disputes which in accordance with this Part of the present Treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX—FIRST MEETING OF ANNUAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington. The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the Conference. The International Organising Committee will consist of seven Members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Switzerland. The Committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other Members to appoint representatives. Agenda: (1) Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week (2) Question of preventing or providing against unemployment. (3) Women's employment: (*a*) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit; (*b*) During the night; (*c*) In unhealthy processes. (4) Employment of children: (*a*) Minimum age of employment; (*b*) During the night; (*c*) In unhealthy processes. (5) Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

SECTION II—GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

ARTICLE 427—The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the

League of Nations. They recognise that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit. Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance: *First*—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce. *Second*—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers. *Third*—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country. *Fourth*—The adoption of an eight hours day or a forty-eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained. *Fifth*—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable. *Sixth*—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development. *Seventh*—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value. *Eighth*—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein. *Ninth*—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

PART XIV—GUARANTEES.

SECTION I—WESTERN EUROPE.

ARTICLE 428—As a guarantee for the execution of the present Treaty by Germany, the German territory situated to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by Allied and Associated troops for a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 429—If the conditions of the present Treaty are faithfully carried out by Germany, the occupation referred to in Article 428 will be successively restricted as follows: (1) At the expiration of five years there will be evacuated: the bridgehead of Cologne and the territories north of a line running along the Ruhr, then along the railway Jülich, Duren, Euskirchen, Rheinbach, thence along the road Rheinbach to Sinzig, and reaching the Rhine at the confluence with the Ahr; the roads, railways and places mentioned above being excluded from the area evacuated. (2) At the expiration of ten years there will be evacuated: the bridgehead of Coblenz and the territories north of a line to be drawn from the intersection between the frontiers of Belgium, Germany and Holland, running about 4 kilometres from south of Aix-la-Chapelle, then to and following the crest of Forst Gemünd, then east of the railway of the Urft Valley, then along Blankenheim, Valdorf, Dreis, Ulmen to and following the Moselle from Bremm to Nehren, then passing by Kappel and Simmern, then following the ridge of the heights between Simmern and the Rhine and reaching this river at Bacharach; all the places, valleys, roads and railways mentioned above being excluded from the area evacuated. (3) At the expiration of fifteen years there will be evacuated: the bridgehead of Mainz, the bridgehead of Kehl and the remainder of the German territory under occupation. If at that date the guarantees against unprovoked aggression by Germany are not considered sufficient by the Allied and Associated Governments, the evacuation of the occupying troops may be delayed to the extent regarded as necessary for the purpose of obtaining the required guarantees.

ARTICLE 430—In case either during the occupation or after the expiration of the fifteen years referred to above the Reparation Commission finds that Germany refuses to observe the whole or part of her obligations under the present Treaty with regard to reparation, the whole or part of the areas specified in Article 429 will be reoccupied immediately by the Allied and Associated forces.

ARTICLE 431—If before the expiration of the period of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present Treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

ARTICLE 432—All matters relating to the occupation and not provided for by the present Treaty shall be regulated by subsequent agreements, which Germany hereby undertakes to observe.

SECTION II—EASTERN EUROPE.

ARTICLE 433—As a guarantee for the execution of the provisions of the present Treaty, by which Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and of all treaties, conventions and agreements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia, and in order to ensure the restoration of peace and good government in the Baltic Provinces and Lithuania, all German troops at present in the said territories shall return to within the frontiers of Germany as soon as the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories. These troops shall abstain from all requisitions and seizures and from any other coercive measures, with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany, and shall in no way interfere with such measures for national defence as may be adopted by the Provisional Governments of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. No other German troops shall, pending the evacuation or after the evacuation is complete, be admitted to the said territories.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 434—Germany undertakes to recognise the full force of the Treaties of Peace and Additional Conventions which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers who fought on the side of Germany and to recognise whatever dispositions may be made concerning the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, of the Kingdom of Bulgaria and of the Ottoman Empire, and to recognise the new States within their frontiers as there laid down.

ARTICLE 435—The High Contracting Parties, while they recognise the guarantees stipulated by the Treaties of 1815, and especially by the Act of November 20, 1815, in favour of Switzerland, the said guarantees constituting international obligations for the maintenance of peace, declare nevertheless that the provisions of these treaties, conventions, declarations and other supplementary Acts concerning the neutralized zone of Savoy, as laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 92 of the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna and in paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of November 20, 1815, are no longer consistent with present conditions. For this reason the High Contracting Parties take note of the agreement reached between the French Government and the Swiss Government for the abrogation of the stipulations relating to this zone which are and remain abrogated. The High Contracting Parties also agree that the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and of the other supplementary Acts concerning the free zones of Upper Savoy and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions, and that it is for France and Switzerland to come to an agreement together with a view to settling between themselves the status of these territories under such conditions as shall be considered suitable by both countries.

ANNEX.

I.

The Swiss Federal Council has informed the French Government on May 5, 1919, that after examining the provisions of Article 435 in a like spirit of sincere friendship it has happily reached the conclusion that

it was possible to acquiesce in it under the following conditions and reservations: (1) The neutralized zone of Haute-Savoie: (*a*) It will be understood that as long as the Federal Chambers have not ratified the agreement come to between the two Governments concerning the abrogation of the stipulations in respect of the neutralized zone of Savoy, nothing will be definitively settled, on one side or the other, in regard to this subject. (*b*) The assent given by the Swiss Government to the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations presupposes, in conformity with the text adopted, the recognition of the guarantees formulated in favour of Switzerland by the Treaties of 1815 and particularly by the Declaration of November 20, 1815. (*c*) The agreement between the Governments of France and Switzerland for the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations will only be considered as valid if the Treaty of Peace contains this Article in its present wording. In addition the Parties to the Treaty of Peace should endeavour to obtain the assent of the signatory Powers of the Treaties of 1815 and of the Declaration of November 20, 1815, which are not signatories of the present Treaty of Peace. (2) Free zone of Haute-Savoie and the district of Gex: (*a*) The Federal Council makes the most express reservations to the interpretation to be given to the statement mentioned in the last paragraph of the above Article for insertion in the Treaty of Peace, which provides that "the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts concerning the free zones of Haute-Savoie and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions." The Federal Council would not wish that its acceptance of the above wording should lead to the conclusion that it would agree to the suppression of a system intended to give neighbouring territory the benefit of a special régime which is appropriate to the geographical and economical situation and which has been well tested.

In the opinion of the Federal Council the question is not the modification of the customs system of the zones as set up by the Treaties mentioned above, but only the regulation in a manner more appropriate to the economic conditions of the present day of the terms of the exchange of goods between the regions in question. The Federal Council has been led to make the preceding observations by the perusal of the draft Convention concerning the future constitution of the zones which was annexed to the note of April 26 from the French Government. While making the above reservations the Federal Council declares its readiness to examine in the most friendly spirit any proposals which the French Government may deem it convenient to make on the subject (*b*) It is conceded that the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts relative to the free zones will remain in force until a new arrangement is come to between France and Switzerland to regulate matters in this territory.

II

The French Government have addressed to the Swiss Government, on May 18, 1919, the following note in reply to the communication set out in the preceding paragraph: In a note dated May 5 the Swiss Legation in Paris was good enough to inform the Government of the French Republic that the Federal Government adhered to the proposed Article to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Governments and Germany. The French Government have taken note with much pleasure of the agreement thus reached, and, at their request, the proposed Article, which had been accepted by the Allied and Associated Governments, has been inserted under No. 435 in the Peace conditions presented to the German Plenipotentiaries. The Swiss Government, in their note of May 5 on this subject, have expressed various views and reservations Concerning the observations relating to the free zones of Haute- Savoie and the Gex district, the French Government have the honour to observe that the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 435 are so clear that their purport cannot be misapprehended, especially where it implies that no other Power but France and Switzerland will in future be interested in that question. The French Government on their part are anxious to protect the interests of the French territories concerned, and, with that object, having their special situation in view, they bear in mind the desirability of assuring them a suitable customs régime and determining, in a manner better suited to present conditions, the methods of exchanges between these territories and the adjacent Swiss territories, while taking into account the reciprocal interests of both regions.

It is understood that this must in no way prejudice the right of France to adjust her customs line in this region in conformity with her political frontier, as is done on the other portions of her territorial boundaries, and as was done by Switzerland long ago on her own boundaries in this region. The French Government are pleased to note on this subject in what a friendly disposition the Swiss Government take this opportunity of declaring their willingness to consider any French proposal dealing with the system to be substituted for the present régime of the said free zones, which the French Government intend to formulate in the same friendly spirit. Moreover, the French Government have no doubt that the provisional maintenance of the régime of 1815 as to the free zones referred to in the above mentioned paragraph of the note from the Swiss Legation of May 5, whose object is to provide for the passage from the present régime to the conventional régime, will cause no delay whatsoever in the establishment of the new situation which has been found necessary by the two Governments. This remark applies also to the ratification by the Federal Chambers, dealt with in paragraph 1 (*a*), of the Swiss note of May 5, under the heading "Neutralised zone of Haute-Savoie."

ARTICLE 436—The High Contracting Parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the Treaty signed by the Government of the French Republic on July 17, 1918, with his Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco defining the relations between France and the Principality.

ARTICLE 437—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the Chairman of any Commission established by the present Treaty shall in the event of an equality of votes be entitled to a second vote

ARTICLE 438—The Allied and Associated Powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territory belonging to them, or of which the government is entrusted to them in accordance with the present Treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possessed, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to ensure the due execution of this undertaking the Allied and Associated Governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the Governments and composed of persons holding the faith of the Mission whose property is involved. The Allied and Associated Governments, while continuing to maintain full control as to the individuals by whom the Missions are conducted, will safeguard the interests of such Missions Germany, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the Allied or Associated Government concerned for carrying on the work of the said missions or trading societies and waives all claims on their behalf.

ARTICLE 439—Without prejudice to the provisions of the present Treaty, Germany undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any Allied or Associated Power, signatory of the present Treaty, including those which without having declared war, have broken off diplomatic relations with the German Empire, any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present Treaty. The present stipulation will bar completely and finally all claims of this nature, which will be thenceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

ARTICLE 440—Germany accepts and recognises as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning German shops and goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any Prize Court of any of the Allied or Associated Powers, and undertakes not to put forward any claim arising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any German national. The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to examine in such manner as they may determine all decisions and orders of German Prize Courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of those Powers or of neutral Powers. Germany agrees to furnish copies of all the documents constituting the record of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, and to accept and give effect to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY—*Continued.*

THE PRESENT TREATY, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified. The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible. Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible. A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the Treaty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand, and by three of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the other hand. From the date of this first procès-verbal the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present Treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the Treaty. In all other respects the Treaty will enter into force for each Power at the date of the deposit of its ratification. The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty. Done at Versailles, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Signatory Powers.

THE U. S. SENATE'S REJECTION OF THE PEACE TREATY.

THE peace treaty with Germany, signed June 28, 1919, at Versailles, France, by the representatives of Germany and the allied nations, was submitted to the United States Senate by President Wilson on July 10, 1919, and was rejected by the Senate on November 19, 1919. On the last named date the treaty was offered by Senator Lodge, Republican, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, coupled with the following resolution of ratification:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan:

1. The United States so understands and construes Article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the League or not—under the provisions of Article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

3 No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article 22, Part 1, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the Council or of the Assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

5. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

6. The United States withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan.

7 The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the United States under either said League of Nations or the treaty of peace with Germany, or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

8. The United States understands that the Reparation Commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference

9. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference or other agency, organized under the League of Nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

10 If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the Council of the League of Nations, under the provisions of Article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the Council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

11. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in Article 16 of the covenant of the League of Nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said Article 16, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

12. Nothing in Articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto or in any other article, section, or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean

THE U. S. SENATE'S REJECTION OF THE PEACE TREATY—*Continued.*

any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the right of citizens of the United States.

13. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII. (Articles 387 to 427, inclusive) unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

14. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted

The resolution of ratification was rejected by the following vote: Yeas, 39—Ball, Calder, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Frelinghuysen, Gore, Hale, Harding, Jones, Wash., Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Newberry, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Shields, Smith, Ga, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Walsh, Mass., Warren, Watson

Nays, 55—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Borah, Brandegee, Chamberlain, Culberson, Dial, Fernald, Fletcher, France, Gay, Gerry, Gronna, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson, Cal., Johnson, S. Dak, Jones, N. Mex., Kendrick, King, Kirby, Knox, La Follette, McCormick, McKellar, Moses, Myers, Norris, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Poindexter, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Sherman, Simmons, Smith, Ariz., Smith, Md, Smith, S. C, Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, Mont., Williams, Wolcott.

Not voting, 1—Fall.

Two-thirds voting yea was necessary for passage. Senator Reed's motion to reconsider was won by 63 to 30, two not voting. On the second vote on ratification the result was 41 for and 51 against, three not voting.

Senator Underwood then made a motion for unconditional ratification of the treaty without the fourteen Lodge resolutions. This motion was lost by the following vote: Yeas, 38—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson, S. Dak., Jones, N. Mex., King, Kirby, McCumber, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Ariz, Smith, Md., Smith, S. C, Stanley, Swanson, Underwood, Walsh, Mont., Williams, Wolcott

Nays, 53—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gore, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson, Cal., Jones, Wash., Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, McNary, Moses, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Reed, Sherman, Shields, Smith, Ga., Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Thomas, Townsend, Trammell, Wadsworth, Walsh, Mass, Warren, Watson

Not voting 4—Culberson, Fall, Kendrick, Nelson

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared by the Adjutant General's Office, U S A)

THE Military Educational System of the United States is under the supervision and co-ordination of the General Staff of the Army The system provides for the military education of the officers and enlisted men of the Army. It contemplates that the officer, upon his graduation from West Point and those coming into the service from civil life during each year, will go to the Special Service School of their respective arms and there pursue one year's basic course. Upon completion of this, they are assigned to duty with troops of their arm of the service for a minimum period of two years.

I. *The War Plans Division* of the General Staff is charged with the control of all military, educational, and vocational training throughout the army It is in charge of a director, who is an assistant to the Chief of Staff

II *Special Service Schools* are maintained for each arm of the service as follows: The Infantry School, Camp Benning, Georgia; the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas; the Field Artillery Schools, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Camp Knox, Kentucky; the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia; the Engineer School, Camp Humphrey, Virginia; the Signal Corps Tactical School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Signal Corps Technical School, Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey; the Air Service Schools at the various flying fields; the Tank Corps School, Camp Meade, Maryland; the Ordnance School of Application, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; the Ordnance School of Technology, Watertown, Mass; the Ordnance School of Operation, Maintenance, and Repair, Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey; the Medical Department School, Washington, D C; the Motor Transport School, Camp Holabird, Maryland, and the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland

These schools are under the direct supervision and control of the chiefs of the respective arms or services having chiefs, but are subject to supervision and co-ordination by the General Staff The special service schools of the arms of the service for which Congress has provided no chief are under the direct supervision and control of the Chief of Staff. In this class are the Infantry and cavalry. The object of the courses for officers is to develop and standardize the instruction and training of officers in the technique and tactics of their respective arm or service

Basic courses, where officers are sent upon their initial entry into the Regular Army, are maintained at the five special service schools of the combatant arms of the service, viz.: Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, and engineers. These basic courses have for their object: So to qualify all officers upon their initial entry into the service that they may function intelligently on being assigned to duty with their arm of the service.

Advanced courses for the training of officers are maintained. They are of such scope as will completely fit the graduates for the performance of all duties that devolve upon officers of their grade in their respective arm or service.

III. *General Service Schools*, including (*a*) the School of the Line and (*b*) the General Staff School located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and (*c*) the General Staff College, Washington, D. C., are under the direct supervision and control of the Chief of Staff of the army. It is contemplated that the officer will spend his first school year at the School of the Line. On the recommendation of the school faculty, which is based on his competitive class standing, he is eligible for the course at the General Staff School the succeeding year. The third year of his military education is to be spent, if practicable, on duty with troops of arms of the service other than that with which he has previously served. Having received the recommendation of the General Staff School faculty at the end of his second year, the officer is eligible to enter the General Staff College at the beginning of his fourth year. This course continues for one year, at the end of which period the officer's school education is complete and he is eligible for detail on the War Department General Staff after having complied with the law as to eligibility for detached duty from his own arm of the service.

The School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The object of this school is to train officers (*a*) in the combined use of all arms and services functioning with a division, including the functioning of corps and army troops and services, in their relation to the division, in accordance with a uniform doctrine approved by the War Department; (*b*) in the duties and responsibilities of field officers with regard to education and training in the army.

The General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The object of this school is to train selected officers, who have completed the course in the School of the Line, for duty as General Staff officers with tactical units and for higher tactical command. In addition, special courses are conducted for General officers and selected officers of the technical and administrative services.

The General Staff College, Washington, D. C. The object of this institution is to train selected officers, who have completed the course in the General Staff School, for duty in the War Department, General Staff and for high command. In addition, special courses are conducted for General Officers, and for selected officers of the technical and administrative services.

IV. *Unit Schools for Officers*. These schools include those for officers which are under the direct control of territorial or tactical commanders. Their primary object is the training and instruction of officers of all grades with a view to securing uniform and efficient training of the troops or personnel under their respective commands. The courses are conducted concurrently with and closely co-ordinated with the training schedules or work of the troops or personnel under the student officers.

V. *Unit Schools for Enlisted Men*. These schools include schools for the military training and instruction of enlisted men. They have for their object (*a*) to prepare non-commissioned officers, selected privates, and enlisted specialists to carry out efficiently the schedule of training or work in progress; (*b*) to insure proper uniformity and co-ordination in the training or work of different elements of the same command; (*c*) to provide such additional technical and tactical instruction as may be practicable and suited to the needs of the students

VI. *Special Service Schools for Enlisted Men*. Courses are established at the special service schools enumerated in paragraph II above, for the special training and instruction of enlisted men. The objects of the schools are (*a*) to train selected non-commissioned officers in the duties of junior officers of their respective arm or service; (*b*) to give special training to selected enlisted men in the duties of non-commissioned officers and enlisted specialists of their respective arm or service.

VII. *The Reserve Officers' Training Corps* consists of units established under the provisions of Section 40-53 of the National Defense Act (act of June 3, 1916) in civil educational institutions under a system of regulations and instructions prescribed by the Secretary of War. These units are composed of students and represent the various branches of the military service. The military instruction is conducted by army officers detailed for the purpose who are designated as professors of military science and tactics. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps consists of a senior division organized in general in colleges and universities which require four years of collegiate study for a degree and a junior division established at other approved institutions. Military training in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is carried on from three to five hours each week throughout the four academic years, and also includes attendance at a summer camp of six weeks' duration. Upon the satisfactory completion of the four-year course, including the camp training, the students are eligible for appointment as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the army.

VIII. *General and Vocational Education of Soldiers*. Courses have been established in the army to provide elementary education for soldiers. This is compulsory for illiterates, voluntary for all others. It includes such instruction as is absolutely essential to the soldier in the course of his daily life. It is intended to provide the general equivalent of a high school education, including courses in civics. Vocational training is provided the soldier in the following departments: Automotive, electrical, building, textile, food, animal transportation, metals, printing, medicine, highway construction and topography, steam, gas, and electrical power, music, leather, machine, business, agriculture, miscellaneous. Schools are maintained at the posts, camps, and stations of the army, funds are provided by Congressional appropriation, instructors are secured from qualified civilians and from officers and soldiers of the army.

THE SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

IX. *The Infantry School*, Camp Benning, Georgia; *The Cavalry School*, Fort Riley, Kansas; *The Field Artillery Schools*, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Camp Knox, Kentucky, and Camp Bragg, North Carolina; *The Coast Artillery School*, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and *The Engineer Corps School*, Camp Humphrey, Virginia, are established for the purpose of (*a*) training officers for their specific duties in command of troops; (*b*) the tactical and technical training of their arms and services; (*c*) training selected non-commissioned and enlisted specialists for their respective arms and services.

X. *The Signal Corps Tactical School*, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the training of officers and selected enlisted men for the tactical duties of the Signal Corps.

XI. *The Signal Corps Technical School*, Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey, for the training of officers and enlisted men in the technical duties of the Signal Corps.

XII. *The Air Service Schools* are maintained at the several flying fields for the practical training of officers and enlisted men as aviators, and the duties incident thereto.

XIII. *The Tank Corps School*, Camp Meade, Maryland, for the training of officers and enlisted men of the Tank Corps in the technique, tactics, and practical mechanical operation of military tanks.

XIV. *The Ordnance School of Application*, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, for the instruction of officers of the Ordnance Department in mechanical and chemical engineering.

XV. *The Ordnance School of Technology*, Watertown, Mass., for the instruction of officers in shop practice, shop administration, and the general administration of the Ordnance Department, except that of the field service thereof.

XVI. *The Ordnance Department Operation, Maintenance and Repair School*, Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey, for the training of officers and enlisted men in the specialized branches of ordnance work.

XVII. *The Medical Department School*, Washington, D. C., for the training of officers and selected enlisted men in the administrative work and medical procedure pertaining to the Medical Corps. The Army Medical School at Washington provides a course of training and instruction for prospective officers of the Medical Corps covering a period of one year.

XVIII. *The Motor Transport School*, Camp Holabird, Maryland, provides practical courses of training for officers and enlisted men in the technical and mechanical operation of motor transport. They also have excellent vocational training schools in which enlisted men may pursue a sixteen weeks' course to qualify in the several trades pertaining to motor industry.

XIX. *The Chemical Warfare School*, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, for the training of officers and enlisted men in the technical and tactical duties of the Chemical Warfare Service

XX. *School for Bandmasters and Musical Training*, Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y., for the training of bandmasters and selected enlisted men for service with army bands. This school is under the direction of Institute of Musical Art, and applicants are admitted after competitive examination. Graduates of the bandmasters' school are eligible for appointment as band leaders in the service.

XXI. *School for Bakers and Cooks*, at many of the large cantonments a specially prepared course of training for enlisted men to qualify them for duty as bakers and cooks in the service. These schools operate under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps.

SECRET TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS.

Neutrality of Belgium—When the great European war started in the latter part of July, 1914, there were in existence four treaties respecting the neutrality of the Netherlands. The first one, signed at London, April 19, 1839, was between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia and the Netherlands. The then King of the Netherlands was also Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

Article 7 of this treaty provided that: "Belgium, within the limits specified in Arts. 1, 2, and 4, shall form an independent and perpetually neutral state. It shall be bound by and observe such neutrality toward all other states."

The neutrality of Belgium was reaffirmed and guaranteed in August, 1870, by two treaties, one between Great Britain and Prussia, the other between Great Britain and France. These treaties were executed after hostilities between France and Prussia had begun.

The treaty between Great Britain and Prussia recited that "His Majesty, the King of Prussia, having declared that notwithstanding the hostilities in which the North German Confederation is engaged with France, it is his fixed determination to respect the neutrality of Belgium, so long as the same shall be respected by France," Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, etc., "on her part declares that if during the said hostilities the armies of France should violate that neutrality, she will be prepared to co-operate with His Prussian Majesty for the defence of the same." The King of Prussia agrees to co-operate with the Queen, etc., "employing his naval and military forces for the purpose aforesaid," i. e., "to secure the neutrality and independence of Belgium."

The treaty was to continue for 12 months after ratification of peace, after which neutrality and independence of Belgium was to rest upon the provisions of the Treaty of 1839.

A similar treaty was made between France and Great Britain, signed August 11, 1870

Neutrality of Luxemburg—A treaty providing for and guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxemburg was entered into (signed May 11, 1867) between Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Prussia and Russia. Article 2 of this treaty, among other things, provides: "The high contracting parties engage to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated * * * That principle is and remains placed under the sanction of the collective guarantee of the Powers signing as parties to the present treaty, with the exception of Belgium, which is itself a neutral state." Art. 3. "The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg being neutralized * * * the maintenance or establishment of fortresses upon its territory becomes without necessity as well as without object. In consequence, it is agreed by common consent that the City of Luxemburg, considered in time past, in a military point of view, as a federal fortress, shall cease to be a fortified city." Art. 5 provides for converting Luxemburg into an open city by demolition of its fortress, the Grand Duke engaging to undertake the demolition.

Austro-German Alliance (Signed at Vienna October 7, 1879—Made public February 3, 1888)—This is a purely defensive agreement by which Austria and Prussia agree to stand by each other if attacked by Russia and to conclude peace only jointly; if attacked by any other power, each agrees not to stand by the aggressor but to observe "attitude of benevolent neutrality."

France, Germany and Morocco—Representatives of France and Germany on February 9, 1909, signed a "Declaration" that France would not obstruct Germany's commercial interests in Morocco; Germany recognized France's special political interests.

The "Declaration" of 1909 was explained and amplified by a Franco-German Convention signed November 4, 1911, in 15 articles. The gist of the Convention is in first part of Art. 1: "The Imperial German Government declare that, having only economic interests in Morocco, they will not obstruct" * * * France's "introduction of any administrative, judicial, economic, financial, and military reforms" * * * with the "reservation that French action will insure economic equality between the nations in Morocco."

On the date of the signing of the Convention, viz, November 4, 1911, M. de Kiderlen-Waechter, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exchanged notes with Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French at Berlin. Germany made no objection to a French protectorate over Morocco; France agreed to waive her preferential rights to acquire from Spain Spanish Guinea, Corisco Island and the Elobey Islands.

Anglo-Japanese Agreement—(Signed at London, July 13, 1911—refers to and takes place of Agreement of August 12, 1905.)

The preamble states the objects of agreement to be the maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia and in India and preservation of common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

The agreement is one for mutual defense to communicate freely with each other as to matters affecting interests of each other; to assist each other if attacked; to make no separate agreements; if either should make an arbitration agreement, the one so making need not go to war to aid the other; naval and military forces of each to consult one another; agreement for 10 years and until end of any pending war

Agreement Between Great Britain, France and Russia—(Signed at London, September 15, 1914, Earl Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Great Britain; Paul Cambon, Ambassador of French Republic, and Beckendorff, Ambassador, etc., of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

"The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, hereby declare as follows:—The British, French and Russian Governments mutually agree not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when terms of Peace come to be discussed no one of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

The Hague Conventions—(Signed at The Hague, October 18, 1907)

As to Opening of Hostilities (No. 3)—Agreement not to start hostilities without a prior declaration of war, giving reasons, or the sending of an ultimatum; belligerents to notify neutral powers of the war without delay.

Of the Powers signing Convention No 3, were Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Russia and Belgium.

As to Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in War on Land (No 5)—Agreement that neutral territory should be inviolable; belligerents not to move troops or convoys, whether of munitions of war or of supplies, to establish or use wireless stations or do any recruiting on or over neutral territory and neutrals not to permit any of above. It was agreed that neutrality would not be considered violated by individuals crossing frontier to offer services to belligerents; and neutrals not bound to prevent export or transit of arms or munitions of war, or to forbid use of telephone or telegraph cables so long as they were impartial; and further that for a neutral power to resist by force violations of its neutrality would not be a hostile act.

Of Powers signing Convention No. 5, were Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium and Luxemburg.

Partition of Asiatic Turkey—(Franco-British Treaty contained in letter from Paul Cambon, French Ambassador, to Sir Edward Grey, dated May 9, 1916)

France and Great Britain recognize and protect an Arab state or Confederation of Arab states under suzerainty of Arab chief; treaty creates two zones indicated on map; Zone A, regulated and controlled by France, Zone B, by Great Britain; ports of Haifa and Acre are accorded to Great Britain; Great Britain pledges itself never to negotiate with any third power for cession of Cyprus without consent of French Government; Alexandria is to be a free port for commerce of British Empire; Haifa shall be a free port for the commerce of France, her colonies and protectorates; Great Britain to have the right to construct, administer and be sole proprietor of a railway uniting Haifa with the Zone B, and to have the perpetual right to transport troops; for 20 years Turkish customs tariffs are to remain in force and no change of rates without consent of

SECRET TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS—*Continued.*

both powers; neither power to cede any of its rights to any third party without consent of the other; religious, educational and medical functions to continue to function, it being understood that such reservation does not involve the maintenance of the rights of jurisdiction and of the capitulations.

Roumania's Treaty With France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia—(Signed August 17, 1916.) Guarantees territorial integrity of Roumania and recognizes her right to annex certain territories in Austria-Hungary and agrees that the Treaty of Peace shall annex same. Roumania engages to declare war on and attack Austria-Hungary under stipulated conditions and to cease economic relations and commercial exchanges with enemies of Allies. Roumania and the Entente Powers agree not to make a separate treaty of peace; Roumania is to enjoy same rights as the Allies in peace preliminaries and in discussions of questions at Peace Congress; the treaty to be kept secret until conclusion of a general peace.

Russia agreed to aid by vigorous action in Bukowina; the Russian fleet to watch the Roumanian coasts.

Article 4 of the treaty delimits in detail the portions of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy proposed to be annexed.

Russia's Secret Treaties—On November 24, 1917, the Bolshevik Government revealed certain alleged agreements between the Entente Powers with reference to the settlement at the end of the war. In case Russia gained Constantinople and the Dardanelles, she was to allow the freedom of passage of cargoes proceeding to other than Russian ports. Part of Arabia was to be under a separate Mussulman Government, and Britain was to have certain additions to her sphere of influence in Persia. In a second document published on the same day France recognized Russia's freedom to define her western boundaries. In a separate telegram the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs recognized that France and Great Britain should have the right to define the western boundary of Germany. On November 28 the Bolshevik Government published another document, said to have been signed in London April 26, 1915, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, by which Italy, on the conclusion of the war, was to receive the Trentino, part of the Southern Tyrol, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia.

Japanese-American Agreement—On November 2, 1917, Viscount Ishii for Japan and Secretary Lansing for the United States exchanged notes on their policy regarding China. In a statement Secretary Lansing spoke of the attitude of constraint and doubt fostered by a campaign of falsehood adroitly and secretly carried out by the Germans, and declared that through the frankness and cordiality of the Japanese Commissioners this propaganda of years had been undone in a few days. The main points of the agreement were as follows: "The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous. The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired, and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Japanese Government that, while geographical position gives Japan such special interests, they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations. * * * Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China, or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunities in the commerce and industries of China." The Chinese Government issued a statement that it could not be bound by agreements concerning it entered into by other powers.

Japanese Secret Agreements with Great Britain, France and Italy—In 1917, before America and China came into the war, Japan got from Great Britain, France and Italy pledges that she would be supported at the Peace Conference in her claim upon Tsingtau, agreeing in return to relinquish her claim to Pacific Islands south of the Equator.

Japanese Secret Agreement with China—In September, 1918, China agreed on responsibility of Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, alone, without the knowledge of Parliament or the concurrence of the Cabinet, that Japan should succeed to Germany's former claim upon projected Shantung railways; Japan in return gave the northern militarists of China 20,000,000 yen.

NOTE—The above list does not include the Anglo-Persian, and various other agreements, by virtue of which the Allies on the one hand, and the Central Powers on the other, sought respectively to preserve or to destroy the path between India and Great Britain.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

NATIONAL headquarters, New York City. *National Commander*—Franklin D'Olier, of Philadelphia. *National Chaplain*—The Rev. Francis A. Kelly, of New York.

The American Legion informally organized at Paris, March 15-17, 1919, and was incorporated by Congress, September 16, 1919, as a "patriotic society of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Great War, 1917-1918." Its purpose, set forth in its Federal charter, was "To promote peace and good will among the peoples of the United States and all the nations of the earth; to preserve the memories and incidents of the Great War of 1917-1918; to cement the ties of love and comradeship born of service; and to consecrate the efforts of its members to mutual helpfulness and service to their country. The corporation created by this act shall have the following powers: To have perpetual succession with power to sue and be sued in courts of law and equity; to receive, hold, own, use, and dispose of such real estate and personal property as shall be necessary for its corporate purposes; to adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure; to adopt a constitution, by-laws, and regulations to carry out its purposes, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State; to use in carrying out the purposes of the corporation such emblems and badges as it may adopt; to establish and maintain offices for the conduct of its business; to establish State and Territorial organizations and local chapter or post organizations; to publish a magazine or other publications, and generally to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation.

"No person shall be a member of this corporation unless he served in the naval or military service of the United States at some time during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, or who, being citizens of the United States at the time of enlistment, served in the military or naval services of any of the Governments associated with the United States during the Great War. The organization shall be non-political and, as an organization, shall not promote the candidacy of any person seeking public office."

The preamble of the constitution adopted at the St. Louis caucus, May 10, 1919, says: "For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The first national convention was held at Minneapolis, November 10-11, 1919.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Monroe Doctrine dates from a declaration of December 2, 1823, by James Monroe, President of the United States, in his seventh annual message to Congress Brazil had declared its independence of Portugal the year before. Troubles in the latter country had caused a modification of the Constitution. In Spain a revolution had occurred, and the dominion of Peru was lost The Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 by Russia, Austria and Prussia, was threatening, so it was alleged, to help Spain recover its control in South America. Russia and the United States were in controversy over their Pacific Coast boundaries. Mr Monroe in his message took up the Russian matter first, saying:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

The President then spoke of Spain and Portugal in this wise:

"Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between these new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

CLEVELAND'S DECLARATION IN 1895.

When President Grover Cleveland, in 1895, urged Great Britain to arbitrate her dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, he said (December 17) in a message to Congress.

"The doctrine "(Monroe) ' upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe Doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government * * * If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. * * * The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

OLNEY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, Richard Olney, had said (July 20, 1895) in a despatch to the American Ambassador at London, Thomas F. Bayard, regarding the Monroe Doctrine: "That America is in no part open to colonization, though the proposition was not universally admitted at the time of its first enunciation, has long been universally conceded. We are now concerned, therefore, only with that other practical application of the Monroe Doctrine the disregard of which by an European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness towards the United States. The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORDS IN 1915.

President Wilson said of the Monroe Doctrine (December 7, 1915) in an address to a joint session of Congress: "There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the Government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples But it was always difficult to maintain such a rôle without offence to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south.

"Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our Government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any Government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the Governments of America stand so far as we are concerned upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence."

WHO'S WHO IN THE GREAT WAR.

(Date of birth is in parentheses.)

UNITED STATES.

Woodrow Wilson (1856)—President, March 4, 1913.
Newton D. Baker (1871)—Secretary of War.
Bernard M. Baruch (about 1873)—Head of War Industries Board.
Rear Admiral William S. Benson (1855)—Chief of Naval Operations abroad.
Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (1853)—Chief of Staff, Feb. 15, 1915—Dec. 31, 1917.
W. E. Borah (1865)—Anti-Leaguer in United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
William Jennings Bryan (1860)—Secretary of State, March 4, 1913—June 9, 1915.
Champ Clark (1860)—Speaker of House of Representatives.
Brig. Gen. Enoch Herbert Crowder (1859)—Provost Marshal General, in charge of draft.
Josephus Daniels (1862)—Secretary of Navy.
Thomas A. Edison (1847)—President of Naval Consulting Board.
Henry Ford (1863)—Assistant Director of United States Shipping Board.
Hugh Frayne (1868)—On War Industries Board.
Harry A. Garfield (1863)—Fuel Administrator.
James W. Gerard (1867)—Ambassador to Germany, July 28, 1913, to July, 1917.
Cardinal James Gibbons (1834)—Honorary Chairman of League for National Unity.
Major Gen. G. W. Goethals (1858)—Director United States Shipping Corporation.
Samuel Gompers (1850)—Chairman of Federal Committee on Labor, of Council of National Defense.
Thomas Watt Gregory (1861)—Attorney General.
Herbert C. Hoover (1874)—Federal Food Administrator.
Col Edward M. House (1858)—Special Representative of the President to Europe.
Charles Evans Hughes (1862)—Federal Aircraft Investigator.
Edward N. Hurley (1864)—Chairman of United States Shipping Board.
United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson (1866)—Anti-Leaguer.
Robert Lansing (1864)—Secretary of State, June 23, 1915.
Miss Julia C. Lathrop (1858)—National Chairman Women's Committee Council of National Defense.
H. C. Lodge, Chairman Senate Foreign Relations Committee—League Reservationist.
Gen. Peyton C. March (1864)—Chief of Staff.
Thomas R. Marshall (1854)—Vice President United States.
William G. McAdoo (1863)—Secretary of the Treasury, Director General of the Railroads.
Henry Morgenthau (1856)—Ambassador to Turkey, 1913.
Rear Admiral Albert T. Niblack (1859)—In command of United States warships in Mediterranean.
A. Mitchell Palmer (about 1872)—Alien Property Custodian; in 1919 was appointed United States Attorney General.
Gen. John J. Pershing (1860)—In charge of American Expeditionary Forces in Europe.
Charles A. Piez (1867)—General Manager United States Shipping Board.
Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman (entered Annapolis in 1875)—Commander United States Battleships in Foreign Waters.
Elihu Root (1845)—Head of American Mission to Russia.
Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott (1854)—Trained Soldiers for Overseas Duties.
Charles M. Schwab (1862)—Director General Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw (1847)—Chairman Women's Committee Council of National Defense; she died July 2, 1919.
Vice Admiral William S. Sims (1858)—Commander United States Fleet in European Waters.
William Howard Taft (1857)—Member of War Labor Conference Board, President League to Enforce Peace.
Henry White (1850)—Member United States Peace Delegation.
Major Gen. Leonard Wood (1860)—Commander, 1917, Department of the East, United States Army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

King George V. (1865).
Lord Alfred Charles William Harmsworth Northcliffe (1865)—Head of British War Mission to United States, 1917.
Herbert Asquith (1852)—Prime Minister when war broke out; resigned Dec. 5, 1916.
Arthur J. Balfour (1848)—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Admiral Sir David Beatty (1871)—Commander of the Grand Fleet, succeeding Jellicoe, May 31, 1916.
Louis Botha (1863)—Premier of the Transvaal, 1907-1910.
Gen. Sir Julian Byng (1862)—Commander of British Third Army; in attack on Cambrai, Nov. 20, 1917.
Miss Edith Cavell (about 1874)—Nurse; executed Oct, 13, 1915.
Sir John French (1852)—Commander of British Forces at first Battle of the Marne.
Right Hon. David Lloyd George (1863)—British Premier, Dec , 1916.
Sir Douglas Haig (1861)—Commander of British Forces on Western Front, 1918
Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe (1859)—Commander of Fleet at battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916.
Andrew Bonar Law (1858)—Chancellor of Exchequer.
Earl Rufus Daniel Isaacs Reading (1860)—Ambassador to United States.
Gen. Jan Christian Smuts (1870)—Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal.

FRANCE.

Raymond Poincaré (1860)—President, Jan. 17, 1913.
Aristide Briand (1862)—Prime Minister, Oct. 30, 1915—March 17, 1917.
Georges Clemenceau (1841)—Prime Minister, Nov. 17, 1917.
Gen. Ferdinand Foch (1851)—Commander in Chief Allied Forces, 1918.
Joseph Jacques Césaré Joffre (1852)—Commander at first Battle of the Marne.
Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle (1858)—French Commander in Chief in latter part of 1916.
Gen. Henry Philippe Pétain (1856)—Defender of Verdun, Feb.-Oct., 1916.
René Viviani (1863)—Head of French Commission to United States.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II. (1868)—Czar, Oct. 20, 1894—March 15, 1917.
Commander Marie Botchkarova (1890)—Organizer of first Russian Women's Battalion of Death.
Alexander F. Kerensky (1881)—Premier, July to Nov., 1917.
Nikolai Lenine [real name Vlamer Ututyanoff (1870)—Premier, 1918.
Leon Trotzky [real name Leber Braunstein] (about 1877)—Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III. (1869)—King.
Gen. Luigi Cadorna (1850)—Commander in Chief until 1917.
Gen. Armando Diaz (1861)—Commander in Chief since Nov., 1917.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

William II. (1859)—German Emperor till November, 1918.
Charles I. of Austria, IV. of Hungary (1887)—Emperor of Austria till November, 1918.
Count J. H. von Bernstorff (1862)—German Ambassador to United States, 1908 to 1917. His passports handed to him Feb. 3, 1917.
Dr. Theobald Bethmann-Hollweg (1856)—German Chancellor, 1909-1917.
Count V. zu Chudenitz Czernin (1857)—Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Constantine Dumba (about 1857)—Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to United States, Sept. 8, 1915. Sent home.
Gen. Paul von Hindenburg (1847)—Commander of Teutonic Forces in France, 1917.
Count Georg von Hertling (1843)—German Chancellor, Nov., 1917.
Gottlieb von Jagow (1863)—German Foreign Minister, 1913-1916.
Karl Liebknecht (1871)—Socialist Member of Reichstag. Imprisoned for speech May, 1916.
Gen. Ludendorff (1865)—German Chief of Staff 1918.
Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz (1849)—Secretary of State for the German Admiralty, 1897-1916.

UNITED STATES WARS AND CASUALTIES, 1775-1918.

(Data taken from the Historical Register of the Armies of the United States)

1775-1783—War of the Revolution.
1782-1787—Wyoming Valley, Pa., Insurrection.
1786-1787—Shays's Rebellion, Massachusetts.
1790-1795—War with the Northwest Indians (Miamis, Wyandottes, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Ottawas).
1791-1794—Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1798-1800—War with France.
1799—Fries Rebellion, Pennsylvania.
1801-1805—Tripolitan War.
1806—Burr Conspiracy.
1806—Sabine Expedition, Louisiana.
1807—Chesapeake Bay Naval Affair.
1808—Lake Champlain Embargo Troubles.
1811-1813—Second War with the Northwest Indians
1812-1815—War with Great Britain
1812—Seminole War, Florida.
1813—Peoria Indian War, Illinois
1813-1814—Creek Indian War, Alabama
1817-1818—Second Seminole War.
1819—Yellowstone Expedition.
1823—Campaign against Blackfeet and Arickaree Indians.
1827—La Fevre Indian War.
1831—Sac and Fox Indian War.
1832—Black Hawk War
1832-1833—Nullification, South Carolina.
1833-1839—Cherokee Indian War.
1834—Pawnee Expedition.
1835-1836—Third Seminole War
1836-1837—Second Creek Indian War.
1837—Osage Indian Troubles
1838—Heatherly Indian War.
1838—Mormon Disturbances.
1838-1839—New York-Canadian Frontier Disturbances.
1846-1847—Doniphan's Expedition into Mexico.
1846-1848—War with Mexico.
1846-1848—New Mexican Expedition.
1848—Cayuse War, Oregon.
1849-1861—Navajo Wars.
1849-1861—Comanche, Cheyenne, and Kickapoo Indian Troubles.
1850—Pitt River (Cal.) Expedition.
1851-1852—Yuma (Cal.) Expedition.
1851-1853—Utah Indian War.
1851-1856—Indian Wars, Oregon and Washington.
1855—Snake Indians Expedition.
1855-1856—Sioux Expedition, Nebraska Territory.
1855—Yakima Expedition, Washington Territory.
1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapahoe Troubles.
1855-1858—Seminole or Florida War.
1856-1858—Kansas Border Troubles.
1857—Gila Expedition, New Mexico.
1857—Sioux Indian Troubles in Minnesota and Iowa.
1857—Mountain Meadow Massacre, Utah.
1857-1858—Utah Expedition.
1858—Expedition against Northern Indians.
1858—Puget Sound Expedition.
1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Paloos Indian Troubles.
1858—Navajo Expedition, New Mexico.
1858-1859—Wichita Expedition, Indian Territory.
1859—Colorado River Expedition.
1859—Pecos Expedition, Texas.
1859—Antelope Hills Expedition, Texas.
1859—Bear River Expedition, Utah.
1859—San Juan Imbroglio, Washington Territory.
1859—John Brown Raid, Virginia.
1859-1860—Cortina Troubles on Texas and Mexican Border.
1860—Pah-Ute Expedition, California.
1860—Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, Indian Territory.
1860—Carson Valley Expedition, Utah.
1860-1861—Navajo Expedition, New Mexico.
1861-1890—Apache Indian War in Arizona and New Mexico.
1861-1865—Civil War.
1862—Indian Massacres at New Ulm, Minn.
1862-1867—Sioux Indian War in Minnesota and Dakota
1863-1869—War against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Indian Territory.
1865-1868—Indian War in Oregon, Idaho, and California.
1865-1866—Fenian Raid, New York and Canada Border.
1867-1881—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo, and Comanche Indians, Mexican Border Disturbances.
1868-1869—Canadian River Expedition, New Mexico.
1871—Yellowstone Expedition.
1871—Fenian Troubles, Dakota and Manitoba Frontier
1872—Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota
1872-1873—Modoc Campaign.
1873—Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota.
1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory.
1874—Sioux Expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska.
1874—Black Hills Expedition, the Dakotas
1875—Expedition against Nevada Indians.
1876—Sioux Indian War.
1876—Powder River, Wyo., Expedition.
1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions.
1876-1879—Sioux and Cheyenne War.
1877—Nez Perces Campaign.
1878—Ute Expedition.
1879—Snake Indian Trouble, Idaho.
1890-1891—Sioux Indian War.
1891-1893—Mexican Border or "Tin Horn" War.
1895—Bannock Indian Disturbances.
1898-1899—Spanish-American War.
1898—Chippewa Indian Disturbances.
1899-1902—Philippine Insurrection.
1900-1901—Boxer Insurrection, China.
1912-1913—Nicaraguan Expedition.
1913-1914—Haitian and Santo Domingan Expeditions.
1914—Vera Cruz Expedition.
1916—Punitive Expedition into Mexico.
1917-1918—European War.

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Battles	Dates.	American Commanders.	Loss	British Commanders.	Loss.
Lexington	19th April, 1775	.....	84	Pitcairn	245
Bunker Hill	17th June, 1775	Prescott	453	Howe	1,054
Flatbush	12th Aug., 1776	Putnam	2,000	Howe	400
White Plains	28th Oct., 1776	Washington	300	Howe	300
Trenton	25th Dec., 1776	Washington	9	Rahl	1,000
Princeton	3d Jan., 1777	Washington	100	Mawhood	400
Bennington	16th Aug., 1777	Stark	100	Baum	600
Brandywine	11th Sept., 1777	Washington	1,200	Howe	500
Saratoga	17th Oct., 1777	Gates	350	Burgoyne	600
Monmouth	25th June, 1778	Washington	230	Clinton	400
Rhode Island	29th Aug., 1778	Sullivan	211	Pigott	260
Briar Creek	30th Mar., 1779	Ash	300	Prevost	16
Stoney Point	15th July, 1779	Wayne	100	Johnson	600
Camden	16th Aug., 1780	Gates	720	Cornwallis	375
Cowpens	17th Jan., 1781	Morgan	72	Tarlton	800
Guilford	15th Mar., 1781	Greene	400	Cornwallis	523
Eutaw Springs	8th Sept., 1781	Greene	555	Stewart	1,000
Yorktown	19th Oct., 1781	Washington	.....	Cornwallis	.....

TROOPS ENGAGED IN AMERICAN WARS.

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers	Total.
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,086	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	925	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War	April 21, 1898	Dec 10, 1898	.....	.....	60,000
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000
War with Germany	April 6, 1917	Nov. 11, 1918 (Armistice)	527,000	*382,000 †3,091,000	3,703,273

*National Guard. † National Army.
The late conflict is called "The War of 1917" by the Historical Branch of the United States Dept. of War. The figures for The War of 1917 were furnished by the office of the Chief of Staff.

Figures for the French and Tripoli Wars of 1798 and 1801 show only the naval forces. In the Civil War the Confederates had over 750,000 troops actually engaged.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)
As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war; Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; by the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

WHEN UNITED STATES DIVISIONS ARRIVED IN FRANCE.

Division.	Arriv. First Elements in France.	Division.	Arriv. First Elements in France.	Division	Arriv. First Elements in France	Division	Arriv. First Elements in France.	Division.	Arriv. First Elements in France.
	1917.		1918.		1918.		1918.		1917.
1st	June.	77th	April.	80th	May.	79th	July.	40th	August.
2d	August.	82d	May.	78th	June.	91st	July.	87th	September.
26th	September.	35th	May.	83d	June.	36th	July.	84th	September.
42d	November	28th	May.	89th	June.	85th	August.	86th	September.
41st	December.	4th	May.	92d	June.	7th	August.	34th	September.
	1918.	27th	May.	90th	June.	81st	August.	31st	October.
32d	February.	6th	May.	37th	June.	88th	August.	38th	October.
5th	March.	33d	May.	29th	June.	39th	August.	8th	October.
3d	March.	30th	May.	76th	July.				

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS TO EUROPE, IN THE WAR.

(Prepared for the statistical abstract of the U. S. by the statistical officer of the Cruiser and Transport Force, U S Atlantic Fleet)

	U S Nav Transports				Other U. S Vessels				British Vessels				All Other and Total.			
	Sailed		Troops Car'd		Sailed		Troops Car		Sailed		Troops Car'd		Salled.		Troops Carried.	
	1917	1918.	1917	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918
	No.	*No.*	*No*	*No.*	*No.*	*No*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No*	*No*	*No.*	*No*	*No*	*No.*	*No.*
Jan. .	.	16		25,662	.	.	.			9	..	20,514	..	26	.....	48,055
Feb ..	..	17	.	39,977	.	..		..	..	4	.	9,259	...	22	.....	49,239
Mar .		26		56,278	..	1		1		14	...	27,626	. .	45	...	85,710
April..	.	27	. ..	67,553	..	11	.	737	.	20	.....	47,362	. .	63	.. .	120,072
May.	3	33	1,035	96,273	..	22	. .	3,268	2	75	508	133,795	5	141	1,543	247,714
June..	9	36	8,855	115,256	8	11	5,156	6,003	1	70	1,080	140,172	18	128	15,091	280,434
July	8	33	5,281	108,445	. .	13	. .	4,020	6	89	7,299	175,526	15	147	12,876	311,359
Aug .	6	36	4,310	116,401	2	15	1,109	8,495	7	74	11,890	137,745	17	140	19,403	286,375
Sept .	15	35	13,917	107,025	..	18		5,511	12	69	19,671	134,576	27	129	33,588	259,670
Oct.	14	43	25,098	72,092	...	17	. . .	4,709	9	57	13,013	94,214	24	127	40,027	184,063
Nov.	9	9	9,988	1,191	2	3	1,235	235	7	12	10,669	10,698	19	24	23,722	121,124
Dec	16		37,445			.		.	9		11,370	. . .	25		48,815	.. . . .
Total	80	311	105,929	806,153	12	111	7,500	32,999	53	493	75,500	931,487	150	992	195,065	1,884,815
Gr. T.	391		912,082		123		40,499		546		1,006,987		1,142		2,079,880	

Nationality of naval escort—1,720,360 U S. troops were transported to Europe under U. S escort; 297,903 under British, and 61,617 under French.

British-leased Italian vessels carried 68,246 troops in 39 transports to Europe in 1918, none in 1917. All other vessels than U S , British, French, and Italian carried to Europe 6,136 U. S. troops in 1917 and 52,066 in 1918. Everything is included in the "all other and total" column in the table above.

More than 25,000 special trains were required to move soldiers in the U. S on the way to and from the war, including camp service.

WAR RECORD OF UNITED STATES TROOP-CARRIERS.

The following figures show the records of the transports flying the Stars and Stripes, the first sailing of each ship, the number of troops on that voyage, its best troop carrying achievement, the number of trips, and the total carried in those trips

Transport	First Trip.	No. Carried	Best Trip	No. Carried	Total Trips.	Total Carried.
Aeolus.....	Oct 10, 1917	2,865	Sept 15, 1918	3,551	8	24,770
Agamemnon	Oct 19, 1917	3,438	May 16, 1918	4,967	10	36,097
America . .	Oct 19, 1917	4,273	June 10, 1918	5,327	9	39,768
Antigone	Dec. 13, 1917	1,907	Sept 23, 1918	2,287	8	16,526
De Kalb	June 14, 1917	816	July 18, 1918	1,601	11	11,334
Finland...	June 14, 1917	1,602	July 26, 1918	3,879	10	21,060
George Washington	Dec. 4, 1917	5,666	July 18, 1918	6,024	9	48,373
Great Northern	Mar. 12, 1918	2,779	Aug. 3, 1918	3,062	10	28,248
Hancock...	June 17, 1917	345	April 24, 1918	1,092	3	1,473
Harrisburg .	July 27, 1917	410	July 22, 1918	2,698	14	11,668
Henderson .	June 14, 1917	1,884	Aug. 14, 1918	2,585	10	16,352
Huron	Sept. 8, 1917	2,361	Sept. 8, 1918	2,916	8	20,871
Kroonland . .	Aug. 7, 1917	272	July 26, 1918	3,348	9	15,435
Leviathan .	Dec. 15, 1917	7,249	May 22, 1918	11,322	10	96,804
Louisville..	May 12, 1917	258	July 6, 1918	2,485	12	10,682
Madawaska	Nov. 12, 1917	1,671	June 30, 1918	2,333	9	17,931
Mallory...	June 14, 1917	1,227	Sept. 8, 1918	1,928	13	19,251
Manchuria... . .	Sept 9, 1917	281	Sept 8, 1918	4,053	7	15,152
Martha Washington	Feb. 10, 1918	2,286	June 7, 1918	3,384	8	22,311
Matsonia .	Mar. 14, 1918	1,957	July 10, 1918	2,330	6	13,327
Maui...	April 16, 1918	481	July 31, 1918	3,820	4	11,042
Mercury . .	Jan. 4, 1918	2,373	June 30, 1918	2,962	7	18,542
Mongolia.. .	May 29, 1917	263	Sept 23, 1918	4,211	9	20,196
Mount Vernon .	Oct. 19, 1917	3,028	Aug 26, 1918	4,768	9	33,692
Nederlander ..	Aug. 14, 1918	2,217	Aug. 14, 1918	2,217	3	6,283
Northern Pacific	Mar. 30, 1918	2,419	Sept 26, 1918	2,790	9	20,711
Orizaba.	June 10, 1918	2,839	July 31, 1918	3,299	6	15,712
Pastores..	June 14, 1917	1,041	Sept 23, 1918	1,872	13	18,446
Plattsburg.	June 30, 1917	54	July 22, 1918	2,438	13	10,645
Pocahontas .	Sept 8, 1917	2,526	Sept 15, 1918	2,920	9	20,503
Powhattan..... .	Nov 12, 1917	1,488	Sept 15, 1918	2,509	7	14,643
President Grant .	Dec. 26, 1917	4,807	June 30, 1918	5,854	8	39,924
Pr. Matoika	May 10, 1918	3,558	June 15, 1918	3,866	6	21,216
Ryndam .	May 10, 1918	3,166	Aug 22, 1918	3,197	6	17,913
Siboney .	April 23, 1918	2,959	July 31, 1918	3,797	7	20,279
Sierra... ...	July 10, 1918	1,712	July 10, 1918	1,712	1	1,712
Susquehanna .	Dec. 13, 1917	2,184	Aug 30, 1918	2,561	8	18,345
Tenadores.	June 14, 1917	1,067	April 23, 1918	1,289	13	15,698
Hon Steuben	Oct. 19, 1917	1,223	Aug 18, 1918	2,801	9	14,347
Wilhelmina	May 10, 1918	1,797	July 18, 1918	2,085	6	11,053
Zeelandia	May 18, 1918	1,756	June 30, 1918	1,761	7	11,481
St. Paul	May 24, 1917	514	May 24, 1917	514	7	1,534
Lenape.	June 14, 1917	818	Aug. 22, 1918	2,774	6	8,975
Covington.	Oct. 19, 1917	3,238	June 15, 1918	4,133	6	21,628
President Lincoln	Oct. 19, 1917	4,877	Mar. 30, 1918	4,826	5	23,549
Calamares.....	Nov. 26, 1917	1,221	June 30, 1918	1,814	7	10,091

The troop-carrier records on the return voyages to the United States, after the signing of the armistice, surpassed those made during the war

AMERICAN ARMY LOSSES IN THE WORLD WAR.

(From the final report of the Central Records Office, A. E. F., as of June 3, 1919.)

Army Division.	Casualties			Number Taken Prisoner.			No. of Enemy Prisoners Taken.	Days in Active Sectors.
	Battle Deaths.	Wounded.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.		
Second	4,478	17,752	22,230	5	152	157	12,026	66
First	4,411	17,201	21,612	0	152	152	6,469	93
Third	3,177	12,940	16,117	8	306	314	2,240	86
Twenty-eighth	2,551	11,429	13,980	18	714	732	921	49
Forty-second	2,644	11,275	13,219	1	111	112	1,317	39
Twenty-sixth	2,135	11,325	13,460	19	438	457	3,148	45
Thirty-second	2,915	10,477	13,919	2	159	161	2,153	35
Fourth	2,611	9,893	12,504	1	71	72	2,756	38
Seventy-seventh	1,992	8,505	10,497	11	392	403	750	66
Twenty-seventh	1,785	7,201	8,986	3	226	229	2,357	57
Thirtieth	1,629	7,325	8,954	4	71	75	3,848	56
Fifth	1,976	6,864	8,840	0	100	100	2,356	32
Eighty-second	1,298	6,248	7,546	2	238	240	845	27
Eighty-ninth	1,433	5,858	7,291	1	24	25	5,061	28
Thirty-fifth	1,067	6,216	7,283	4	163	167	781	5
Ninetieth	1,392	5,885	7,277	7	77	81	1,876	26
Thirty-third	989	6,266	7,255	1	126	127	3,987	27
Seventy-eighth	1,384	5,861	7,245	3	120	123	432	21
Seventy-ninth	1,419	5,331	6,750	2	78	80	1,077	17
Eightieth	1,132	5,000	6,132	1	99	100	1,813	17
Ninety-first	1,414	4,364	5,778	0	28	28	2,412	14
Thirty-seventh	977	4,266	5,243	0	23	23	1,495	11
Twenty-ninth	951	4,268	5,219	4	64	68	2,187	23
Ninety-third	584	2,582	3,166	1	3	4	0	0
Thirty-sixth	600	1,928	2,528	0	24	24	549	23
Seventh	296	1,397	1,693	1	19	20	69	2
Ninety-second	176	1,466	1,642	0	17	17	38	2
Eighty-first	251	973	1,224	0	51	51	101	0
Sixth	93	453	546	0	3	3	12	0
Eighty-fifth	142	395	537	0	18	18	0	0
Eighty-third	112	319	431	0	3	3	0	0
Forty-first	154	263	417	0	4	4	0	0
Fortieth	79	81	160	0	3	3	0	0
Eighty-eighth	29	89	118	2	7	9	3	0
Eighth	6	29	35	0	1	1	0	0
Eighty-seventh	2	30	32	0	0	0	0	0
Total	48,284	201,755	250039	98	4,085	4,183	63,079	
Other Units	1,214	3,935	5,149	218	79	297	0	
Grand Total	49,498	205,690	255188	316	4,164	4,480	63,079	

Under "Other Units" are included 195 deaths and 439 wounded in depot divisions.

The War Department, on November 11, 1919, gave out these final figures—34,625 killed in action, including 382 lost at sea; died of wounds, 13,955; died of disease, 23,392; died of accident and other causes, 5,326; wounded in action, 215,489; missing in action, 2.

In the year ending June 30, 1919, there were 16,547 court martials, with 85 per cent. of convictions. Of the charges against officers, more than one-third comprised drunkenness, absent without leave, or conduct unbecoming an officer; in the case of enlisted men, one-half the total charges recorded were for desertion, absent without leave, disobedience and sleeping on post. Death penalties were adjudged in 145 cases from April 6, 1917 to June 30, 1919, and execution was consummated in 35 cases; 10 in France and 25 in the United States. Murder was charged in two of these cases, murder and mutiny in 19, assault in 11, and assault and murder in 3. In no case, according to Adj. Gen. Crowder, was a capital sentence for a purely military offense carried into execution.

AMERICAN BATTLE CASUALTIES AND CASUALTY RATES IN THE WORLD WAR.

(From the final report of the Central Records Office, A. E. F., as of June 3, 1919, approximately 1,100 carried as missing in action on that date are not included.)

Note—The battle casualty rate is the per cent. of dead and wounded for each 1,000 troops that reached France. The battle deaths and wounded are measured against the total number of troops in France.

Kind of Troops.	Battle Deaths.		Wounded.		Taken Prisoner.		Battle Casualties.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	1,580	38,790	4,810	157,257	89	3,820	330.2	262.8
Machine Gun	115	2,423	477	12,649	4	121		
Marines	78	1,902	272	7,904	0	64	402.3	313 7
Artillery	97	1,838	473	9,102	3	30	47 3	33 5
Engineers	59	1,207	216	6,739	1	53	52 3	43.2
Signal	6	282	35	1,535	0	12	25 8	50 4
Medical	27	256	134	1,490	33	48	10 4	12 6
Air Service	190	46	138	141	183	0	57 5	2.5
Headquarters	6	144	56	169	1	1	15.6	31.6
Coast Artillery	6	98	16	519	2	0	....	....
Police Headquarters Train	4	76	7	300	0	0	19.9	24.0
Pioneer Infantry	0	67	4	232	0	0	1.7	3.6
Tank Corps	7	50	43	304	0	9	82.0	38.4
Quartermaster	8	36	2	92	0	0	1.8	0.7
Motor Transport	3	32	5	186	0	2	8.1	7.3
Gas	5	26	10	265	0	0	included	in Engrs.
Anti-Aircraft	0	22	4	132	0	2	29.4	43.5
Cavalry	0	9	5	31	0	1	15.2	6.4
Ordnance	0	3	0	26	0	1	0.0	1.4
Total	2,191	47,307	6,707	198,983	316	4,164		

Artillery percentage casualties include ammunition train.

SUMMARY OF ALL CASUALTIES IN U. S. ARMY — APRIL 6, 1917, TO SEPT. 1, 1919.

(Figures include Marines attached to the Army, and are for all troops in the U. S. and Expeditionary Forces, including those at Archangel and Vladivostok.)

Killed in action	35,585	Died of disease	58,073
Died of wounds	14,742	Died of accident, etc.	8,092
Total battle deaths	50,327	Total	66,165
Total deaths, all causes	116,492	Wounded in action	205,690

Total Casualties, 322,182. (Missing—0).

Wounded in action were 63 per cent. of the total casualties; died of disease were 18 per cent.; killed in action, 11 per cent.; died of wounds, 5 per cent.; died of other causes, 3 per cent.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN RUSSIA

American participation in Northern Russian hostilities in and around Archangel resulted in a total of 553 casualties, according to a complete record which the War Department gave out on October 16, 1919. The force sent to Archangel, consisting of the 339th Infantry and the 310th Engineers, arrived there in August, 1918, and was withdrawn in June, 1919. Of the total casualties given 109 were deaths in battle, 53 deaths from wounds, 81 from disease, and 19 from accidents and other causes. There were 305 wounded, and 4 prisoners, all of whom were released.

STRENGTH OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN SIBERIA AND RUSSIA (ARCHANGEL.)

Siberia.	Ofcrs	Men	Siberia.	Ofcrs	Men.	Siberia.	Ofcrs.	Men.
27th Infantry	91	2,784	146th Ord. Depot Co.	5	79	Engineer Detachment.	1	18
31st Infantry	96	3,666	Staff officers	4	0	Cavalry Detachment.	3	0
53d Teleg. Batt., Co. D.	1	83	Q. M. C. Detachment.	2	27	Philippine Scouts	0	3
Field Hosp. Co. No. 4.	4	55	Medical Detachment.	12	67	Photo Section	2	4
Ambulance Co. No. 4.	4	114	Ordnance Detachment	1	15			
Evac. Hosp. No. 17	24	237	Signal Corps Detach't.	0	18	Total	255	7,267
Med. Sup. Dep. No. 7.	5	45	Intelligence Detach't.	0	52			

Russia—339th Inf., 310th Eng., 1st Batt., 337th Field Hosp. and Ambul. Co.; total strength, 5,419.

SIBERIA.

The American expeditionary force sent to Siberia was composed of the 27th Infantry, the 31st Infantry, one field hospital, one ambulance company, Co. D of the 53d Teleg. Batt., Evac. Hosp. No. 17, Base Hosp. No. 93, Med. Supp. Dep. No. 7, two sections of Bakery Co. No. 391, and 5,000 men from the 8th Division. The command of this force was given to Major Gen. William S. Graves. These troops arrived at Vladivostok from San Francisco and Manila in several contingents, and by the end of September, 1918, the whole force had landed. Gen. Graves disposed his forces at Vladivostok, along the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and stationed a detachment at the important mines of Suchan. In June, 1919, the first minor engagement with Bolshevik forces took place at Uspanka. This was followed by other minor operations against partisan bands and anti-Kolchak forces. During the summer of 1919 an organized effort was made to procure voluntary applications for service in Siberia and to return and discharge as fast as possible all men who were enlisted or drafted for the emergency. These replacements were sent to Siberia on the dates and in the strengths listed below: June 5, 9; July 5, 67; July 25, 690; Aug. 15, 1,270; Sept. 10, 267; Sept. 13, 992; total, 3,315.

The following is the list of casualties suffered by the American forces in Siberia to Oct. 1, 1919: Killed in action, 28; died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 41; died of accident and other causes, 27; suicide, 5.

WORK OF AMERICAN NURSES OVERSEAS.

The report of Miss Julia C. Stimson, who headed the Army Nursing Service abroad, shows that between May 8, 1917, and May 31, 1919, there were 10,245 nurses out of a total of 21,480 enlisted for service overseas; 3 were wounded in action and 266 died on duty. "From July 18 to November 11, 1918, the amount of work done was such that no praise would be great enough," Miss Stimson says. "It was not at all uncommon for nurses to work 14 to 18 hours a day for weeks at a time, and some hospitals with only 70 or 80 nurses cared for patients to the number of 2,100. One hospital had 5,000 patients at one time with 70 nurses to take care of them Officers, nurses, and men worked themselves to the limit of physical endurance, and that limit was beyond any which might be expected of human beings" The records showed that the peak of wounded was actually reached at Mesves Centre on November 16, where 20,186 patients were taken into 10 hospitals, with 394 nurses assigned. Nurses were dropping from fatigue around the operating tables at the finish, but complaints from them were almost never heard, Miss Stimson says.

UNITED STATES AIR SERVICE CASUALTIES.

According to the Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, nearly one-third of the United States Air Service casualties occurred in the month of September. The following shows the number of casualties of all types occurring each month in the United States Air Service flying personnel with the American and allied Armies at the front:

March, 2; April, 0; May, 27; June, 29; July, 65; August, 82; September, 181; October, 125; November 1 to 11, 43. Casualties during the period of the war in the United States Air Service flying personnel with the American, British, French, and Italian Armies are shown by types in the following table:

Killed in combat, 171, 31%; prisoners, 135, 24%; wounded, 129, 23%; missing, 73, 13%; killed in accident, 42, 8%; miscellaneous, 4, 1%; total, 554.

191,631 UNITED STATES ARMY ANIMALS OVERSEAS, 1917-1918.

(Statement by the War Department).

Up to January 11, 1919, there had been shipped overseas from this country a total of 67,948 animals, which included 5,489 cavalry horses, 33,396 draft horses, 28,088 draft mules, and 975 pack mules. The number of animals lost en route overseas was 600 horses and mules, or less than 1 per cent. of the total number shipped. The number of animals purchased overseas was 152,336. Purchases of horses in France amounted to 109,848; in Spain, 1,531; and in Great Britain, 11,898. The value of purchases in France was $43,122,093.52; in Spain, $589,159.96; and Great Britain, $5,314,711 15, or a total value of $49,025,-964.63 for 123,277 horses purchased overseas. The total number of mules purchased overseas amounted to 29,059, with a value of $11,115,846.72. There were 9,341 mules, valued at $2,895,927.76, purchased in France; 12,941 mules, with a value of $5,619,155.74, purchased in Spain; and 6,777 mules, valued at $2,600,-763.22, purchased in Great Britain There were on hand with the American Expeditionary Forces, December 25, 1918, a total of 191,631 animals. This total included 26,023 cavalry horses, 109,528 draft horses, 48,614 draft mules, and 7,466 pack and riding mules. The total loss overseas to December 25, 1918, amounted to 42,311 animals, which included 36,189 horses and 6,122 mules

SUMMARY OF ALL FORCES IN U S. ARMY, NOV. 11, 1918.
(At time of greatest strength. Data supplied by War Dept)

	Officers	Men	Total
Army personnel in Europe	80,842	1,868,474	1,949,316
At sea, en route to Europe	1,162	21,072	22,234
Total	82,004	1,889,546	1,971,550
Marines (on duty with Army in Europe)	1,002	31,383	32,385
Total, including Marines	83,006	1,920,929	2,003,935
Siberian expedition	298	8,806	9,104

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Total A. E. F. in Europe and Siberia	83,304	1,929,735	2,013,039
In United States	104,155	1,530,344	1,634,499
In ins'r poss'ns, Alaska, etc.	1,977	53,758	55,735
Grand total in Army excluding Marines	188,434	3,482,454	3,670,888
Grand total in Army including Marines	189,436	3,513,837	3,703,273

COST OF FORMER WARS TO THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Treasury Department.)

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FROM JUNE 18, 1812, TO FEB 17, 1815

Year	Total.	War	Navy.
1812	$20,280,000	$11,817,000	$3,959,000
1813	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,445,000
1814	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

WAR WITH MEXICO, FROM APRIL 24, 1846, TO JULY 4, 1848.

Year.	Total.	War	Navy.
1846	$27,261,000	$10,413,000	$6,455,000
1847	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

CIVIL WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1860	$63,201,000	$16,472,000	$11,514,000
1861	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864	864,968,000	690,391,000	85,705,000
1865	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, FROM APRIL 21, 1898, TO DEC. 10, 1898.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1897	$365,774,000	$48,950,000	$34,561,000
1898	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900	437,713,000	134,774,000	55,953,000

At the end of the Revolutionary War the United States national debt was $170,000,000.

COST OF FORMER WARS TO OTHER NATIONS.

(By the Treasury Department.)

Dates.	Countries Engaged.	Cost
1793–1815	England and France	$6,250 000,000
1812–1815	France and Russia	450,625,000
1828	Russia and Turkey	100,000,000
1830–1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war)	250,000,000
1830–1847	France and Algeria	190,000,000
1848	Revolts in Europe	50,000,000
1854–1856	England	371,000,000
	France	332,000,000
	Sardinia and Turkey	128,000,000
	Austria	68,600,000
	Russia	800,000,000
1859	France	75,000,000
	Austria	127,000,000
	Italy	51,000,000
1864	Denmark, Prussia, and Austria	36,000,000

Dates.	Countries Engaged	Cost
1866	Prussia and Austria	$330,000,000
1864–1870	Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay	240,000,000
1865–1866	France and Mexico	65,000,000
1870–1871	Germany	954,400,006
	France	1,580,000,000
	Russia	806,547,489
1876–1877	Turkey	493,273,745
1900–1901	Transvaal Republic and England	1,000,100,000
1904–1905	Russia and Japan	2,500,000,000
	Expense of wars, 1793-1860	$9,243,225,000
	Expense of wars, 1861-1910	14,080,321,240
	Total	$23,323,546,240
	The cost of the Balkan wars	1,264,000,000

A LIST OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS IN ENGLAND.

1915	Name	Killed	Inj'd
April 14	Ipswich	..	1
April 15	Lowestoft	..	..
April 30	Lowestoft	..	..
May 10	Southend	1	1
May 17	Ramsgate	2	1
May 26	Southend	3	2
May 31	London	6	3
June 4	East Coast	..	..
June 6	East Coast	24	40
June 15	N. E. Coast	16	40
Aug. 9	East Coast	13	12
Aug. 12	East Coast	6	23
Aug. 17	East Counties	10	36
Sept. 7	East Counties	17	39
Sept. 8	London	20	86
Sept. 11	East Coast	..	..
Sept. 13	Off East Coast	..	..
Oct. 13	London and East Counties	60	115
1916.			
Jan. 31	E. Counties, N.E. & Midl'ds	67	117
Mar. 5	N. E. and E	18	52
Mar. 19	Driven off coast	..	..
Mar. 31	Essex and N. E. Counties	43	66
April 1	N. E.	16	100
April 2	Scotland and N. E.	11	11
April 5	N. E.	1	8

1916.	Name.	Killed.	Inj'd.
April 24	Norfolk and Suffolk	..	1
April 25	Essex, Kent and E. Counties.	..	..
April 26	Kent coast.	..	..
May 2	N. E. and S. E. of Scotland.	9	27
July 29	Yorks, etc	..	..
July 31	Kent, Essex, etc	..	.
Aug 1	Kent, Essex, etc.	..	..
Aug. 3	E and S. E. Counties	..	..
Aug 9	E and N. E	8	36
Aug. 24	E. Counties and London	8	21
Sept. 2	E Counties and Kent	3	12
Sept 23	E., S. E., and London	38	125
Sept 25	S. and E Coast	36	27
Oct. 1	E. Coast and Lines	1	1
Nov. 27	N. E. Coast	4	37
1917.			
Mar. —	Kent	..	..
May 24	E Anglia	1	..
June 16	Kent Coast	2	18
Aug. 22	Yorks, Coast	..	..
Sept. 24	Yorks and Lincs	..	3
Oct. 19	E., N.E., and London	35	55
1918.			
Mar. 12	Yorks	1	..
Mar. 13	Durham	8	39
April 12	Lin., Lan., Warw.	7	20

DIRECT COSTS OF THE WAR.

According to data compiled by Prof. E. L. Bogart, of the University of Illinois, for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the direct costs of the war to the active belligerents were:

	Gross	Advances to Allies.	Net Cost.
United States	$32,080,266,968	$9,455,014,125	$22,625,252,843
Great Britain	44,029,011,868	8,695,000,000	35,334,000,000
Rest of British Empire	4,493,813,072	.....	4,493,813,072
France	25,812,782,800	1,547,200,000	24,312,782,800
Russia	22,593,950,000	.....	22,593,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000	.....	12,413,998,000
Other Entente Allies	3,963,867,914	.....	3,963,867,914
Total	$145,387,690,622	$19,697,214,125	$125,690,476,497
Germany	$40,150,000,000	$2,375,000,000	$37,775,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,622,960,600	.....	20,622,960,600
Turkey and Bulgaria	2,245,200,000	.....	2,245,200,000
Total	$63,018,160,600	$2,375,000,000	$60,643,160,600
Grand total	$208,405,851,222	$22,072,214,125	$186,333,637,097

INDIRECT COSTS OF THE WAR.

Total *direct* costs, net		$186,333,637,097
Indirect costs:		
Capitalized value of human life:		
Soldiers	$33,551,276,280	
Civilians	33,551,276,280	
Property losses:		
On land	29,960,000,000	
Shipping & cargo	6,800,000,000	

Loss of production	45,000,000,000
War relief	1,000,000,000
Loss to neutrals	1,750,000,000
	$151,612,542,560
Total *indirect* costs	$151,612,542,560
Grand total	$337,946,179,657

No attempt has been made to place a money value on the crippled soldiers and the invalided and devitalized army and civilian population.

M. Barriol, a French actuary, recently estimated the social value of a human life as follows: United States, $4,720; England, $4,140; Germany, $3,380; France, $2,900; Austria-Hungary, $2,720; Russia, $2,020. On Barriol's figures, applying the French value to Belgium and the Russian value to other than the six Powers above, the capitalized value of loss of life in the recent war would be as follows:

CAPITALIZED VALUE OF LOSS OF LIFE.

Country.	Dead.	Valuation	Total.
United States	109,740	$4,720	$517,972,800
England	938,904	4,140	3,477,102,560
Germany	1,997,365	3,380	6,751,093,700
France	1,654,550	2,900	4,818,195,000
Austria-Hung	1,132,500	2,720	3,080,400,000
Russia	4,012,064	2,020	8,104,369,280
Belgium	272,000	2,900	796,800,000
Italy	1,180,660		2,384,933,200
Serbia	757,343		1,530,832,860
Roumania	397,117		802,176,340
Greece	37,500	2,020	75,750,000
Portugal	4,100		8,282,000
Japan	301		608,020
Turkey	488,789		987,353,780
Bulgaria	106,637		215,406,740
Total	12,990,570		$33,551,276,280

LOSS OF LIFE IN 19TH CENTURY WARS.

Wars.	Duration	Dead.
	Days.	
Napoleonic, 1790-1815	9,000	2,100,000
Crimean, 1854-56	730	785,000
Prussian-Danish, 1864	135	3,500
Prussian-Austrian, 1866	40	45,000
American Civil, 1861-65	1,350	700,000
Franco-Prussian, 1870-71	210	184,000
English-Boer, 1899-1902	995	9,800
Russian-Japanese, 1904-5	548	160,000
Balkan, 1912-13	238	462,000
Total loss of 19th century	.....	4,449,300

Other authorities value a human life as follows: Petty, $400; Giffen, $3,000; Marshall, $1,000; Farr, $1,500, Nicholson, $6,250, Legal, $10,000.

SICKNESS COSTS $720,000,000 IN UNITED STATES.

Conservative estimates of the cost of sickness insurance (or health insurance, as it is often called), set the total for the country at large at not less than $720,000,000 and perhaps not less than $1,000,000,000 per year. An expenditure of $720,000,000 per year means a per capita outlay of approximately $7. The estimated cost of education in the United States in 1914, public and private, was $754,500,000.

In Germany, out of every 100 insured wage-earners in 1890, 36 7 were listed as sick at one time or another during the year; in 1913 the proportion was 45.6. In Austria, where sickness insurance is general, the corresponding figures were 45.7 in 1890 and 51.8 in 1913. The average number of days lost on account of sickness per sick member has increased: In Germany, from 16 2 days in 1890 to 20.2 in 1913; in Austria, during the same period, from 16.4 to 17.4.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE TOBACCO HABIT.

In a paper read before the Association of Health Officers of Nova Scotia, D Fraser Harris, Professor of Physiology in Dalhousie University, gives a resumé of the medical aspects of the tobacco habit. 1 The substances in tobacco smoke which are injurious are probably oxidation products of nicotine and other alkaloids 2. The smoking of tobacco is the more injurious the younger the person, hence young recruits suffer more readily from "tobacco heart" than older men. 3. The chewing of tobacco is much more injurious than the smoking of it, and ought to be discouraged. 4 Since what is injurious in tobacco smoke is absorbed more readily by inhaling than by smoking without inhaling, inhaling ought to be discouraged. 5. There is a marked idiosyncrasy toward tobacco in respect of the substances which raise the blood-pressure, cause irregularity of the heart and give rise to gastric acidity. 6 Those who have this idiosyncrasy ought not to use tobacco at all. 7. Those who do not have this idiosyncrasy may use tobacco in moderation with impunity.

LOSSES OF ALLIES AND CENTRAL POWERS IN THE WAR.

(Compiled by the Central Records Office, American Expeditionary Forces).

Allies.	Total Mobilized Force.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners or Missing.	Per Cent. Killed.	Per Cent. Wounded.	Per Cent. Prisoners or Miss'g
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	14.2	41.3	20.8
France	7,500,000	1,385,300	2,675,000	446,300	18.5	35.7	6.0
British Empire	7,500,000	692,065	2,037,325	360,367	9.2	27.2	5.0
Italy	5,500,000	364,000	947,000	1,393,000	6.6	17.2	25.3
United States	4,272,521	50,327	205,690	14,363	1 2	4.8	0.3
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Roumania	750,000	200,000	120,000	80,000	26 7	16.0	10.7
Serbia	707,343	322,000	28,000	100,000	45.5	4.0	14.1
Belgium	267,000	20,000	60,000	10,000	7.5	22.5	3.7
Greece	230,000	15,000	40,000	45,000	6.5	17.4	19.6
Portugal	100,000	4,000	15,000	200	4.0	15.0	0.2
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	6.0	20.0	14.0
Total, Allies	39,676,864	4,755,992	11,075,715	4,956,233			
Central Powers.							
Germany	11,000,000	1,611,104	3,683,143	772,522	14.6	33.5	7.0
Austria-Hungary	6,500,000	800,000	3,200,000	1,211,000	12.3	49.2	18.6
Turkey	1,600,000	300,000	570,000	130,000	18.8	35.6	8.1
Bulgaria	400,000	201,224	152,399	10,825	50.3	38.1	2.7
Total Cent'l Powers	19,500,000	2,912,328	7,605,542	2,124,347			
Grand total	59,176,864	7,668,320	18,681,257	7,080,580			

Note—The above figures were made comparable by taking them at a time when some of the data was preliminary. Thus, the number of soldiers taken prisoner or missing has been reduced very greatly as to all the countries on account of clearing up the lists of missing. The United States list of prisoner-or-missing has since been reduced to none missing, and 4,480 taken prisoner. The killed and wounded totals have grown somewhat since the table was compiled, though not so as to affect the percentages. The latest estimate of German losses is 2,050,460 dead, 4,207,028 wounded, and 615,922 missing, a total of 6,873,410. Of the British casualties about 2,720,000 were in France, 98,000 in Mesopotamia, 120,000 in the Dardanelles (Constantinople) attacks, 27,000 near Salonika, 58,000 in Egypt, 18,000 in East Africa, and 6,700 in Italy. The British air casualties were 6,166 killed and 7,245 wounded.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH LOSSES COMPARED.

Out of every 1,000 combatant troops in the American forces on the western front between June and November, 1918, no less than 50.6 were killed in battle. The British suffered a slightly lower rate of losses, out of every 1,000 of their men 48.8 were killed. The statistics branch of the General Staff made public the figures. From June to November, 1918, the British had 58,494 killed on the western front, while in the same period the Americans had 47,589 killed on that front. The highest rate of battle deaths per 1,000 troops among the Americans was in October, when 17,994 men were lost, or 14.3 per 1,000. This was also the high-water mark of the six months for the British, for they lost 16,566 combatants in the month or 13.8 per 1,000. The figures of battle deaths for the other of the six months are:

	British	Amer'n.
June	3,909	1,954
July	4,457	7,402
August	15,496	3,997
September	15,232	9,960
November	2,839	6,282

Tables of the losses by the British and the Americans on the western front, January 1 to November 11, 1918, follow:

Officers.	British.	Amer'n.
Killed	6,814	2,191
Wounded	28,036	6,707
Men.		
Killed	95,391	47,307
Wounded	547,465	198,983
Total killed	102,205	49,498
Total wounded	578,501	205,690

For each American officer killed 3.11 British officers were killed, for each American officer wounded the British officers suffered 4.18 wounded. Among enlisted men there were 2.02 British killed to each American, and 2.75 wounded to each American wounded. The total was 2.06 British killed for each American and 2 80 wounded for each American wounded. Among the British 18.45 enlisted men were killed or wounded for each officer. The American rate of casualties was 27.68 men killed or wounded to each officer killed or wounded.

HOW LONG EACH ALLY WAS AT WAR.

Allies and Associates	War Declared by Central Powers.	War Declared Against Central Powers.	Duration of War. Y.	M.	D.
Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	4
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	April 7, 1917	4	3	7
Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1916	3	11	19
Italy		May 23, 1915	3	5	19
San Marino		June 6, 1915	3	5	4
Roumania	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
Greece		Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18

Allies and Associates.	War Declared by Central Powers.	War Declared Against Central Powers.	Duration of War. Y.	M.	D.
United States		April 6, 1917	1	7	5
Panama		April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Cuba		April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Siam		July 22, 1917	1	3	20
Liberia		Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
China		Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
Brazil		Oct. 26, 1917	1	0	16
Guatemala		April 21, 1918	0	6	21
Nicaragua		May 6 1918	0	6	5
Hayti		July 12, 1918	0	3	30
Honduras		July 19, 1918	0	3	23

Deaths by different diseases in the American Army, September 1, 1917, to May 2, 1919 (average strength of the forces, 2,121,396), were: Typhoid fever, 213; malaria, 13; dysentery, 42; small-pox, 5; pneumonia, 41,747; scarlet fever, 167; diphtheria, 100; tuberculosis, 1,220; meningitis, 2,137; other diseases, 3,768; total for disease, 49,412. The deaths listed as pneumonia included measles, influenza, empyema, lung inflammation, and pleurisy.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

BATTLESHIPS—SINGLE CALIBRE.

Name and Official Number	Turret Guns.	Secondary Guns.	Anti-Aircraft Guns.	Submerged Torpedo Tubes.	No. Officers.	No. Men.
Arizona (39)	12 14″, 45 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,565
Arkansas (33)	12 12″, 50 cal.	16 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,529
California (44)	12 14″, 50 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,565
Colorado (45)	8 16″, 45 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	61	1,565
Delaware (28)	10 12″, 45 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	63	1,321
Florida (30)	10 12″, 45 cal.	12 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	63	1,321
Idaho (42)	12 14″, 50 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,535
Maryland (46)	8 16″, 45 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	61	1,565
Michigan (27)	8 12″, 45 cal.	14 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	61	1,095
Mississippi (41)	12 14″, 50 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,535
Montana (51)	12 16″, 50 cal.	16 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	.....	.....
Nevada (36)	10 14″, 45 cal.	12 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	63	1,535
New Mexico (40)	12 14″, 50 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,495
New York (34)	10 14″, 45 cal.	16 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	63	1,482
North Carolina (52)	12 16″, 50 cal.	16 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal	2 21″	.....	.....
North Dakota (23)	10 12″, 45 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	64	1,221
Oklahoma (37)	10 14″, 45 cal.	12 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	63	1,565
Pennsylvania (38)	12 14″, 45 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,495
South Carolina (26)	8 12″, 45 cal.	14 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	61	1,295
South Dakota (49)	12 16″, 50 cal.	16 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	.....	.....
Tennessee (43)	12 14″, 50 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,565
Texas (35)	10 14″, 45 cal	16 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	63	1,549
Utah (31)	10 12″, 45 cal.	12 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	63	1,321
Washington (47)	8 16″, 45 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	61	1,565
West Virginia (48)	8 16″, 45 cal.	14 5″, 51 cal.	4 3″, 30 cal.	2 21″	61	1,565
Wyoming (32)	12 12″, 50 cal.	16 5″, 51 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	65	1,529
Indiana (50)	12 16″, 50 cal.	16 6″, 53 cal	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	.....	.....
Number (53)	12 16″, 50 cal	16 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	.....	.....
Number (54)	12 16″, 50 cal.	16 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	2 21″	.....	.....

None of the ships of the above class have any torpedo tubes above water. In addition to the guns mentioned in the table, the Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia have 4 6-pdr. saluting cannon. Number of men includes marines, also chief petty officers.

In May, 1919, the Navy Department opened bids for two dreadnoughts, the Iowa and Massachusetts, mean trial displacement 43,000 tons each; over-all length, 684 feet; breadth, 106 feet; mean draft, 33 feet; speed, 33 knots, with an 8,000-mile radius. They will cost, unarmed, over $22,000,000 apiece. The average time required to build a battleship is 2 years 7 months.

BATTLESHIPS—MIXED CALIBRE.

Alabama (8)	4 13″, 35 cal.	8 6″, 40 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal	.	43	845
Connecticut (18)	4 12″, 45 cal 8 8″, 45 cal.	12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,252
Georgia (15)	4 12″, 40 cal 8 8″, 45 cal.	8 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1.056
Illinois (7)	4 13″, 35 cal	8 6″, 40 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	.....	43	818
Indiana (1)	4 13″, 35 cal. 8 8″, 35 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	.....	.....	41	810
Iowa (4)	4 12″, 35 cal. 8 8″, 35 cal.	4 4″, 40 cal.	.....	.....	41	845
Kansas (21)	4 12″, 45 cal. 8 8″, 45 cal.	12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,281
Kearsarge (5)	4 13″, 35 cal. 4 8″, 35 cal.	8 5″, 40 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	.....	39	853
Kentucky (6)	4 13″, 35 cal. 4 8″, 35 cal.	8 5″, 40 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	.....	39	853
Louisiana (19)	4 12″, 45 cal 8 8″, 45 cal.	12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,253
Maine (10)	4 12″, 40 cal.	8 6″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 18″	44	916
Massachusetts (2)	4 13″, 35 cal 8 8″, 35 cal	4 3″, 50 cal.	.....	.....	41	810
Minnesota (22)	4 12″, 45 cal 8 8″, 45 cal	12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,271
Missouri (11)	4 12″, 40 cal.	8 6″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 18″	44	1,054
Nebraska (14)	4 12″, 40 cal. 8 8″, 45 cal	8 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,056
New Hampshire (25)	4 12″, 45 cal 8 8″, 45 cal	12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,292
New Jersey (16)	4 12″, 40 cal 8 8″, 45 cal	8 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,056
Ohio (12)	4 12″, 40 cal.	8 6″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 18″	44	916
Oregon (3)	4 13″, 35 cal. 8 8″, 45 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	.....	.....	41	810
Rhode Island (17)	4 12″, 40 cal. 8 8″, 45 cal.	8 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,090
Vermont (20)	4 12″, 45 cal 8 8″, 45 cal	12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,292
Virginia (13)	4 12″, 40 cal. 8 8″, 45 cal.	8 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	52	1,090
Wisconsin (9)	4 13″, 35 cal.	8 6″, 40 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	.....	43	791
Constellation (2)	8 16″, 50 cal.	14 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	.....	.....
Constitution (5)	8 16″, 50 cal.	14 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	.....	.....
Lexington (1)	8 16″, 50 cal.	14 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	.....	.....
Ranger (4)	8 16″, 50 cal.	14 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	.....	.....
Saratoga (3)	8 16″, 50 cal.	14 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	.....	.....
Number 6	8 16″, 50 cal.	14 6″, 53 cal.	4 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	.....	.....

In addition to their submerged torpedo tubes, the Constellation, Constitution, Lexington, Ranger, and Saratoga have, each of them, 4 21″ torpedo tubes above water

The Georgia, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia have, each, 4 8″ guns in superimposed turrets.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Name and Official Number.	Turret Guns.	Secondary Guns	Anti-Aircraft Guns	Submerged Torpedo Tubes.	No. Officers.	No. Men.
Frederick (8)	4 8″, 45 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal 10 3″, 50 cal	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 18″	50	1,075
Huntington (5)	4 8″, 45 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal 10 3″, 50 cal	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 18″	50	1,075
Montana (13)	4 10″, 40 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal. 12 3″, 50 cal	2 3″, 50 cal	4 21″	53	1,098
North Carolina (12)	4 10″, 40 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal 12 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	53	1,098
Pittsburgh (4)	4 8″, 45 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal 10 3″, 50 cal	2 3″, 50 cal	2 18″	50	1,075
Pueblo (7)	4 8″, 45 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal 10 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal	.	50	1,075
Seattle (11)	4 10″, 40 cal.	4 6″, 50 cal 2 3″, 50 cal	2 3″, 50 cal.	4 21″	50	1,098
South Dakota	4 8″, 45 cal.	14 6″, 50 cal 10 3″, 50 cal.	2 3″, 50 cal.	2 18″	50	1,975

MONITORS.

Amphitrite	4 10″, 30 cal	2 4″, 40 cal. 2 3-pdr.		...	18	226
Cheyenne (10)	2 12″, 40 cal.	4 4″, 50 cal 2 6-pdr.	1 3″, 50 cal		17	224
Monadnock	4 10″, 30 cal.	2 4″, 40 cal 4 6-pdr		...	18	232
Monterey	2 10″, 30 cal. 2 12″, 35 cal.	6 6-pdr.		...	18	232
Ozark (7)	2 12″, 40 cal.	4 4″, 50 cal 2 6-pdr.	1 3″, 50 cal	...	17	224
Tallahassee (9)	2 12″, 40 cal	4 4″, 50 cal. 2 6-pdr.	1 3″, 50 cal.	.	17	224
Tonopah (8)	2 12″, 40 cal	4 4″, 50 cal 2 6-pdr.	1 3″, 50 cal.	. ....	17	224

CRUISERS—FIRST CLASS.

Name and Official No	Guns	Torpedo Tubes.	Officers.	Men
Brooklyn (3)	8 8″, 35 cal ; 8 5″, 40 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 4 6-pdr saluting	. ..	49	633
Charleston (22)	12 6″, 50 cal.; 4 3″, 50 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 4 3-pdr saluting	.. . . ..	41	754
Rochester (2)	4 8″, 45 cal ; 10 5″, 50 cal.; 2 3″, 50 cal. anti-aircraft	.. .	45	582
St. Louis (20)	12 6″, 50 cal.; 4 3″, 50 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft		45	754

CRUISERS——SECOND CLASS

Chicago	4 5″, 51 cal ; 1 3-pdr.; 2 1-pdr.; 2 machine	. ..	30	403
Columbia (12)	3 6″, 45 cal.; 4 4″, 40 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft	. .	29	451
Minneapolis (13)	3 6″, 45 cal.; 4 4″, 40 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 1-pdr. saluting	.. ..	29	460
Olympia (6)	10 5″, 51 cal.; 2 1-pdr		28	411
No. 4	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No 5	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 6	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 7	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No 8	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 9	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No 10	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No 11	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No 12	8 6″, 53 cal ; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330
No. 13	8 6″, 53 cal.; 2 3″ anti-aircraft; 2 3-pdr. saluting	2 21″ twin, above water	34	330

CRUISERS—THIRD CLASS.

Albany	8 5″, 50 cal ; 2 3-pdr.	. .	17	321
Anniston (9)	8 4″, 40 cal ; R. F		17	258
Birmingham (2)	4 5″, 51 cal ; 2 3″, 50 cal ; 1 3″ anti-aircraft	2 21″, above water	17	405
Chattanooga (16)	8 5″, 50 cal ; 6 6-pdr		17	294
Chester (1)	4 5″, 51 cal ; 2 3″, 50 cal ; 1 3″ anti-aircraft	2 21″, above water	17	387
Cincinnati (7)	9 5″, 40 cal.; 4 6-pdr. S. A		17	312
Cleveland (19)	8 5″, 50 cal ; 6 6-pdr		17	294
Denver (14)	8 5″, 50 cal ; 6 6-pdr		17	333
Des Moines (15)	8 5″, 50 cal ; 6 6-pdr		17	313
Galveston (17)	8 5″, 50 cal ; 6 6-pdr		17	332
Marblehead (11)	8 4″, 40 cal		17	255
New Orleans	8 5″, 50 cal.; 2 1-pdr		17	321
Raleigh (8)	9 5″, 40 cal ; 4 6-pdr		17	277
Salem (3)	4 5″, 51 cal.; 2 3″, 50 cal ; 1 3″ anti-aircraft	2 21″, above water	17	387
Tacoma (18)	8 5″, 50 cal.; 6 6-pdr		17	294

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

Type.	Fit for Service, Including Those Under Repair		Under Construction.		Authorized but Not Placed.		Total.	
	Number.	Displacement	Number.	Displacement.	Number.	Displacement	Number.	Displacement.
Battleships, single calibre	16	403,450	11	399,800	2	86,400	29	889,650
Battleships, mixed calibre	23	308,146					23	308,146
Battle cruisers			6	211,800			6	211,800
Armored cruisers	8	111,900					8	111,900
Monitors	7	24,964					7	24,964
Cruisers, first class	4	36,765					4	36,765
Subtotal, armored ships	58	885,225	17	611,600	2	86,400	77	1,583,225
Cruisers, second class	4	25,065	10	71,000			14	96,065
Cruisers, third class	15	47,820					15	47,820
Destroyers	93	94,583	232	286,676	12	14,580	337	395,839
Coast torpedo vessels	15	6,275					15	6,275
Torpedo boats	17	3,146					17	3,146
Submarines	79	29,886	77	73,084	9		167	102,970
Gunboats	37	34,410	2	3,150			39	37,560
Patrol vessels	2	1,000	58	49,000			60	50,000
Submarine chasers	300	23,100	36	3,234			336	26,334
Subtotal, unarmored ships	562	265,285	483	486,144	21	14,580	1,066	766,009
Tenders	17	98,860			3	31,800	20	130,660
Mine sweepers	14	13,300	35	38,000			49	51,300
Converted yachts	12	8,711					12	8,711
Transports	5	57,295			1	10,000	6	67,595
Supply ships	5	33,900					5	33,900
Hospital ships	6	34,097	1	9,800			7	43,897
Fuel ships	21	248,989	3	44,400			24	293,389
Special service	13	83,891	2	21,200	1	10,000	16	115,091
Tugs	50	22,572	81	36,350			131	58,922
Unserviceable for war purposes	15	43,356					15	43,356
Subtotal non-fighting ships	158	644,971	127	149,750	5	52,100	290	846,821
Total	778	1,795,481	627	1,247,494	28	153,080	1 433	3,196,055

The battle cruisers referred to in the above summary are the Lexington, Constellation, Saratoga, Ranger, and Constitution

On March 1, 1919, the battleships in the above list under construction were per cent. completed as follows: Idaho, 99 7; Tennessee, 58.2; California, 42.8; Colorado, 1 8; Maryland, 39 9; Washington, 4 3; West Virginia, 2.2 The South Dakota, Montana, and North Carolina, and new Indiana, had not been started. The Idaho was launched June 30, 1917 and went into commission March 24, 1919; the Tennessee, May 1, 1919. The California was launched Nov. 20, 1919, at Mare Island.

The destroyers mostly have 4 21" triple torpedo tubes and 4 4" 50 cal guns The gunboats usually have 4 4" 40 cal. guns.

ENLISTMENTS IN UNITED STATES NAVY

(As of June 30)

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916	1917.	1918.
Number in service	33,027	39,048	44,129	45,076	47,612	47,515	48,068	52,667	52,561	54,234	171,133	435,398
No. of applicants	45,691	81,442	91,588	76,074	79,458	73,364	75,457	88,943	102,561	89,812	281,957	380,260
Applicants enlisted	14,329	21,929	18,713	14,756	15,724	17,743	17,918	18,948	17,704	21,220	93,093	106,278
Per ct. of desertion	9 04	9.00	5.50	4.77	4.16	3.52	3.77	2.89	2.43	2.24	1.43	.93
Discharge by purc.	132	504	538	503	461	403	495	451	2,303	1,967	388	.....

CITIZENSHIP OF ENLISTED FORCE, UNITED STATES NAVY.

(Year ending June 30, 1918.)

Branch	Native Born	Naturalized	Aliens, Decl. Intent.	Aliens, Res. in U. S	Aliens, Non-Res in U. S	Guam	Samoa	Philippines.	Virgin Isl.	Total.
U. S. N. R. F	199,756	9,760	2,756	64	30	2	4	267	21	212,660
U S. Navy	199,589	4,954	61	88	179	200	90	3,451	59	208,671
N. N. V	13,640	377	24	20						14,067
Total	412.985	15,091	2,841	172	209	202	94	3,724	80	435,398

NUMBER AND CITIZENSHIP PERCENTAGES, ENLISTED MEN, U. S. NAVY

(Year ending June 30, 1918)

U.S.N R.F, no 212,660
Native born 93 93%
Naturalized 4 59%
Declared intent. 1 30%
Aliens res. in U. S. .03%
" non-res. in U.S. 01%
Natives of col. pos. 14%
Citizens of U. S. .98 52%

U. S Navy, no 208,671
Native born 95.61%
Naturalized 2 37%
Declared intent. .03%
Aliens res. in U. S 04%
" non-res. in U.S 09%
Natives of col pos 1 82%
Citizens of U S. 98 02%

Nat.Nav.Vol, no.14,067
Native born 96.96%
Naturalized 2.68%
Declared intent. .17%
Aliens res. in U. S .14%
" non-res. in U.S
Natives of col pos .05%
Citizens of U S .99.64%

Citizenship total force, no 435,398
Native born 94.85%
Naturalized 3.46%
Citizens of U. S. .98.31%

COST OF U. S. WARSHIPS—DATE OF COMMISSION.

Ships.	Cost of Hull and Mach., Including Armor.	Cost of Equipage, Including Armam't.	Total Cost.	Date of First Commission.	Time from Laying Keel to 1st Commis.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Yrs.*	*Mos.*
Battleships, first line: South Carolina	5,669,186	1,002,699	6,671,886	Mar. 1, 1910	3	3
Michigan	5,693,620	962,154	6,655,774	Jan. 4, 1910	3	1
Delaware	6,830,796	1,405,121	8,235,917	April 4, 1910	2	5
North Dakota	7,246,687	1,304,794	8,551,481	April 11, 1910	2	4
Florida	8,983,866	1,376,113	10,359,979	Sept. 15, 1911	2	6
Utah	7,002,295	1,502,197	8,504,492	Aug. 31, 1911	2	6
Wyoming	9,252,338	1,824,781	11,077,119	Sept. 25, 1912	2	7
Arkansas	8,376,822	1,684,632	10,061,454	Sept. 17, 1912	2	8
New York	9,692,582	1,630,548	11,323,130	April 15, 1914	2	7
Texas	9,373,440	1,598,084	10,971,524	Mar. 12, 1914	2	11
Nevada	9,924,000	1,477,072	11,401,073	Mar. 11, 1916	3	4
Oklahoma	10,112,054	1,436,519	11,548,573	May 2, 1916	3	6
Pennsylvania	11,702,225	1,691,456	13,393,681	June 12, 1916	2	7½
Arizona	11,013,873	1,579,659	12,593,532	Oct. 17, 1916	2	7
New Mexico	12,659,240	46,510	12,705,750	May 20, 1918	2	7
Mississippi	11,336,360	2,219,964	13,556,324	Dec. 18, 1917	2	8½
Total	144,869,385	22,742,308	167,611,692			
Battleships, second class: Indiana	5,333,708	465,666	5,799,374	Nov. 20, 1895	.....	
Massachusetts	5,401,845	146,177	5,548,022	June 10, 1896	.....	
Oregon	5,914,022	605,104	6,519,126	July 15, 1896	.....	
Iowa	5,162,587	.....	5,162,587	June 16, 1897	.....	
Kearsarge	4,429,890	506,659	4,936,550	Feb. 20, 1900	.....	
Kentucky	4,418,095	602,142	5,020,237	May 15, 1900	.....	
Illinois	4,073,429	557,421	4,630,850	Sept. 16, 1901	4	7
Alabama	4,077,010	560,482	4,637,492	Oct. 16, 1900	.....	
Wisconsin	4,162,617	529,925	4,692,543	Feb. 4, 1901	4	0
Maine	4,567,464	657,843	5,225,307	Dec. 29, 1902	3	10
Missouri	4,438,925	737,520	5,176,446	Dec. 1, 1903	3	10
Ohio	4,475,375	690,798	5,166,174	Oct. 4, 1904	5	6
Virginia	5,491,036	915,726	6,406,762	May 7, 1906	4	0
Nebraska	5,679,516	941,681	6,621,197	July 1, 1907	5	0
Georgia	5,541,279	994,009	6,535,288	Sept. 24, 1906	5	1
New Jersey	5,385,806	1,027,650	6,413,456	May 12, 1906	4	1
Rhode Island	5,360,125	1,096,652	6,456,777	Feb. 19, 1906	3	9
Connecticut	6,394,758	1,310,845	7,705,603	Sept. 29, 1906	3	6
Louisiana	6,065,531	1,276,532	7,342,063	June 2, 1906	3	4
Vermont	6,166,267	1,197,477	7,363,744	Mar. 4, 1907	2	10
Kansas	6,208,541	1,138,139	7,346,680	April 18, 1907	3	2
Minnesota	6,149,874	1,299,613	7,449,487	Mar. 9, 1907	3	5
New Hampshire	5,976,237	1,090,534	7,066,771	Mar. 19, 1908	2	10
Total	120,873,942	18,348,599	139,222,541			

The new Indiana, dreadnought, begun in 1919, will cost, completed, over $22,000,000

Average cost of maintaining United States warships in commission, per year—Battleships and cruisers of first class, $1,000,000 to $1,600,000.

Ships.	Cost of Hull and Mach., Including Armor.	Cost of Equipage, Including Armam't	Total Cost.	Date of First Commission.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
Armored cruisers: Pueblo (ex-Colorado)	4,831,941	808,896	5,640,838	Jan. 19, 1905
Frederick (ex-Maryland)	4,874,874	520,107	5,394,981	April 18, 1905
Montana	4,781,089	988,768	5,769,857	June 21, 1908
North Carolina	4,779,380	943,798	5,723,178	May 7, 1908
Pittsburgh	4,857,086	762,724	5,619,810	Mar 9, 1905
South Dakota	4,735,160	565,425	5,300,585	Jan 27, 1908
Seattle (ex-Washington)	5,201,905	819,842	6,021,747	...
Huntington (ex-West Virginia)	4,885,216	514,195	5,399,412	.....
Total	38,946,654	5,923,756	44,870,410	
Cruisers, first class: Brooklyn	3,944,821	431,469	4,376,290	Dec 1, 1896
Charleston	3,267,234	560,421	3,827,655	Oct. 17, 1905
Rochester (ex-Saratoga)	3,897,840	398,997	4,296,838	.....
St. Louis	3,173,782	446,585	3,620,368	Aug. 18, 1906
Total	14,283,678	1,837,474	16,121,152	
Cruisers, second class: Chicago	1,150,000	156,699	1,306,699	April 17, 1889
Columbia	3,461,960	200,536	3,662,497	April 23, 1894
Minneapolis	3,403,707	216,855	3,620,562	Dec. 13, 1894
Olympia	2,484,027	255,933	2,739,960	Feb. 5, 1895
Total	10,499,695	830,024	11,329,719	
Cruisers, third class: Birmingham	1,629,956	331,469	1,961,425	April 11, 1908
Chattanooga	1,378,446	257,435	1,635,880	Oct. 11, 1904
Chester	1,766,293	273,394	2,039,687	April 25, 1908
Cincinnati	2,023,327	215,619	2,238,946	June 16, 1894

Ships.	Cost of Hull and Mach., Including Armor.	Cost of Equipage, Including Armam't.	Total Cost.	Date of First Commission.
Cleveland	1,098,320	288,166	1,386,487	Nov. 2, 1903
Denver	1,136,146	213,542	1,349,688	May 17, 1904
Des Moines	1,156,256	332,493	1,488,750	Mar. 5, 1904
Galveston	1,426,851	248,511	1,675,361	Feb. 15, 1905
Marblehead	1,061,426	108,432	1,169,858	April 2, 1894
Anniston (ex-Montgomery)	1,050,933	83,291	1,134,225	April 11, 1908
Raleigh	1,867,934	187,666	2,055,601	April 17, 1894
Salem	1,619,325	200,306	1,819,631	Aug. 1, 1908
Tacoma	1,113,395	230,203	1,343,599	Jan. 30, 1904
Total	18,328,611	2,970,528	21,299,139	
Monitors: Amphitrite	1,951,818	205,930	2,157,748	April 23, 1895
Cheyenne	1,372,093	234,320	1,606,414	Dec. 8, 1902
Monadnock	2,549,171	327,098	2,876,269	Feb. 20, 1896
Monterey	2,301,105	244,290	2,545,395	Feb. 13, 1893
Ozark	1,413,963	295,840	1,709,803	Oct. 28, 1902
Tallahassee	1,307,131	204,687	1,511,818	June 18, 1903
Tonopah	1,396,488	350,339	1,746,827	Mar. 5, 1903
Total	12,291,769	1,862,506	14,154,275	

The old armored cruiser South Dakota, which went into commission in 1908, is not to be confused with the new battleship of the same name.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE "NEW" U. S. NAVY SINCE 1883.

Fisc. Year.	Dollars.	Fisc. Year.	Dollars.	Fisc. Year.	Dollars.	Fisc. Year.	Dollars.
1884	17,189,340	1894	22,928,257	1904	87,926,217	1913	130,644,875
1885	16,796,714	1895	25,759,216	1905	113,523,469	1914	142,968,280
1886	18,256,336	1896	30,686,652	1906	105,105,890	1915	147,788,807
1887	17,412,320	1897	31,268,275	1907	104,629,684	1916	156,930,035
1888	26,091,338	1898	62,993,513	1908	108,124,421	1917	318,389,968
1889	20,935,211	1899	119,921,780	1909	124,618,808	1918	1,685,311,786
1890	22,246,567	1900	59,088,547	1910	137,779,343	1919	1,573,384,061
1891	24,742,253	1901	66,220,984	1911	133,376,688		
1892	32,723,493	1902	84,442,711	1912	128,207,383	Total	6,005,031,342
1893	24,025,689	1903	82,592,228				

SICKNESS, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS, AND SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Cases Treated.				Sick Days.			
Number.		Ratio per 1,000.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000.	
1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
69,171	195,316	998.22	795.32	808,951	1,954,278	11,674.18	7,957.80
51,132	53,677	878.96	882.13	623,632	634,148	10,720.29	10,421.66

Deaths.				Invalided from Service.			
Number.		Ratio per 1,000.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000.	
1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
335	1,072	4.83	4.36	1,156	5,063	16 68	20 61
286	295	4.91	4.84	1,450	1,453	24.92	23.87

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
Total operations	3,553	8,047	Improved	170	279	Transferred	63	123
Cured	3,239	7,511	Unimproved	48	35	Died	33	99

CORRESPONDING GRADES IN ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS.

Navy.	Army and Marine Corps.	Navy.	Army and Marine Corps.
Admiral	General.	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel.
Vice-Admiral	Lieutenant General.	Lieutenant Commander	Major.
Rear Admiral, first nine	Major General.	Lieutenant	Captain.
Rear Admiral, second nine	Brigadier General.	Lieutenant, junior grade	First Lieutenant.
Commodore	Brigadier General.	Ensign	Second Lieutenant.
Captain	Colonel.		

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

Full data on the rates of pay in the U. S. Army and Navy will be found on pages 14 and 15 of the 1919 Almanac. Seamen's war pay was $32.60 to $38.40 a month, according to grade. Privates in the Army got $15 to $18 a month, not including extra pay for foreign service. This was the pre-war base pay. During the war the pay was advanced $6 to $15 a month. Late in 1919 Congress was preparing to increase peace time pay in the Army and the Navy.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

(Does not include vessels lost, or ships over 20 years old)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Finished	Name.	Displ., Tons.	Main Armament.	Speed Knots
	BATTLESHIPS			
1900	Glory	12,950	4 12", 12 6"	18 25
1902	Vengeance	12,950	4 12", 12 6"	18 25
1901	Implacable	15,000	4 12", 12 6"	18 0
1902	London	15,000	4 12", 12 6"	18 0
1902	Venerable	15,000	4 12", 12 6"	18 0
1904	Prince of Wales	15,000	4 12", 12 6"	18 0
1904	Queen	15,000	4 12", 12 6"	18 0
1903	Duncan	14,000	4 12", 12 6"	18 9
1903	Exmouth	14,000	4 12", 12 6"	19 0
1903	Albemarle	14,000	4 12", 12 6"	18.6
1904	Swiftsure	11,800	4 10", 14 7.5"	20 0
1905	Commonwealth	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	19 0
1905	Dominion	16,350	4 12", 4 9 2", 10 6"	19.3
1905	Hindustan	16,350	4 12", 4 9 2", 10 6"	19 0
1905	Zealandia	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	18 6
1906	Africa	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	18 95
1906	Hibernia	16,350	4 12", 4 9.2", 10 6"	18 1
1908	Lord Nelson	16,500	4 12", 10 9.2"	18.9
1908	Agamemnon	16,500	4 12", 10 9.2"	18.7
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE			
1906	Dreadnought	17,900	10 12"	21 25
1909	Superb	18,600	10 12"	21 6
1909	Temeraire	18,600	10 12"	22 0
1909	Bellerophon	18,600	10 12"	21 8
1910	St. Vincent	19,250	10 12"	21 9
1910	Collingwood	19,250	10 12"	21 5
1911	Neptune	19,900	10 12"	21 8
1911	Colossus	20,000	10 12"	21 5
1911	Hercules	20,000	10 12"	21 5
1912	Arion	22,500	10 13 5"	22 0
1912	Conqueror	22,500	10 13 5"	23 1
1912	Monarch	22,500	10 13 5"	21 8
1912	Thunderer	22,500	10 13 5"	20 8
1912	King George V	23,000	10 13 5"	21 0
1913	Centurion	23,000	10 13 5"	21 0
1913	Ajax	23,000	10 13 5"	21 0
1914	Iron Duke	25,000	10 13 5"	22 0
1914	Marlborough	25,000	10 13.5"	22 0
1914	Emperor of India	25,000	10 13 5"	22 0
1914	Benbow	25,000	10 13 5"	22 0
1914	Erin	23,000	10 13.5", 16 6"	21 0
1914	Agincourt	27,500	14 12", 20 6"	22 0
1915	Canada	28,000	10 14", 12 6"	22 75
1915	Queen Elizabeth	27,500	8 15"	25.0
1915	Warspite	27,500	8 15"	25 0
1915	Barham	27,500	8 15"	25.0
1916	Valiant	27,500	8 15"	25 0
1916	Malaya	27,500	8 15"	25.0
1916	Royal Sovereign	25,750	8 15"	22 0
1916	Royal Oak	25,750	8 15"	22.0
1916	Resolution	25,750	8 15"	22 0
1916	Revenge	25,750	8 15"	22 0
1917	Ramillies	25,750	8 15"	22 0
	Grand total, 52 battleships	1,061,650		
	ARMORED CRUISERS.			
1902	Bacchante	12,000	2 9.2", 12 6"	21 75
1904	Euryalus	12,000	2 9.2", 12 6"	21 63
1903	King Alfred	14,100	2 9.2", 16 6"	23.46
1903	Leviathan	14,100	2 9.2", 16 6"	23.2
1903	Kent	9,800	14 6"	23 0
1903	Essex	9,800	14 6"	22.8
1903	Berwick	9,800	14 6"	23.6
1903	Donegal	9,800	14 6"	23.5
1904	Cumberland	9,800	14 6"	23.6
1904	Lancaster	9,800	14 6"	24 0
1904	Suffolk	9,800	14 6"	24 7
1904	Cornwall	9,800	14 6"	23.6
1905	Antrim	10,850	4 7 5", 6 6"	23 2
1905	Carnarvon	10,850	4 7 5", 6 6"	23 37
1905	Roxburgh	10,850	4 7.5", 6 6"	23 63
1905	Devonshire	10,850	4 7 5", 6 6"	22.25
1906	Duke of Edinb'gh.	13,550	6 9 2", 10 6"	22 84
1907	Achilles	13,550	6 9 2", 4 7.5"	23 5
1908	Shannon	14,600	4 9.2", 10 7 5"	22 49
1908	Minotaur	14,600	4 9.2", 10 7 5"	23.0
1917	Glorious	18,600	4 15", 18 4"	31 6
1917	Courageous	18,600	4 15", 18 4"	30 5
1917	Furious	19,100	10 5.5", 5.3"	30.0
	BATTLE CRUISERS			
1908	Indomitable	17,250	8 12"	28 7
1908	Inflexible	17,250	8 12"	28.0
1911	Lion	26,350	8 13 5"	31 7
1912	Princess Royal	26,350	8 13.5"	34 7
1912	New Zealand	18,800	8 12"	26 5
1913	Australia	18,800	8 12"	26 0
1914	Tiger	28,500	8 13.5"	29 0
1916	Renown	26,500	8 15"	22 0
1916	Repulse	26,500	8 15"	22.0
	Grand total, 32 armored cruis.	411,400		

The Princess Royal and the New Zealand were built for New Zealand. The Australia was built for that commonwealth.

FRANCE.

Finished	Name.	Displ., Tons.	Main Armament.	Speed Knots
	BATTLESHIPS.			
1902	Henry IV	8,806	2 10.8", 7 5.5"	17 3
1907	Patrie	14,630	4 12", 8 6.5"	19 12
1907	Republique	14,605	4 12", 18 6 5"	19 15
1907	Justice	14,860	4 12", 10 7 6"	19 42
1907	Democratie	14,638	4 12", 10 7 6"	19 44
1908	Verite	14,489	4 12", 10 7 6"	19 26
1911	Voltaire	18,457	4 12", 12 9.4"	20 66
1911	Vergniaud	18,457	4 12", 12 9 4"	19 67
1911	Condorcet	18,587	4 12", 12 9.4"	19 8
1911	Diderot	18,561	4 12", 12 9 4"	19 75
1911	Mirabeau	18,445	4 12", 12 9 4"	19 73
1915	Bretagne	23,177	10 13 4"	20.0
1915	Loraine	23,177	10 13 4"	20 0
1915	Provence	23,177	10 13.4"	20.0
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.			
1913	Jean Bart	23,095	12 12"	22 63
1913	Courbet	23,095	12 12"	23 01
1914	France	23,095	12 12"	20.0
1914	Paris	23,095	12 12"	20.0
	(Building.)			
1916	Normandie	24,828	12 13 4"	21 5
1916	Languedoc	24,828	12 13 4"	21 5
1916	Flandre	24,828	12 13 4"	21 5
1916	Gascogne	24,828	12 13.4"	21.5
1917	Bearn	24,828	12 13.4"	21.5
	Grand total, 23 battleships	460,586		
	ARMORED CRUIS.			
1896		4,673	2 7 6", 6 5.5"	18.3
1897		5,282	2 7 6", 10 5 5"	19 2
1903	Jeanne d'Arc	11,125	2 7 6", 14 5 5"	21.7
1903	Desaix	7,547	8 6 5"	21 7
1905	Dupleix	7,432	8 6 5"	21.0
1902	Montcalm	9,177	2 7 6", 8 6 5"	21 0
1903	Jur. de la Graviere	5,600	8 6 5", 2 9-pdr	22 9
1903	Gueydon	9,548	2 7 6", 8 6 5"	21 0
1903	Marseillaise	9,458	2 7 6", 8 6 5"	21.0
1903	Admiral Aube	9,534	2 7.6", 8 6 5"	21 9
1904	Gloire	10,212	2 7.6", 8 6.5"	21.0
1904	Conde	10,233	2 7 6", 8 6.5"	21 4
1907	Victor Hugo	13,108	4 7.6", 16 6 5"	22.0
1906	Jules Ferry	12,379	4 7 6", 16 6.5"	22 0
1908	Jules Michelet	13,105	4 7 6", 12 6.5"	23.0
1909	Ernest Benan	13,604	4 7.6", 12 6.5"	23.0
1911	Edgar Quinet	13,847	14 7 6"	23.9
1911	Waldeck Rousseau	13,995	14 7 6"	23.6
	Grand total, 18 armored cruis.	179,759		

GERMANY.

Fin-ished	Name.	Displ., Tons.	Main Armament.	Speed Knots
	BATTLESHIPS			
1901	Kais. Karl der G'se	10,474	4 9.4", 18 5.9"	18 0
1901	Kais. W. der Grosse	10,474	4 9.4", 14 5.9"	18 0
1901	Kaiser Barbarossa	10,474	4 9.4", 14 5.9"	18 0
1902	Wittelsbach	11,611	4 9.4", 18 5.9"	18 0
1902	Zahringen	11,611	4 9.4", 18 5.9"	19.0
1902	Wettin	11,611	4 9.4", 18 5.9"	18.0
1903	Mecklenburg	11,611	4 9.4", 18 5.9"	18 3
1903	Schwaben	11,611	4 9.4", 18 5.9"	18 0
1904	Braunschweig	12,988	4 11", 14 6.7"	18 0
1905	Hessen	12,988	4 11", 14 6.7"	18 0
1905	Preussen	12,988	4 11", 14 6.7"	18 6
1905	Elsass	12,988	4 11", 14 6.7"	18.7
1906	Lothringen	12,988	4 11", 14 6.7"	18.5
1906	Deutschland	13,040	4 11", 14 6.7"	18 5
1907	Hannover	13,040	4 11", 14 6 7	18 0
1908	Schleswig-Holstein	13,040	4 11", 14 6.7"	18.5
1908	Schlesien	13,040	4 11", 14 6.7"	18.5
All	of the above are listed as obsolete.			
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.			
1909	Nassau	18,600	12 11"	20 0
1909	Westfalen	18,600	12 11"	20.3
1910	Posen	18,600	12 11"	20 0
1910	Rheinland	18,600	12 11"	20 0
1911	Ostfriesland	22,440	12 12"	21 2
1911	Helgoland	22,440	12 12"	20.8
1911	Thoringen	22,440	12 12"	21 7
1912	Oldenburg	22,440	12 12"	21.7
1916	Baden (Building.)	28,000	8 15", 16 5.9"	21.0
1914	Late "Salamis," bldg. for Greece	19,500	8 14"	23.0
1916	"T"	28,500	8 15"	23.0
1916	Ersatz Worth	28,500	8 15"	23.0
1916	Sachen	28,050	8 15"	23.0
1917	Wurttemberg	28,050	8 15"	23.0
	Grand total, 31 battleships	531,337		
	ARMORED CRUIS.			
1900	Furst Bismarck	10,520	4 9.4", 12 5.9"	19.0
1902	Prinz Heinrich	8,747	2 9 4", 10 5.9"	20.0
1906	Roon	9,353	4 8.2", 10 5.9"	21.17
Above three cruisers listed as obsolete.				
	BATTLE CRUISERS			
1912	Goeben (Building.)	22,632	10 11"	28.5
1916	Ersatz Hertha	28,000	8 12"	27.0
1917	Ersatz Vic. Louise	28,000	8 12"	27.0
1916	Prinz Eitel Fred'h	.....	.....	....
1917	Graf Sall	.....	.....	....
1917	Ersatz Hansa	.....	.....	....
1917	Mackensen	27,000	8 12"	28.0
	Grand total, 10 armored cruis	134,252		

The following German war vessels had been turned over to Great Britain and the Allies up to April 9, 1919:

	BATTLESHIPS.			
1912	Kaiser	24,306	10 12"	20 5
1912	Friederich der G'se	24,306	10 12"	20 5
1913	Kaiserin	24,306	10 12"	20 5
1913	Prinzregent	24,406	10 12"	20 5
1913	Konig Albert	24,306	10 12"	20 5
1914	Konig	25,388	10 12"	22 0
1914	Grosser Kurfurst	25,388	10 12"	22 0
1914	Markgraf	25,388	10 12"	22.0
1915	Kronprinz Wilhelm	25,388	10 12"	22 0
1915	Bayern	28,000	8 15", 16 5.9"	22.0
	BATTLE CRUISERS.			
1910	Von der Tann	19,100	8 11"	28.1
1911	Moltke	22,632	10 11"	28.4
1913	Seydlitz	24,385	10 11"	29 0
1914	Derffinger	28,000	8 12"	27.0
.	Hindenburg	.....	.....	....

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	BATTLESHIPS.			
...	Babenberg	8,167	3 9.4", 12 5.9"	19.6
...	Arpad	8,167	3 9.4", 12 5.9"	20.1
...	Hapsburg	8,167	3 9.4", 12 5.9"	19.6
1906	Erzherzog Karl	10,430	4 9 4", 12 7.4"	20 3
1907	Erzherzog Fried'h.	10,430	4 9.4", 12 7.4"	20.57
1907	Erz'g Ferd'nd Max	10,430	4 9.4", 12 7.4"	19 25
1910	Erz'g Franz Ferd	14,230	4 12", 8 9.4"	20.3
1911	Radetzki	14,230	4 12", 8 9 4"	20.3
1911	Zrinyi	14,230	4 12", 8 9.4"	20.3
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.			
1913	Tegetthoff	20,010	12 12"	21.0
1914	Prinz Eugen	20,010	12 12"	21.0
	(Building.)			
..	One ship	24,500	10 13.5"	21.0
..	One ship	24,500	10 13.5"	21 0
..	One ship	24,500	10 13.5"	21.0
..	One ship	24,500	10 13.5"	21.0
	Grand total, 15 battleships	236,501		
	ARMORED CRUIS.			
1906	St. Georg	7,180	2 9.4", 5 7.5", 4 5.9"	....

JAPAN.

	BATTLESHIPS.			
1900	Asahi	14,765	4 12", 14 6"	18.3
1902	Mikasa	15,362	4 12" 14 6"	18.5
1902	Hizen	12,700	4 12", 12 6"	18.8
1906	Katori	15,950	4 12", 4 10", 12 6"	20.2
1906	Kashima	16,400	4 12", 4 10", 12 6"	19.2
1910	Satsuma	19,350	4 12", 12 10"	20.0
1911	Aki	19,800	4 12", 12 10", 8 6"	20.2
1915	Fuso	30,600	12 14"	22.0
1917	Yamashiro	30,600	12 14"	22.0
1917	Ise	31,260	12 14"	22.0
1918	Hyuga	31,260	12 14"	22.0
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.			
1912	Setsu (Building.)	20,800	12 12"	20.5
1917	Nagato	32,000	8 16"	24.0
...	Kaga	.....	.....	....
...	Tosa	.....	.....	....
...	Mutsu	.....	.....	....
	Grand total, 16 battleships	290,874		
	ARMORED CRUIS.			
1899	Tokiwa	9,700	4 8", 14 6"	23.0
1899	Asama	9,700	4 8", 14 6"	22.1
1900	Idzumo	9,750	4 8", 14 6"	22.0
1901	Isugaru	6,630	10 6"	19.3
1901	Iwate	9,750	4 8", 14 6"	22.0
1901	Yakumo	9,646	4 8", 12 6"	20 0
1901	Adzuma	9,307	4 8" 12 6"	20.0
1903	Aso	7,312	2 8", 8 6"	22 0
1904	Kasuga	7,628	1 10", 2 8", 14 6"	20 0
1904	Nisshin	7,628	4 8", 14 6"	20 0
	BATTLE CRUISERS			
1908	Ikoma	13,750	4 12", 12 6"	21 0
1909	Ibuki	14,600	4 12", 8 8"	22.1
1911	Kurama	14,600	4 12", 8 8"	22.0
1913	Kongo	27,500	8 14"	28.0
1914	Hiyei	27,500	8 14"	27.0
1915	Kirishima	27,500	8 14"	28.0
1915	Haruna	27,500	8 14"	28.0
	Grand total, 17 armored cruis.	240,001		

RUSSIA.

Finished	Name.	Displ., Tons	Main Armament.	Speed Knots
	BATTLESHIPS.			
1903	Boretzza Svabodu.	12,582	4 12", 16 6"	17.0
1903	Grayhdanin	13,000	4 12", 12 6"	19.6
1910	Svlatoi Evstafi	12,840	4 12", 4 8", 12 6"	16 0
1911	Ivann Zlatonst	12,840	4 12", 4 8", 12 6"	16.0
1911	Andrei Pervoyvani	17,400	4 12", 14 8"	18 0
1911	Respublika	17,400	4 12", 14 8"	18.0
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.			
1914	Sevastopol	23,000	12 12"	23 0
1914	Petropavlovsk	23,000	12 12"	23 0
1914	Poltava	23,000	12 12"	23 0
1914	Gavgut	23,000	12 12"	21 0
1915	Volya (Building.)	22,600	12 12"	21 0
1914	Damokratiya	29,700	12 12"	21.0
	Grand total, 12 battleships	230,362		

Finished	Name.	Displ., Tons	Main Armament.	Speed Knots
	ARMORED CRUIS.			
1900	Gronobai	13,200	4 8", 22 6"	20.0
1900	Varoag	6,500		22.7
1902	Bogatuir	6,650	16 5.1"	23.6
1903	Aurora	6,730	14 6"	19.0
1904	Oleg	6,675	16 5.1"	23.0
1905	Ochahov	6,675	16 6"	23.0
1907	PamyatMerkuriya	6,675	16 6"	23.0
...	Askold	5,915	12 6"	23.8
1907	Ryurik	15,190	4 10", 8 8"	21.5
1908	Admiral Mukaroff	7,775	2 8", 8 6"	22.55
1910	Bayan (Battle Cruisers, Building.)	7,775	2 8", 8 6"	21.0
1916	Nevarin	32,000	12 14"	25 0
1916	Borodino	32,000	12 14"	25 0
1916	Ismail	32,000	12 14"	25 0
1916	Kinburv	32,000	12 14"	25.0
	Grand total, 15 armored cruis.	217,750		

ITALY.

Finished	Name.	Displ., Tons	Main Armament.	Speed Knots
	BATTLESHIPS.			
1907	Regina Eleua	12,425	2 12", 12 8"	22 5
1908	Vitt. Emanuele III	12,425	2 12", 12 8"	22 8
1909	Napoli	12,425	2 12", 12 8"	23 6
1909	Roma	12,425	2 12", 12 8"	23.0
	DREADNOUGHT TYPE.			
1912	Dante Alighieri	19,190	12 12"	23 0
1913	Giulio Cesare	22,023	13 12"	22 5
1915	Conte di Cavour	22,023	13 12"	22 5
1915	Diullo	22,562	13 12"	22 5
1916	Andrea Doria (Building.)	22,562	13 12"	22.5
1917	Caraciolo	30,000	8 15"	25 0
1917	Marcantonio Col.	30,000	8 15"	25.0
1917	Christoforo Col'bo	30,000	8 15"	25.0
1917	Francesco Moros'i	30,000	8 15"	25 0
	Grand total, 13 battleships	278,060		
	ARMORED CRUIS.			
1901	Varese	7,234	1 10", 2 8", 14 6"	20 2
1905	Ferrucio	7,234	1 10", 2 8", 14 6"	20 0
1909	Pisa	10,430	4 10", 8 7.5"	23.3
1910	San Giorgio	10,004	4 10", 8 7.5"	23 4
1910	San Marco	10,794	4 10", 8 7.5"	23.0
	Grand total, 5 armored cruis.	45,696		

WAR VESSELS LOST BY BELLIGERENTS.

(Tonnage is in parentheses.)

NOTE—For American naval losses, see Index: "Losses of American Vessels During the War."

England: *Battleships* (13)—Audacious (24,000), Oct. 29, 1914; Bulwark (15,000), Nov. 25, 1914; Formidable (15,000), Jan. 1, 1915; Irresistible (15,000), March 18, 1915; Ocean (12,950), March 18, 1915; Goliath (12,950), May 12, 1915; Triumph (11,800), May 25, 1915; Majestic (14,900), May 27, 1915; King Edward VII. (16,350), Jan. 2, 1916; Russell (14,000), April 27, 1916; Britannia, Nov. 9, 1918; Cornwallis, Jan. 11, 1917; Vanguard, July 9, 1917.

Battle Cruisers (3)—Queen Mary (27,000), May 31, 1916; Indefatigable (18,750), May 31, 1916; Invincible (17,250), May 31, 1916.

Cruisers (14)—Hogue (12,000), Sept 22, 1914; Cressy (12,000), Sept. 22, 1914; Aboukir (12,000), Sept. 22, 1914; Hawke (7,350), Oct. 15, 1914; Good Hope (14,100), Nov. 1, 1914; Monmouth (9,800), Nov. 1, 1914; Argyll (10,850), Oct. 28, 1915; Natal (13,660), Dec. 30, 1915; Defence (14,600), May 31, 1916; Warrior (13,660), May 31, 1916; Black Prince (13,660), May 31, 1916; Hampshire (10,850), June 6, 1916; Cochrane, Nov. 14, 1918; Drake, Oct. 2, 1917.

Light Cruisers (13)—Amphion (3,360), Aug. 6, 1914; Pathfinder (2,940), Sept. 5, 1914; Pegasus (2,135) Sept 20, 1914; Hermes (5,600), Oct. 31, 1914; Arethusa (3,600), Feb. 14, 1916; Falmouth (5,250), Aug. 19, 1916; Nottingham (5,440), Aug. 19, 1916; Brilliant, April 23, 1918; Intrepid, April 23, 1918; Iphigenia, April 23, 1918; Sirius, April 23, 1918; Thetis, April 23 1918; Vindictive, May 10, 1918.

Other naval losses were: torpedo gunboats, 5; monitors, 6; coast defence ships, 1; sloops, 18; river gunboats, 1; flotilla leaders, 3; destroyers, 64; torpedo boats, 11; submarines, 54; aircraft carriers, 3; patrol boats, 2; mine layers, 2; training ships, 1; auxiliary cruisers, 14, including the Oceanic (17,274), Viknor, Clan Macnaughton, Bayano, Ramsey, India, Tara, Abbas and Alcantara (15,300); armed merchant cruisers, 11, including Galearian, Avenger, Champagne, Hilary, Laurentic, Marmora, Moldavia, Orama, Otranto, Otway and Patia; hospital ships, 2; armed boarding steamers, 13; mine sweepers, 2. *Grand Total*—256.

NOTE—British merchant vessels sunk, 2,479, of 7,759,000 tons; lives lost, 14,287. Fishing vessels sunk, 675, of 71,765 tons; lives lost, 434. In addition, 592 lives were lost on vessels damaged or molested but not sunk. The causes of the warship losses were as follows: 289 by submarine, 225 by mine, 43 in action, 93 by collision, 77 wrecked, 18 by fire, 1 destroyed to avoid capture, and 69 by various unknown causes.

France: *Battleships* (4)—Bouvet (12,000), March 18, 1915; Suffren, Nov. 26, 1916; Gaulois, Dec. 27, 1916; Danton, March 19; 1917. *Armored Cruisers* (2)—Leon Gambetta (12,352), April 26, 1915; Admiral Charner (4,680), Feb. 8, 1916. *Cruisers* (3)—Kleber, June 27, 1917; Chateaurenault, Dec. 14, 1917; Dupetit Thouars, Aug. 7, 1918.

Other losses were: gunboats, 2; torpedo gunboats, 1; sloops, 1; destroyers, 11; torpedo boats, 10; submarines, 15; mine layers, 2; auxiliary cruisers, 3; armed merchant cruisers, 2; special vessels, 1. *Grand Total*—57.

Russia: *Battleships* (4)—Svobodnaya Rossiyu, June 18, 1918; Imperatritza Mariya, Oct. 20, 1916; Peresvyet, Jan. 4, 1917; Ilava, Oct. 17, 1917. *Armored Cruisers* (1)—Pallada (7,775), Oct. 11, 1914. *Cruisers* (2)—Chemtchug (3,130); Oct. 28, 1914; Prut (ex Medjidieh), May, 1918.

Other losses were: gunboats, 3; armed auxiliaries, 1; mine layers, 1; destroyers, 23; submarines, 10; hospital ships, 3; mine layers, 1; auxiliary cruisers, 1.

Japan: *Battleships* (1)—Kawachi, July 12, 1918. *Battle Cruisers* (1)—Tsukuba, Jan. 1, 1917. *Light Cruisers* (3)—Kasagi, July, 1916; Otowa; Takashiho, July, 1917.

Other losses were: destroyers, 2; torpedo boats, 1; training ships, 1; special service ships, 4. *Grand Total*—13.

FOREIGN NAVIES—*Continued.*

Italy: *Battleships* (3)—Benedetto Brin (13,215), Sept. 28, 1915; Leonardo da Vinci (22,022), Aug., 1916; Regina Margherita, Dec. 11, 1916. *Armored Cruisers* (2)—Amalfi (9,958), July 7, 1915; Garibaldi (7,234), July 18, 1915. Other losses: mining vessels, 1; monitors, 1; flotilla leaders, 1; destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 4; submarines, 8; gunboats, 1; transports, 1; auxiliary cruisers, 2 *Grand Total*—31.

Note—The Leonardo da Vinci was raised and towed to a dry dock, in 1919, and restored.

Portugal: One river gunboat.

Roumania: One torpedo boat.

Greece: One destroyer.

Germany: *Battleships* (1)—Pommern (12,997), May 31, 1916. *Battle Cruisers* (2)—Lutzow (28,000), May 31, 1916; Goeben (22,635) (sold to Turkey), Aug. 13, 1914. *Armored Cruisers* (6)—Yorck (9,350), Nov. 3, 1914; Schornborst (11,420), Dec. 8, 1914; Gneisenau (11,420), Dec. 8, 1914; Friedrich Karl (8,858), Dec., 1914; Bluecher (15,550), Jan 25, 1915; Prinz Adalbert (8,858), Oct. 23, 1915. *Smaller Cruisers* (18) (ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 tons)—Breslau (sold to Turkey), Aug. 13, 1914; Magdeburg, Aug. 27, 1914; Mainz, Aug. 28, 1914; Koeln and Ariadne, Aug. 28, 1914; Hela, Sept. 13, 1914; Karlsruhe, Nov. 4, 1914; Emden, Nov. 9, 1914; Leipzig, Dec. 8, 1914; Nurnberg, Dec. 8, 1914; Dresden, March 14, 1915. Konigsberg, July 11, 1915; Undine, Nov. 7, 1915; Bremen, Dec. 17, 1915; Elbing, May 31, 1916; Weisbaden, Rostock and Frauenlob, May 31, 1916. *Light Cruisers* (1)—Elbing, May 31, 1916.

Other losses were: mining vessels, 28; gunboats, 11; destroyers, 60; torpedo boats, 29; Submarines, 197; mine layers, 6; auxiliary cruisers, 20, including the Cap Trafalgar (18,710), Sept. 14, 1914; and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse (13,952), Aug. 26, 1914; survey ships, 2; armed auxiliaries, 16, including some of those interned by the U. S. and other powers.

The ships sent to Scapa Flow, where the scuttling by their crews occurred, were: (dreadnoughts) von der Tann, Moltke, Kaiser, Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiserin, Koenig Albert, Prinz Regent Luitpold, Seidlitz, Koenig, Grosser Kurfurst, Markgraf, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Derfflinger, Hindenburg, Baden, Bayern; (protected cruisers) Strassburg, Dresden, Emden, Frankfurt, Koln, Nurnberg, Brummer, and Bremser.

Austria-Hungary: *Battleships* (3)—Szent Istvan, June 10, 1918; Wien, Dec. 10, 1917; Viribus Unitis, Nov 1, 1918. *Cruisers* (2)—Zenta (2,264), Aug. 16, 1914; Kaiserin Elizabeth (3,937), Nov. 7, 1914. Other losses: river monitors, 1; training ships, 1; destroyers, 5; torpedo boats, 5; submarines, 12. *Grand Total*—29.

Turkey: *Battleships* (2)—Mussudyeh (10,000), Dec. 14, 1914; Barbarossa (9,900), Aug. 8, 1915. *Cruisers* (1)—Medjidieh (3,330), April 3, 1915. Other losses: light cruisers, 1 (Breslau); armed auxiliaries, 1; gunboats, 13; torpedo vessels, 1; destroyers, 3; torpedo boats, 6; submarines, 2 (both German); mine layers, 2. *Grand Total*—32.

BATTLE STRENGTH AT THE ARMISTICE.

STRENGTH of the armies, November 11, 1918—German, 3,562,180; French, 2,559,000; American, 1,950,000; British and Portuguese, 1,718,000; Belgian and Italian, 200,000.

At the time of the Armistice, the French were holding 55 per cent. of the front line; the Americans, 21 per cent.; the British, 18 per cent.; the Belgians, 6 per cent.

Battle airplanes in each army at Armistice—French, 3,321; German, 2,730; British, 1,758; Italian, 812; American, 740; Austrian, 622; Belgian, 153.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION'S WAR WORK EXPENDITURES.

	1918.	Approp. for 1919	Total 1914-1919
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Camp and Community Welf.:			
Y. M. C. A.	2,500,000	.....	3,865,000
Y. W. C. A.	603,026	.....	650,000
Knights of Col.	200,000	.....	200,000
Jew. Welf. Com.	.....	.....	100,000
War Camp Com. Serv.	100,000	.....	245,000
Uni. War Wk. Fd.	2,514,700	2,500,000	5,014,700
Com. on Training Camp Act	38,893	.....	63,893
Amer. Soc. Hygiene Assoc.	170,116	210,000	402,492
Com. of 14, N. Y.	.....	.....	5,000
Med. Research and Rel.:			
Med. Div. Nat'l Res. Council	13,857	15,000	28,857
Rockefeller Inst.—War Demonstr. Hosp.	175,000	55,000	430,000
War Res., Rel. and Instr.	135,701	15,000	182,537
Yale Mobile Hosp. Unit	.....	.....	25,000

	1918	Approp. for 1919.	Total 1914-1919.
	Dollars	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Nat. Com. for Mental Hyg.	25,000	20,000	46,798
Dem't'n in Teaching Hygiene	1,000	.....	1,000
Humanitarian Aid:			
Armenia and Syria.	.....	.....	610,000
Belgium	24,696	51,000	1,498,472
France	.. ..	. .	10,611
Poland	. ...	....	86,781
Serbia	.	...	163,895
Turkey	. ...	. ....	55,504
Miscellaneousz			
Am. Red Cross.	4,529,400	... ..	8,083,772
Pris. of War Welf.	75,000	.....	551,195
Contrib. by War Relief Com.	. ....	... ...	9,581
War Rel. Com.—Admin'n	1,395	.. ....	117,284
Credit on adj. of exch.	2,558	. ..	2,558
	11,105,223	2,856,000	22,444,815

The French expenditure of $10,611 was to pay for a tuberculosis survey.

Besides works, the Foundation spent, in 1918, $1,255,990 on public health; $2,419 State or miscellaneous education and research; and other sums, which brought the total of war and non-war outlays up to $15,050,202.

The book values of the principal funds of the Foundation, Jan. 1, 1919, totaled somewhat over $122,000,000. The value of the Foundation's land, etc., Jan. 1, 1919, was $2,513,673, of which $2,257,030 was the medical school in China, $243,366 was the Louisiana bird refuge, and $13,277 was furniture, etc., in the New York office of the Foundation.

The officers and members of the Foundation during 1918 were: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., *Chairman of the Trustees;* George E. Vincent, *President;* Edwin R. Embree, *Secretary;* L. G. Myers, *Treasurer*, Robert H. Kirk, *Comptroller* Members, other than chair. and pres.—Wallace Buttrick, Simon Flexner, Harry E. Fosdick, Frederick T. Gates, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles E. Hughes, Harry Pratt Judson, Starr J. Murphy, John D. Rockefeller, Wickliffe Rose, Julius Rosenwald, Martin A. Ryerson, Frederick Strauss.

NORMAL PEACE PERSONNEL, CHIEF NAVAL POWERS.

(Correct to July, 1914.)

RANK.	England.	Germany.	U. S. (July 1, 1916).	France.	Japan.	Russia.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary
Admirals of the Fleet	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Admirals	12	6	3	.....	6	12	1	1
Vice Admirals	22	12	3	15	19	20	10	2
Rear Admirals	58	22	23	30	38	21	19	15
Captains and Commanders	702	154	210	360	270	346	137	80
Other line officers	2,508	2,220	1,892	1,419	1,965	1,378	753	558
Midshipmen at sea	639	448	.....	77	119	.....	73	175
Engineer officers	837	577	.....	505	811	538	326	164
Medical officers	593	340	407	390	364	286	259	84
Pay officers	750	276	230	211	388	.....	228	224
Naval constructors	122	162	80	187	135	519	107	141
Chaplains	147	30	40	.....	.....	85	.....	11
Warrant officers	2,740	3,183	1,101	147	1,569	.....	1,340	387
Enlisted men	119,597	65,797	54,234	60,505	50,050	49,258	36,660	17,689
Marine officers	465	177	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted men (marines)	21,414	5,791	9,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	150,609	79,197	66,488	63,846	55,736	52,463	39,913	19,531

WILSON'S PROCLAMATION ON ROOSEVELT'S DEATH.

The following proclamation on the death of Theodore Roosevelt was cabled from Paris by President Wilson and issued at the State Department:

WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States from September 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909, which occurred at his home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., at 4.15 o'clock in the morning of January 6, 1919. In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

As President of the Police Board of his native city, as Member of the Legislature and Governor of his State, as Civil Service Commissioner, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as Vice-President and as President of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

In the war with Spain he displayed singular initiative and energy and distinguished himself among the commanders of the army in the field. As President he awoke the Nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems. It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficent reforms.

His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done this seventh day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: FRANK L. POLK, Acting Secretary of State.

THE IRISH DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

FOLLOWING is the text of the Declaration of Independence issued by the Dail Eireann (Parliament of Ireland), in Dublin, on January 21, 1919, the copy being forwarded to New York by Sean T. O'Kelly, Delegate of the Irish Republic at Paris:

"Whereas the Irish people is by right a free people; and whereas for seven hundred years the Irish people has never ceased to repudiate and has repeatedly protested in arms against foreign usurpation;

"And whereas English rule in this country is, and always has been, based upon force and fraud and maintained by military occupation against the declared will of the people;

"And whereas the Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Monday, 1916, by the Irish Republican Army, acting on behalf of the Irish people;

"And whereas the Irish people is resolved to secure and maintain its complete independence in order to promote the common weal, to re-establish justice, to provide for future defense, to insure peace at home and good will with all nations, and to constitute a national policy based upon the people's will, with equal right and equal opportunity for every citizen;

"And whereas at the threshold of a new era in history the Irish electorate has in the General Election of December, 1918, seized the first occasion to declare by an overwhelming majority its firm allegiance to the Irish Republic;

"Now, therefore, we, the elected Representatives of the ancient Irish people, in National Parliament assembled, do, in the name of the Irish Nation, ratify the establishment of the Irish Republic and pledge ourselves and our people to make this Declaration effective by every means at our command;

"We ordain that the elected Representatives of the Irish people alone have power to make laws binding on the people of Ireland, and that the Irish Parliament is the only Parliament to which that people will give its allegiance;

"We solemnly declare foreign government in Ireland to be an invasion of our National Right, which we will never tolerate, and we demand the evacuation of our country by the English garrison;

"We claim for our national independence the recognition and support of every free nation of the world, and we proclaim that independence to be a condition precedent to international peace hereafter.

"In the name of the Irish people we humbly commit our destiny to Almighty God, who gave our fathers the courage and determination to persevere through centuries of a ruthless tyranny, and strong in the justice of the cause which they have handed down to us, we ask His Divine blessing on this the last stage of the struggle which we have pledged ourselves to carry through to Freedom."

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

EACH Senator, Congressional district and Territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy; the District of Columbia, four cadets. There are also eighty-two appointments at large, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the Vice-President, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law (act of May 4, 1916) authorizes the President to appoint cadets to the United States Military Academy from among enlisted men in the Regular Army and National Guard, the total number not to exceed one hundred and eighty at any one time.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated first and second alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass, unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted, a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, United States history, and the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos to be designated, one for each class, by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; *Provided*, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; *And provided further*, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction, on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts; serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires three years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy-geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the three years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $1,028.20 per year and with proper economy is sufficient for his support.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of cadets graduated from 1802 to 1919, inclusive, has been 6,539. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The Superintendent is Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 163 persons. Number of cadets, 906.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Five midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, five for the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, five for the District of Columbia, and fifteen appointed each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the army and navy, for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their duties, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residence.

The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy; and all applications for appointments or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly. Two examinations for admission are held each year, the first on the third Wednesday in February, the second on the third Wednesday in April

The law authorizes the appointment of one hundred enlisted men each year to be selected as a result of a competitive examination of enlisted men of the regular navy and Marine Corps, and members of the Naval Reserve force on active duty, who must not be more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year they enter, and who will have been in the service at least one year by August 15 of that year. The mental and physical requirements, as well as the amount of money to be deposited upon admission, are the same for these candidates as for other candidates for midshipmen.

The competitive examination of these enlisted men is held on the third Wednesday in April of each year.

All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States and must be not less than sixteen nor more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Naval Academy.

The course for midshipmen is four years. Examinations on the ground covered are held at the end of each academic term. During the summer, midshipmen of the first, second and third classes go to sea for about three months. Midshipmen after graduation are commissioned as Ensigns in the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon as possible after the first day of June of each year preceding the graduation of midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, or that may occur for other reasons, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if said recommendation is made by the fourth day of March of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory.

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of eighteen and twenty years; and the minimum weight at sixteen years shall be one hundred and eleven pounds, with an increase of not less than three pounds for each additional year, or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the height and weight relative to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married before his final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted as a midshipman, deposit the sum of $350 to cover the cost of his initial outfit—clothing, uniforms, text books and equipment.

Each candidate before admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President of the United States (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy) unless sooner discharged. The pay of a midshipman is $780 a year.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

(As of date September 1, 1919, prepared by the Commandant.)

George Barnett, Major General Commandant. Headquarters, Navy Building, 18th and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The authorized strength of the corps is (September 1, 1919): 1,093 officers, 100 warrant officers, 42 pay clerks, and 27,400 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major general commandant, 1 major general (permanent), 1 major general (temporary), 3 brigadier generals, staff; 6 brigadier generals, line; 33 colonels, 44 lieutenant colonels, 124 majors, 329 captains, 276 first lieutenants, 275 second lieutenants, 50 marine gunners, 50 quartermaster clerks, 42 pay clerks; 73 sergeants major, 368 quartermaster sergeants, 3 drum majors, 413 first sergeants, 399 gunnery sergeants, 1,853 sergeants, 3,303 corporals, 41 drummers, 320 trumpeters, 4,225 privates first class, 16,335 privates, 1 leader of band, 1 second leader, 9 principal musicians, 25 first-class musicians, 20 second-class musicians, 11 third-class musicians.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Brigadier Generals, Staff—Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant and Inspector; Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster; George Richards, Paymaster. *Major Generals, Line*—John A. Lejeune, Littleton W. T. Waller. *Brigadier Generals, Line*—Joseph H. Pendleton, Eli K. Cole, Smedley D. Butler, Charles G. Long, Logan Feland, Wendel C. Neville, Albertus W. Catlin.

The losses to September 1, 1919, so far as reported to that date, had been: Killed in action, 1,614; died of wounds, 860; died of disease, 301; accidentally killed, 16; died of other causes, 9; total, 2,800. Wounded severely, 2,043; wounded slightly, 608; wounded degree undetermined, 6,131; total, 8,793. In hands of the enemy, none; missing, 11. Total casualties, 11,593.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy and from worthy non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps.

RECRUITING STATIONS.

Eastern Division—Headquarters, 130 South 15th St., Philadelphia.
Boston Dist.—22 Tremont Row.
New York Dist.—24 East 23rd St.
Philadelphia Dist.—1409 Arch St.
Baltimore Dist—113 East Baltimore St.
Pittsburgh Dist—Smithfield and Water Sts.
Buffalo Dist.—Federal Building.
Cleveland Dist—Federal Building.
Virginia Dist.—624 East Broad St., Richmond.
Washington Dist.—420 9th St., N. W.
Syracuse Dist—305 South Warren St.
New England Dist.—18 Monument Sq., Portland
Central Division—Headquarters, 537 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Detroit Dist.—117 Fort St, West (opp P. O.)
Cincinnati Dist—12 East 6th St.
Chicago Dist—619 So. State St
Minnesota Dist—Baltimore Building, St. Paul
Missouri Dist.—122 North 7th St, St. Louis.
Indianapolis Dist—157 North Illinois St.
Kansas City Dist—9th and Main Sts.
Milwaukee Dist.—301 Wells St.
Oklahoma Dist—212½ South Main St., Tulsa
Southern Division—Headquarters, 617 Common St., New Orleans.
Southeastern Dist.—15½ Peachtree St., Atlanta.
Southwestern Dist—205 Binz Building, Houston, Tex
Memphis Dist.—Odd Fellows Building, Memphis, Tenn.
New Orleans Dist—617 Common St
Mountain Division—Headquarters, Room 405, 17th St., Denver, Col.
Colorado Dist.—1605 Larimer St., Denver.
Utah Dist.—162 South Main St., Salt Lake City.
Montana Dist.—405 Riverside Ave, Spokane, Wash.
Western Division—Headquarters, 1 Drumm St., San Francisco
Los Angeles Dist.—6th and Main Sts.
San Francisco Dist—320 Market St.
Portland Dist.—3rd and Alder Sts., Portland, Ore.
Seattle Dist.—101 Yesler Way.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of recruiting at any of the above addresses, or the officer in charge of recruiting, headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Re-enlistments are also made at all marine barracks, posts and stations.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE United States Coast Guard, at the present time a part of the Navy, was created by an act of January 28, 1915, and succeeded the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. The original Revenue Cutter Service was organized by act of Congress approved August 4, 1790. The Life-Saving Service was originally operated under the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 20, 1874, Congress created it a separate service to operate under the Treasury Department. The officers of the Coast Guard are on the same footing in rank and pay as officers of the Army and Navy. Appointments to cadetships are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard. The cadets are educated at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Ct. The course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Candidates for cadetships must not be less than 18 nor more than 24 years old, citizens of the United States, and unmarried. A class of cadets is appointed each year. Appointments as Cadet Engineers are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of engineer officers of the Coast Guard Candidates for Cadet Engineers must not be less than 20½ years of age and serve a probationary term of not less than one year before being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers. No person can be commissioned Third Lieutenant of Engineers who is less than 21 or more than 26 years of age.

This branch of the Government is under the charge of Senior Captain D. P. Foley. Inspector and acting Commodore Commandant Senior Captain H M. Broadbent is the Superintendent of Construction and Repair; G. H. Slaybaugh, Chief of Division of Material, and O. M. Maxam, Chief of Division of Operations.

The authorized personnel is 270 commissioned officers and 6,544 warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men.

The Coast Guard stations are divided into thirteen districts, embracing the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and Pacific Coasts, including Alaska. There are 273 Coast Guard stations and houses of refuge. One station is at the Falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, Ky.

KNOWLEDGE OF CONSULAR LAW NEEDED IN TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

An understanding of United States customs and consular regulations affecting imports and exports will enable American exporters to regard foreign rules from a foreign viewpoint and avoid the tendency to consider foreign consular regulations as unnecessary red tape and imposition. More details are frequently required in the filling out of American consular invoices than are required in those of foreign countries. The bulk of the regulations are made and enforced to carry out import customs requirements of countries of destination. Fees for consular certification are for upkeep of consulates and for remuneration of consular officers. For imports of over $100 consular invoices must be taken out usually in triplicate—one retained by consul for his files, duplicate given to exporter, triplicate forwarded by consul to collector of customs at port of consignment; sometimes a quadruplicate is given to shipper as extra file copy. All around export man should know regulations in republics of Central and South America. In order to grasp foreign or domestic rules and regulations student should analyze the purpose for which they are promulgated.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers.....George H. Wood, National Military Home, Ohio.
Secretary.....Hon. James S Catherwood, Hoopeston, Illinois.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind., Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 25,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATES.	Location.	STATES.	Location.	STATES.	Location.
California	Yountville.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio	Sandusky. Madison.
Colorado	Monte Vista.	Montana	Columbus Falls.	Oregon	Roseburg.
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska	Burkett. Milford.	Pennsylvania	Erie.
Idaho	Boisé.	N. Hampshire	Tilton.	Rhode Island	Bristol.
Illinois	Quincy.	New Jersey	Kearny. Vineland.	South Dakota	Hot Springs.
Indiana	Lafayette.	New York	Bath. Oxford.	Vermont	Bennington.
Iowa	Marshalltown.	North Dakota	Lisbon	Washington	Orting. Retsil.
Kansas	Fort Dodge.	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City.	Wisconsin	Waupaca.
Massachusetts	Chelsea.			Wyoming	Buffalo.
Michigan	Grand Rapids.				
Minnesota	Minnehaha.				

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

Pensions of inmates are drawn by the Treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the Governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There were (September 27, 1918) 824 resident soldiers, 133 on outdoor relief, 43 in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 181 on furlough, 1 absent without leave, and 106 at the United States Army Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists

Governor—Lieut Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired). *Dep. Governor*—Major Parker W. West (retired). *Secretary-Treasurer*—Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell (retired), U. S. A. *Attending Surgeon*—Col. H. P. Birmingham (retired), U. S. A.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman—C. Hart Merriam, of the United States Department of Agriculture. *Secretary*—Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Frank Bond, General Land Office. Department of the Interior.
Goodwin D. Ellsworth, Post-Office Department.
David M. Hildreth, Post-Office Department.
J. N. B. Hewitt, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
Lieut. Col. Robert B. Marshall, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior
Jas. W. McGuire, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.
William McNeir, Bureau of Accounts, Dept of State.
Capt. Edward Simpson.
John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury.
James E. Payne, Government Printing Office.
George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce.
E. A. Sherman, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
....., Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.
Charles W. Stewart, Library and Naval War Records Office, Department of the Navy.

By executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken. The board has passed on 18,000 place names since its creation. It now averages 2,000 decisions a year.

RECRUITED SOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Division.	Camp.	States from Which Drawn.
Regulars:		
1st	France	Regulars.
2d	France	Regulars.
3d	Greene, N. C.	Regulars.
4th	Greene, N. C.	Regulars.
5th	Logan, Tex	Regulars.
6th	McClellan, Ala	Regulars.
7th	MacArthur, Tex	Regulars.
8th	Fremont, Cal	Regulars.
9th	Sheridan, Ala	Regulars.
10th	Funston, Kan	Regulars.
11th	Meade, Md	Regulars.
12th	Devens, Mass	Regulars.
13th	Lewis, Wash	Regulars.
14th	Custer, Mich	Regulars.
15th	Logan, Tex	Regulars.
16th	Kearny, Cal	Regulars.
17th	Beauregard, La	Rrgulaés.
18th	Travis, Tex	Regulars.
19th	Dodge, Iowa	Regulars.
20th	Sevier, S. C.	Regulars.
Natl. Gd.:		
26th	Devens, Mass	New England.
27th	Wadsworth, S. C.	New York.
28th	Hancock, Ga	Pennsylvania.
29th	McClellan, Ala	N. J., Del., Va., Md., Dist. of Col.
30th	Sevier, S. C.	Tenn. N. C., S. C., Dist. of Col.
31st	Wheeler, Ga	Ga., Ala., Fla.
32d	MacArthur, Tex	Mich., Wis.
33d	Logan, Tex	Illinois.
34th	Cody, N. Mex	Neb., Ia., S. Dak., Minn.
35th	Doniphan, Okla	Mo., Kan.
36th	Bowie, Tex	Tex., Okla.
37th	Sheridan, Ala	Ohio.
38th	Shelby, Miss	Ind., Ky., West Va.
39th	Beauregard, La	Ala., Miss., La.
40th	Kearny, Cal	Cal., Col., Utah, Ariz. N. Mex.
41st	Fremont, Cal	Wash., Ore., Mont., Ida., Wyo.
42d	Mills, N. Y	Various States.
N. Army:		
76th	Devens, Mass	New Eng., N. Y.
77th	Upton, N. Y	New York City.
78th	Dix, N. J	West'n N. Y., N. J., Del.
79th	Meade, Md	Northeast'n Pa., Md., Dist. of Col.
80th	Lee, Va	Va., West Va., west'n Pa.
81st	Jackson, S. C	N. C., S. C., Fla., Porto Rico.
82d	Gordon, Ga	Ga., Ala., Tenn.
83d	Sherman, Ohio	Ohio, western Pa.
84th	Zachary Taylor, Ky	Ky., Ind., southern Ill.
85th	Custer, Mich	Mich., eastern Wis.
86th	Grant, Ill	Chicago, north'n Ill.
87th	Pike, Ark	Ark., La., Miss., southern Ala.
88th	Dodge, Iowa	N. Dak., Minn., Iowa western Ill.
89th	Funston, Kan	Kan., Mo., S. Dak., Neb.
90th	Travis, Tex	Texas, Okla.
91st	Lewis, Wash	Alaska, Wash., Ore., Cal., Ida., Neb., Mont., Wyo., Utah.
92d	Funston, Kan	Colored, var. States,
93d	Stuart, Va	Colored, var. States.

ENLISTMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 28, 1919, SHOWING 1 AND 3 YEAR PERIODS.

Week End.	1 Year.	3 Years.	Total.	Week End.	1 Year.	3 Years.	Total.	Week End.	1 Year.	3 Years.	Total.
To Apr. 5.	3,566	2 803	6,369	June 21	2,894	2,346	5,240	Sept. 6	1,809	1,050	2,859
Apr. 12	1,740	2,714	4,454	June 28	3,935	2,649	6,584	Sept. 13	2,122	1,367	3,489
Apr. 19	2,817	3,025	5,842	July 5	2,793	2,024	4,817	Sept. 20	1,621	1,113	2,734
Apr. 26	2,345	2,785	5,130	July 12	4,483	2,465	6,948	Sept. 27	2,292	1,135	3,427
May 3	1,803	3,124	4,927	July 19	3,512	1,964	5,476	Oct. 4	1,469	885	2,354
May 10	2,170	3,467	5,637	July 26	2,657	1,743	4,400	Oct. 11	1,827	903	2,730
May 17	1,856	3,008	4,864	Aug. 2	2,837	1,777	4,614	Oct. 18	2,067	1,283	3,350
May 24	1,574	2,741	4,315	Aug. 9	2,391	1,517	3,908	Oct. 25	1,674	1,901	3,575
May 31	2,212	2,937	5,149	Aug. 16	2,488	1,890	4,378	Nov. 1	1,681	1,596	3,277
June 7	2,957	2,488	5,445	Aug. 23	1,636	1,361	2,997				
June 14	2,587	2,154	4,741	Aug. 30	1,748	1,282	3,030	Total	73,563	63,497	137,060

OCCUPATIONS OF AMERICANS DURING THE WAR.

	Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.
Men in France fighting	1,400,000	13	Women in war work	2,250,000	21
Men in France behind lines	600,000	6	Women in non-war work	25,750,000	245
Men in Army in United States	1,700,000	16			
Men in Navy	550,000	5	Total women of producing age	28,000,000	266
Men in war work in U. S.	7,150,000	68	Old women and girls	23,000,000	219
Men in non-war work in U. S.	18,600,000	178			
			Total females	51,000,000	485
Total men of producing age	30,000,000	286			
Old men and boys	24,000,000	229	Grand total	105,000,000	1,000
Total males	54,000,000	515			

DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 100 AMERICAN CITIZENS.

	Population in Peace Time.	Population in War Time.
Producing men	29	1 fighting in France. 1 in France not fighting. 2 other soldiers and sailors. 7 civilian war workers. 18 non-war workers.
Old men and boys	23	23 old men and boys.
Producing women	26	2 war workers. 24 non-war workers.
Old women and girls	22	22 old women and girls.
Total	100	100

A further computation would distribute each 100 men of producing age about as follows: Fighting in France, 3; behind the lines in France, 3; other soldiers and sailors, 7; civilian war workers, 24; non-war workers, 63; total, 100.

WEST POINTERS KILLED IN THE WAR.

EARLIER CLASSES: Class of 1886—Col. Bertram T. Clayton, Q. M C., killed in action, May 30, 1918.

1892—Col. William D. Davis, infantry, killed in action, November 1, 1918.

1893—Col. Hamilton A. Smith, infantry, killed in action, July 22, 1918.

1896—Lieut. Col. Robert J. Maxey, infantry, died of wounds, May 28, 1918.

1901—Lieut. Col. Emory J Pike, cavalry, killed in action, September 15, 1918.

1903—Lieut. Col. James A Shannon, cavalry, died of wounds, October 8, 1918.

1905—Lieut. Col. James H. Dickey, infantry, died of wounds, September 27, 1918

1906—Major Fred A Cook, infantry, killed in action, October 7, 1918

1908—Major Arthur E. Bouton, infantry, killed in action, July 18, 1918.

1914—Lieut. Col. Roy M. Smyth, infantry, killed in action, October 15, 1918.

CLASS OF 1915—Major J. H. Reaney, infantry, killed in action, July 15, 1918. Major Harry A. Harvey, field artillery, killed in action, September 12, 1918. Major Edwin R. Kimble, corps of engineers, died of wounds, April 9, 1918.

CLASS OF 1916—Major John H. Wills, corps of engineers, killed in action, July 29, 1918. Major Alfred K. King, field artillery, killed in action, November 9,1918. Major John A. Street, infantry, killed in action, October 4, 1918.

CLASS OF 1917—Capt. Francis H. Dougherty, infantry, killed in action, October 15, 1918. Capt. Daves Rossell, infantry, died of wounds, October 13, 1918. Capt. Stewart W. Hoover, infantry, killed in action, March 1, 1918. Capt. George W. Sackett, infantry, killed in action, October 15, 1918. Capt. Henry H. Chapman, infantry, killed in action September 29, 1918. Capt. Edward W. Leonard, infantry, killed in action, October 14, 1918.

CLASS OF 1918—Capt. Charles D. Harris, corps of engineers, killed in action, October 20, 1918. Capt. Thurston E. Wood, field artillery, killed in action, July 21, 1918. Capt. Robert E. Symmonds, cavalry, died of wounds, November 22, 1918. First Lieut. Edward J. Wolff, Jr., field artillery, killed in action, August 16, 1918. First Lieut. Kenneth P. Murray, infantry, died of wounds, July 15, 1918. First Lieut. Louis A. Freeman, infantry, died of wounds, August 18, 1918. First Lieut. Theodore D. Schmidt, infantry, died of wounds, September 7, 1918. First Lieut. Josephus B. Wilson, infantry, killed in action, October 15, 1918. First Lieut. Frank S. Long, infantry, killed in action, October 5, 1918. First Lieut. Earle A. Billings, infantry, killed in action July 18, 1918.

CLASS OF 1919—Second Lieut. Albert F. Ward, infantry, killed in action, June 22, 1919.

U. S. IMMIGRATION-RESTRICTION ACT.

[An Act to regulate further the entry of aliens into the United States]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the President shall find that the public safety requires that restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those provided otherwise than by this act be imposed upon the entry of aliens into the United States, and shall make public proclamation thereof, it shall, until otherwise ordered by the President or Congress, be unlawful—

(a) For any alien to enter or attempt to enter the United States except under such reasonable rules, regulations, and orders, and subject to such passport, visé, or other limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe; (b) For any person to transport or attempt to transport into the United States another person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the entry of such other person is forbidden by this act; (c) For any person knowingly to make any false statement in an application for a passport or other permission to enter the United States with intent to induce or secure the granting of such permission, either for himself or for another; (d) For any person knowingly to furnish or attempt to furnish or assist in furnishing to another a viséed passport or other permit or evidence of permission to enter, not issued and designed for such other person's use; (e) For any person knowingly to use or attempt to use any viséed passport or other permit or evidence of permission to enter not issued and designed for his use; (f) For any person to forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, any passport, visé or other permit or evidence of permission to enter the United States; (g) For any person knowingly to use or attempt to use or furnish to another for use any false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered passport, permit, or evidence of permission, or any passport, permit, or evidence of permission which, though originally valid, has become or been made void or invalid.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or of any order or proclamation of the President promulgated, or of any permit, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $5,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than five years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by like fine or imprisonment, or both; and any vehicle or any vessel, together with its or her appurtenances, equipment, tackle, apparel, and furniture, concerned in any such violation, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 3. The term "United States," as used in this act, includes the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The word "person" as used herein shall be deemed to mean any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation, or body politic.

SEC. 4. In order to carry out the purposes and provisions of this act the sum of $600,000 is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon the date when the provisions of the Act of Congress approved the twenty-second day of May, 1918, entitled "An Act to prevent in time of war departure from and entry into the United States, contrary to the public safety," shall cease to be operative, and shall continue in force and effect until and including the fourth day of March, 1921.

Received by the President, October 29, 1919. It became a law without his signature

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

National Master—S. J. Lowell of New York. *National Lecturer*—John C. Ketcham, Hastings, Mich. *Overseer*—B. Needham, Lane, Kan. *Steward*—Clark Baumgartner, Fife, Mont. *Assistant Steward*—O. L. Martin, Plainfield, Vt. *Chaplain*—W. W. Deal, Nampa, Idaho. *Treasurer*—L. H. Wright, Indianapolis, Ind. *Secretary*—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. *Gatekeeper*—F. A. Rogers, Meriden, N. H. *Ceres*—Mrs. F. L. Hunt, Napa, Cal. *Flora*—Mrs. O. O. Raine, Canton, Mo.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

President—Brig.-Gen. E. D. Dimmick, U. S. A., late Major 5th Cavalry. *First Vice-President*—Col. Charles E. Tyman, U. S. A., late First Lieutenant 24th Infantry. *Second Vice-President*—Brig.-Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., late Major, Inspector-General Volunteers. *Third Vice-President*—Brig.-Gen. George S. Grimes, U. S. A., late Captain 2d Artillery. *Fourth Vice-President*—Brig.-Gen. Alpheus H. Bowman, U. S. A., late Major 2d Infantry. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Charles A. Williams, U. S. A., late Captain 21st Infantry. *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*—Brig.-Gen. W. P. Jackson, N. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., late First Lieutenant 2d Infantry. *Historian*—Major G. Creighton Webb, late Major, Inspector-General Volunteers. *Registrar-General*—Brig.-Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., late Major, Inspector-General Volunteers.

STATISTICS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

STATE.	Entered the Union.	Area.	Year Settled.	Extreme Length	Extreme Br'dth	Capital.	Sal'ry, Governor.	Term	Next Term Begins.	Next Legislature Begins.	Limit of Session.	Budget.	Net Debt.	Assessed Valuation, Realty.
		Sq.Mls.		Miles.	Miles.		Dols.	Years			Days.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Ala.	1819, Dec. 14	51,279	1702	330	200	Montgomery	7,500	4	1923, Jan. 20	1923, Jan.	Q, 50	.....	.....	670,178,000
Alaska	1868, July 27	590,884	.....	1,100	800	Juneau	7,000	4	1922, Apr. 6	1921, Mar. 7	B, 60	1,688,096	None	No estimate.
Ariz.	1912, Feb. 14	113,956	1580	390	335	Phoenix	6,000	2	1921, Jan. 3	1921, Jan. 10	B, 60	4,000,000	2,996,275	836,000,000
Ark.	1836, June 15	53,335	1685	275	240	Little Rock	4,000	2	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan. 10	B, 60	5,728,279	2,008,166	359,436,307
Cal.	1850, Sept. 9	158,297	1769	770	375	Sacramento	10,000	4	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan.	B,none	52,849,332	44,067,500	3,806,865,179
Col.	1876, Aug. 1	103,925	1858	390	270	Denver	5,000	2	1921, Jan. 11	1921, Jan. 5	B	4,455,084	4,446,800	1,099,993,673
Conn.	1788, Jan. 9	5,004	1635	90	75	Hartford	5,000	2	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan.	B, 155	20,825,458	4,037,023	1,114,008,294
Del.	1787, Dec. 7	2,370	1627	110	35	Dover	4,000	4	1921, Jan. 18	1921, Jan. 4	B, 60	1,628,456	1,318,047	Not estimated
D. of Col.	1790, July 16	69.2	1790	.....	.....	Washington	*5,000	3	.....	.....	.....	15,046,769	3,823,869	414,610,691
Fla.	1845, Mar. 3	58,666	1559	460	400	Tallahassee	6,000	4	1921, Jan.	1921, Apr.	B, 60	1,943,169	None	233,750,566
Ga.	1788, Jan. 2	59,475	1733	315	250	Atlanta	7,000	2	1920, June 28	1921, June 25	A, 50	8,118,981	5,718,202	569,394,457
Hawaii	1900, June 14	6,449	1900	.....	.....	Honolulu	7,000	4	1921, Nov.	1921, Feb. 19	60	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1890, July 3	83,888	1842	490	305	Boisé	5,000	2	1921, Jan. 1	1921, Jan. 1	B, 60	5,647,218	3,157,750	430,863,703
Ill.	1818, Dec. 3	56,665	1720	380	205	Springfield	12,000	4	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan. 8	B, 180	80,324,064	†80,000,000	1,790,182,292
Ind.	1816, Dec. 11	36,354	1733	265	160	Indianapolis	8,000	4	1921, Jan. 10	1921, Jan. 6	B, 61	13,393,327	340,000	1,390,165,973
Iowa	1846, Dec. 28	56,147	1788	300	210	Des Moines	5,000	2	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan.	B,none	9,432,432	130,000	1,417,289,249
Kan.	1861, Jan. 29	82,158	1727	400	200	Topeka	5,000	2	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan.	B, 50	6,954,809	None	2,084,411,876
Ky.	1792, June 1	40,400	1765	350	175	Frankfort	6,500	4	1919, Dec. 9	1920, Jan. 4	B, 60	.....	4,000,000	887,045,799
La.	1812, Apr. 30	45,167	1699	280	275	Baton Rouge	7,500	4	1920, May	1920, May 10	B, 60	2,588,502	10,691,000	1,452,582,291
Me.	1820, Mar. 16	33,040	1624	235	205	Augusta	5,000	2	1921, Jan. 5	1921, Jan. 5	None	7,927,904	3,518,151	351,910,817
Md.	1788, Apr. 28	12,327	1634	200	120	Annapolis	4,500	4	1920, Jan. 12	1920, Jan. 5	B, 90	8,000,000	19,252,634	950,000,000
Mass.	1788, Feb. 6	8,266	1620	190	110	Boston	10,000	1	1921, Jan. 5	1921, Jan. 5	A, 358	38,011,454	85,059,905	3,885,495,341
Mich.	1837, Jan. 26	58,915	1650	400	310	Lansing	5,000	2	1921, Jan. 1	1921, Jan. 5	B,none	17,300,000	3,500,000	3,325,943,828
Minn.	1858, May 11	83,365	1805	400	350	St. Paul	7,000	2	1921, Jan. 4	1921, Jan. 4	B, 90	28,902,480	None	1,481,355,657
Miss.	1817, Dec. 10	46,750	1716	340	180	Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mo.	1821, Aug. 10	69,420	1764	300	280	Jefferson City	5,000	4	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan.	B,none	1,900,000	6,198,839	1,918,977,855
Mont.	1889, Nov. 8	147,182	1809	580	315	Helena	7,500	4	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan.	B, 60	5,810,686	1,299,000	1,277,097,843
Neb.	1867, Mar. 1	76,895	1847	415	205	Lincoln	2,500	2	1921, Jan. 6	1921, Jan. 4	B, 60	20,018,795	None	355,759,828
Nev.	1864, Oct. 31	110,690	1850	485	315	Carson City	7,000	4	1919, Jan. 1	1921, Jan. 20	B, 60	.....	692,609	200,000,000
N. Hamp.	1788, June 21	9,031	1623	185	90	Concord	3,000	2	1921, Jan. 6	1921, Jan. 5	B,none	4,848,261	1,541,351	453,327,679
N. J.	1787, Dec. 18	8,224	1664	160	70	Trenton	10,000	3	1920, Jan. 19	1920, Jan. 20	A,none	13,466,129	None	2,744,168,603
N. Mex.	1912, Jan. 6	122,634	1537	390	350	Santa Fé	5,000	2	1921, Jan. 1	1921	B, 60	2,212,834	3,385,500	155,086,964
N. Y.	1788, July 26	50,326	1614	320	310	Albany	10,000	2	1921, Jan. 1	1920, Jan.	A	95,626,643	174,455,524	12,230,166,984
N. Car.	1789, Nov. 21	52,426	1650	520	200	Raleigh	6,500	4	1921, Jan.	1919, Jan.	B, 60	.....	9,393,900	421,421,410
N. Dak.	1889, Nov. 2	70,837	1780	360	210	Bismarck	5,000	2	1921, Jan. 3	1921, Jan. 4	B, 60	7,230,455	328,000	265,315,957
Ohio	1803, Feb. 19	41,240	1788	230	205	Columbus	10,000	2	1919, Jan. 13	1919, Jan.	B,none	50,000,000	434,047,798	5,424,872,985
Okla.	1907, Nov. 16	70,057	1889	585	210	Oklahoma City	4,500	4	1923, Jan. 13	1921, Jan. 5	B, 60	18,000,000	3,606,000	1,439,581,118
Ore.	1859, Feb. 14	96,699	1838	375	290	Salem	5,000	4	1923, Jan.	1921, Jan. 10	B, 40	8,372,968	4,790,000	588,194,399
Penn.	1787, Dec. 12	45,126	1682	300	180	Harrisburg	10,000	4	1923, Jan. 16	1921, Jan. 4	B,none	103,237,436	12,000,000	6,141,384,210
Philippines	1899, Apr. 11	115,026	1565	.....	.....	Manila	18,000	Indef	Unknown	.....	.....	13,000,000	20,000,000	.....
Porto Rico.	1899, Apr. 11	3,606	1509	100	30	San Juan	10,000	Indef	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. I.	1790, May 29	1,250	1636	50	35	Providence	3,000	2	1921, Jan. 4	1920, Jan. 6	A, 60	3,245,307	6,438,156	510,915,710
S. Car.	1788, May 23	30,495	1670	285	215	Columbia	5,000	2	1921, Jan.	1920, Jan.	A,none	3,882,682	5,171,582	208,348,279
S. Dak.	1889, Nov. 2	77,615	1794	380	245	Pierre	3,000	2	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan.	B, 60	6,945,524	None	1,172,709,171
Tenn.	1796, June 1	42,000	1757	430	120	Nashville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex.	1845, Dec. 29	265,896	1686	760	620	Austin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1896, Jan. 4	84,990	1847	345	275	Salt Lake City	6,000	4	1921, Jan. 1	1921, Jan.	B, 60	3,700,000	3,936,000	199,630,625
Vt.	1791, Mar. 4	9,564	1724	155	90	Montpelier	3,000	2	1921, Jan.	1921, Jan.	B,none	.....	751,531	173,380,861
Va.	1788, June 26	42,627	1607	425	205	Richmond	5,000	4	1922, Feb. 1	1920, Jan. 14	B, 60	9,364,801	20,019,503	676,880,567
Wash.	1889, Nov. 11	69,127	1811	340	230	Olympia	6,000	4	1921, Jan.	1919, Jan.	B, 60	36,000,000	None	718,065,597
W. Va.	1863, June 20	24,170	1727	225	200	Charleston	5,000	4	1921, Mar. 4	1921, Jan.	B, 45	2,949,510	13,500,000	1,366,139,828
Wis.	1848, May 29	54,450	1670	300	290	Madison	5,000	2	1921, Jan. 4	1921, Jan. 12	B,none	51,709,644	None	2,929,281,764
Wyo.	1890, July 11	97,914	1834	365	275	Cheyenne	4,000	4	1923, Jan. 1	1921, Jan. 9	B, 40	1,900,000	96,000	113,198,396

* Each Commissioner. † Bonds authorized. The Vermont budget figures do not include $1,000,000 for soldiers back pay and $600,000 for roads.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

(Directly From Municipal Official Sources.)

Name.	Yr. Est.	Estimated Population 1919 June 30.	Area.	Net Funded Debt (Less Sinking Fund).	Total Realty Assess. Valuation.	Total Personalty Assess. Valuation.	Ratio Assess. Val. to Mkt. Value.	Tax Rate on the Hundred.	Budget.	Chief Governing Official.	Date Term Expires.	Type of Government.
			Sq. M.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	P. C.	Dols.	Dollars.			
Akron, Ohio	1825	200,000	23.21	1,349,456	256,000,000	.....	60–75	1.54	1,322,997	W. J. Lamb, R.	.....	Ord.
Alameda, Cal	1854	32,000	7.43	860,325	12,538,476	2,598,250	70	1.43	399,279	C. E. Hewes	Indef.	City Mgr.
Albany, N. Y.	1686	110,000	19.4	7,553,598	107,749,790	10,275,286	100	3.10	2,850,736	James R. Watt, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Allentown, Pa	1867	80,000	6.2	.....	60,404,840	111,705	75	.64	613,863	.....	Dec. '21	Comm.
Altoona, Pa	1868	65,000	3.63	1,654,800	30,000,000	.....	50	1.30	600,000	M. W. Gross, D	.....	Comm.
Atlanta, Ga	1847	250,000	26.2	3,796,000	148,247,866	63,247,866	70	1.25	5,998,165	Jas. L. Key, D	Jan. '21	Ord.
Atlantic City, N. J.	1854	65,000	16.43	5,534,000	92,893,963	7,844,700	100	2.24	3,201,228	Harry Bacharach, R.	May '20	Comm.
Auburn, N. Y.	1848	37,500	8.5	1,182,961	20,036,529	230,060	75	3.33	736,057	A. P. Burkhart, R	Dec. '21	Comm.
Baltimore, Md	1729	700,000	51	66,127,174	571,908,201	.....	100	2.01	22,020,099	W. F. Broening, R.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Bangor, Me	1834	26,000	33	1,041,346	18,543,457	7,252,977	80	2.65	777,403	J. F. Woodman, R.	Mar. '20	Ord.
Bayonne, N. J.	1872	80,000	4.5	2,336,223	56,520,746	16,103,950	.....	3.51	2,300,969	W. H. Axford, D	May '23	Comm.
Berkeley, Cal	1879	68,000	25	1,208,670	15,667,691	2,879,650	60	1.41	559,559	Louis Bartlett, N. P.	June '21	Comm.
Binghamton, N. Y.	1867	60,000	10	2,704,034	39,493,026	832,820	50–80	3.98	2,037,578	M. Wilson, R	Dec. '21	Ord.
Birmingham, Ala	....	231,000	50	6,035,000	75,000,000	29,000,000	50	1.00	1,445,000	Dr. N. A. Barrett, D	Nov. '21	Comm.
Bloomington, Ill	1861	35,000	4.75	200,000	6,350,949	2,199,485	33	6.72	.....	E. E. Jones, R.	May '24	Comm.
Boise City, Idaho	1866	25,000	4.75	247,116	16,081,851	2,412,308	100	1.18	.....	E. G. Eagleson, R	Dec. '21	Comm.
Boston, Mass	1822	807,101	47.8	82,287,030	1,313,596,900	186,246,298	100	2.12	40,316,567	A. J. Peters, D	Feb. '22	Ord.
Bradford, Pa	1879	18,000	2.75	66,612	7,700,000	300,000	60	1.22	101,000	.....	.....	Comm.
Bridgeport, Conn	1836	185,000	14.6	10,434,262	171,296,461	48,184,774	100	2.19	5,934,857	C. P. Wilson	Dec. '21	Ord.
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	500,000	42	38,962,210	515,059,605	17,025,300	100	2.68	19,071,812	Geo. S. Buck, N. P.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Burlington, Iowa	1836	25,000	11.1	350,000	17,000,000	5,000,000	60	2.80	550,000	Jas. M. Bell, D	April '20	Comm.
Butte, Mont	1889	60,000	5.2	690,000	29,000,000	7,000,000	20	1.72	500,000	W. T. Stodden, R	May '21	Ord.
Cambridge, Mass	1846	115,000	6.5	3,835,371	118,175,000	16,385,984	100	2.50	3,427,410	.....	.....	Ord.
Camden, N. J.	1828	120,000	7.9	4,836,155	74,449,310	12,506,730	100	2.32	1,874,286	C. H. Ellis, R	Dec. '21	Ord.
Canton, Ohio	1805	90,000	13	2,585,686	69,066,220	44,051,190	100	1.31	1,200,000	.....	.....	Ord.
Carbondale, Pa	1851	20,000	....	.....	10,250,000	4,200	80	.60	72,000	J. T. Loftus, D	Dec. '21	Comm.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1856	47,000	12.18	574,200	42,168,981	8,151,644	60	2.60	546,266	J. F. Rall, N. P.	April '20	Comm.
Centralia, Wash	1890	10,000	2	139,150	1,970,361	489,167	15	5.25	39,352	T. C. Rogers, R	Dec. '21	Comm.
Chamberlain, S. Dak.	1881	15,000	1	.....	736,721	453,882	75	2.64	27,000	L. B. Laughlin, R	May '20	Comm.
Charleston, S. C	1670	91,000	5.85	4,118,000	16,551,978	6,455,159	42	3.35	921,758	.....	.....	Ord.
Chester, Pa	1867	75,000	4.6	876,246	57,953,751	.....	100	1.80	477,034	.....	.....	Comm.
Chicago, Ill	1837	2,672,292	199.37	3,218,589,588	757,914,948	324,848,832	33	5.95	69,522,128	Wm. H. Thompson, R.	April '23	Comm.
Cincinnati, Ohio	1788	410,000	72	59,723,087	466,914,880	240,019,740	100	1.54	7,236,668	John Galvin, R	Dec. '21	Comm.
Cleveland, Ohio	1836	1,000,000	56.6	55,068,850	773,853,200	524,195,720	100	.70	6,347,200	H. L. Davis, R	Dec. '21	Comm.
Colorado Springs, Col.	1841	38,000	9.2	1,679,000	37,004,370	.....	100	1.70	526,858	C. E. Thomas, R	April '21	Comm.
Cortland, N. Y.	1900	12,500	4	702,739	8,885,688	402,550	75	2.70	256,504	F. A. Hollister, R	Dec. '20	Comm.
Covington, Ky	1834	62,000	5.9	2,388,700	26,293,950	6,210,942	75	2.06	954,315	T. F. Donnelly, D	Dec. '21	Comm.
Dallas, Texas	1846	180,000	24	6,171,977	105,587,650	49,982,925	50	2.10	4,048,762	F. W. Wozencraft, D	May '21	Comm.
Dayton, Ohio	....	170,000	16.4	6,341,000	127,570,940	75,493,030	100	1.80	1,600,000	J. E. Barlow, N. P.	Indef.	Comm.
Denver, Col	1859	280,000	52.2	14,215,683	223,000,000	125,000,000	100	7.26	3,020,000	D. C. Bailey, R	June '23	Comm.
Des Moines, Iowa	1852	140,000	56	3,915,320	105,983,960	22,675,860	100	1.10	2,203,468	Tom Fairweather, N. P.	Mar. '20	Comm.
Detroit, Mich	1806	950,000	79.62	24,726,415	1,003,491,770	369,610,670	100	1.85	41,122,482	James Couzins, N. P.	Nov. '21	Ord.
Duluth, Minn	1887	110,000	67.3	2,804,493	48,555,104	16,731,712	38	4.22	1,145,788	C. R. Magneg, R	April '21	Comm.
Eau Claire, Wis	1872	25,000	16	245,857	9,574,358	4,236,155	70	2.90	560,766	J. E. Barrow, N. P.	April '22	Comm.
Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	100,000	9.75	2,237,700	66,666,000	12,756,000	100	2.50	2,263,223	Victor Mravlag, I	Dec. '20	Ord.
Elmira, N. Y.	1864	47,000	6.94	2,619,000	31,988,120	1,133,700	87	2.76	450,162	G. W. Peck, D	Dec. '21	Ord.
El Paso, Texas	1873	90,000	12	3,945,000	61,377,640	13,165,990	60	1.88	1,300,000	Chas. Davis, D	April '21	Comm.
Englewood, N. J.	1899	13,750	6	572,181	13,518,256	2,120,551	100	2.83	318,600	D. J. McKenna, I.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Erie, Pa	1796	125,000	7.4	2,141,227	90,502,254	.....	90	.85	950,006	M. B. Kitts, D	Dec. '21	Comm.
Evansville, Ind	1847	104,000	9	1,562,000	148,000,000	.....	100	2.00	920,000	Benjamin Bosse, D	Jan. '22	Ord.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES—*Continued.*

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			Sq. M.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*			
Fitchburg, Mass	1872	45,000	28	.....	31,720,850	11,151,975	.....	2.08	1,263,536	Frank H. Foss, N. P.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Fall River, Mass	1854	128,000	4	5,043,354	69,240,000	60,713,064	100	2.26	3,914,904	James H. Kay, R.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Fond du Lac, Wis	1852	22,000	2.5	400,200	14,250,855	3,399,065	94	2.35	388,771	J. F. Hohensee, N. P.	May '21	Comm.
Fort Collins, Col	1866	18,000	2	335,949	7,428,310	.....	100	3.14	150,575	F. W. Stover, R.	1924	Comm.
Fort Dodge, Iowa	1869	25,000	9	249,000	3,348,515	736,595	25	4.60	313,854	A. O. Scott, R.	April '21	Comm.
Fort Smith, Ark	1842	33,000	15	No debit	13,000,000	6,250,000	40	.50	160,000	Arch. Monroe, N. P.	April '21	Comm.
Fort Wayne, Ind	1840	95,000	12	626,000	86,445,540	46,211,830	100	.64	761,236	W. S. Cutshall, R.	Jan. '22	Ord.
Fort Worth, Texas	1873	200,000	25	7,235,000	58,489,675	23,746,635	75	1.85	.....	W. D. Davis, D.	April '21	Comm.
Fresno, Cal	1885	60,000	7.6	720,500	29,000,000	1,700,000	60	1.00	565,000	W. F. Toomey, R.	April '21	Ord.
Gadsden, Ala	1875	18,000	6.5	510,000	4,659,949	1,512,596	50	1.00	197,000	W. P. Johnson, D.	Sept. '20	Ord.
Galveston, Texas	1837	40,000	7.7	5,087,767	34,270,305	9,050,945	60	1.55	764,594	H. O. Sappington, D.	May '21	Comm.
Gloversville, N. Y	1890	23,000	4.3	774,300	18,177,550	413,350	100	1.84	359,257	T. R. Haviland, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Goldsboro, N. C	1844	11,000	10	500,000	16,000,000	.....	33	.94	110,000,000	I. M. Casheli, N. P.	Indef.	City Mgr.
Grand Rapids, Mich	1850	130,000	18.2	1,262,739	128,171,780	56,969,728	60	1.63	2,842,271	Fred. H. Locke, N. P.	May '20	Comm.
Greensboro, N. C	1808	22,000	4	1,199,491	15,000,000	.....	40	1.75	381,075	E. J. Stafford, D.	May '21	Comm.
Guthrie, Okla	1890	14,000	8	729,500	5,224,000	.....	.....	.....	35,000	J. W. Hartman, R.	May '21	Comm.
Hackensack, N. J	1868	18,000	30	313,186	16,631,468	2,943,593	100	3.50	196,089	Milton Demarest, R.	Jan. '21	Comm.
Harrisburg, Pa	1860	78,000	9.7	1,332,171	62,400,000	.....	80	1.00	966,254	G. A. Hoverter, R.	Dec. '22	Comm.
Hartford, Ct	1635	150,000	17.43	6,134,100	127,139,276	114,575,972	80	2.40	4,963,258	R. J. Kinsella, D.	May '20	Comm.
Haverhill, Mass	1870	55,000	28	1,203,354	38,165,350	9,484,569	100	2.18	1,154,094	Charles H. Croy	Jan. '21	Comm.
Hazleton, Pa	1892	30,000	6	366,083	18,666,825	1,142,175	60–80	.78	169,198	H. W. Heidenreich, N. P.	Jan. '22	Comm.
Helena, Mont	1881	16,000	9	317,100	8,300,000	.....	30–35	2.00	164,000	Mayor	May '20	Comm.
Hoboken, N. J	1855	70,300	1	3,920,697	76,367,882	31,170,500	100	2.31	1,426,774	P. R. Griffin, D.	May '23	Comm.
Holyoke, Mass	1850	63,500	22.7	2,729,000	56,427,520	18,949,445	100	2.08	2,061,186	.....	.....	Ord.
Hopkinsville, Ky	1797	12,000	4	100,000	4,000,000	1,000	40	1.50	105,000	Dr. F. H. Bassett, D.	Jan. '22	Comm.
Hot Springs, Ark	1876	15,000	.....	190,000	6,000,000	.....	50	.....	120,000	Geo. R. Belding	Indef.	Comm.
Houston, Tex	1834	165,000	36.8	12,792,000	124,143,550	19,647,760	100	2.00	3,591,667	A. E. Amerman	April '21	Comm.
Hudson, N. Y	1785	14,000	4	356,400	4,997,269	397,455	66	3.58	159,307	C. S. Harvey, D.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Hutchinson, Kan	1873	25,000	6	464,000	26,600,000	.....	80	.75	199,500	C. H. Humphreys	April '21	Comm.
Indianapolis, Ind	1824	308,555	42	4,234,253	276,592,380	.....	60	2.68	2,628,474	C. W. Jewett, R.	Jan. '22	Ord.
Jackson, Mich	1857	50,000	3	1,295,078	34,163,545	10,320,880	85	1.00	738,274	J. T. Bennett, R.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Jacksonville, Fla	1887	125,000	12	3,859,991	51,617,320	8,565,260	50	1.38	1,082,740	J. W. Martin, D.	June '21	Comm.
Jamestown, N. Y	1886	39,000	8.45	1,446,393	22,766,640	183,750	60	3.68	968,850	Samuel A. Carlson, R.	April '20	Ord.
Johnstown, Pa	1889	85,000	5.5	1,465,404	58,450,570	4,096,905	100	.90	572,639	Jos. Cauffiel, I.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Joplin, Mo	1870	45,000	14.16	131,152	12,472,670	6,399,168	70	1.40	329,176	J. F. Osborne	April '22	Comm.
Kansas City, Kan	1886	100,000	18	3,904,024	98,397,480	.....	80	.82	974,023	H. A. Mendenhall, R.	April '21	Comm.
Kansas City, Mo	1850	325,000	69	6,900,896	188,380,370	108,264,750	40	1.45	.....	James Cowgill, D.	April '20	Ord.
Kalamazoo, Mich	1832	60,000	8.5	902,639	37,590,375	16,093,442	100	.85	535,403	H. H. Freeman, N. P.	Indef.	Comm.
Kearny, N. J	1867	26,000	8.8	1,842,640	25,147,000	4,754,400	.....	2.39	529,425	R. E. Torrance, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Kingston, N. Y	1872	28,000	556700	1,019,000	14,800,000	.....	95	2.88	505,000	.....	Dec. '21	Ord.
Knoxville, Tenn	1794	85,000	26	3,000,000	38,000,000	3,000,000	50	2.00	1,200,000	E. W. Neal, R.	Oct. '23	Comm.
Lake Charles, La	1867	20,000	7	729,759	6,994,650	5,232,720	80	1.50	96,000	J. A. Trotti, D.	May '21	Comm.
Lancaster, Pa	1818	60,000	2	889,000	30,323,910	.....	66	.80	481,347	H. L. Trout, R.	Dec. '22	Ord.
Lawrence, Mass	1853	105,000	7	3,426,421	63,722,800	26,299,421	.....	2.28	2,391,788	.....	.....	Comm.
Lincoln, Neb	1871	60,000	10.5	748,000	9,747,370	5,326,005	80	3.70	555,000	John E. Milier	May '21	Comm.
Little Rock, Ark	1837	90,000	.....	11,000	840,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	B. D. Brickhouse, D.	Dec. '21	.....
Lockport, N. Y	1865	24,000	7	860,096	12,912,691	25,790	70	2.97	515,074	W. J. Gold	Dec. '20	Ord.
Los Angeles, Cal	1781	600,000	365	34,058,503	430,643,409	102,766,901	50	1.45	9,581,246	M. P. Synder, D.	July '21	Ord.
Louisville, Ky	....	300,000	41	11,357,900	140,342,033	66,965,976	80	1.82	3,947,640	George W. Smith, R.	Nov. '21	Ord.
Lowell, Mass	1836	125,000	14	2,948,719	74,176,400	24,752,425	100	2.38	2,758,140	.....	.....	Comm.
Lynn, Mass	1850	100,000	11.3	2,061,056	81,169,340	17,109,677	100	2.18	2,341,744	.....	.....	Ord.
Macon, Ga	1823	65,000	10	1,823,316	27,501,076	9,544,937	50	1.25	717,061	G. G. Toole	.....	Ord.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES—*Continued.*

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			Sq. M.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*			
Malden, Mass.	1882	53,000	4.8	728,000	34,964,000	5,714,420	100	2.40	1,047,736	.....	.....	Comm.
Manchester, N. H.	1823	82,000	33.9	1,758,652	92,977,243	48,150	100	2.06	1,827,814	M. Verrelte, D.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	505,233	25.8	16,534,750	429,255,310	144,759,249	90	20.17	16,792,932	Daniel W. Hoan, Soc.	April '20	Ord.
Minneapolis, Minn.	1857	425,000	53.2	21,443,005	174,136,300	128,178,844	40	4.50	8,575,000	J. E. Myers, R.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Mobile, Ala.	1814	80,000	17.9	3,657,550	27,500,600	7,291,602	60	1.10	596,051	G. E. Crawford, D.	Oct. '23	Comm.
Moline, Ill.	1842	33,000	5.5	15,000	4,750,745	2,608,050	33	7.93	447,557	Charles P. Skinner, R.	April '21	Ord.
Montgomery, Ala.	1820	48,000	6.7	3,382,090	18,572,654	6,601,859	33⅓	1.12	566,974	W. A. Gunter	Oct. '23	Comm.
Muskogee, Okla.	1898	50,000	8.5	2,000,000	1,900,000	10,000,000	65	.35	285,000	J. L. Wisener, D.	April '20	Comm.
Nanticoke, Pa.	1874	25,000	3.5	.....	14,298,403	.....	80	.80	150,000	W. H. Oldfold, R.	Jan. '22	Ord.
Newark, N. J.	1666	500,000	23	33,735,178	374,165,207	80,800,425	100	3.40	11,093,367	C. P. Gillen, D.	1922	Comm.
New Bedford, Mass.	1847	119,577	19.4	7,973,382	78,365,300	51,953,600	.....	2.54	2,456,959	.....	.....	Ord.
New Britain, Ct.	1871	70,000	14	3,045,149	36,915,268	14,938,980	60	2.10	1,337,490	Geo. A. Quigley, R.	April '20	Comm.
Newburgh, N. Y.	1865	30,000	4	1,053,115	14,577,906	956,756	40–60	2.92	339,197	James Miller, R.	Indef.	Comm.
New Haven, Ct.	1784	165,000	22.2	5,347,864	151,525,572	32,422,351	100	1.97	3,993,122	David E. Fitzgerald, D.	.....	Ord.
New London, Ct.	1784	35,000	6	1,539,000	30,000,000	.....	90	2.00	.....	E. F. Morgan, R.	1921	Ord.
New Orleans, La.	1805	400,000	193.14	39,898,231	268,454,199	174,703,526	75	2.20	4,558,055	Martin Behrman, D.	Dec. '20	Comm.
Newport, Ky.	1786	35,000	2	990,000	13,500,000	1,500,000	80	1.75	386,062	J. G. Hermann, D.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Newport, R. I.	1784	35,000	7.3	863,561	.....	.....	.....	1.77	1,145,577	J. P. Mahoney, D.	Dec. '21	Ord.
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1899	38,000	14	3,213,221	67,000,000	.....	100	2.39	2,009,413	Harry Scott, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
New York City	1664	6,141,445	307.8	1,024,045,804	3,428,322,753	362,412,780	100	2.36	248,025,434	John F. Hylan, D.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1892	60,000	10.8	4,297,636	122,192,275	5,116,400	100	.80	1,126,752	M. W. Thompson	Dec. '23	City Mgr.
Norfolk, Va.	.....	200,000	9.3	9,209,305	72,671,904	28,627,966	65	2.00	1,605,971	Chas. E. Ashburner, N. P.	Indef.	City Mgr.
Norristown, Pa.	1812	33,000	3.5	483,075	15,559,920	.....	66	1.00	103,300	S. D. C. Burgess, R.	Jan. '24	Ord.
Norwich, Ct.	1784	35,000	30	1,640,000	13,000,000	3,000,000	66	1.50	1,200,000	J. J. Desmond, D.	June '20	Ord.
Oakland, Cal.	1848	350,000	63	7,383,545	134,377,515	21,906,465	50–60	4.88	4,515,591	John L. Davie, Prog.	July '23	Comm.
Ogden, Utah	1851	40,000	17	1,020,000	34,086,328	.....	60	.72	329,066	.....	.....	Comm.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1868	14,000	4.6	439,284	5,506,935	840,500	70	2.95	186,861	James E. Kelly, D.	Dec. '20	Ord.
Oil City, Pa.	1871	20,000	4.2	128,000	12,690,362	427,229	65	.90	211,810	D. J. Bolton, R.	Dec. '23	Comm.
Olean, N. Y.	1893	20,000	5	513,282	10,396,891	164,792	65	3.19	197,829	W. Z. Georgia, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Omaha, Neb.	1852	225,000	37.8	7,196,000	46,000,000	.....	20	6.90	4,000,000	E. P. Smith, N. P.	May '21	.....
Oswego, N. Y.	1848	27,038	7.9	752,724	13,737,589	1,239,780	78	2.40	537,585	John Fitzgibbons, D.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Paducah, Ky.	1829	30,000	7.5	392,106	9,648,485	3,313,340	60	2.10	370,000	F. W. Katterjohn, R.	Dec. '23	Comm.
Parsons, Kan.	1871	25,000	4	240,000	9,000,000	5,000,000	33	2.26	.....	P. T. Foley, N. P.	Dec. '20	Comm.
Passaic, N. J.	1873	68,000	3.26	2,084,826	52,310,512	.....	100	2.52	1,189,376	J. H. McGuire, R.	May '23	Comm.
Paterson, N. J.	1831	140,000	8.5	7,393,121	95,338,815	21,494,820	100	2.84	3,613,000	Dr. F. J. Van Noort, D.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Pawtucket, R. I.	1885	70,000	8.75	5,050	52,017,820	20,391,110	.....	2.00	1,574,679	R. A. Kenyon, R.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1718	50,000	2.2	2,511,444	21,488,348	8,006,079	.....	3.36	873,947	F. A. Dorsey, D.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Philadelphia, Pa.	1683	1,825,000	129.5	137,721,250	1,805,495,000	702,242,784	85	1.75	47,736,312	J. H. Moore, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Phoenix, Ariz.	1881	40,000	4.5	1,093,393	22,452,620	10,860,305	60	1.06	377,461	V. A. Thompson, R.	Indef.	Comm.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	604,575	41	32,199,093	806,020,730	.....	100	1.33 av	15,994,011	E. V. Babcock, R.	1922	Ord.
Port Chester, N. Y.	1868	18,000	2	763,204	12,566,695	.....	60	1.52	200,000	A. R. Wilcox, R.	April '20	Ord.
Port Huron, Mich.	1857	30,000	7.8	800,000	16,000,000	3,000,000	100	1.00	225,000	J. V. French, Lab.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Portland, Me.	1633	68,000	21.5	3,551,480	54,047,675	24,815,419	80	2.84	2,575,210	C. B. Clarke, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Portland, Ore.	1851	350,000	66.3	12,376,064	226,679,805	78,560,800	50–75	1.20	3,357,207	G. L. Baker	July '21	Comm
Portsmouth, Va.	1858	80,000	6	4,645,936	17,801,284	3,371,716	60	2.00	708,933	W. B. Bates, N. P.	July '20	Manager.
Pottsville, Pa.	1913	25,000	3.57	108,380	10,279,808	.....	50	.10	123,948	F. P. Mortimer, I. D.	Jan. '22	Comm.
Providence, R. I.	1832	270,000	18.28	14,449,481	307,554,860	95,300,480	100	2.15	7,017,099	Jos. H. Gainer, D.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Provo City, Utah	1849	12,000	11.10	150,000	7,500,000	.....	70	2.40	100,000	Le Roy Dixon, N. P.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Pueblo, Col.	1873	65,000	12.75	806,000	24,020,067	8,039,750	100	3.32	394,293	M. Studzinski, D.	Jan. '22	Comm.
Reading, Pa.	1846	115,000	7.5	1,315,767	68,000,000	.....	75	1.20	1,234,041	J. K. Stauffer, R.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Rensselaer, N. Y.	1897	11,212	6	61,597	5,532,180	130,000	75	5.13	228,640	John Hall, R.	Dec. '20	Ord.
Richmond, Va.	1782	165,000	26	12,513,007	132,324,203	62,596,718	60	1.65	5,604,013	George Ainslee, D.	Sept. '20	Ord.

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			Sq. M.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*			
Rochester, N. Y.	1834	300,000	32.64	24,094,722	283,746,350	2,803,420	83	2.46	8,758,899	H. H. Edgerton, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Rockford, Ill.	1834	70,000	6.57	700,000	22,000,000	.....	33⅓	6.52	726,851	Robert Rew, R.	May '21	Ord.
Sacramento, Cal.	1850	80,000	13.9	4,093,911	62,793,330	8,992,100	72	1.60	1,123,557	J. Q. Brown, N. P	June '22	Comm.
Saginaw, Mich.	1821	90,000	16	1,317,896	53,274,468	.....	80	2.43	1,078,457	B. N. Mercer, N. P.	April '23	Comm.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1843	87,403	13.25	722,550	45,036,610	19,874,870	.....	1.25	.....	J. C. Whitsell, D.	April '20	Ord.
St. Louis, Mo.	1809	810,000	61.37	13,999,706	583,659,010	134,034,570	75–80	2.35	17,138,722	H. W. Kiel, R.	April '21	Ord.
St. Paul, Minn.	1854	305,000	55	8,007,521	98,394,378	33,151,833	36	4.72	8,001,239	L. C. Hodgson.	June '20	Comm.
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1847	150,000	50	5,974,515	127,938,935	42,823,957	100	2.03	1,980,459	E. A. Bock, D.	Jan. '24	Comm.
San Antonio, Texas.	1837	175,000	36	4,988,000	65,718,990	64,649,670	75	2.00	2,250,000	S. C. Bell, R.	June '21	Comm.
San Diego, Cal.	1850	100,000	77	10,116,124	78,553,572	7,787,985	60	2.10	.....	L. J. Wilde, I. R.	May '21	Ord.
San Francisco, Cal.	1834	580,000	46.4	43,319,300	562,349,167	72,132,000	50	2.46	15,721,790	James Rolph, Jr., M. P	Dec. '21	Ord.
Savannah, Ga.	1789	90,000	6.8	3,544,500	41,886,343	18,800,981	60	1.66	1,345,800	M. M. Stuart, D.	Jan. '23	Ord.
Schenectady, N. Y.	1798	108,000	8	4,466,930	66,946,592	554,750	70	2.94	2,206,933	Geo. R. Lunn, D	Dec. '21	Ord.
Scranton, Pa.	1866	150,000	20.5	1,566,840	100,855,815	98,060	75	1.30	1,254,194	A. T. Connall, R.	Jan. '22	Ord.
Seattle, Wash.	1869	475,000	94.5	17,223,400	193,530,308	34,295,424	50	5.60	10,609,840	C. B. Fitzgerald, N. P.	Mar. '20	Ord.
San Jose, Cal.	1851	40,000	8.75	659,400	13,851,535	12,586,640	60–70	1.20	383,102	W. C. Bailey.	Indef.	Ord.
Shreveport, La.	1871	50,000	10.5	2,107,250	15,309,065	11,680,835	100	.64	387,750	J. McW. Ford, D.	Nov. '22	Comm.
Sioux City, Iowa.	1857	80,000	44.5	986,300	51,452,656	27,149,504	65	2.80	1,001,340	W. M. Short, R.	April '20	Comm.
Somerville, Mass.	1872	91,000	4.2	1,506,000	72,478,400	12,160,880	100	2.32	2,218,956	C. W Eldridge.	Dec. '20	Ord.
South Bend, Ill.	1835	72,000	15.7	618,398	71,103,720	54,341,620	100	.74	817,588	F. R. Carson, R.	Jan. '22	Ord.
Spokane, Wash.	1881	130,000	39.25	7,467,150	58,285,950	18,411,536	40	1.50	1,768,086	C. A. Fleming, N. P	Dec. '21	Comm.
Springfield, Ill.	1840	70,000	8.6	644,094	40,978,641	13,897,650	65	8.42	663,358	C. T. Baumann, R.	April '23	Comm.
Springfield, Mass.	1852	134,000	39.9	7,956,861	180,198,460	27,322,110	100	2.12	5,142,141	Arthur A. Adams, R.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Springfield, Ohio.	1803	70,000	11.1	1,505,590	42,572,900	31,810,910	80	5.00	339,461	C. F. McGlloray, N. P.	Jan. '22	Com.Mgr.
Stamford, Ct.	1893	40,000	38	763,224	36,000,000	3,030,984	75	2.83	560,791	J. J. Treat, R.	Jan. '21	Ord.
Superior, Wis.	1899	59,168	42	1,257,971	34,930,103	194,313	70	3.03	1,647,211	F. A. Baxter, N. P.	April '24	Comm.
Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	160,000	16	12,404,000	159,561,359	1,805,487	83	2.48	3,977,443	H. H. Farmer, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Tacoma, Wash.	1883	150,000	43.62	5,316,230	57,001,290	10,162,557	50	5.52	1,291,382	C. M. Ridell, N. P.	May '22	Comm.
Tampa, Fla.	1830	85,000	8.6	2,623,188	25,372,133	7,720,765	50	2.55	1,043,817	D. B. McKay, D	Dec. '21	Ord.
Taunton, Mass.	1864	40,000	50	1,535,714	20,922,260	6,769,560	100	2.54	1,000,000	.....	.....	Ord.
Terre Haute, Ind.	1853	77,000	8.25	644,000	41,758,000	13,976,620	50	1.15	532,805	Chas. R. Hunter, R.	Jan. '22	Ord.
Toledo, Ohio.	1837	265,000	31.7	9,041,505	219,048,970	123,274,010	75	1.58	1,633,109	Cornell Schrieber, N. P.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Tonawanda, N. Y.	1903	11,000	3.56	474,929	6,888,923	20,000	92	2.25	194,498	W. C. Hubman, D	Dec. '21	Ord.
Torrington, Ct.	1740	25,000	40	735,970	14,554,564	4,013,418	75	1.15	204,740	Henry G. Ellis, R.	Mar. '20	Ord.
Trenton, N. J.	....	120,000	10	6,437,261	77,313,350	14,284,625	100	2.76	2,287,977	F. W. Donnelly, D.	May '23	Comm.
Troy, N. Y.	1816	80,000	9.32	4,102,041	55,007,114	6,187,517	93	2.18	1,279,916	J. W Fleming, D.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Utica, N. Y.	1832	95,000	16	2,858,082	48,924,510	680,800	62	2.69	2,108,488	J. O'Connor, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Vicksburg, Miss.	1826	23,000	2.5	1,287,800	7,800,000	3,750,000	50–60	2.00	.....	J. J. Hayes, D.	Jan. '21	Comm.
Walla Walla, Wash.	1862	25,500	3.8	533,298	9,995,178	.....	45	1.75	168,983	D. F. Powell, N. P.	Dec. '20	Comm.
Waltham, Mass.	1884	34,000	13.5	373,709	24,885,164	6,984,000	100	2.10	798,390	Geo. R. Beal, R.	Dec. '20	Comm.
Washington, D. C.	1800	410,000	69.2	.....	414,610,691	370,928,975	66	1.50	17,183,555	Louis Brownlow, D*	Jan. '21	Comm.
Watertown, N. Y.	1869	35,000	8.56	.....	19,971,125	737,000	70	3.58	574,481	R. E. Cahill, I.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Watervliet, N. Y.	1896	18,000	1.5	1,091,434	5,782,772	75,000	80	4.30	232,994	.....	.....	Ord.
West New York, N. J.	1898	35,000	1	1,300,000	26,000,000	1,500,000	75	3.20	645,000	Joseph Stilz, D.	Dec. '21	Ord.
White Plains, N. Y.	1916	25,000	10	2,735,566	24,624,589	29,000	75	2.78	.....	F. E. Weeks, R.	Dec. '21	Comm.
Wichita, Kan.	....	75,000	20	1,363,000	78,230,000	.....	85	2.00	549,900	L. W. Clapp, N. P.	April '21	Comm.
Wilmington, Del.	1832	115,000	11.1	5,760,950	91,709,750	.....	100	1.75	2,111,182	Wm. G. Taylor, R.	July '21	Ord.
Worcester, Mass.	1848	220,000	36	7,915,160	167,282,500	40,279,867	100	2.25	5,461,602	.....	.....	Ord.
Yonkers, N. Y.	1872	100,000	21.25	9,650,000	161,073,415	2,921,800	100	2.48	4,678,791	W. J. Wallin, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Youngstown, Ohio.	1868	175,000	36	4,641,500	140,000,000	.....	.....	1.50	1,100,000	F. J. Warnock, R.	Dec. '21	Ord.
Xenia, Ohio.	1803	12,000	2.4	126,000	5,506,520	5,284,910	75	1.53	45,000	Kenyon Riddle, N. P.	Indef.	Comm.

* President of Board of Commissioners.

CARNECIE HERO FUND COMMISSION.

(Established by Andrew Carnegie, April 15, 1904.)

Headquarters, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Officers, 1919: *President*—Chas. L. Taylor. *Vice-President*—W. J. Holland. *Treasurer*—J. H. Reed. *Secretary and Manager*—F. M. Wilmot. *Assistant Manager*—C. B. Ebersol, *Assistant Treasurer*—S. E. Weir. *Members*—Taylor Allderdice, Thomas S. Arbuthnot, W. W. Blackburn, Jos. Buffington, Ralph M. Dravo, R. A. Franks, W. J. Holland, H H. McClintic, J. J. Miller, Thomas Morrison, George L. Peck, F. C. Perkins, H. K. Porter, J. H. Reed, W. L. Scaife, V-L. P. Shriver, W. H. Stevenson, Chas. L. Taylor, Homer D. Williams; F. M. Wilmot.

The Commission was given by Mr. Carnegie $5,000,000 in first collateral 5% United States Steel Corporation bonds.

The scope of the fund is confined within these limitations: 1. To acts in which conclusive evidence may be obtained showing that the person performing the act, voluntarily risked his own life in saving, or attempting to save, the life of a fellow being, or who voluntarily has sacrificed himself in an heroic manner for the benefit of others; 2. The acts must have been performed by persons the nature of whose duties in following their regular vocations does not necessarily require them to perform such acts; and 3. Must have been performed in the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, or the waters thereof; and 4. Must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904, and brought to the attention of the Commission within three years of the date of the act

5. Mr. Carnegie having directed that, in case of death, widows and children, or other dependents, are to be provided for until the widow remarries and until the children reach a self-supporting age and, in the event of disability, the disabled to be provided for until again able to work, the maximum death or disablement benefit to be paid in any one year to any one family or dependent shall not exceed $1,000, the amount and manner of payment in each case to be fixed by the Commission upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, provided, in no case, however, shall death or disablement benefits be paid unless it shall be clearly shown that the dependents or disabled need such assistance; 6. Medals, when awarded, shall be presented to the person performing the act, or, in case of death, to the widow or next of kin; 7. Heroic acts may be brought to the attention of the Commission by direct application, or through the public press.

RECAPITULATION.

Medal Awards—Gold, 18; silver, 456; bronze, 1,053; total, 1,527.

Pecuniary Awards—To heroes and their dependents, including pension payments (pensions in force October 31, 1919, $99,300 per annum), $1,834,521.97; to funds for relief of sufferers from disasters, $169,462; to special purposes, $200,000; total, $2,203,983 97.

Cases considered by the Commission since the establishment of the Fund to October 31, 1919—Granted, 1,527; refused, 17,826; pending, 700; total, 20,053.

Kindred Funds—Since the creation of the Carnegie Hero Fund of America, similar funds have been established by Mr. Carnegie in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, and Denmark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(Formerly the Danish West Indies).

OFFICIALS: *Governor*—Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, U S. Navy. *Government Secretary*—Lieut. C. C. Timmons, Supply Corps, U. S. Navy. *Despatching Secretary*—Lieut. R. O'Hagan, Supply Corps, U. S. Navy. *Aides*—Capt. William Russell White, U S Navy, Chief of Staff; Major Raymond B. Sullivan, Marine Corps, Military Aide; Lieut. Leo F. S. Horan, Marine Corps, Legal Aide. *Dept. of Health*—Lieut. Erik G. Hakansson, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy. *Dept. of Judiciary*—Hon. D Noll and Hon. C. G. Thiele, *Dept. of Public Works*—Lieut. Robert L Pettigrew, Civil Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy. *Dept. of Supply*—Lieut. Walter T. Cronin, Supply Corps, U. S. Navy. *Dept of Education*—Mr. Henry C. Blair, Director.

PRESIDENT'S 1919 THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

THE season of the year has again arrived when the people of the United States are accustomed to unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which he has conferred upon our country during the twelve months that have passed. A year ago our people poured out their hearts in praise and thanksgiving that through Divine aid the right was victorious and peace had come to the nations which had so courageously struggled in defense of human liberty and justice. Now that the stern task is ended and the fruits of achievement are ours, we look forward with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nations will find recompense in a world at peace.

But to attain the consummation of the great work to which the American people devoted their manhood and the vast resources of their country they should, as they give thanks to God, reconsecrate themselves to those principles of right which triumphed through His merciful goodness Our gratitude can find no more perfect expression than to bulwark with loyalty and patriotism those principles for which the free peoples of the earth fought and died.

During the past year we have had much to make us grateful. In spite of the confusion in our economic life resulting from the war, we have prospered. Our harvests have been plentiful and of our abundance we have been able to render succor to less favored nations. Our democracy remains unshaken in a world torn with political and social unrest. Our traditional ideals are still our guides in the path of progress and civilization.

These great blessings, vouchsafed to us, for which we devoutly give thanks, should arouse us to a fuller sense of our duty to ourselves and to mankind to see to it that nothing we may do shall mar the completeness of the victory which we helped to win. No selfish purpose animated us in becoming participants in the World War, and with a like spirit of unselfishness we should strive to aid by our example and by our co-operation in realizing the enduring welfare of all peoples and in bringing into being a world ruled by friendship and good will.

Therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the 27th day of November next, for observance as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by my fellow-countrymen, inviting them to cease on that day from their ordinary tasks and to unite in their homes and in their several places of worship in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to God, the Author of all blessings and the Master of our destinies.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fourth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

1918.

Dec. 14—President Wilson and his party arrived at Paris, and settled at the Murat Mansion. He spoke at lunch at Elysee Palace, and also addressed a Socialist delegation.
—The armistice was extended to Jan. 17.
—General Parliament elections were held throughout the British Isles, women voting for the first time. Lloyd George won. The Sinn Féiners swept Ireland.
—American troops crossed the Rhine and occupied the Coblenz bridgehead.
—President Sido io Paes of Portugal was killed by an assassin.
—The Ss. Sehome sank after collision with Ss. Gen Frisby near San Francisco; two lost.
—Charles E. Chapin, who killed his wife in the Hotel Cumberland, New York, on Sept. 16, was declared sane by a commission.
Dec. 16—President Wilson was made a citizen of Paris.
—The American bark, St. James, was wrecked near Pitcairn Island; crew saved.
Dec 18—Spain handed passports to Prince Ratibor, German Ambassador.
—Toronto. Can., police struck to uphold their union.
—The Boston Arena was burned; loss $400,000.
Dec 19—Paris welcomed the King of Italy, who called on Mr. Wilson.
—N. Y. Yacht Club se ds message to Royal Ulster Yact Club suggesting Lipton withdraw his challenge for 1919, to be renewed 1920.
—Alien Property Cust dian returns to George Ehret his $40,000,000 property.
—At the U. S. Senate inquiry into German propaganda it was testified Germany was swindled in the deal with Bolo Pasha over the Paris Journal.
Dec. 21—President Wilson spoke at the University of Paris, which made him a Doctor.
—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge said five of Mr. Wilson's fourteen points should be put aside ti'l after the Peace Treaty.
—Mexico City announced recall of Heinrich von Eckardt, the German Minister.
—Luxemburg expels German Minister K. von Buch.
Dec. 22—President Wilson visited the American Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly.
—Wilson Day in Ireland. Meetings were held in more than 40 towns and resolutions drafted by the Sinn Feiners inviting Mr. Wilson to visit Ireland and pledging to him Ireland's support were adopted.
Dec. 23—Otto Weis, Military Commander of Berlin, summoned Republican Guard and soldiers fired on sailors; sailors attacked headquarters, captured Weis and his aids Premier Ebert summoned Potsdam Guards, afterward mounted a motor truck, said cabinet needs no protection; guards and sailors departed.
—At New York, twenty-five miles of noise hailed return of 3,798 soldiers on George Washington, and Cedric.
Dec. 24—The President and wife left Paris for Chaumont, American headquarters.
—A fire on the American bark Aryan, due to spontaneous combustion, while en route from Wellington, New Zealand, to San Francisco, destroyed the vessel and vargo, valued at $250,000, and eight of the crew.
Dec 25—The Wilson party spent Christmas with the American troops and Gen. Pershing at Chaumont, and in the evening left on military train for England, by way of Calais, the Channel, and Dover.
—275,000 French prisoners return from Germany.
—Col. Theodore Roosevelt returns home to Sagamore Hill from Roosevelt Hospital.
—A Philippine typhoon did $2,000,000 damage to hemp and other crops, and wrecked the Shipping Board steamer Quantico and many smaller craft.
Dec. 26—King George and British officials met President Wilson at Charing Cross Station. The President slept in Buckingham Palace. Mayor of Dover presents freedom of city to the President; County Kent officials, in periwigs, greet him.
—Two squadrons of U. S. battleships pass Secretary Daniels on the Mayflower in review off Liberty Statue, then pass up river—the Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, Utah, New York, Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming, and Florida—the Pennsylvania is Admiral Henry T. Mayo's flag-ship. Mist and snow obscure the sight; 6,000 marines and seamen, led by Rear Admiral Rodman, parade Fifth Ave.
Dec. 27—President and Mrs. Wilson attend state dinner at Buckingham Palace.
Dec. 28—President Wilson spoke at the Guildhall, and was given the freedom of London. He lunched at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor. At the American Embassy he received the representatives of several societies and listened to the speeches of Lord Grey, former Premier Asquith, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Charles W. Bowerman, leader of the British Labor Party. He dined at night at the Prime Minister's.
—The French got control at Odessa, Russia, after a street battle.
—Sergt. G B. Haskell of Sagamore, Mass., was killed, and James F. Moore, flight instructor, injured in an airplane accident in Kimble County, Texas.
—The U. S. Government bought the Hamburg-American Packet Co 's piers at Hoboken, N. J.
—Mayor Hylan signed The World's anti-theatre ticket speculating ordinance.
—The American transport Tenadores stranded on rocks in the Bay of Biscay and became a total loss; the passengers and crew were landed.
Dec. 29—President and Mrs. Wilson visited his mother's girlhood home at Carlisle, England, and attended church.
—Germans in Posen fired on U. S. flag.
—Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, Commander in Chief of the Allied forces in the Near East made his official entry into Constantinople.
—British cavalry landed at Riga and dispersed Bolshevik bands.
Dec. 30—Most of the President's last day in England was spent in Manchester. He made two speeches, inspected the ship canal, and figured in a parade He returned in the evening to Buckingham Palace.
—The body of the wife of Dr. W. A. Hadley, an army surgeon, was found on the bank of the James River, Va.
—American troops recaptured the Village of Kadish, on the North Russian front.
—Prince Albert, son of the King of England, visited the American troops at Cologne.
—Gov.-elect A. E. Smith was sworn in at Albany.
Dec. 31—President Wilson returned to Paris from England.
—Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, was appointed receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. and allied companies by Judge Mayer in the U. S Court at New York.
—Autos killed 826 persons in New York City in 1918.
—The Shipping Control Committee at New York came to an end
—New York had a "dry" New Year's Eve.

1919.

Jan. 1—President Wilson played golf at St Cloud, later left Paris with wife and party for Italy.
—Only 30 of 300 sailors were saved when the British steam yacht Iolaire was lost off Stornoway, Scotland.
—At Albany, N. Y., Alfred E. Smith, Dem., was inaugurated Governor. Mrs. Ida B. Sammis of Suffolk and Mrs. Mary M. Lilly of Manhattan, the first women to be elected to the New York Assembly, took their seats when the Legislature organized.
—The U. S S. Northern Pacific with 2,925 on board, many of them sick or wounded soldiers, went aground at 2 A. M. a half mile east of Fire Island Light and not more than 100 yards off Fire Island beach, south shore of Long Island, N. Y. In the next three days all hands were rescued, with no casualties.
—The Supreme Court of New Mexico, in an opinion holding that "under our theory of government the right of freedom of speech and of the press are essential to public welfare," reversed the conviction of E. Dana Johnson, editor of the Santa Fé New Mexican, for contempt of court based on alleged improper criticisms of one of the lower courts of the State.
—The municipal law against theatre ticket speculators, which The World got enacted, went into effect.
—Cadet Stephen M. Bird of Galveston, Tex., died in the cadet hospital at West Point, N. Y., from a self-inflicted wound.

Jan. 2—Ovations were given President Wilson on his way to Rome. He reached the Alps at breakfast and the Italian frontier at Modane at 10.30 A. M., where he was met by an Italian delegation.
—30,000 Poles push on toward Berlin; seize many towns.
—French troops occupy Budapest
—In capturing Perm, in the Ural Mountains, Gen. Gaida, at the head of Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces, destroyed the Bolshevik 3d Army, from which he took 31,000 prisoners
—Marshal Joffre was elected Chancellor of the French Academy, following the precedent of according that post to the most recently received member Pierre de la Gorce, the historian, was made director of the Academy.
—5,000 freight handlers at New York quit on the N. Y. Central R. R; the Penn. and B. & O. also affected.
—A price quarrel between farmers and city milk companies cut the delivery at New York by 640,000 quarts a day.
—20 employés were burned in an explosion at the Standard Oil Plant, Bayonne, N. J.
—H. O. Wooten, Vancouver, B. C., committed suicide at the Hotel Martinique, New York.
—The entire crew of the Japanese steamer Nanyo Maru was lost when the vessel sank off Hokkaido, on its way from Kohe to Marseilles.
Jan. 3—President Wilson arrived at Rome, where he and his wife were greeted by the King and Queen, lodged at the Quirinal, and given the freedom of the city.
—President Wilson has named Herbert C. Hoover Director General of an international organization for the relief of liberated countries, both neutral and enemy.
—The Pershing Theatre, formerly St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Ave. and 44th St., New York, managed by the War Camp Community Service, was opened.
—Mrs. Ella Jahner was shot to death at her home, Woodhaven, L. I. Her brother, Richard Phister, was arrested by the police.
Jan. 4—President Wilson and party left Rome for Paris at 9 P. M. In the afternoon he visited the Pantheon; then called on Pope Benedict at the Vatican; next to the American Episcopal Church.
—The Ukrainian Army shelled Lemberg.
—The freight motor boat Amazon capsized while en route from Seattle to Tacoma, Wash.; six were lost.
—A disappointed lover killed himself and five others in Wilbur Johnson's farmhouse, near Little Sioux, Ia.
—The New York freight handlers strike ended in arbitration.
—Three buildings of the Swift & Company, Inc., packing plant on the meadows at Kearny, N. J., were destroyed by fire.
—Private Robert C Barthe, of Massachusetts was shot and killed by an army sharpshooter when other soldiers were trying to capture him at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Jan. 5—The Wilson party arrived at Genoa at 8 A. M., at Milan at 2 P. M., making speeches at both cities.
—The Ex-Kaiser's ear has been operated on by a surgeon.
—A new government has been formed at Belgrade by representatives of all the Jugo-Slavs—Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slovenia. The Entente Powers and neutral governments have been informed that the Kingdom of Serbia is now the United Serbian-Croatian-Slovene Kingdom.
—Miss Sumako, Japanese actress, committed suicide at Tokio, just two months after the death of Prof. Shimamura of Waseda University, her sweetheart.
Jan. 6—The Wilson party spent the day at Milan, then left for Paris.
—The revolt in Poland collapsed.
—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former President, was found dead, from rheumatism, in bed at his home, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
—Going into a tail spin 2,500 feet in the air, Cadets John T. Collins of Rutherford, N. J, and A. L. Caperton of New York City, aviators at Park Field, near Memphis, Tenn., crashed to the ground, causing the death of Collins.
Jan. 7—President Wilson arrived in Paris, at noon, from his Italian trip. He received the news of Col. Roosevelt's death at Modane, on the French frontier, where zero weather and heavy snows prevailed. He sent from Modane a message of condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt and, by a cabled proclamation, put the U. S. Government in mourning for 30 days.
—Berlin is swept by machine guns, Reds get arsenal; banks barricaded, anarchy reigns in Polish cities; mobs in control at Lodz and elsewhere. The Bolsheviki capture Port of Riga.
—The distillers, in convention at Chicago, agreed to raise $4,000,000,000, if necessary, to beat the Federal "Bone Dry" act.
—A Brooklyn furrier has made a $75,000 sable coat for Mrs. W. E. Corey (Mabel Gilman), wife of the steel man.
—More than fifteen persons, mostly women and girls, were killed by explosion at a film exchange at Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8—Theodore Roosevelt's body was buried in Young's Memorial Cemetery at Oyster Bay which, years ago, he chose as his last resting place. Former President Taft, Vice-Pres. Marshall, Gov. Smith of New York, and former Gov. C. E. Hughes were among the mourners. The funeral was private. Bells tolled at New York, and business ceased for one minute at the time of interment.
—U. S. Representative Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Adolph Germer, National Secretary of the Socialist Party and one of the principals in writing the St. Louis platform; J. Louis Engdahl, prominent party leader, radical propagandist and editor of the American Socialist; William F. Kruse, National Secretary of the Young People's Socialist Party, and the Rev. Irving St. John Tucker, Episcopal rector and a "Red" propagandist and pacifist leader, were convicted by a Federal jury at Chicago of sedition and disloyalty under the Espionage Act.
—Charles H Knapp, 71, a wealthy property owner of Montclair, N. J., in the fire insurance business at No. 95 William St., Manhattan, was found shot to death in the rear of the untenanted saloon at No. 80 Bedford St, Manhattan.
—Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, 74, a giant, died at Seville, O He toured the world with a circus, was 7 feet 4 inches tall, and weighed 360 pounds. He was married twice, his first wife being over eight feet tall
Jan. 9—The Berlin Bolsheviki were crushed by Ebert as loyal troops poured into the capital.
—Vilna is captured by Bolsheviki, who start a massacre.
—At Buenos Ayres, 150 persons have been killed in strike riots at the Vasena Iron Works. Most of the victims were Jews, according to the Zionist Organization of America, and were slain in race riots.
—16,000 marine workers carried out their threat to strike for higher wages and shorter hours. They tied up the Port of New York so that ferry service with Staten Island and New Jersey came to a standstill, ocean steamships were held at Quarantine for lack of docking tugs and the city received a decreased supply of foodstuffs and no fuel.
—The bulk of Theodore Roosevelt's $500,000 estate was left to his widow. He devised a trust fund of $60,000, inherited from his father, to his children—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Lieut. Col. Theodore jr., Capt. Archibald B, Capt. Kermit, and Mrs. Richard Derby—in equal portions. He also left to his children, in equal parts, all of his silver and plate. The will was made in 1912.
—Alton Cleveland, 40, of Brooklyn, was put to death at Sing Sing for the murder of May Lewis, who had jilted him in Brooklyn, Feb. 18 last.
—The British steamer Northumbria (4,215 tons) struck a mine off Middlesbrough and most of the crew was lost. A boat with two survivors and eight dead has been washed ashore at Newton Abbot.
Jan 10—Mrs. Helena Southland, 28, of 672 46th St., Brooklyn, was beaten and then died of exposure, sometime in the night of Jan. 9-10 in a vacant lot at Tenth Ave. and 43rd St., that borough.
—The suits brought by the Commercial Cable Companies against Postmaster General Burleson and Newcomb Carlton, Director of Cables, to restrain them from possession or operation of the companies' property, seized by the Postmaster General last October, were dismissed by Judge Learned Hand in the Federal Dist. Court at New York.

Jan. 10—At the Senate propaganda hearing at New York, H. S. Menken, ex-Pres. of National Security League, said J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., had given $35,000, and A. C. James, $40,000, toward the League's work for universal military training. At the propaganda hearing at Washington, Prof. E. von Mach said the British Government has started a propaganda against the President's idea of a League of Nations

—The Republican National Committee met at Chicago, two women attending, as holders of proxies, and voted in favor of female suffrage.

—The California Senate ratified the National Prohibition Amendment, 25 to 14. The Assembly has not yet acted on the resolution.

—The North Carolina Senate by a viva voce vote ratified the Federal Prohibit on Amendment. It was made a special order in the House for Jan. 16.

—Luxemburg was proclaimed a republic.

Jan. 11—President Wilson sent a radiogram from Paris which ended the strike of marine workers at New York, pending further arbitration by the War Labor Board.

—Steamer Castalia foundered southeast of Sable Island; 42 saved by Norwegian Steamer Bergenfiord, 1 drowned, 4 died from exposure.

—The Prince of Wales was a guest of the American soldiers at Coblenz.

—At Berlin several hundred Spartacans have been killed in the capture and recapture of the Silesian railroad station by Government troops. Many bodies are lying in the station building. The fighting in the newspaper quarter lasted for hours. Eighty were killed and many wounded.

—The Germans have abandoned Kolmar.

—Walker D. Hines succeeded W. G. McAdoo as Director General of Railroads.

—Jacques Lebaudy, wealthy, known as "the Emperor of the Sahara," was shot and killed by Marie Augustine Lebaudy, in their country home near Westbury, L. I. The Lebaudy estate of about 30 acres adjoins The Box, where in August, 1917, Jack De Saulles, a young clubman, was shot and killed by his wife, Bianca d'Errazuriz De Saulles.

—One Stevens Institute student, Ludwig Eccle, of Mt. Vernon, N Y., was killed and another, Jas. Towers, Manhattan, badly injured yesterday afternoon in a "baby rush" in the gymnasium in Hoboken.

—The Ss. Yuma sank en route from Pedro d'Macoris to New York., via Turks Island; 79 lost.

Jan. 12—At Paris the Supreme Council of the Peace Congress, consisting of President Wilson and the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the four great powers, Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy, met at 3 P. M. at the French Foreign Office for the first formal exchange of views and to make arrangements for procedure of the conference

—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish musician-statesman, has been slightly wounded by an assassin who entered his hotel at Warsaw and fired one shot at him.

—Twenty-one were killed and three were injured in a rear-end collision on the N. Y. Central Railroad at South Byron, N. Y., six miles east of Batavia, at 3.36 A. M. Both of the trains involved were westbound, running behind their schedules. Train No. 11, the Southwestern Limited, ran into the rear of Train No. 17, the Wolverine, while the latter was at a standstill preparatory to taking on a second engine for the run up the grade between South Byron and Batavia.

—A burst water main flooded and tied up the Broadway (B. R. T.) Subway, Manhattan, all day.

Jan. 13—Six persons were killed outright, three died on the way to hospitals and thirty persons were injured in a rear-end collision between the Scranton Flier of the Reading Railway and a Doylestown local train a quarter of a mile below Fort Washington, Pa., station, 14 miles above Philadelphia, at 6.30 P. M.

—Resolutions ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment were passed in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Washington Legislature.

—The California Legislature completed ratification of the proposed Federal Prohibition Amendment when the Assembly adopted a resolution already approved by the Senate. The vote was 48 to 28.

—The Indiana State Senate ratified the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of 41 to 2.

—The Arkansas House of Representatives passed the Federal Prohibition Amendment by a vote of 92 to 2. The measure now goes to the Senate.

—The disabled steamship Tuckahoe reaches Halifax. Part of the crew of the Castalia also arrived there. Three were drowned.

—The Reed bone-dry law means "bone-dry," the U. S. Supreme Court held. Under the provisions of that act intoxicating liquors cannot be carried into a State, in interstate commerce, for beverage purposes, although the State laws allow persons to have it for personal use. Under the Reed amendment (the bone-dry law) the only intoxicating liquors that can be shipped or carried into a Prohibition State must be for the purpose named therein—scientific, sacramental, medicinal, or mechanical.

Jan. 14—At Paris three Y. M. C. A. workers are under arrest, charged with defalcation of $38,940 of the association, most of which has been recovered.

—By a vote of 32 to 0 the Senate of the Arkansas Legislature adopted the resolution ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The Amendment passed the House yesterday.

—Indiana ratified the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution Following the action of the State Senate yesterday in approving the amendment the House took similar action by a vote of 87 to 11.

—By a vote of 84 to 66 the Illinois House of Representatives ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The Senate passed the resolution last week.

—The Senate and House of the Kansas Legislature ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

—The Alabama Legislature ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The vote in the House was 64 to 34, and in the Senate 23 to 11.

—North Carolina has ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The House passed the resolution adopted last Friday by the Senate.

—Reconsideration of its action completing the California Legislature's ratification of the proposed National Prohibition Amendment was refused by the Assembly by a vote of 46 to 22. The Senate previously completed its ratification of the measure The drys got a court order holding up the official report on ratification.

—At Lima, Peru, a mob of strikers attacked the arsenal, but was driven off by the troops.

—Otto Zwicher, 65, a former Swiss consul, killed himself at the Union Club, New York.

—The Republic of Luxemburg, proclaimed Jan. 9, by the Committee on Public Health, lasted only six hours.

—Casualties in the disorders in Buenos Ayres were approximately 800 killed and 5,000 injured, of whom 1,500 received treatment in hospitals. Twelve Maximalist (Bolsheviki) leaders were arrested by the military authorities.

—Serious disturbances have occurred in Portugal, especially at Oporto, which was occupied by "democrats" and guerilla bands. Many were killed and wounded.

—Charles E. Chapin, who killed his wife in the Hotal Cumberland, Sept. 16, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree at New York. He was sentenced to twenty years to life in State's prison.

Jan. 15—At Paris the preliminary Peace Council voted for secrecy, against Mr. Wilson's objection.

—In Portugal, Government troops shelled Santarem, a rebel centre, and captured the town of Villa Real.

—Ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment in New Hampshire was completed when the State Senate, 19 to 4, voted in favor of the resolution embodying it. The House passed the resolution earlier by a vote of 221 to 121.

—By a vote of 29 to 1 the Senate of Colorado adopted the concurrent House Prohibition resolution, thereby ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment. The House adopted the resolution last week.

—The Legislature of Oregon completed ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment when the Senate, by a unanimous vote, adopted the amendment. The House ratified the amendment, Jan. 14, 53 to 3.

—At Boston nine persons were killed, forty-three others were seriously injured and a property damage of $600,000 was caused when a 2,000,000-gallon tank of molasses at the plant of the Puritan Distilling Co exploded, at noon.

Jan. 15—The Iowa Legislature ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Iowa is the thirty-first State to approve it.
—The Utah State Senate ratified the Prohibition Amendment, making the thirty-fifth State to take such action. The vote was unanimous. The House ratified the amendment Jan 14.
—Bolivia and Colombia have ratified a treaty providing that all controversies shall be submitted to arbitrators appointed from American countries or the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The treaty is for ten years and is automatically renewed unless denounced.
—Princess Charlotte Adelgonde succeeded Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide as ruler of Luxemburg.
Jan. 16—At Paris the Peace Council met at the Quai d'Orsay, 10.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M., Mr. Wilson in attendance, discussed the Russian situation and decided to modify the press gag.
—Charges of disloyalty and sedition against Senator Robert Marion La Follette were dismissed by a vote of 50 to 21 in the U. S Senate. The accusations followed a speech delivered by Senator La Follette in St. Paul on Sept. 20, 1917.
—The American steamer Lake Erie (1,200 tons), outward bound, sank after collision with the British steamer Hazel Branch, inward bound, at the anchorage in Cardiff Roads, Wales. All of the crew were saved
—Thirty-eight States have ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Nebraska was thirty-sixth at 10.32 A. M., Jan. 16; Missouri was thirty-seventh at 11.25, not quite an hour later; Wyoming was thity-eighth at 11 45 A. M , twenty minutes after Missouri.
—At the suggestion of an army Board of Review, Secretary of War Baker and Acting Judge Advocate Gen. Ansell found Col. E. A. Deeds of the Aircraft Board not guilty of wrongdoing in the production of 'planes. C. E. Hughes had recommended a court-martial.
—At Sacramento, Cal., all the 46 defendants in the I W. W. conspiracy cases, including Miss Theodora Pollok, were convicted in the Federal Court. The prosecution partly grew out of the dynamiting Dec. 17, 1917, of the home of Gov. W. D. Stephens. The conviction was on charges of obstructing the United States in the war by strikes, forest fires, and other means of the accused; 43 made a "silent defence."
—At the Mooney Defence Conference at Chicago the Reds hissed the American flag and soldiers. E. V. Debs sent to the convention a telegram urging a general strike.
—New York's milk supply gets back to 85 per cent. of normal with receipts of 1,501,865 quarts.
—Miss Mary Elizabeth Riddell, 17, of No. 1839 Briggs Ave., Glen Morris, Queens Borough, N. Y., was found murdered in a small wood near her home.
Jan. 17—The Peace Council met at Paris, in further preliminary sessions, and read the terms of the thirty-day renewal of the armistice with Germany, which was signed to-day. Mr. Wilson attended the Peace Council.
—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacan revolutionaries, and Fraeulein Rosa Luxemburg, his chief colleague, who were taken prisoners Jan. 15 as the result of a general order issued to the Government troops that they be arrested, were killed separately during the night of Jan 16–17. Liebknecht met death when he tried to escape from his captors by a dash through the Tiergarten, while Fraeulein Luxemburg was lynched by a crowd which dragged her body from a motor car
—The strike in Peru has been ended by arbitration.
—The French steamer Chaouia, on her way from Piraeus to Constantinople, struck a mine in the Straits of Messina, and 460 of the 600 passengers and crew were lost, among them two Americans. The steamer sank in four minutes. Many of the 230 survivors were injured by the explosion and were removed to hospitals in Messina. The Chaouia was formerly the Königin Wilhelmina.
—The Legislature of Wisconsin completed ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment The vote in the House was 58 to 39. The Senate ratified the amendment Jan. 15.
—Minnesota ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment when the House adopted the joint resolution The Senate acted Jan 16.
Jan. 18—At Paris the first formal session of the Peace Conference was opened with pomp and ceremony at 3 P. M. in the Salle de la Paix at the Foreign Office, with Premier Clemenceau presiding. All of the delegations of the Associated Powers were present with the exception of Col. E. M. House, whose doctors forbade him to leave his hotel. The conference was formally opened by President Poincare in his address of welcome to the delegates.
—The Bolshevik Republic of Cuxhaven has collapsed after an existence of five days.
—Prince John, 13, an epileptic, youngest of the five sons of King George of England, died at Sandringham. He was born July 12, 1905.
—At the inquiry at Washington it was testified that the meat packers had on their pay roll employés of the U S. Food Administration.
—Winfield Scott Philhower, an electrical engineer, was found murdered in his bachelor apartment on the first floor of No. 148 E. 30th St , New York.
—The New York milk war was settled; the price at retail was fixed at 16c a quart.
—The transport Northern Pacific, which struck the sands at Fire Island Beach between Lonelyville and Saltaire early on the morning of New Year's Day, was floated at 8.45 P. M.
Jan 19—In Germany, where the first general election, with universal suffrage, took place, there were riots at Leipzig and other places.
Jan. 20—At Bombay, India, 100,000 cotton mill operatives are on strike for increased war bonus.
—A soft blue-white diamond weighing 388¼ carats has been found at the Jagersfontein Mine, Orange River Colony.
—Royalist Paiva Conceiro has placed himself at the head of a revolt at Oporto, Braga, and Viscus, Portugal, and has proclaimed former King Manuel King of Portugal.
—The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that the war is over and that the U. S. R. R. Administration freight rates are no longer in legal force.
—At Hillsboro, Tex., Bragg Williams, a negro convicted of a double murder, was taken from the jail by a mob and burned to death in the public square. He had been sentenced to be hanged Feb. 21
—The faculty of Columbia representing the undergraduate department of the university, voted to apply the principles of the selective draft, by means of psychologic tests, in measuring the fitness of applicants for admission to the student body.
—Joseph Holback and his wife, keepers of a hotel at Rockaway Boulevard and Lacey Ave , Queens, N. Y., were shot and killed.
Jan. 21—At Dublin the Irish Republican Assembly met in the Mansion House without opposition from the British Government and adopted an appeal to all the nations to maintain Ireland's free state internationally.
—Between 35,000 and 37,000 members of the metal trades unions in Seattle, Tacoma, and Anacortes went on strike, paralyzing the major portion of Washington's ship-building industry At Tacoma about 10,000 metal trades workers struck, closing four shipyards.
—Mrs. Marguerite Augustine Lebaudy, who killed her husband, was exonerated by the Nassau County Grand Jury in Mineola, and was set free.
—A general strike in the dress and waist industry of New York City began. Ninety per cent. of the strikers are young girls It was said 35,000 were out.
Jan. 22—Bolshevik troops shell American forces south of Archangel.
—At Dublin the Sinn Fein Parliament continued its session. Following the shooting to death of two policemen in Tipperary, that district was put under martial law.
—The U. S. Government released from imprisonmen over 100 conscientious objectors and made public their names.
—A number of States are fighting the Government order to advance 'phone rates
Jan. 23—American officers stopped the German-Jugo-Slav Alpine war by arranging a truce, fixing the frontiers of Carinthia.
—The former National Liberal Party was the only party which elected no women delegates to the German National Assembly. The Majority Socialists elected 15 women, the Independents 3, the Democrats 5, the Clericals 7 and the Conservatives 4.

Jan. 23—The American schooner Espada, 700 tons, is stranded near Suva, Fiji Islands.
—The French torpedo boat No. 325 struck a mine and sunk off the coast of Tunis. Eighteen of the crew are missing.
—A campaign against Jewish residents is in progress in several South American cities.
—In Yorkshire, England, 147,000 coal miners struck for a twenty-minute "dead time" daily period, and got it
—Portuguese war vessels are bombarding Oporto, which is still in the control of the monarchists
—At Albany, N. Y., the Federal Prohibition Amendment was ratified by the Assembly. The Democrats voted against it, after their proposal for a referendum had been defeated. The two Socialist Assemblymen voted with the Democrats. Eleven Republicans opposed ratification. The final vote was 81 for ratification and 66 against.
—Joseph Petrin, a sailor attached to the U. S. S. New York, jumped into the East River from the Manhattan Bridge. He suffered from immersion and a bruised back.
—The clothing strike in New York City was settled by the adoption of a forty-four-hour work week by the manufacturers. This means an eight-hour work day and a half holiday on Saturday.
—Louis F. Swift testified to the House committee at Washington that the packers have 250,000,000 pounds of pork in their cellars.
—The U S. Dist. Court at New York decided that the part of the Federal Income Tax Law providing for taxation of stock dividends is unlawful.
Jan. 24—At Lisbon a Portuguese monarchy was proclaimed.
—The Tennessee Legislature restored capital punishment in that State.
—The Thirteenth Regiment reached Brooklyn from France.
—The Misses Gladys and Dorothea Cromwell, twin sisters, of New York City, leaped from the rail of the French steamship La Lorraine as the vessel was in the Garonne River, bound for New York, and were drowned. They had been in Red Cross work in France, and were daughters of the late Frederic Cromwell.
Jan. 25—The Peace Conference unanimously adopted the League of Nations project and a special commission was authorized, of two delegates each from the five principal powers and five to be elected by the other powers, to work out the details. President Wilson told a delegation of working women of France that Woman Suffrage was a domestic question for the nations.
—The strike on the transportation lines of Paris came to an end.
—At Orlando, Fla., Lloyd E. (Jack) Darling, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Darling of Gloversville, N. Y., was shot to death.
—Bertram Ripley of Newark, N. J., after shooting his wife, Marion, and Sergt. Maitland Petrie of the Marine Corps, fired into his temple and died.
—The Hotel Pennsylvania (27 floors, 2,200 rooms) opened at New York City.
Jan. 26—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Rear Admiral Grayson and a party, left Paris at 8 A M. by automobile for the Chateau-Thierry and Rheims regions.
—Owing to a strike of dockyard and municipal workers Belfast, Ireland, was without gas or electricity. There was no street car service, and the people had to do without electric lights Church services were abandoned
—The body of Azeele Packwood of Tampa, Fla, was found on the Palisades.
Jan. 27—Franco-Roumanian troops have entered Kieff, Russia.
—The former German Emperor celebrated his sixtieth birthday in exile at Amerongen Castle, Holland.
—At Washington, Edward Morris, President of Morris & Co., told the House committee his firm makes nothing whatever on its meat products, and only a third of a cent a pound on by-products.
—A maniac shoots and kills three men and wounds five others at Philadelphia. Two of the dead were policemen. The shooter, who had lived at 919 N. 11th St. as Geo. V. Limbo, began to run amuck at the P. R. T. power house, 13th and Mt. Vernon Sts., and was captured, shot and clubbed at 19th and Olive Sts.
—The story of the destruction by fire Jan. 19 of the August H. Babcock, a four-masted schooner, and the death of Capt. J. E. Rawding of New Bedford, Mass., and six of the crew, was brought to New York Port by St. Clair Wilson, one of the three survivors. The oil cargo was valued at $600,000, the ship at $400,000.
Jan. 28—At Norfolk, Va., Ensign W. A. Clark, a naval aviator, lost his life in the crash of his machine after he had dropped a sealed note to his wife.
—Congress passed President Wilson's $100,000,000 food bill
—Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature officially notified President Wilson, Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels that in the opinion of the legislators "the Mayor of New York has appointed on a committee to receive soldiers, sailors, and marines, returning, men whose patriotism in the war with Germany and Austria has been seriously questioned."
—Robert Moore, who embezzled from $600,000 to $900,000 from W. R. Craig & Co., cotton brokers, was released from Sing Sing on parole.
—The Hotel Commodore, 2,000 rooms, New York, opened.
Jan. 29—Nation-wide Prohibition "went over the top" in New York State. The Federal Amendment passed last week by the Assembly was ratified in the Senate Jan. 29 by a vote of 27 to 24, one vote more than necessary. New York's consent was voted ten hours after Acting Secretary of State Polk had formally proclaimed at Washington that the Nation would go dry. The Democrats in the Senate voted solidly against ratification and were joined by two Republicans, Sage of Albany and Lockwood of Brooklyn, who bolted their party caucus at which the Republicans recorded for ratification were pledged to the proposal.
—The United States has recognized the Paderewski Government in Poland.
—Thos. E. Wilson, head of Wilson & Co., meat packers, told the Senate committee his salary is $125,000 a year.
—The Judge Advocate General of the Army approved soldiers' weddings by proxy.
—The Vermont House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate a joint resolution providing for the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.
—Smith W. Conklin, lawyer, 65, was shot and killed at his office, Patchogue, L. I. W. W. Wright, a detective, of Brooklyn, who owned property on which Conklin had foreclosed a mortgage, was held. He had shot himself in Conklin's office.
—Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," arrived in New York.
—Prisoners caused a $200,000 fire in the quartermaster's stores at the U. S. Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
Jan. 30—That Apaches of all nationalities, dressed in American uniforms, were mainly responsible for the acts of violence which have caused broadcast publicity to be given to an alleged American crime wave in Paris was shown by an investigation conducted by the Associated Press.
—The exploring ship Endurance, formerly the sealing steamer Nimrod, which Sir Ernest Shackleton used in the Antarctic and which recently had been engaged in the coal trade between France and England, was dashed to pieces on the sands off Yarmouth, England. Ten of the crew of twelve were lost.
—One woman was killed in a rear-end collision on the Third Avenue L near 174th St, New York.
—The U. S. Shipping Board steamer Plave, laden with bacon from New York for Rotterdam, went ashore on Goodwin Sands, England, and was lost.
Jan. 31—Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, the last of the principal figures to be brought to trial in the Fifth Ward political row which resulted in the killing of a policeman at the primary election in September, 1917, was acquitted by a jury of the charges of misdemeanor in office and conspiracy to violate an election law which prohibits city officeholders from taking an active part in politics.
—At Washington the slain bodies of Dr. T. T. Wong, chief of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States, and C. H. Hsie and Ben Sen Wu, students at George Washington University, were found in their home in the Mount Pleasant section. They were last seen alive Jan. 28.
—The U. S. S. Narragansett went ashore on the Isle of Wight.

Jan. 31—Fire destroyed two large hangars and slightly damaged the power station at the Rockaway Beach Naval Air Station yesterday.
—At the Senate meat inquiry it was testified that a person referred to as "Diamond T" tipped off the packers to Government moves in advance. At the Congressional inquiry at Chicago as to the National Security League it developed that Representative F. A. Britten, Rep., was the only candidate attacked there by the League at the polls.
—The Troy (N. Y.) Sunday Budget founded in 1797, and of which the late Col. Arthur MacArthur was proprietor, has been purchased by Albert A. MacNaughton, its editor, and Mrs. Thomas H. Curry.
—Several persons were killed by an explosion which wrecked and set afire the plant of the American Aniline Products Co. in Nyack while a hundred employes were at work.
Feb. 1—All the troops on the American transport Narragansett, which ran ashore Jan. 31 on the ledge off Bembridge, at the eastern end of the Isle of Wight, have been removed by tugs and the local lifeboats.
—The Commission on International Legislation on Labor elected Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as President at a meeting at Paris.
—The schooner Wm. Duff was abandoned 60 miles east of Nassau; 7 of the crew were rescued, including Capt. Corkum.
—A New York art firm paid $200,000 for Whistler's painting "Lady Meux." It was sold by Sir Hedworth Lamberton Meux of England. It was the "pink and grey" Meux picture, one of three of the lady by the artist.
Feb. 2—Allied troops have reached Adrianople.
—An American squadron, under Rear Admiral Caperton, has arrived at Santos, Brazil.
—The Brazilian steamer Theresina, formerly the German steamer Siegmund, is ashore near Santos. Forty thousand sacks of coffee for Havre have been jettisoned and lost. An American transport saved most of the crew.
—The Italian ship Nostra Signora del Boschetto, which left New York Jan. 12 for Havana, is reported wrecked near Maternillas Lighthouse, on the north coast of Cuba.
Feb 3—President Wilson presided at the opening meeting of the League of Nations Commission held in Col. House's apartments. Mr. Wilson at night addressed the French Chamber of Deputies.
—The London subway employés went on strike.
—An armistice between the Polish and Czecho-Slovak forces, which have been fighting on the Silesian front, was signed.
—The employés of textile mills at Lawrence, Mass., went on strike.
—Three persons were killed by an explosion at Colgate & Co.'s, Jersey City.
—Striking inmates (3,200 out of 3,500) of the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., return to work, winning a strike begun Jan. 30 for the right to petition the Secretary of War for their amnesty and for the recognition of a permanent grievance committee.
—E. De Valera, Sinn Fein leader, escaped from prison at Lincoln, England.
Feb. 4—At London strikes tied up the District Railway.
—Connecticut, through the action of its Senate, Feb. 4, is the first State to decline to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment.
—The joint resolution ratifying the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted by the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The vote was 110 to 93. The resolution now goes to the Senate.
—The U. S. Senate ordered a nation-wide inquiry as to Bolshevism.
—The Howard Mansfield collection of Whistler etchings and lithographs was sold at New York for $500,000.
—Twenty-five persons were injured in a head-on collision between a New Haven Railroad passenger train and a freight engine, to which was attached a caboose, on the outskirts of Danbury, Ct.
Feb. 5—German troops bombarded Bremen and routed Reds. Many were killed and big buildings were smashed. The Reds retreated to Groepsingen.
—At the Berne International Socialist and Labor Conference, J. H. Thomas, a British delegate, complained that time was wasted in debates.
—Urging the House Rules Committee at Washington to give the right of way for passage of legislation prohibiting immigration for four years, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that 500,000 men in the United States were now without employment.
—The Swedish steamer Sphynx, 1,600 tons, operated by the British Controller of Shipping, bound from England for Sweden with coal, went down near Coquet Island, off the northeast coast of England. Seventeen of the crew were drowned.
—Five were killed, 16 injured in a train explosion in the Manteuil tunnel on the Paris-Metz R. R
—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby, sailed for France on La Lorraine.
Feb. 6—The election in Poland for members of the Constituent Assembly resulted in the list headed by Premier Paderewski and M. Dmowski obtaining 50 per cent. of the total votes. The Polish Socialist Party got 15 per cent. and the remainder went to Jewish candidates. Of 435,000 eligible voters 326,000 voted, women in great numbers. The Bourgeoise parties gained 420 seats, the Socialists 80, and the Jewish parties 12.
—The London tube strike was settled; also the railroad strike in France.
—German troops have retaken Bromberg from the Poles.
—45,000 strikers paralyze Seattle to back shipyard men who went out Jan. 21. Soldiers were put on guard with machine guns and hand grenades. Mayor Ole L. Hanson announced that any man attempting to take over control of municipal government functions would be shot.
—The silk strike spreads to Garfield, N. J., and Hoboken.
—The Atlantic Congress for a League of Nations, meeting at New York, adopted a platform pledging support to President Wilson in his efforts to organize a League of Nations.
—"No beer, no work," is the slogan adopted by the Essex County, N. J., Building Trades Council. In New York, "no beer, no bonds" buttons are worn.
—Three masked bandits held up the cashier and two other employes of the Bank of Fulton, near Wheeling, W. Va., and escaped in a waiting automobile with $4,000 in cash.
—Jealous of his wife, a Red Cross nurse, Geo. King killed her and then shot himself in their Harlem flat.
Feb. 7—The German National Assembly opened at Weimar. Chancellor Ebert presided. 28 women delegates attended. The gathering was at the Court Theatre.
—The British minesweeper Erin's Isle struck a mine near the mouth of the River Thames and sank.
—The American Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, organized in the first week of Sept., 1914, by Americans, including Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, has closed.
—The Luxemburg Chamber of Deputies adopted tentatively a bill granting women the right to vote and to be elected to office.
—R. D. Hutchins, a salesman, jumped to death from a thirteenth floor window of the Woolworth Building, New York.
—At Pensacola, Fla., 3 naval flyers, Ensigns Duane Rutledge, Robins, La.; David Mingle, Tyrone, Pa., and Ralph McCormack, East Boston, Mass., were killed when their hydro-airplane from the training station here fell 500 feet into the bay and was demolished.
Feb. 8—Rioting British soldiers at London were arrested. The men had complained of delay, lack of food, etc., while en route to the Continent.
—At Weimar, Dr. Edward David, for many years one of the leaders of the German Social Democratic Party, was elected President of the German National Assembly. Dr. David is one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. He received 374 out of 399 votes, the Independent Socialists withholding their votes.
—Serious rioting has occurred in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, and the Minister of the Interior, Francisco J. Mejia, has been killed.
—The city ran street cars at Seattle. At Tacoma the backbone of the strike was broken. I. W. W. strikes closed mines at Butte, Mont.

Feb. 8—The U. S. Senate rejected, by 25 to 39, Mr. Borah's amendment to the P. O. Appropriation Bill repealing two clauses of the Espionage Act, modifying oversight of Bolshevik propaganda.
—Frank J. Hayes was elected Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America in the convention at Indianapolis
—Rioting at Kiel has resulted in a number of dead and wounded. The Spartacans have broken out again at Hamburg.
—The U. S. House approved the War Revenue Bill, by 310 to 11 votes.
—At Platteville, Wis., 8 persons were killed by an explosion and fire which wrecked the Realty Building. The property loss is $200,000.
—Six persons were injured in a collision which telescoped "L" cars at 120th St and Third Ave., New York.
Feb. 9—At Paris, President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing attended a memorial service in honor of Theodore Roosevelt at the American Church in the Rue de Berri.
—Poland's First Constitutional Assembly met at Warsaw.
—At Seattle the street car men returned to work. At Butte the I. W. W. began to drill and arm strikers.
—Forty militant suffragists were arrested to-night after burning President Wilson in effigy on the sidewalk in front of the White House.
—Services in memory of Theodore Roosevelt were held throughout the United States. Senator Lodge spoke at Washington; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood at Kansas City; C. E. Hughes at New York; Archdeacon Carnegie at London.
—At Jersey City, Alice Farringer shot and killed J. B. Hopkins, then herself.
Feb. 10—At the packers inquiry at Washington, the meat men said their business handles $5,000,000,000 a year, and there should be created a Federal Packing Commission, to regulate, but not to fix prices.
—For the second time during the present session of Congress the proposition to enfranchise women went down to defeat in the U. S Senate. The record vote showed 55 in favor of submitting the Susan B. Anthony amendment for ratification by the States and 29 against such action; 12 Senators were absent and paired, 8 for with 4 against, on account of the two-thirds rule. Had all voted the result would have been 63 to 33, or one vote short of the necessary two-thirds.
—A heavy sea killed 4 men on the U. S. S. Maui, on way to France.
—At New York Judge McIntyre in General Sessions suspended sentence upon Ernesto Madero, Minister of Finance for the Mexican Government during the Madero regime, who had pleaded guilty of grand larceny.
—As a result of The World's exposure of injustices at court martials during the conflict, the Secretary of War announced a civil and military board will investigate cases preparatory to review.
Feb. 11—President Wilson received the Prince of Wales at the Murat Mansion.
—King George opened the new British Parliament at London.
—The German National Assembly at Weimar elected Friedrich Ebert President of the German State by a vote of 277 out of 379, a majority of 102. Herr Ebert accepted the election. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner received 49 votes. There were 51 abstentions from voting. Philipp Scheidemann and Mathias Erzberger each polled one vote. A provisional constitution was adopted.
—The U. S. House of Representatives voted, 194 to 142, to approve the new three-year building programme of ten battleships and ten scout cruisers, and immediately afterward adopted the entire Naval Appropriation Bill, by 281 to 50.
—By 153 to 96 the House of the Connecticut General Assembly approved the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution, thereby creating a deadlock with the wet Senate and precluding ratification by Connecticut 1921 General Assembly.
—Mrs. Anna Waganhoeser, keeper of a Harlem rooming house, and one of her lodgers were killed by another lodger.
—Fifty-three Reds from the far West were brought to Ellis Island for deportation.
Feb. 12—On her first voyage overseas the Shipping Board's 3,500-ton wooden steamship Accoma has been abandoned
—The Rev. G. A. Simons, former head of the M. E. Church in Russia, told a U. S. Senate committee that most of the Russian Bolshevik leaders are Jews, many of them from the East Side of New York. R. C. Crist, Dep. U. S. Com. of Naturalization, stated that of 17,500,000 aliens in the United States, only 6,000,000 are naturalized.
—The joint resolution to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment, rejected by the Connecticut Senate last week and adopted by the House Feb. 11, was in effect finally killed by the Senate Feb. 12, when it voted 24 to 7 to adhere to its former rejection.
—The New Hampshire House of Representatives by a vote of 173 to 140 killed a bill to legalize the sale of beer and light wines.
—Congress adjourned early in honor of Lincoln's birthday, which the Republicans celebrated at New York and elsewhere by attacking Wilson's war policies.
—The Dutch steamer Riek, Rotterdam to Bergen, struck a mine and sank three miles off the Norwegian coast. The crew was saved and has landed at Christianstad.
Feb. 13—Brig. Gen Samuel T Ansell, who was Acting Judge Advocate General of the army while Maj. Gen. Enoch H Crowder was Provost Marshal General, told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs sentences imposed by courts martial "have shocked every sense of justice"
—William Lustgarten, former President of the Tax Lien Company of New York, who was believed to have committed suicide by drowning in Aug., 1917, following the failure of his company, has been taken into custody at Savenay, France, where he was serving as a Corporal in Co. E of the 309th Engineers.
—At New Haven, Ct., Mrs Annie F. Moynahan was convicted of poisoning to death her third husband, and was sent to prison for life.
—The U. S. Senate passed the War Revenue Bill.
—The War Labor Board gave textile workers an 8½-hour day and a 5-day week.
—Adoption of minimum wage schedules, maintenance in general of the wage levels attained during the war and permanent establishment of the National War Labor Board and the United States Employment Service were advocated as essentials of a just reconstruction in a report made public by four Catholic Bishops, constituting the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council.
—Idaho abandoned the direct primary system of nominating State and Congressional officers.
Feb. 14—President Wilson read to the Peace Conference the completed draft of the League, or Society, of Nations, drawn up by a committee of which he was Chairman. Speeches supporting the League were made by delegates of Britain, Italy, France, Japan, China, and Greece. Mr. Wilson, his wife, and party, at 9 05 P. M., left the Murat Mansion, Paris, and took a special train, at the Invalides Station, for Brest, embarking there at 4.15 A. M., Feb. 15, on the way back to the United States. Before sailing he sent a cablegram to each member of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the two Houses of Congress, telling of the completion of the draft.
—At Savannah, Ga, fed by rosin and turpentine, fire destroyed the plant of the Southern Fertilizer and Chemical Co, and burned a swath three city blocks long and about two hundred feet wide through the terminals of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad on Hutchinson Island, with a loss estimated in millions of dollars.
—Ten die in strikers' riots at Breslau, Silesia. Strikers at Berlin keep stores closed. The German offensive against the Poles has halted, owing to political dissensions among the troops.
—At New York two men robbed a Fifth Avenue jewelry store and shot a pursuer. One of the robbers was felled and captured. A United States Paymaster was arrested after being robbed of $12,000 in a Brooklyn taxi hold-up. A two-mile blow-up of manholes on Lexington and Third Aves., 41st to 84th Sts., smashed a trolley car and injured many.

Feb. 14—The Massachusetts Senate, 27 to 6, adopted resolutions urging the American delegates at the Peace Conference to favor independence for the people of Ireland
—The Halsey sale of prints ended at New York with a total of $438,371.
—Sir Ernest Cassel, the London financier, has put $2,500,000 in the hands of trustees, for educational purposes.
Feb. 15—The first official act of the President at sea, homeward bound, was to nominate Hugh C. Wallace, of Seattle, Ambassador to France, to succeed W. G. Sharp, resigned
—At the Peace Conference, Col. House sat for President Wilson.
—Konstantin Fehrenbach (Centrist), formerly President of the Reichstag, has been elected President of the German National Assembly
—At Chicago 250 sophomores and freshmen at Northwestern University are on strike in opposition to compulsory military training.
Feb. 16—In Austria a general election for the National Assembly was held.
—Three hundred Vassar students kicked to the trustees against their "grub."
—Former Canadian Premier (1896–1911) Sir Wilfrid Laurier, aged 78, was stricken with paralysis at his home, Ottawa.
Feb. 17—At the Peace Conference Marshal Foch stated the Germans signed, Feb. 16, at Treves, a renewal of the armistice terms.
—The building trades strike started with 100,000 men out.
—One fireman was killed and many firemen and naval reservists were overcome at a fire in the steamer K. I. Luckenback at the Bush Terminal dock, foot of 51st St., Brooklyn.
—New York's colored troops, back from the war, marched on Fifth Avenue, New York. The Chicago colored troops also got an ovation there.
—85,000 meat packers' employees get, by arbitration, a $13,000,000 wage raise for 1919. 16,000 Paterson, N. J., strikers return to silk mills. The strike of Butte miners ends.
Feb. 18—A general strike has been declared in the Ruhr industrial district along the Rhine, and the Spartacans have occupied Bochum, Hamborn, and other places.
—50,000 on strike tie up Barcelona, Spain.
—$200,000,000 in treasure taken from Trieste in the war has been restored by Austria.
—Influenza is again sweeping Britain and France.
—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by her son, Lieut Col. Theodore Roosevelt, visited the grave of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt near Fere-en-Tardenois.
—At an art sale at New York, $11,600 was paid for a first edition (12mo 40 pp.) of Poe's Tamerlane.
—The Worcester (Mass.) Museum has paid over $75,000 for a landscape painting by Gainsborough formerly owned by Gillot, the English pen maker.
Feb. 19—On his way to preside at the Peace Conference, Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, was shot in his auto, at 9 A. M., by a French Bolshevik Anarchist, Emile Cottin, 23, an ex-convict. Three bullets, of seven fired at him, took effect, two marking an arm and one lodging in the shoulder. The shooter was born at Creil, in the Department of the Oise. Much Anarchist correspondence was found in his lodgings, on the Orleans road, near the prison. The Premier's chauffeur and a policeman also were touched by the assassin's bullets. A crowd tried to lynch the shooter and an alleged accomplice.
—The Belfast strike ends.
—Indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at New York against 21 men, most of them Syrians, charging them with using the mails to defraud creditors in connection with the operation of a group of stores through which, it is asserted, wholesalers and jobbers have lost approximately $1,000,000.
—At Chicago a tentative export corporation, composed of meat packers exclusive of the five large packing companies, was formed by representatives of forty firms from all over the country.
—Michigan's Supreme Court in a decision held that the search and seizure clause of the bone-dry State law which became effective on May 1 last is invalid.
—The Secretary of the Navy announces that graft has been uncovered at New York in the sale of promotions, safe assignments and discharges in the service.
—Capt E. V. Rickenbacker and 52 other U. S. war aviators were dined and decorated at New York by the Aero Club of America.
—Scott Nearing was found not guilty of violating the Espionage Act by a jury in the Federal Court at New York, after thirty hours' deliberation. The American Socialist Society, jointly indicted with Nearing, was declared guilty under two counts. There were four counts to the original indictment. The first and second were dismissed.
—Fire destroyed the Extract Manufacturing Co.'s $750,000 factory at Stamford, Conn.
—At New York, literati celebrated the centenary of the birth of J. R. Lowell.
Feb. 20—X-rays show Clemenceau was wounded in one lung by the assassin. The Peace Conference is halted. The Battleship New Mexico breaks her machinery and drops out of the convoy of President Wilson's ship.
—The Government of Great Britain has protested to the U. S. State Department against passports being given any American who desires to preach Prohibition in England.
—Rich Americans quit Britain to save income taxes.
—Gen. Pershing cables denying bad camp conditions or high death rate at Brest.
—Ex-President Taft, at San Francisco, calls "an absolute lie" charge of U. S. Senator Poindexter that the former or his peace league is financed by Carnegie money.
—At Chicago, Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee and his four co-defendants, convicted of violating the Espionage Act and being in a conspiracy to obstruct the United States from being victorious over Germany, were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Federal Judge Landis, who refused to accept bail. Judge Aischuler of the Federal Court of Appeals released them on $25,000 bail each, furnished by W. B. Lloyd, millionaire Socialist.
—At Washington, recital of the fighting of the 35th (Kansas and Missouri National Guard) Division in the Battle of the Argonne was given to the House Rules Committee by Maj. Gen. Peter E. Traub, division commander, who was twice gassed in the battle. Appearing to deny charges of sacrifice of men made by Gov. Allen of Kansas, Gen. Traub described the work of his troops.
—Three sons of Brooklyn, Paterson and Newark, N. J., policemen met death from their fathers' revolvers. In one case the shooting was considered accidental, in another a suicide, and in the third the father fired the revolver in a drunken rage.
—A New York Stock Exchange seat sold for $69,000.
—At Washington, Cardinal Gibbons celebrated his golden episcopal jubilee.
—Vassar students forbid smoking in the college.
—Restrictions on the use of grain in the manufacture of "near beer" and other non-intoxicating beverages were removed by the Government.
—Habibullah Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, was attacked in camp at Laghman and shot dead. He succeeded to the throne in October. 1901.
Feb. 21—The Peace Conference met. Clemenceau's doctor pronounced him out of danger.
—Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, was shot and killed by Lieut. Count Arco Valley as Eisner was on his way from the Foreign Ministry in Munich to the Diet. Herr Auer, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, was shot and wounded in Munich while he was alluding in a speech to the assassination of Premier Eisner. Minister Auer fell wounded in the left side, and Deputy Osel was killed and two other officials were wounded.
—The Rhine Provinces of Germany occupied by the Americans and Allies were opened to commerce by the Allied Economic Council at Paris.
—The Pan-African Congress, representing negro peoples of six nations, passed, at Paris, a resolution for presentation to the Peace Conference. It proposes an international code for the protection of negroes.
Feb 22—The President's ship at noon was 500 miles from Boston, and was observing Washington's birthday. A salute of 21 guns was fired.
—The Blue Anchor Tavern, Front and Dock Sts., Philadelphia, founded 1682, ends its career.
—A Convention of the Irish Race opened at Philadelphia.

Feb. 22—The House Judiciary Committee fixed the limit of alcoholic content in beer at ½ per cent.
—A committee of the U. S. Senate reported that the explosion in Oct., 1918, at the Gillespie munitions plant at Morgan, N. J., was partly due to concentration of explosives there by the War Department.
—The House passed the Wheat Guarantee Bill by 277 to 15.
—The French bark Helene was sunk in a collision with the Norwegian freighter Gansfjord off Winter Quarter Light, Virginia, and sixteen of her crew perished.
—Nine persons were killed and 75 injured in a head-on collision between a locomotive and a local passenger train on the B. & O. at Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23—President Wilson's ship anchored in Boston harbor in early evening. The party stayed aboard.
—Suspected of plotting to kill the President, 14 Spaniards were arrested at New York.
—At Philadelphia a resolution presented by Cardinal Gibbons urging the Peace Congress to apply to Ireland the doctrine of national self-determination, and a declaration of principles demanding that if any League of Nations be created all features which may infringe on the traditional American policy, including the Monroe Doctrine, shall be eliminated, were adopted unanimously at the closing session of the Convention of the Irish Race in America.
—The fruiter Sixaola got afire and sank at her pier at New York.
—Four hotels and other buildings were burned at Asbury Park, N. J.
Feb 24—The President landed at Boston at noon, lunched with committees of welcome; spoke at Mechanics' Hall on the League of Nations; received a Polish delegation; arrived at the Pennsylvania Terminal, New York, at 10 02 P. M., departing for Washington at 10 31.
—Geoffrey Dawson has resigned as editor of the London Times, a post he has held since 1912.
—Without a record vote the Senate passed the House bill amending the Articles of War so as to authorize army commanding officers in the field or territorial departments of divisions to remit sentences imposed by court martial. Under the present law this can be done only by the President.
—On her first trip to New York since the armistice was signed, the British steamship Olympic brought 5,846 passengers, including Capt. John Jacob Astor, Charles M. Schwab, and Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard.
—15,000 shoemakers struck at New York.
—An application for a judicial settlement of the estate of James Ben Ali Haggin, filed in the Surrogate's Court at New York, shows the gross value of the property to be $24,162,671 Expenses, debts, and settlements of bequests cuts this to $16,997,409.
—13,000 attended the Knights of Columbus War Relief Charity Ball at Madison Square Garden, New York.
—President Wilson signed the $6,000,000,000 War Revenue Bill, which passed the House on Feb. 8 and the Senate on Feb. 13. The law takes effect on Feb. 25, 1919.
Feb. 25—The President, Mrs. Wilson, and party returned to Washington from the Peace Conference, after 13 weeks' absence.
—Herr Fuldzennek, Spartacan leader in the Bottrop industrial district of Westphalia, has been killed while resisting arrest by Government troops. Herr Scheid has been named Bavarian Premier to succeed Kurt Eisner, assassinated Herr Segitz, a Majority Socialist, has been appointed Bavarian Minister of the Interior, succeeding Herr Auer, shot at Munich during the disorders there. Spartacans have seized public buildings at Mannheim
—Quiet has been restored at Budapest
—At Boston, 16 suffragists who tried to bother the President's welcome there were sent to jail for 10 days.
—At Harrisburg the State Senate passed the House joint resolution ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment. The vote was 29 to 16. Pennsylvania thus becomes the forty-fifth State to ratify The House adopted the resolution three weeks ago.
—Loss of Navy Seaplane No. 3495 with three reserve ensigns and two machinists' mates off the Virginia coast was officially announced by the Navy Department. Aboard the plane were Ensigns Stuart McDonald Terrier, Baltimore; Clifford A. Bell, New York, and Robert F. Dibble, Valley Stream, N. Y., and Chief Machinists' Mates Albert F. Hazel, West Roxbury, Mass., and Roy L. Hobdy, Bowling Green, Ky.
—The safe arrival on the north coast of Alaska on Nov. 7 last of Storker Storkerson, Arctic explorer, and his four companions, was announced in a dispatch from him forwarded from Fort Yukon to the Canadian Department of Naval Service.
—The eight-hour day and a forty-eight hour week, with no increase in wages, is the award in the New York Harbor labor trouble made by V. Everit Macy and announced by the National War Labor Board. The terms are effective from March 1 until July 1, or until the articles of peace are signed.
—A petty officer and two sailors of the Naval Aviation Station at Rockaway Point, N. Y., were blown to pieces by the explosion of a depth bomb containing 120 pounds of TNT which the men had been sent to test
—At New York, George A. Robee, proprietor of a boarding house on Madison Ave., diagonally across the street from the home of J. P Morgan, was found dead there in a small bedroom on the first floor, where he was in the habit of entertaining guests late at night. Robee was a friend of Winfield S. Philhower, an electrical inventor, who was murdered at No. 148 E. 30th St, Jan. 18, much in the same way.
Feb. 26—The President explained and discussed the League of Nations project at a dinner at the White House, attended by members of the Senate and House committees on foreign affairs He said the League would not affect the Monroe Doctrine. Cummins assailed the League in the Senate; Owens defended it.
—Socialists in power in Munich. The Ruhr strike ends. Peasants in Baden join revolution. Railway service is crippled in Saxony after radicals tie up Halle.
—At St. Louis the League of Nations Congress closed with former President Taft urging labor to stand behind the league.
—Bishop Patrick J. Hayes is the new Archbishop of the Diocese of New York. His appointment to succeed the late Cardinal and Archbishop Farley was cabled from Rome
Feb. 27—At London, representatives of labor and capital convened at the first British Industrial Parliament and voted to form a committee representing both capital and labor to investigate the questions at the root of the industrial convulsion in that country.
—At the Republican caucus, Fredk. H. Gillett, by 138 to 69, won over J. R Mann the nomination for Speaker of the House, 66th Congress.
—Princess Patricia of Connaught and Commander Alexander R. U. Ramsay, R. N., were married at Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and other noted ecclesiastics, in the presence of King George and Queen Mary and a great assemblage.
—At Long Beach, L. I., Dr. Walter Wilkins's wife was found slain.
—At Philadelphia, John Reed and William Kogerman were acquitted of a charge of inciting to riot on May 31, 1918.
—At Washington, the President marched on Pennsylvania Ave at the head of 3,000 returned troops.
—At Paris, the three former Young Men's Christian Association workers arrested for embezzling of funds have been found guilty by a court martial and sentenced to imprisonment—George B. Schoeffel of Rochester, N. Y., for fifteen years, and the Rev. H. B. Atkins of Texas, and J. Mansfield, formerly of New York, for ten years each.
—A New York Stock Exchange seat sells for $70,000.
—70 paintings by American artists, collected by N. E. Montross, brought $68,895 at auction.
Feb 28—Ending a fast trip from France, the Aquitania sank the British freighter Lord Dufferin between Bedloe's and Governor's Islands. A sailor on the cargo vessel was drowned.
—The first batch of the 27th Division got back to New York on the Rochambeau.
—At Atlanta, Ga., the Southern Congress of the League of Nations opened.
March 1—The German Chancellor Scheidemann has resigned. A Soviet republic has been proclaimed at Brunswick.

March 1—At New York a Woman's Freedom Congress met, with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and other pacifists in control.
—Resolutions demanding that Palestine be recognized as a Jewish nation and that all Jews receive equality in all countries were adopted by the conference of Jewish delegates from all parts of the world held in Zurich from February 19 to Feb. 28.
—At New Haven, Ct., three were killed by an explosion in a storehouse of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
—On condition that the State of Ohio never permit establishment of any religious institution or permit any public religious worship to be held thereon, Ohio is to become the possessor of the 500-acre farm at Yellow Springs, O., of John Bryan, poet, writer and inventor, who died at the Palace Hotel
March 2—Congress, at daybreak, passed the $7,000,000,000 Victory Loan Bond Bill.
—Herbert Hoover has been appointed by President Wilson Director General of the American Relief Administration, created under the new $100,000,000 European Famine Relief bill.
—The Japanese Government reports there were 10,000,000 cases of "flu" in that country in the last three months of 1918.
March 3—Mr. Vardaman, chairman of the U. S. Senate Committee on Manufactures, reports that production of anthracite coal in the United States is controlled by eight large transportation companies, which through an almost complete monopoly are able to fix prices and determine the rate of production.
—The Ukrainians defied the Polish armistice and resumed fighting.
—While not passing directly upon the constitutionality of the Espionage Act, the U. S. Supreme Court in proceedings involving an interpretation of that statute, held that the so-called enlistment section is not an interference with the right of free speech provided by the Constitution. "When a nation is at war," the court held in an opinion rendered by Justice Holmes, "many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and no court could regard them as protected by any Constitutional right."
—At Washington 37 Republican members of the Senate in the next Congress put themselves on record as refusing their indorsement of the League of Nations covenant now before the Peace Conference at Paris.
—By a straight party vote of 33 Republicans to 20 Democrats, the House of the Colorado Legislature tabled a resolution indorsing the League of Nations plan and eulogizing President Wilson for his work for the plan at the Peace Conference.
—The Central Federated Union of Greater New York protested to the conference of Governors and Mayors at the White House against deportation of aliens "for union and strike activities."
—At Baltimore, Dr. J. G. Lyman of New York, ex-convict, got 10 years on a charge of passing bad checks.
—An insane woman shot at Detective W. J. Burns, at the Grand Central Station, New York, and missed him.
—The House committee delegated to investigate the National Security League reported the league had violated the Corrupt Practices Act.
—Henrique de Paiva Couceiro, leader of the recent monarchist revolt in Portugal, has committed suicide at Tuy, Spain.
March 4—President Wilson, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, delivered his second message to the American people on the League of Nations to an audience of 5,000, speaking for 45 minutes. Former President W. H. Taft preceded him, and spoke longer. Six militant suffs were arrested when they and others charged the police lines outside the building.
—Following his address, the President refused to meet Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, one of the two leaders of the delegation from the Irish Race Convention which had sought a conference with him. Cohalan, his associates protesting, left, and Mr. Wilson then received the party for 25 minutes; after which he went to Hoboken and boarded the George Washington, for Brest.
—The Pope said to a Roman labor delegation, "I want the workers of the entire world to know I am their friend."
—New York suffered from its second harbor strike of the year. It began at 6 A. M. About 12,000 were out. With some exceptions ferry service was suspended in all waters of the port, and tugboats and lighters were in many cases forced to tie up.
—The "wets" won many local option elections in Vermont.
—The 65th Congress ended. President Wilson signed the final bills at the Capitol, issued a denunciation of the Republican filibusterers, and left at 2 P. M. for New York, arriving there at 8.15. He stopped off at Philadelphia an hour to visit at Jefferson Hospital his new-born grandson, Woodrow Wilson Sayre.
March 5—President Wilson, wife, and party left Hoboken at 8.20 A. M on his second trip to the Peace Conference.
—At Berlin troops shot rioting Spartacans, and cleared them out of Halle.
—Investigation disproves charge that U. S. soldiers caused "crime wave" at Liverpool, England.
—The U. S. Supreme Court has decided: (1) Private contract with public service electric company, fixing rates, is subject to the police power of regulation, so that exercise therefor, by fixing a higher rate, does not impair obligation of contract. (2) One having a contract with a public service electric company fixing rates is not deprived of property without due process by the fixing of higher rates in the exercise of the State's police power of regulation.
—Mayor Hylan returned to New York from Florida.
—The New York Cotton Exchange closed for a day on account of uncertainty as to the terms of the new Federal Cotton Futures Act passed by Congress.
—The du Pont powder concern reported that during the four years of war it made 1,466,761,219 lbs. of military explosives, or 40 per cent. of the total world production for Allied use.
—The sale, at New York, of the H. V. Jones library ended with a total of $391,354.
—H. Amy & Co., stock brokers, New York, assign. Their schedule, filed March 19, showed liabilities, $885,489; nominal assets, $819,923; actual assets, $158,349.
March 6—The "Irish National Assembly" has elected Edward De Valera first "president" of the "Irish Republic."
—Reformers carry the London aldermanic elections. The Duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, was elected to the County Council as a Progressive, defeating a Labor opponent.
—At Madison, Wis., Victor L. Berger was arrested and arraigned on a charge of violation of the Espionage Act, and bound over in bail of $5,000 for trial at Eau Claire March 10. State Senator L. A. Arnold was arraigned with him and bailed out on the same charge.
—The Leviathan and the Mauretania brought to New York, from France, 364 officers and 11,984 men of the 27th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. The division had buried 1,677 war heroes abroad. Five more died on the way back. The Leviathan brought 10,243, besides her crew of 2,100.
—An increase of 10 per cent. in wages, "effective as of Jan. 1, 1919," was announced by Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph Co., to apply to all regular employes—except messengers and $200 a month employes—who on Dec. 31, 1918, had been in the service six months or more
—A New York Stock Exchange seat brought $72,000.
March 7—A number were killed and injured in a two-day riot of Canadian troops at Camp Kimmel, at Rhyl, Wales. They wanted to go home.
—The Germans broke off at Spa the parley over their merchant fleet, refusing to agree to hand it over to the Allies until they should be guaranteed food supplies.
—Soldiers at the Government hospital at Fort McHenry, returned from France, either wounded or suffering from gas, took a poll on the Prohibition question. 217 voted wet and 38 voted dry; 9 were neutral. All the New York soldiers, 62, voted wet.
—Ex-Capt. Sidney Corn of the personnel office at Camp Upton was convicted in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, of selling a discharge to Sergt. Lloyd Mehlig.

March 7—The New York harbor strike ended so far as the railroad floats were concerned. The men got an eight-hour day and 5 to 15 per cent. increase in wages.
—Sixteen-year-old Milton Strohm of 182 Stagg St., Brooklyn, a messenger for L. M. Prince & Co., was beaten and robbed of $63,000 Liberty bonds, stocks, and certified checks on the fourth floor of the Chase National Bank Building, New York.
—Miss Edith F. Ranger, sister of the late Henry Ward Ranger, and two co-defendants, Richard H G. Cunningham and Carl W. Myer, were acquitted in the New York Supreme Court of the charge of conspiracy to overthrow her brother's true will by substituting a false copy to obtain his $300,000 estate
March 8—Herr Blos, President of the State Council of Wurttemberg, has been elected President of the state of Wurttemberg.
—The United States signed five-year extensions of the Arbitration Treaties with Spain and Holland.
—Paul Maggc, 30, farmer, near Caseville, Mich., killed his mother with a chair and then murdered his three children as a religious sacrifice
—At New York, Enrico Caruso and his wife, formerly Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin, who were married Aug. 20, 1918, in the Marble Collegiate Church, 29th St. and Fifth Ave., were remarried with a Catholic service in the Chapel of St Patrick's Cathedral. Before the marriage Mrs Caruso was baptized in the Catholic faith
March 9—At Manila the special session of the Legislature closed with the adoption of instructions to the "Independence Mission" perpetuating that body until independence is achieved
—At Ottawa, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway went into a receivership.
—In the past two weeks there have been a $5,000,000 fire on the Santos coffee docks, Brazil, and $2,500,000 fire loss in a jute factory at Sao Paulo, and on two jute-laden ships near there
—American sailors "muss" with London police over a game of craps.
—Three Red guards, at a railroad station near Petrograd, fired at Russian Premier Trotzky, on his way back from Riga They missed him but killed one of his party and wounded another
March 10—At Buffalo, N. Y., $300,000 demands by Bolshevik foreign unemployed residents, and threats to blow up the City Hall, led the Mayor to appeal for the National Guard
—The U. S Supreme Court unanimously sustained the conviction of Eugene V. Debs, four times Socialist candidate for President, found guilty of violating the Espionage Act through statements made in a speech at Canton, O, last June, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. In deciding the case the court in effect upheld the constitutionality of the so-called enlistment section of the Espionage Act of 1917.
—New York harbor boat-owners refuse mediation; 20,000 longshoremen joined the strike.
—The projected season of German opera in New York was abandoned.
—By 10 to 8 the New Jersey Senate refused to ratify the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution.
March 11—The Pope urges speedy peace to check Bolshevism. At a secret consistory he spoke against alleged "intolerable" Protestant and Jewish propaganda aimed, he said, at getting the Peace Conference to consign Jerusalem to the Jews.
—Woman suffrage lost in the Iowa Senate when that body voted to postpone indefinitely the House bill granting women primary suffrage and then passed the resolution proposing full Woman Suffrage through constitutional amendment
—An act to permit women to vote for Presidential electors was passed in the Senate, Maine, after an amendment to provide a referendum to the voters was defeated. The measure now goes to the House.
—Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co at their annual meeting authorized an increase in indebtedness of $75,000,000 and the acquisition of the Cumberland Valley Railroad.
—Fire did $200,000 damage at the U. S. Quartermasters storehouse, at Chicago.
—From his sick bed, at Washington, W. J. Bryan, in a public statement, endorsed a League of Nations, suggesting amendments to the proposed Constitution.
—Eight of eleven towns in Massachusetts that voted on local option went "wet."
—The Cosmopolitan Bank, Bronx, was robbed of $26,432. Later there were several arrests; on March 15 the President of the bank, G. B. Williams, resigned.
—At New York the harbor strike held up out-bound ocean shipping.
—The World wins its theatre ticket speculator fight; all the speculators get licensed under the new law.
—Samuel Wolchock, keeper of a shop at 208 Wyckoff Ave, Brooklyn, was shot to death in his store by one of two robbers while his wife looked on.
March 12—At Cleveland, O., in a farewell public address before he began a ten-year sentence on a charge of violating the Espionage Act, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, at a meeting upheld the Bolshevist rule in Russia and referred to Lenine and Trotzky as the "foremost statesmen of the age." Debs said the Judges of the United States Supreme Court were "begowned, bewhiskered, bepowdered old fossils who have never decided anything."
—Every car of the Public Service Railway Co., which runs through 141 New Jersey cities and towns, ceased operation at 6 P. M. Company officials announced that they preferred to give up service for the night rather than risk violence from their employés, who, 4,500 strong, walked out at 4 A M.
—The first death in New York from encephalitis lethargica or sleeping sickness, occurred. The victim was Erskine W. Martin, 35, of No. 364 McDonough St., Brooklyn, a clerk in the office of the Ward Steamship Co. Eight suspected cases are under observation in the city.
—Two new American operas, "The Legend," by Jacques Byrne and J C. Breil, and "The Temple Dancer," by Jutta Bell-Ranske and J. A. Hugo, were produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.
March 13—President Wilson and the party which came with him from the United States left Brest for Paris at 11 P. M. The President and Mrs. Wilson disembarked from the George Washington at 9 45, favored by a moonlight night.
—The Spanish Cabinet granted an eight-hour day to all building trades.
—Miss Edith Mortimer was found not guilty of second degree manslaughter, after a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City, had debated her case almost ten and a half hours
—The presence in the United States of 6,000 Russian workers committed to the overthorw of government by force was revealed through the examination of the 164 men and women who were rounded up March 12 by the police in a raid on the rooms of the Union of Russian Workers, commonly known as the Soviet, on E. 15th St., New York.
—Those boys of the 27th Division who entertained the Germans by pouring TNT for them came home on the transport America. They were the big-gun fighters from Broadway, and made up the 52d Brigade Field Artillery.
March 14—President Wilson was warmly received in Paris upon his arrival at the Invalides station at 12.07 P. M.
—Emile Cottin, the Anarchist who recently tried to assassinate Clemenceau, was sentenced to death by court martial
—Two hundred Spartacans have been shot in Berlin and suburbs. The rising is officially declared crushed.
—The U. S. State Department gets word from Peking that on March 12 and 13 there were armed clashes at Tientsin involving American soldiers (marines), Japanese policemen, and civilians The Japanese Consul is said to have been attacked.
—The American auxiliary (1,600-ton) bark City of Gulfport, bound from Port Arthur, Texas, for Montevideo, was burned in La Plata roadstead, Buenos Ayres, and is a total loss. There were no casualties.
—The German submarine U-48, while attempting to escape from Ferrol, Spain, was chased by a destroyer and sunk
—At New York all but 4,000 of the port strikers are back at work
—Morris Korell, 46, ended his life by leaping from the Manhattan Bridge on the New York side.

March 14—After serving forty-one years, Solomon B. Griffin retired from the managing editorship of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
—At Calgary, the Interprovincial Conference of Canadian Labor Unions voted unanimously in favor of severing affiliations with American labor organizations and forming a Canadian federation to be known as "The One Big Union."
March 15—Nine sailors were drowned in the sinking of the American naval transport Yselhaven, which struck a mine at 1.35 A. M., March 14.
—At Santa Monica, Cal., Walter Melcher was killed early in the Santa Monica road race.
—The first Uruguayan Congress under the new Constitution assembled at Montevideo.
—Herr Leinert, Majority Socialist, has been elected President of the Prussian Assembly, which is meeting in Berlin
—Preliminary action toward testing the constitutionality of the Wartime Prohibition Act was taken in the filing of a stockholder's suit in the New York Federal Court against the James Everard Breweries
—The Leviathan sailed from Hoboken for Brest with Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels.
March 16—American troops have begun to move to strategic points on the Trans-Siberian Railway west of Vladivostok to aid John F. Stevens and his staff of American railway men in the technical operation of the railway.
—Several were killed in Red riots at Seville, Spain.
—William Hohenzollern has sawed 1,000 logs at Amerongen.
—A poll of the American press, by The World, shows an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a League of Nations.
—The trolley strike in New Jersey kept all Public Service Corporation cars in the barns, except on the Camden division.
—Four hundred union delegates, representing 150,000 laboring men of New Jersey, met in Newark and adopted resolutions protesting against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Wartime Prohibition Act.
—Maj. David McK. Peterson, one of America's officially credited "aces," was killed in the fall of his airplane at Daytona Beach, Fla. Maj. Peterson's home was at Honesdale, Pa.
—Lieuts. Robert Morsback and O. D. Davidson of the Ellington Field Aviation personnel were killed near Richmond, Texas
March 17—By 52 to 26 the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature adopted a resolution opposing the League of Nations and the entry of the United States into "any such alliance."
—At Fort Worth, Texas, Lieut. Clark Wright of the 345th Field Artillery is awake after a four-weeks' sleep.
—A woman and child at Brockton, Mass., and a man at Richmond, Va., died of the alleged sleeping-sickness
—William H. Yawkey of New York, owner of oil and timber lands in the West, who inherited a fortune from his father and died of influenza at Augusta, Ga., left more than $40,000,000, half of which goes to his nephew, Thomas Austin, 16, who was taken in Mr. Yawkey's family in 1910, after the death of both parents, and was adopted after the will in his favor had been executed. The boy then took the name of Thomas Austin Yawkey.
—The volcano of Calbuco, on the coast of Chili, south of Concepcion, is in eruption and the inhabitants of Casto, on the island of Chiloe, and other nearby towns, are fleeing from their homes Ashes and lava are destroying fields and houses,
—A warrant was issued for the arrest of Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, charging him with the murder of his wife, Julia Wilkins, on the evening of Feb. 27 at their home in Long Beach, L. I.
—Breweries throughout the country were told by the New York Lager Beer Board of Trade and the United States Brewers' Association, to go ahead forthwith with the sale of beer of an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent.
—The Jersey trolley strike ended Each side claimed a victory in the row over the "open shop."
—In a fog at New York, the steamer Lexington cut in two and sank the Arbuckle Sugar tug Jameson.
—Twenty thousand marched in the St. Patrick's day parade in Manhattan, and 10,000 in Brooklyn.
—Twelve I. W. W.'s, arrested in western cities and brought East for deportation, were released from Ellis Island under an order of Secretary of Labor Wilson.
March 18—The British Government announced it has crushed a Nationalist uprising by Mohammedans in Egypt. The leaders have been deported.
—Angered at his disagreeing with President Wilson and at his opposition to the proposed League of Nations, sixteen Democratic representatives left the hall during an address by U. S. Senator James A. Reed before a joint assembly of the Missouri House and Senate.
—Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the American Army, who had been invited to Cuba by the Government to revise the election laws, arrived from Key West at Havana by seaplane.
—The New Jersey Assembly, by a viva voce vote, rejected the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.
—At New York the carpenters' strike was settled. The men get a small increase in wages.
—The jurors in the case of Thomas F. Blewitt, a Division Superintendent of the B. R. T., indicted on a charge of manslaughter as a result of the Malbone Street, Brooklyn, wreck on Nov. 1, returned a verdict of not guilty in the Supreme Court, Mineola.
—Gordon R Patterson, heir to $5,000,000, escaped from the U. S. prison at Leavenworth, Kan., where he was serving five years for desertion from the army.
—Following a Black Hand demand on her husband for $5,000, Mrs. G. D. Greenwood was killed by a bomb explosion at the gate of her home, Oakland, Cal
March 19—At Symphony Hall, Boston, U. S. Senator H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and President A. L. Lowell of Harvard University, debated the Wilson proposal for a League of Nations, the latter taking the affirmative.
—Fifty Democratic members of the Missouri State House of Representatives asked U. S. Senator Reed to resign because of his attack on the League of Nations.
—Dr. W. K. Wilkins was arrested at the Pennsylvania railroad station, New York, on his way from Baltimore to Mineola to surrender on a charge of wife murder.
—Archbishop P. J. Hayes was formally installed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.
—At New York the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co. filed in the Federal District Court application for an injunction restraining Federal authorities from possible criminal prosecution of alleged violators of the Internal Revenue Department's ruling that beer containing ½ of 1 per cent. alcohol or more is intoxicating. It is aimed to make the Government a party to action for the definition of intoxicants. Several brewers resumed making 2.75 per cent. beer.
March 20—The Ukraine is now virtually in the hold of the Reds. The French garrison is driven from Odessa after battle in which enemy lost over 5,000 men. Bolshevik armies are under German officers. There is rioting in Petrograd and Moscow.
—According to Corean reports, 10,000 Nationalists have been killed and 10,000 are under arrest.
—The American Squadron under Rear Admiral Caperton which for some time has been paying visits to South American countries, sailed for the United States from Rio Janeiro.
—At Towson, Md., Dr. Norbu Ishida, the Japanese alienist, was found guilty of first degree murder for the killing of Dr. George B. Wolff, an associate, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.
—Job E Hedges was appointed receiver of the New York Railways Co., which operates the "green car" surface lines of Manhattan.
—Forty-three original drawings by Aubrey Beardsley brought $6,972 last night at auction at New York. They comprised the collection of Frederick H. Evans, a London book seller, who helped start Beardsley's career by inducing J. M. Dent to give the artist a commission to illustrate "Morte d'Arthur."
—Giovanni Ferraro was executed at Sing Sing for the murder of William Dunbar, a railroad boss, at Farmersville, N. Y
March 21—The British steamer Penlee, 3,700 tons, which sailed from Charleston, S. C., Feb. 5, is reported to have been abandoned at sea on fire. The crew was saved.

March 21—At Chaumont, King Albert thanked and praised The World for its services to Belgium and emphasized his appreciation of the assistance given by America and the American press to his country, in conversation with The World correspondent during a reception at Gen. Pershing's chateau in honor of the visiting King and Queen.
—The California-Mexican Land Co of Los Angeles has been warned by the U. S. State Department against selling to Japanese interests 800,000 acres of land in Lower California.
—Fifty Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature dared U. S. Senator Reed (Dem) to resign with them and test opinion on the League of Nations at a special election.
—The Interborough Consolidated Corporation, a $50,000,000 holding company, followed the New York Railways into bankruptcy. James R Sheffield was appointed receiver by Judge Julius M. Mayer.
—The strike of 12,000 woollen operatives at Passaic, N. J., ends The employés get a 48-hour week and union recognition
—Two negroes died at Brooklyn, N. Y., of sleeping-sickness.
—Henry C. Frick pays $75,000 for a bust portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart.
—Steamer Waiele en route Kauai to Honolulu with sugar, collides with schooner Kitsah of Port Blakeley, Wash., both vessels total loss; crews escape.
March 22—The first triumphal march on a large scale of British troops which fought in France and Belgium occurred in London.
—Postmaster General Burleson ousted Clarence H. Mackay as President and operating head of the Postal Telegraph Co.
—At Boston, the State Supreme Court dismissed a petition to cancel toll rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson.
—Enrico Caruso, at the Metropolitan Opera House, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appearance in opera.
March 23—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson, spent the day visiting Soissons, the Chemin des Dames, Coucy-le-Chateau, Chauny, Noyon, Montdidier, and the neighboring regions.
—A new Hungarian Soviet Government has been instituted following the resignation of the Cabinet of which Michael Karolyi was Provisional President
—The volcano Santiago is in eruption, Nicaragua advices report, throwing ashes and spreading fumes over a large area. Plantations are suffering. The volcano Irazu in Costa Rica is also active, and plantations in that vicinity are sustaining damage.
—Secretary of the Navy Daniels arrived in Brest on the Leviathan.
—At New York, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, charged with violation of the Espionage Act, was acquitted on four of the five counts named in the indictment by a Federal jury, after it had deliberated more than fifty-three hours. Adolf Stern, business manager of Bull, O'Leary's magazine, was acquitted on all counts. The two other defendants, Bull and the American Truth Society, of which O'Leary was head, were also acquitted on the first four counts.
—Mrs. Florence Coyne, 25, a stenographer, was discovered dead—the police and Prosecutor assert, the victim of a ripper murderer—in an automobile standing at Rosewood St. and Newhall Ave., on the edge of Bronx Park.
—Twenty-seventh Division heroes receive trophies in Central Park in presence of 50,000 New Yorkers.
—Five rabbinical degrees were conferred after the manner of the ancient Hebrews in the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue, New York, by the Eichana Theological Seminary for the first time in the seminary's history.
—It was 37th Division and Ohio Day at Hoboken, the transports Noordam, Von Steuben, and Huntington bringing to port a total of 4,190 officers and men of that organization.
March 24—At Paris, Raoul Villain was placed on trial for the murder on July 31, 1914, of Jean Leon Jaures, the French Socialist leader.
—Capt. W. A. Murray of Brooklyn killed himself at a Chicago hotel; and Capt. Haroid Van Matre killed himself at Cincinnati.
—The National Woman's Suffrage Association convention opened at St. Louis.
—Gov. Burnquist signed a bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors in Minnesota.
—Constitutionality of the Arizona Act of 1913 limiting employment of women to eight hours a day was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in disposing of appeals.
—The steamer Comet was burned on the Cumberland River, near Canton, Ky.; loss, $20,000.
—Brooklyn turned out and gave its boys of the 27th Division a welcome. The parade was witnessed by 500,000. In Manhattan the 107th Regiment (old 7th) paraded.
—The Idaho, America's newest super-dreadnought, went into commission at Camden, N. J.
March 25—Constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout Spain on account of strikes. Troops occupy Barcelona.
—Secretary Daniels and party reached Paris from Brest.
—Sir Conan Doyle, who had announced his faith in spirit life, possesses papers which, he claims, "prove the survival of and communion with the dead beyond the shadow of a doubt."
—Court proceedings at Chicago showed a $1,500,000 fraud in promoting the Consumers Packing Co.
—The first American food ship reached Germany.
—J. Pierpont Morgan has a man to pilot the manager of his 250-mile tract of wheat fields at Hardin, Mont., in an airplane.
—With only one dissenting vote the Iowa House of Representatives passed the Senate measure proposing full Woman Suffrage in the State through constitutional amendment. The measure must pass again in both Houses of the next Legislature before it can be submitted to a popular vote.
—The New Hampshire House killed a bill legalizing the sale of beverages with a maximum alcohol content of 2.75 per cent. The Senate amended a House bill intended to strengthen the prohibitory law, by eliminating provisions for search and the seizure of private stocks of liquor.
—The Rev. Austin Dowling, former Roman Catholic Bishop of the Des Moines Diocese, was consecrated Archbishop of St. Paul to succeed the Rev. John Ireland, who died several months ago.
—The Rev Edmund F. Gibbons, rector of St. Theresa's Church, was consecrated Bishop of Albany in St. Joseph's Cathedral.
—The National Petroleum Congress opened at Chicago.
—Miles Johnson was killed by a cousin in a feud fight in Breathitt County, Ky.
—Mexican bandits killed Oscar Wallace, American manager of a ranch in Coahuila.
—The first airplane flight over Washington of a machine piloted by a member of the United States Senate was made to-day by Henderson of Nevada.
—New York gave a tumultuous welcome home to 20,000 men of the 27th Division, who marched on Fifth Ave., and were reviewed by the Governor, Mayor, and others.
—The New York port strike extends to ocean line piers. A race riot occurred in the "Pullman Porters' Paradise" part of Harlem.
March 26—The Peace Conference ended the Adriatic blockade.
—Seventy children were killed and twenty injured seriously in a stampede at a juvenile entertainment at Gleiwitz, Silesia.
—An American fleet of thirty-nine warships from Brest anchored in the Tagus to-day. With those already here this makes a total of eighty-four units of the American Navy in the Tagus.
—Half the inhabitants of Northern Labrador have died, it is reported, from influenza, smallpox, and measles, in the past winter.
—After serving nine months of their twenty-year sentences in Atlanta Federal Prison for violating the Espionage Act, the leaders of Russellism—Joseph F. Rutherford, William E. Van Amburgh Clayton J. Woodworth, George H. Fisher, Robert J. Martin, Alexander Hugh McMillan, Fred H. Robison, and Giovanni de Cecca—were released on $80,000 bail.
—By the death of Mrs. James B. Colgate at Yonkers several days ago, Colgate University will receive between $500,000 and $600,000 under the terms of her husband's will, filed in the Westchester County Surrogate's office. Mr. Colgate's will was proved Feb. 24, 1904. He left personal property appraised at $9,940,063, and real estate worth $603,485.

March 26—Three thousand mill workers strike at Passaic, N. J.
—A two-day Foreign Press Conference, called by the Inter-Racial Council, was begun at the Engineering Societies Building, New York.
—Heinrich von Eckardt, ex-German Ambassador to Mexico, left New York on the Nieuw Amsterdam for home with $80,000 in American gold certificates.
March 27—Jeremiah A. O'Leary was released from the Tombs in $10,000 bail.
—The New York State Assembly declared for freedom for Ireland.
—Two New York Stock Exchange seats sold at $75,000 each.
—Indictments of New York Fire Department officials showed, it was alleged, a $100,000-a-year movie show blackmail graft plot.
March 28—The Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland and Viscount Taaffe, who adhered to the enemy during the war, have been deprived of their British peerages by a King's order in Council.
—The first detachment of American railroad troops have arrived on the Murman coast.
—Roger C. Tredwell, of New York, U. S. Consul at Tashkent, Turkestan, was released by the Bolshevists. He reached Helsingfors, April 28.
—The U. S. calls for 50,000 volunteers to take place of troops in France that want to come home.
—The Missouri Senate passed the Senate Suffrage Bill granting women the right to vote for Presidential Electors, and passed a resolution submitting to the voters a constitutional amendment for Woman Suffrage.
—The National American Woman Suffrage convention, at St. Louis, indorsed a League of Nations.
—Six bandits, not masked, rob the West Side branch of the Commonwealth State Bank, at Detroit, of $10,000 cash and $65,000 of unregistered Liberty Bonds.
—A blizzard struck New York from the south—two inches of snow; an eighty-mile gale; temperature 23 degrees; three persons killed; several craft blown ashore; trolley traffic paralyzed; transports held up on way into harbor.
—The Aviation Section of the Police Reserves of the Police Department of the City of New York sprang into being.
March 29—Raoul Villain was acquitted by a jury of the murder, on July 31, 1914, of the French Socialist leader Jean Jaures.
—Twenty Sinn Fein prisoners, including J. J. Walsh, M. P. for Cork, escaped from Mountjoy Prison.
—The Japanese Diet extends suffrage to 2,500,000, increasing the total to 4,000,000.
—The manufacture and sale of near-beer is prohibited in Nevada under a decision by the State Supreme Court.
—The golden jubilee convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association ended by electing, at St. Louis, Mrs C. H. Brooks of Wichita, Kan., Chairman of the new League of Women Voters.
—At Sumter, S. C., more than 4,500 bales of cotton, together with ten or twelve freight cars on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, were destroyed in a fire at the Sumter Cotton Warehouse Co plant pier to-day. The loss is estimated at $500,000 to $700,000.
March 30—At Auteuil, France, a football team of the 89th American Division beat a team of the 36th Division, by a score of 14 to 6, for the championship of the American expeditionary forces.
—In Archangel district there was a reported near-mutiny among American troops when ordered to the front by Col. Stewart. They demanded to go home and refused to advance further than Obozerskaya, it was asserted by the War Department. Some days later, Gen. March stated that the reported balking unit was Co. I, 339th Infantry, recruited at Detroit, Mich. When the company got back to the United States the whole story was denied.
—At Toledo, when admission was refused them to Memorial Hall, a city building, where Eugene V. Debs was to have spoken, 5,000 persons stormed the place, broke windows and doors and then paraded the streets, crying "To hell with the Mayor!" Debs was in bed in a local hotel, too ill to appear in public.
—The Presbyterian Church decides on a world-wide fight for Prohibition
—Sir Thomas Lipton reached New York for a visit on the Aquitania.
March 31—The British Commons passes, by 282 to 64, a bill for an army of 900,000 men until April, 1920.
—At Paris, Senator Charles Humbert, with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole, was arraigned before a court martial on charges of commerce with the enemy. Three alleged accomplices also sat in the prisoners' box—Pierre Lenoir, Capt. Georges Ladoux, and William Desouches.
—A smallpox epidemic kills thousands in the Department of Apulia, Italy.
—Four lives were lost in the collapse of a scaffolding at the launching of the Waukau, at Bristol, Pa.
—At Pensacola, Fla., three naval aviators were killed in a collision between two seaplanes flying over Santa Rosa Island. The dead are Ensign Carl H. Weigel, Baltimore; Ensign H. A. Robinson, Coldwater, Mich., and Chief Quartermaster's Mate Eldon H. Truex, St. Louis.
—At Riverside, Cal., Lieut. C. M. Ripperger of Moline, Ill., was killed when the airplane in which he was flying over March Field fell 1,000 feet.
—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Co., capitalized at nearly $80,000,000, was ordered by Judge Learned Hand in the U. S. District Court at New York.
—The New York State Senate favored giving Palestine to the Jews.
—A test train was run through the Clark St. tube under the East River.
—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals upheld the lower court, freeing F. J. Godsoll of charges of fraud in auto sales to France.
—Eugene V. Debs's application for a rehearing of his appeal from conviction and sentence to ten years' imprisonment for violating the U. S. Espionage Act was denied by the Supreme Court.
April 1—Secretary of the Navy Daniels left Paris for Italy.
—Two hundred persons were injured, including 60 American soldiers, in an explosion of gasoline at Echternach.
—The Louisville Courier-Journal announced that Henry Watterson, editor since 1868, and editor-emeritus since last August, had requested his retirement, due to his variance with the Courier-Journal officials on the proposed League of Nations, he, the paper says, being against the proposals, while the officials favor the issue.
—Secretary of War Baker approved the verdict of the Judge Advocate General of the army that any beverage containing 1 4 per cent. alcohol is intoxicating from the army point of view, and is, therefore, barred from army camps and adjacent zones.
—Sale of intoxicating liquors to discharged soldiers, away from reservations or military dry zones, even if they are in uniform is not unlawful, the War Department holds in an opinion of the Judge Advocate General, approved by Secretary Baker.
—The 20 per cent. increase in telegraph rates went into effect.
—The meat packing industry which has been under Federal license since October, 1917, was released from Food Administration control by a proclamation signed by President Wilson in Paris.
—William Hale Thompson was re-elected Mayor of Chicago by a plurality of 17,500. The city voted "wet" by 248,000.
—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 2d, goes into politics.
—In Wisconsin, the cities of Madison and Superior went "wet."
—Nebraska women voted in municipal elections for the first time since they were granted partial suffrage by the Legislature in 1917.
—Gov. Albert E. Sleeper signed a bill making it a criminal offence to keep intoxicating liquors in private homes as well as in public places in Michigan.
—Walter A. Byrnes of San Francisco and Cadet Parker D. Buck of Cincinnati, attached to Kelly Flying Field, Tex., were killed in the fall of their airplane three miles from the field.
—The Nevada Legislature restored capital punishment.
—A Boer mission reached New York on the way to Paris, headed by J. B. M. Hertzog.
April 2—The revised covenant of the League of Nations was made public by The World.

April 2—The Queen of Spain was operated on.
—German strikes spread to Berlin. Typhus fever appears at Buden. Many are reported killed in riots at Frankfort. Troops fire on Stuttgart rioters.
—Mensheviki and Social-Revolutionaries start an anti-Bolshevist railway strike at Petrograd and cut off food supplies
—At Berlin investigation into the case of Capt. Charles Fryatt, of the British merchant marine, who was executed by the Germans in 1916 after his conviction by a German court martial of having attempted to ram the German submarine U-33 with his vessel, was begun by a national court martial.
—Former Emperor Charles of Austria has gone to Lugano.
—Mexico denies any land sales to Japanese.
—Thomas E. Graves of Seattle was killed instantly in an airplane accident at Boiling Field, near Washington, D. C.
—An Albany, N. Y., legislator, member of the Senate, reported an offer of $500,000 if he would boost the 6-cent trolley fare bill.
—At Cincinnati, the thirtieth convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis honored the Rev. I. M. Wise, its founder and first President.
—At Marfa, Tex., following a raid across the Rio Grande by Mexican bandits, Troop K, 30th Cavalry, in command of Capt. Matlick, overtook and killed five bandits.
—At Trenton, N. J., the House, without a dissenting vote, passed the Mackay Senate bill authorizing the construction of a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River to be built and maintained jointly by New Jersey and New York States.
—Trade between the United States and German-Austria was renewed.
—Jepha Stoll, a farm hand at Swartswood, N. J., rode six miles to get a match to start fire to heat water to thaw his false teeth out of a glass.
—Toole, Henry & Co. New York brokers, suspended.
—The Leviathan arrived at New York from Brest, with 12,274 officers and enlisted men, the largest number of troops ever transported on a single ship. The greatest number she carried to France was 11,322, on a trip last May With nurses, civilians, and her crew, she had a total of 14,416 on board, the greatest number of persons ever carried by a single ship.
—Lieut. Roderick Cole, observer, of Nesbitt, Miss; Brayton Nicholas, pilot, Worcester, Mass.; Charles Volk, pilot, New York City, and Private John Salerno, New York City, American aviators, were killed in an accident near Treves, France.
—Two men were blown to pieces by an explosion in the press house at the du Pont Powder Co.'s Wayne, N. J., plant.
April 3—The commission investigating the execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt by the Germans in 1916 has decided that the shooting of the sea captain did not violate the international law. The commission expressed regret at the rapidity with which the sentence of death was carried out.
—Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, Minister of War under Huerta, has landed in Mexico to give impetus to the rebellion against Carranza which Gen. Felix Diaz has been organizing.
—At Souther Field, Americus, Ga., Lieut Com. Frederick T. Dickman and Maj. John W. Butts were both killed.
—"Soldiers arraigned before courts-martial in the United States Army often are prosecuted by officers of low rank who wouldn't know a law book from a bale of hay, and as frequently are defended by a chaplain who is hardly able to distinguish between a rule of evidence and the Apostle's Creed," Lieut. Col. Edward M. Morgan, assistant to the Judge Advocate General, to-day told the committee of the American Bar Association investigating the court-martial system at Washington.
—At Newport, Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt, former wife of A. G. Vanderbilt, was married to Lieut. Paul Fitzsimons, U. S. N.
—At Albany, N. Y., the Senate passed the Sunday movies bill. The Legislature passed the Nassau County Tax Sales Anti-Shark bill.
April 4—At Paris, President Wilson stayed in bed with a cold.
—The Polish Cabinet has suspended the constitutional guarantees for three months.
—The Italian transport Umbria (5,000 tons) with 2,000 officers and soldiers bound from Venice to Tripoli, struck a mine and sank. Several on board were killed and 100 injured.
—A memorial service for Americans who fell in the war was held in Westminster Abbey under the auspices of the English Speaking Union.
—The French Chamber turns down woman suffrage.
—A London jury found Reg. De Vuelle of New York not guilty of killing "Billy" Carlton, a dancer. It was alleged he gave her cocaine. Later he got eight months for drug trafficking.
—British capital and labor at a joint council at London agreed on a 48-hour week and a National Industrial Council.
—Six thousand New England troops, vanguard of the returning 26th Division, reached Boston.
—Edward Lewis, or Luciano, motorman of the B. R. T. train that was wrecked in the Malbone St. tunnel, Brooklyn, was acquitted in the Supreme Court at Mineola.
—After 22 years' exile from New York, where the courts in 1897 declared him insane, J. A. Chaloner (Chanler) came to New York from Virginia to prosecute, under the laws' protection, a suit for libel.
—At Hartford, Ct., five were found guilty of killing Jan. 30 W. F. Madden, a Cheney silk mills guard at Manchester, Ct.
—Jas. Stillman, Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, who died March 16, 1918, left a net estate of $37,451,000.
April 5—Germany conceded right of Entente to use Danzig.
—A Soviet republic has been proclaimed at Munich, Bavaria.
—The Rainbow (42nd) Division began to leave Coblenz for the United States.
—Race riots over labor troubles occurred at Johannesburg, South Africa.
—The last contingent of United States troops in Italy left Genoa.
—The American Consulate closed at Odessa, and allies began to quit the city.
—Lieut. Cortines in a British airplane flew over the Andes at a height of 19,680 feet.
—The State Bank of Randolph, N. Y., was robbed by five men of $3,000 in cash, and Liberty bonds.
April 6—A tornado destroyed houses in Omaha, Neb., suburbs.
—A carrier pigeon flew to Atlantic City from a wrecked airplane at sea and saved Ensign C. E. Finch.
—Four hundred bread-liners attended Old Trinity services, by invitation.
April 7—Britain dispersed the war Grand Fleet, and Admiral Sir David Beatty hauled down his flag.
—Traffic is resumed on the Bagdad Railway.
—New York gave welcome to Vice-Admiral Sims, returning from Europe on the Mauretania. He had left New York incognito March 31, 1917, with his aide, Com. J. V. Babcock.
—Secretary Baker left New York for France on the Leviathan; also Warren Pershing, son of Gen. Pershing.
—The steamer Onward was burned near Louisville, Ky.
April 8—A state of siege was declared at Nuremberg and Magdeburg.
—Ex-King Ludwig of Bavaria is in exile in Liechtenstein.
—The President and the Parliament of the Lettish Republic were sworn in at Kovno.
—At Dublin, delegates representing Sinn Fein clubs of all Ireland assembled at the Mansion House and welcomed De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader.
—At Boston, the Supreme Court refused an injunction that would require the directors of the Christian Science Church of Boston and the trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society to restore to the authorized list the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Nashville, Tenn., and Henry M. Mason and Annie Q. Mason, practitioners. The court said the question apeared to be one of doctrine rather than of contract.
—A tornado killed 82 persons and wrecked towns in Northern Texas and Southern Oklahoma.
—At Albany, Senator Thompson named the man who, as alleged, spoke of a $500,000 fund for the 6-cent trolley fare bill. The Senate begins an inquiry. The Assembly passes the fare bill, 77 to 68.

April 8—The Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion has opened headquarters at Washington, D. C. It asks a job and a $500 bonus for demobilized men, and plans an $8,000,000 fund.
April 9—The Allies evacuate Odessa.
—At London, Lieut. Col. Norman Cecil Rutherford, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, was declared to be insane, at his trial for killing Maj. Miles Charles Seton, also of the medical service, on June 13 last.
—Edward E. Morgan, American citizen, and his Spanish assistant, Manuel Ruiz, were murdered at Chivela, forty-seven miles from Salina Cruz, on the Tehuantepec Railway, by Mexican bandits.
—Mexican bandits derailed passenger trains in the State of Vera Cruz.
—At Hampton, Va., Lieut. John E. Neeley of Seattle was instantly killed and Sergt. J. S Richardson seriously injured when an airplane Neeley was driving fell 250 feet.
—Federal agents at New York say thirty doctors here write 1,500,000 "dope" prescriptions a year.
—G. S. Daley, Assistant Postmaster at Port Richmond, S. I., killed himself as Government inspectors went at his books.
April 10—Members of the French Senate signed a resolution demanding "that the peace treaty and League of Nations provide legal and territorial guarantees sufficiently strong to prevent future wars and preclude all provocations which might lead to war."
—The Province of Quebec, Can., voted wet by 65,757 to 7,050.
—Transfer to the army of the $4,000,000 educational system for officers and men, set up in France during the war by the Young Men's Christian Association, was announced.
—The State Department has been advised of the arrest of Rev. Eli Miller Mowry, a Presbyterian missionary at Pyengyang, Corea, on a charge preferred by the Japanese authorities that he was aiding the Corean independence propagandists.
—At Springfield, Ill, a State Labor Party was formed.
—The Baden Bank in North St. Louis was robbed of $58,200 by five masked men.
—A new world's record for the laying of a ship's keel was established in the Submarine Boat Corporation yards in Newark Bay, when a keel for a 7,500-ton steel fabricated vessel was laid down in 34 minutes 50 seconds.
—Samuel Gompers returned to New York from Europe. Immigration officials held up Gregory Zieboorg, Russian Minister of War under Kerensky.
—R. H. Burke testified in the $500,000 bribe inquiry at Albany.
—The Second District Municipal Court, Manhattan, declares illegal landlords' rent-boosts from $18 to $50.
April 11—Strikes and riots close Berlin banks.
—The Soviet Government at Munich was overthrown.
—At Duesseldorf many were killed in strike riots.
—The Mexican Government announces that the rebel leader, Emiliano Zapata, has been slain in Morelos and his body taken to Cuaulla Morelos.
—At Albany, State Senator G. F. Thompson of Niagara County testified to the Senate Judiciary Committee that R. H Burke offered him $500,000 as a campaign fund to run for Governor if he would support the bill to boost trolley fares; ex-Gov. C. S. Whitman, he added, advised him to open a law office at New York and make $50,000 a year; and he had talks, also, with N. F. Brady of the B R T., J. B. Stanchfield, and others; and that G. M Thomas, Treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Co., offered, in 1916, to supply $100,000 to finance a trust company to be started at Thompson's home town, Middleport. Whitman made a denial to the papers.
—Counsel for Mrs. Katharine Gobere Wellman announced she has got a divorce, abroad, from Francis I. Wellman, a New York lawyer, who was divorced from Emma Juch, an opera singer, in 1912.
—Drug addicts crowd New York Health Department clinics
—Wage advances aggregating $65,000,000 were ordered by Director General Hines for 400,000 railroad engineers, firemen, trainmen, and conductors.
April 12—The Peace Conference gave out a summary of the League Covenant draft.
—War Minister Neuring, in the Government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden by disgruntled soldiers to whom the Minister had refused a hearing.
—Kemal Bey, Governor of Diarbekr, has been hanged in Stamboul.
—The Benguiat sale of antique textiles at New York ended with a total of $541,530, including $20,000 for a gold-velvet cope made at Venice in the 15th century, which sold at London twenty years ago for $500.
April 13—At Paris, the overseas alumni of the University of Virginia unveiled a tablet marking the site of the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, at the corner of Avenue Champs Elysees and Rue de Berri, the occasion celebrating the hundredth anniversary of his founding of the university.
—Eugene V. Debs began serving, at the Federal penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., his ten-year sentence for violation of the Espionage Act. He was made clerk in the hospital.
—At New York, W. H. Anderson stated the Anti-Saloon League had spent $500,000 in twenty months in its State campaign.
—Jacques Seligman, Paris, gave the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Louis Sixteenth's writing desk.
April 14—At Berlin troops killed many in street riots provoked by pedlars.
—Fatal riots occurred in India, at Lahore and Allahabad.
—English miners, by vote of 499,000 to 69,490, endorsed the report of the Sankey Commission for improved labor conditions, adopted by the Government.
—At Philadelphia an appeal for Corea to gain freedom was issued by the congress of Corean delegates from the United States and Hawaii.
—Authority of the Secretary of War to make regulations for the protection of the morals of soldiers was upheld by the Supreme Court, which confirmed convictions in Georgia on charges of establishing a disorderly place within five miles of a military camp.
—It is no violation of the Reed Prohibition Amendment to carry liquor as a beverage into a dry State if it is destined for some point outside the State, the United States Supreme Court decided. It also ruled that the hoarding of liquor before a State statute making its possession illegal becomes effective is not permissible, as the hoarder must realize that with time the holding becomes a crime.
—Five American soldiers have been convicted in Treves, Germany, of the murder of Attorney Albert E. Carmichael of Schenectady, N. Y., and are serving life sentences.
—At Buckhead Church, Ga., in race riots, 2 whites and 4 negroes were shot to death, and 1 negro was lynched.
—One hundred and three American warships arrived at New York and anchored in the Hudson.
—Five hundred citizens, with rifles, broke up an I. W. W. meeting at Farrell, Pa., and drove them out of town.
April 15—The Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention at Washington, endorsed the proposed League of Nations.
—Five-year-old Rosario Pegano, a victim of "sleeping sickness," awakened in New York Hospital after a comatose state for a month. During Rosario's sleep she lost only two pounds.
—At New York the Clark St tube under the East River was opened to traffic.
—When a man shouted, "To hell with the Flag," there was a free-for-all fight at the Sphinx Club Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
—A strike of more than 6,000 women operators of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. for higher wages tied up the phone service in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont.
April 16—At Paris, the Big Four in the Peace Conference revealed the terms of peace to the smaller allies. The Chamber of Deputies of France, by 334 to 166, sustained the plan to keep the peace terms secret until signed by Germany.
—Four were killed and many injured in Socialist riots at Milan, Italy.
—Edward L. du Foureq, a New York mining engineer, Assistant General Manager of a mine at Tezlutlan, State of Puebla, Mexico, was killed by bandits.

April 16—The soldier vote of New Zealand made that country "wet."
—At Cape Girardeau, Mo., Albert Wheeling, 25, a farmer of Holcomb, Mo, who pleaded guilty in the U. S. District Court to having chopped off his left hand with an axe July 21, last, to evade military service, was sentenced to six months in prison.
—The new steel viaduct in Pershing Square, New York, carrying Park Ave across 42nd St. to the Grand Central Terminal driveway, at the second story level, was christened
April 17—The British release a cable to The World from H B. Swope, one of its Peace Conference correspondents after holding it five days. It had contained exclusive news of text of reparations section of the treaty.
—Sixteen American and 17 French soldiers were killed when an express train crashed into a stationary train near Le Mans, west of Paris.
—The French Chamber of Deputies passed an eight-hour day bill.
—Sale of the war-built merchant fleet was begun by the Shipping Board with the transfer of fifteen wooden steamships to the Nacirema Steamship Co. of New York at $650,000 for each vessel, an average of $145 per dead weight ton.
—The State Department at Washington gave out charges of political misconduct against American missionaries in Bulgaria and Persia
—Army officers use homing pigeons in New England, on account of the telephone strike
—A civil court at Versailles, France, dissolves the marriage of Frank Jay Gould and Edith Kelly Gould, of New York.
—The New York City Commission on Rent Profiteering finds many flagrant cases.
—The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, first of the German ships to come to the United States since war began, docked at Hoboken with 2,319 American troops. The Patricia arrived at Boston with American troops and reported that a crazy German deck officer tried to fire the craft on the way over.
—The will of Miss Anna K. Barbey of New York left $100,000 to her servant, Dora M. Kohl.
—The will of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, filed at San Francisco, left most of the estate to W. R. Hearst, her son.
April 18—German and Baltic-German troops have seized Libau and overthrown the Lettish Provisional Government.
—Secretary Daniels reviewed 25,000 American troops at Coblenz.
—Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, U. S. A., arrived at Archangel with his staff on an icebreaker.
—Seven out of eight German U-boats in tow from England for France were lost in a Channel storm.
—Charges of brutality against the Japanese are made in the official report of Col. W. T. Wilder, commanding American soldiers at Tientsin, received by the State Department.
—Representative Joseph G. Cannon delivered a speech before a joint session of the Insular Legislature in which he deprecated immediate Porto Rican independence.
—Brewers of New York began the distribution of beer of 2¾ per cent. alcoholic content, the same volume as that dispensed before the war.
—At Boston, Pauline Revere, the great-great-granddaughter of the Revolutionary patriot, hung out a lantern light from the belfry of Old Christ Church, on Salem St., in celebration of the 144th anniversary of Paul Revere's ride.
—Steamer Roy H. Beattie, going from Norfolk, Va., to Pernambuco, Brazil, loaded with coal, is totally destroyed by fire.
April 19—Many persons have been killed and several ships were overwhelmed in an avalanche at Hjedins, Iceland.
—The New York port strike ended. The men got a ten-hour day and left wages to arbitration. The strike lasted seven weeks.
—The German submarine U-111, the first German undersea craft to be brought to this country, entered New York harbor with the Imperial German naval standard flying beneath the Stars and Stripes. The U-boat was taken to the Navy Yard.
—The body of Ackley C Schuyler, who made his home at the Republican Club, Manhattan, was found in the Hudson at Cold Spring, near West Point.
—The New York Legislature closed its session.
—The Teatro Espanol opened at New York.
April 20—The first Bolshevik Army, operating in the region of Homel, or Gomel (150 miles north of Kieff), along the Pripet River, has surrendered to the Ukrainians.
—The New England phone strike ended, with $3 a week raise for women operators, and 50c a day more for wiremen.
—At Boston a public reception for officers of the 26th Division was held on the Common.
—Seven hundred miners struck at Leadville, Col.
—Scolded, J. F Englehart killed three members of the family and himself at Laurel, Md.
—The Victory Loan Campaign opened.
—At a meeting of 2,000 Clan-na-Gaels, at New York, world recognition of an Irish republic was demanded. Other meetings were held at Boston, and Columbus, O.
—Private Otto W. Meyer was killed when an airplane at Lufbery Field, Wantagh, L I., went into a nose dive and fell 200 feet into a bog.
April 21—Rome's delegates quit the Peace Conference when denied Fiume.
—Secretary Daniels arrived at Cologne.
—A woman milliner sits as a municipal judge at Budapest.
—Jules Vedrines was killed when his machine fell in the Department of Drome while attempting to make a non-stop flight from Villacoublay to Rome, over a route of 700 miles
—At Vera Cruz, Mex., Gen. Francisco Alvarez of the anti-Government forces was shot by a firing squad. He was captured April 15 in the battle in which Gen. Aureliano Blanquet, Minister of War in the Huerta Cabinet, was killed.
—New York City greeted 1,900 men of the 165th Infantry (old 69th Regt), arrived on the Harrisburg.
—The 332nd Infantry—3,600 from Ohio and Pennsylvania, who formed the only unit that carried the Stars and Stripes to victory on the Italian front—marched up Fifth Avenue.
—The Rainbow Ball was held at Sherry's, New York.
April 22—Polish troops seize Vilna.
—Surgeons operated on Sir Horace Plunkett at Dublin.
—The Connecticut Senate passed a proposed amendment to the State constitution making prohibition effective after Jan. 1922.
—The Sheriff dispersed the I. W. W. convention at Sioux City, Ia.
—At Harrisburg, the resolution to submit to the voters of Pennsylvania in 1921 a Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution was passed in the House by 127 to 66.
—Woman suffrage champions in the Florida House failed to muster the necessary three-fifths vote to concur in the Senate resolution submitting a suffrage amendment to the State Constitution at the next general election, A majority supported the resolution
—Lieut Ralph K. Koontz, radio officer at Post Field, Lawton, Okla, fell 200 feet to his death at Call Field
—D. F. Lewis, 31, chauffeur, was found guilty of manslaughter, second degree, at New York. His car killed a white wing at 86th St and Columbus Ave., Sept. 8, 1918.
—Miss Margaret Carnegie, 22, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, was married to Ensign Roswell Miller of the Naval Reserve.
—Thirty-seven organizations at New York City formed The United Neighborhood Houses.
—The twentieth annual convention of the Associated Press, at New York, brought out the largest attendance ever recorded at a meeting of the organization.
—The telegraph companies bar from the wires The World's account of Postmaster General Burleson's administration.
April 23—President Wilson issued a statement at Paris declaring the Pact of London killed by the war, and asserting Fiume must not go to Italy.
—Secretary Baker visits the 33d (Prairie) Division at Diekerch.
—The first contingent of the Polish troops of the Allies reach Warsaw from France.
—A state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate at Hamburg.
—By a roll call vote of 19 to 16 the Connecticut Senate rejected a bill permitting women to vote at a Presidential election.

April 23—A dock strike at Liverpool ties up ocean traffic.
—The Rhode Island House passed the bill declaring beer containing not over four per cent. of alcohol a non-intoxicant. The action was in concurrence with the Senate.
—The French Senate passed the eight-hour Labor Bill, which now becomes a law.
—The Mexican State Department issued the following: "In the conference now being held in Paris consideration is being given to recognition of the Monroe Doctrine Various Governments friendly to Mexico have asked of this Government its opinion upon this question, to which our Foreign Office has replied that the Mexican Government never has recognized and never will recognize the Monroe Doctrine, nor any other doctrine that attacks the sovereignty or independence of Mexico."
—At New York the United States Steel Corporation bought for its sole occupancy the Empire Building, Broadway, Rector and Church Sts, at "close to" $5,000,000
—"Don't indorse notes," advises Chauncey M Depew, on his eighty-fifth birthday.
—Four portions of the old 9th Coast Artillery Defense Command paraded on Broadway and Fifth Ave., New York, a total of 1,200. Two groups, in civilian clothes, were, respectively, veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War The third was the State Guard unit.
—Part of New York's 11th Engineers—the first regiment recruited here after the declaration of war—arrived home on the transport Santa Teresa
—Mrs. Grace McPherson, wife of an oil producer, committed suicide at the Hotel Majestic, New York
April 24—The British Laborites back up President Wilson on his fourteen points. Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, issued a statement replying to President Wilson's declaration on the Italian claims and secret treaties Orlando declares President Wilson's proclamation is an attempt to place the Government in opposition to the people "He is threatening the Italians," adds the Premier, "as if they were a barbarous people, without a democratic Government" King Victor Emmanuel telegraphed to Orlando commending his action. At Rome, a demonstration occurred, paraders in the principal streets acclaiming Fiume and Dalmatia and cheering for Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino.
—The Bolsheviki have been driven out of Kieff, capital of the Ukraine, by Ukrainian troops.
—Influenza is said to have killed over 300,000 natives in the Belgian Congo.
—The Prince of Wales has been initiated as a Free Mason
—At Chicago the sixth convention of the National Foreign Trade Council brought together 2,500 delegates, representatives of the Nation's principal industries.
—The Harpster, O, bank was robbed of $100,000 in Liberty bonds, and other securities, belonging to customers.
—The Aquitania reached New York with the vanguard (5,563) of the 77th Division.
—There was a snow flurry at New York
April 25—The Italian Premier, Orlando, who forsook the Peace Conference in anger, started for Rome. There are demonstrations throughout Italy against the Allies
—The first of the German Peace Delegation arrived at Versailles
—The United States recognized a British protectorate in Egypt.
—Almost 5,000,000 persons have died in British India of Spanish influenza, and fully 1,000,000 others are believed to have died in the native states from the same cause
—Vienna newspapers report that Dr Alexander Wekerle, former Hungarian Premier and Minister of Finance, has died in prison. Dr Wekerle was arrested by the Communist Government on March 25.
—At Boston one man was stabbed to death and seven others were cut or beaten when a naval guard attempted to quiet two negroes who were interfering with spectators of the march of the 26th Division.
—At New York, Albert Paul Fricke, a naturalized citizen and former manager of a German toy concern, was acquitted by a jury in the Federal District Court of a charge of treason.
—Another snow flurry at New York.
—At Washington the Industrial Board resigned in a body, due to price differences.
—The German Government claims 763,000 of its citizens died in the war of under-nourishment, and 150,000 from influenza.
—The rest of the 165th (old 69th Regt.) arrived at New York
—Seven persons were killed as the result of the collision of two automobile buses near the main entrance to Camp Merritt, N. J.
—The German submarine U-117, one of the mine layers believed to have operated off the American coast last year, arrived at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, after a stormy trip across the Atlantic. On board was Lieut. (S. G) Vincent Astor.
—Rembrandt's painting, "John the Baptist," fetched $60,000 at a New York auction of art objects of the C. S. Smith estate. His Oriental collection brought $27,016.
April 26—Orlando reaches Rome and is acclaimed by the populace for demanding Fiume. At Fiume, a crowd escorted the National Council and asked to be annexed to Italy, Genoa changes "Wilson Street" to "Fiume Street."
—The German warships interned at Scapa Flow were inspected by Josephus Daniels and his staff.
—Matilda Blount, colored, awoke from a forty-seven-day sleep at Savannah, Ga
—Eleven hundred delegates attended the Seventh Convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at St. Louis.
—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in convention at New York, elected Frank P. Glass, of Birmingham, Ala., president, and George McAneny, of New York, vice-president.
—At Brooklyn, the Montauk Club gives its twenty-eighth birthday dinner to C M. Depew.
—The temperature was 31 at 8 A. M, at New York—the coldest April 26 in 45 years.
April 27—Washington makes public the revised draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations; also the full report of the Peace Conference Commission on International Labor Legislation.
—An American military cemetery was dedicated at Mesves, France, in the Department of Nievre.
—Secretary Baker left Brest for New York.
—A 6-inch snowstorm tore down wires all over the British Isles.
—Soldier memorial services were held in churches and armories at New York.
—Lieut. Alington Jolly of Chicago, who recently returned to America after eighteen months' service in Europe, was instantly killed when a Bullet airplane fell 150 feet with him on Long Island.
—Samuel Gompers received injuries when his taxicab was crashed by a surface car at New York.
—Three hundred American sailors "regulate" a Bavarian concert at the Yorkville Casino, New York, and German songs go off the program
April 28—President Wilson sent to the Peace Conference the revised League of Nations Covenant, and it was adopted with no dissenting vote. Amendments offered by Japan for racial equality and by France for an international police force were withdrawn
—The Paris Fair opened.
—The census of Strasburg, under the French authorities, shows 59 per cent. of the population Alsatian, 10 per cent. born of German-Alsatian parents, and 28 per cent. Germans.
—Harry Lauder has been knighted by King George.
—Two officers and fourteen men of the naval tug Gypsum Queen were drowned when that vessel struck a rock and sank near Armen Light, off the coast of France.
—Two thousand buildings were destroyed by fire in Yokohama which swept a large area, including a part of the business section. Firemen from Tokio aided in checking the flames before they reached the foreign residential section.
—At Seattle, Wash., a bomb was received in the mail at Mayor Ole Hanson's office. It had been broken in transit and acid leaked from it on the office table where the mail was placed Mayor Hanson is in Colorado on a Victory Loan speaking tour. The bomb, the police said, was postmarked New York, and a return address on the package was "Novelty Department, Gimbel Brothers, New York City."
—Five sailors were drowned in the North River when their motor boat collided with the destroyer Healey

April 28—Ten persons were killed in bread riots in Tarancon Province, Spain.
—The American Embassy in Paris has taken up the passport recently issued by the State Department to James J. Van Alen, New York, authorizing him to visit Spain.
—The National Academy of Sciences opened its convention, at Washington, D. C.
—Seventy-two persons were killed and more than 400 injured in an earthquake at San Salvador. The shocks continued until May 1. The property destruction was great and the American Legation Building was damaged, but no Americans were hurt.
—At a concert and rally at the Metropolitan Opera House for the Victory Liberty Loan, $7,816,000 in subscriptions were announced. Jascha Heifetz, violinist, played an encore for a $500,000 subscription, followed by Sergei Rachmaninoff, Russian pianist, whose encore brought $1,200,000 from a single box party.
April 29—The main German peace delegation reached Versailles.
—U. S. Senator Lodge declared Italy ought to hold Fiume.
—Secretary Daniels was the guest of the City of Edinburgh.
—At Atlanta, Mrs. Maude Hardwick, wife of Thomas W. Hardwick, former U. S. Senator from Georgia, was burned, and her negro maid, Ethel Williams, suffered the loss of both hands, when an infernal machine addressed to the former Senator exploded in the servant's hands. The bomb came from New York wrapped in a package marked "Gimbel Brothers."
—Linton, Ind., was put under martial law because of a telephone strike.
—Elihu B Frost testified in the New Jersey Chancery Chambers, Newark, that Henry R. Carse, President of the Submarine Boat Corporation and President of the Electric Boat Co., paid Malcolm Ross McAdoo, brother of former Secretary of the Treasury, $40,000 to influence Government contracts for submarines and submarine chasers.
—Richard Phister was sentenced to Sing Sing for not less than twenty years or for life on his conviction of murder in the second degree for killing his sister, Mrs. Ella M. Zahner, at her home, Woodhaven, Jan. 3.
—New York City must give up to the State $600,000 the City Chamberlain has been holding for twenty years. This money, the Court of Appeals holds, has been accumulating over seventy-five years and represents 33,000 small estates of persons who died in New York City w thout next of kin.
—Seventeen miners were killed and seven others injured by an explosion of coal gas north of Birmingham, Ala.
—The Second National Sheep Conference opened at Philadelphia.
—The Oregon Supreme Court has decided that a referendum on the Federal Prohibition Amendment would be unconstitutional.
April 30—A Nation-wide plot by Reds to celebrate May Day with the wholesale assassination of jurists, Cabinet members and other public officials opposed to them was disrupted, following the revelation that sixteen packages that had lain three days at the General Post Office in New York because of insufficient postage contained dynamite bombs.
Throughout the United States a total of thirty-four infernal machines, all of the same make, were seized in the mails or after delivery. With those received at the offices of Mayor Hanson of Seattle, and the home of ex-U. S. Senator Hardwick of Georgia, the aggregate to date of bombs known to have been sent recently is thirty-six. Postal authorities believe that many more will be heard of. Among those who received packages or were designated for death by the plotters were: U. S. Supreme Court Justice Holmes, Postmaster General Burleson, Federal Judge Landis, Representative Burnett of Alabama, Gov. Sproul of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti, Immigration Commissioner Howe, Attorney General Palmer, Mayor Hylan, Police Commissioner Enright, J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Acting District Attorney Fickert, who prosecuted Thomas G. Mooney in San Francisco.
—At Rome, Premier Orlando's stand on Fiume was indorsed by Parliament.
—Secretary Daniels lunched with King George at Windsor Castle.
—At London, Charles Mirelly, twenty-two years old, of Bayonne, N. J., has been convicted in Old Bailey Court of falsely claiming to be the son of the Earl of Craven.
—Dowager Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria were among the guests at the wedding at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, of Miss Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of Herbert H. Asquith, formerly Premier, to Prince Antoine Bibesco, Councillor of the Roumanian Legation. They previously had been married under the rites of the Greek Church, to which the Prince belongs.
—An editors' strike began at Buenos Ayres.
—The $15,000,000 super-dreadnought Tennessee, 624 feet long was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.
—The New Essex Market Court was opened at New York.
—The Brighton Beach baths and three blocks of small buildings were burned at Coney Island.
—John B. Manning, retired broker, of New York, who died April 23, 1918, in his eighty-sixth year, left a gross estate of $9,464,452, and a net estate of $8,922,435.
—At Lockport, N. Y., Justice Herbert Porter Bissell, who was a member of the law firm of which Grover Cleveland was the head, dropped dead at a trial.
—Two negro students from Boston, whose names are kept secret, were tarred and feathered by white students at the University of Maine in Orono, led through the streets of the college town with halters about their necks, and chased from town.
—New York pier freight handlers went on strike.
—The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the General Theological Seminary was begun with a public meeting in St. Peter's P. E. Church, New York.
—The 11th Engineers paraded on Fifth Ave., New York.
—The body of a young woman, supposed to have been drugged and murdered at New York, was found in the woods near South Norwalk, Ct.
May 1—The New York police warned the Peace Conference against mailed bombs. Three more bombs, intercepted in the mails, were addressed to U. S. Senator Lee S. Overman at Salisbury, N. C., active in suppression of enemy and Bolshevist propaganda; U. S. Senator William H. King, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Frank K. Nebeker, also at Salt Lake City.
—At Versailles, at 3.10 P. M., the German plenipotentiaries to the Peace Congress presented their credentials to representatives of the Allies and the United States.
—Both Houses of the Chinese Parliament passed a resolution protesting against the transfer of the control of Kiaochow to Japan.
—At Paris the May Day parade was dispersed with troops and fire hose.
—At Buenos Ayres a vigilance committee stopped the Reds' parade.
—At St. Paul, a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the suit of the Bache-Denman Coal Co. against the United Mine Workers of America holds the union liable for $625,000 damages for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The decision was on an appeal from the United States District Court of Arkansas, where, in Nov., 1917, the coal company obtained a verdict for $200,000, which under the anti-trust act was automatically trebled, the added costs making up the present amount. The Union had deposited, as security, $800,000 in Liberty bonds.
—At Atlantic City, with the reading of a wireless message from Secretary of War Baker, the second Pan-American Aeronautic Convention opened.
—Henry R. Carse, President of the Submarine Boat Corporation and of the Electric Boat Co., denied under oath he ever said he gave Malcolm Ross McAdoo $40,000, of which $25,000 was to be given to William G. McAdoo. His testimony was given before Vice-Chancellor Lane at Newark. He added that $43,400 paid Ross McAdoo was in settlement of McAdoo's suit against the Electric Boat Co.
—The Federal armory at Morgantown, W. Va., was robbed of 6,000 rounds of ammunition.
—Jockey Martin Sweeney, who killed a hotel clerk at New York, Dec 12, 1898, was freed from Sing Sing.
—At Hartford, by 18 to 17 the Senate for the second time rejected the Presidential Woman Suffrage Bill passed by the House.

May 1—A fifteen-year-old New York boy was arrested, charged with robbing the Metropolitan Museum of Art of antique rings, etc., worth $50,000
—Upward of 400 soldiers, sailors, and marines, including some Victory Loan workers, raided the new office of the New York Call, the Socialist newspaper, beat several editors, and did damage.
—There were May Day clashes at Lawrence, Mass., Buffalo, Detroit, and Indiana, Pa. At Boston, William Sidis, the "Harvard prodigy," was among those arrested charged with carrying red flags.
—Four civilians, one a woman, and two policemen were shot in a riot during a May Day parade in Roxbury, Mass., when citizens snatched red flags from the paraders and destroyed them.
—At Cleveland, O., with one man shot dead and twelve policemen and 200 civilians injured, police and volunteers, mostly discharged soldiers and sailors, stood guard in the Public Square and other points in the centre of the city.
—A circus lion killed a keeper at Woodbury, N. J., and escaped, but was shot.
—At St. Petersburg, Fla., Lieut. L. F. Lankey, twenty-two-year old army aviator from Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., was burned to death when his machine burst into flames and fell.
May 2—Munich was retaken from the Bolshevists.
—The Spanish Parliament was dissoived by the King.
—Revolutionists who invaded Venezuela from Colombia late in April were defeated and have retired into Colombia.
—Bandits robbed Camillo Curriti of the Italian Embassy in Washington while he was on a visit to Tampico, Mexico. He was stripped of clothing and left to make his way to the home of natives, who provided him with clothes
—At Greensboro, N. C., the child labor section of the War Revenue Bill placing a prohibitive tax on products of child labor entering interstate commerce was declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge James E. Boyd, who last year declared void the original Child Labor Act which the United States Supreme Court annulled by a margin of one vote. The Judge made permanent a temporary injunction prohibiting enforcement of the law in the case of a Charlotte, N. C , factory.
—At Detroit, John M. Thorn, of Lansing, was sentenced to fifteen months in Leavenworth Penitentiary by Judge Kilietts following his conviction on four counts of misusing the mai s to blackmail J. P. Morgan and his daughter.
—There were earthquake shocks at Redding and Anderson, Cal.
—After all the evidence had been submitted, Vice-Chancellor Lane, at Newark, said from the bench that there was nothing to show William G. McAdoo had any knowledge of the $40,000 which it was previously testified had been paid to his brother, Malcolm Ross McAdoo, by Henry R Carse in the Electric Boat Co. case.
—The police at New York raided an alleged "dope" factory on W. 45th St., and discovered, also, many packages of high explosives
—A printers' strike ties up the Albany papers.
May 3—Sergeant Andrew Gleason of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., was honorably acquitted in the Paris district court-martial of the American Expeditionary Force, after a trial on charges of complicity in the theft of American army stores discovered last March.
—The first Paris salon since before the war, opened.
—King George and Secretary Daniels, at London, reviewed 11,000 overseas troops.
—Bound and shot, the body of a Latrobe, Pa., school teacher, Miss Emma Austraw, was found in a log cabin.
—At Greensboro, N. C., one man was killed, several injured and much property destroyed by an explosion in the oil storage warehouse of the Texas Co.
—The Southern Aeronautical Congress opened at Macon, Ga.
—Philadelphia welcomes the 109th Infantry home.
—Gov. Smith appointed Lewis Nixon, now State Superintendent of Public Works, as regulatory Public Serv ce Commissioner for New York City, under the new law reducing New York Commission from five members to one.
—The late Papal Countess Annie Leary left a bequest of $200,000 to the Archbishop of the R. C. Diocese of New York for building a sacristy for St. Patrick's Cathedral with a vault for the Leary family beneath it.
—The army has put at the disposal of the New York Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering 2,000 army cots to be placed in Methodist Churches for the use of persons evicted by profiteering landlords.
—The vanguard of the 32nd Division, "Les Terribles," reached New York from France.
—Seven-cent trolley fares in New Jersey reduced to six cents April 1, were resumed.
—The Army's "Panorama of Victory" show took place on Fifth Ave., New York.
—Ninety thousand wolf skins bring $904,450 at the St Louis fur sale.
May 4—Postmaster General Burleson, in a letter to The World, defended his administration.
—At Trenton, N J., one woman was crushed to death and a panic followed when a window fell from the roof of St. Mary's Cathedral.
—The printers' strike ended at Albany, N. Y.
—At Trinity (P. E.) Church, New York, on lower Broadway, pews are made free, for the first time in 222 years.
May 5—Italy agreed to rejoin the Peace Conference. Belgium consented to sign the treaty, though not liking their reparation awards. President Wilson and Premiers George and Clemenceau visited Versailles.
—Herr Klingelhofer, a member of the Munich Communist Government, has been executed after a trial by court martial. The message confirms the shooting of Herr Eglhofer, the commander of the Bavarian Red Army, and says that Gustav Landauer, Minister of Enlightenment in the Communist Government, was murdered by a mob. Only three of the hostages executed at Munich by the Communists before they were overpowered could be recognized. One was Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis. Three decapitated bodies are believed to be those of the Countess Westarp, Councillor Dalarmi, and Prof. Franz von Stuck.
—At Belfast, ex-Gov. Dunne of Illinois and Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia interviewed members of the local Sinn Fein Society. The Lord Mayor declined to see them. They then went to Dublin, and were cheered by the crowds.
—The railroad and phone rate cases were argued before the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington.
—The National Convention of the I. W. W. opened at Chicago, and was denounced by the Board of Aldermen.
—At Chicago, Mrs. Vera Trepagnier, of New Orleans, shot and killed Paul F. Volland, a publisher.
—With a temperature of 86 at 4 P. M , there were several heat prostrations at New York.
—Three thousand couples danced at the ball to the 77th at the Hotel Astor, New York.
—The National Conference on Lynching opened at New York.
—Secretary Baker reached New York from France.
—Lewis Nixon took office at New York as Regulatory Public Service Commissioner.
—The "Amex Revue of 1918," produced by American soldiers in the Argonne, France, opened at the Manhattan Opera House, New York.
—Ensign Hugh J. Adams, of Pittsburgh, and his machinist, Harold Corey, of Scranton, Pa., were killed when their airplane fell at Rockaway Point, N. Y.
—A woman lost her life in a $200,000 fire at South Beach, Staten Island.
—Workmen began to tear down the Madison Square (Parkhurst) Presbyterian Church at 24th St , New York, to make way for a sky-scraper.
May 6—At Paris the Peace Conference completed its work, so far as Germany is concerned, and at a secret plenary session communicated the terms of the peace treaty to all the powers represented at the conference. This was the last act before delivery of the treaty to the Germans at Versailles. Marshal Foch, in a speech to the delegates, declared that the security given France was inadequate from a military point of view, and said it was his personal conviction that the treaty should not be signed. The Marshal emphasized the necessity of France holding the bridgeheads along the Rhine, and said that occupation limited to fifteen years was not sufficient.
—Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, was elected Chairman of the Provisional Organization of the League of Nations.
—Twelve camps that cost the Government $24,000,000 were auctioned for $548,194.
—Three auto thieves killed three officers and escaped at Lexington, Mo.

May 6—Lieuts. Henry C. Muckey of Cleveland and J. P. Haddock of San Diego were killed at Deer Park, Tex., when their airplane fell.
—One hundred and fifty persons were killed or executed during the fighting at Munich. Among the killed were Herr Toller, Director of the Soviet Government, and Herr Sondheimer, Communist leader. Herr Seidl, said to have instigated the shooting of hostages, was beaten to death by Württemberg soldiers. 5,000 arrests have been made.
—At Augusta, Ga., Gunner Richie of the Charleston Navy Yard was drowned and Pilot Whelan was injured in the fall of a seaplane into the Savannah River.
—The National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association opened its convention at Atlantic City.
—Masked men expelled strike leaders from Lawrence, Mass.
—The Willys-Overland Co. locked out 7,500 men at Detroit.
—Wholesale suspensions of members of Syracuse University sophomore and freshman classes were ordered to follow the investigation made by Chancellor James R. Day into the battles between the classes during the annual Moving-up Day exercises.
—The first contingent of men—1,000—who will replace the Army of Occupation in Germany sailed from New York for Brest on the transport Agamemnon, under Col. H. L. Jackson of the Regular Army.
—New York City gave a greeting to the 77th Division as it marched on Fifth Avenue; 3,500 men arrived on the President Grant, from Brest, too late to parade.
—Herman Klotz, whose son Henry killed two women with bombs, sent a third bomb to Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions and was killed by the premature explosion of an infernal machine on which he was working, committed suicide by shooting at his home in the Bronx.
May 7—Premier Clemenceau, in the presence of President Wilson, Premier Orlando, and Allied peace delegates, handed the treaty to the German delegates, at the Trianon Palace, Versailles, and gave them fifteen days in which to present written observations thereon. It was the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania.
—The Buenos Ayres port strike ended.
—Thugs killed the police chief at The Dalles, Ore., after robbing a bank at Washougal of $7,500.
—Gov. Smith signed a bill forbidding a display of red flags in New York State.
—The National Fire Protective Association convention opened at Ottawa, Can.
—Mayor Hylan vetoed the Lockwood-Fertig bill passed by the Legislature granting equal pay to women and men school teachers in New York City.
—Four thousand drivers of the American Railway Express Co. struck in New York.
—After hiding in a room in Rose St., New York, nineteen months, Francis Morton stepped out and was arrested on a murder charge.
—Silas B. Carey, for ten years Principal of the Brookville Grammar School at Port Chester, N. Y., killed himself by shooting.
May 8—The German delegation at Versailles forwards the peace treaty to Berlin for scrutiny there by the Cabinet.
—At Paris Senator Charles Humbert, who has been on trial by court martial on a charge of having had dealings with the enemy, was acquitted. Capt. Georges J. Ladoux, former Chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of War, was acquitted. Pierre Lenoir was sentenced to death. William Desouches was sentenced to five years in prison.
—At St. Louis the American Legion, the national organization of veterans of the world war, opened its first convention, and named Major H. E. Lindsley, of Dallas, Tex., as chairman.
—Because of his heroism in battle and the record he made in the army, Gov. Smith restored to citizenship "Monk" Eastman.
—Under the Knight-Wheelock bill, signed by Gov. Smith, every person who runs an auto in New York City must submit to an examination as to his fitness and obtain a license from the Secretary of State.
—At Boston, Lieut. Jas. R. Europe died from a slash in the neck, made by a fellow member of the "jazz" band of the 369th Infantry.
—Robbers cracked a safe of Jules Weber on W. 40th St., New York, and got $25,000.
May 9—President Wilson attended the races at Longchamps.
—The British military authorities took possession of the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Lawrence O'Neill, a Sinn Fein leader.
—President Carranza of Mexico tells The World his country opposes the Monroe Doctrine because it is "an arbitrary measure which seeks to impose, and does impose, upon independent nations a protectorate which they do not ask for and which they do not require. One of the principal defects of the Doctrine, aside from its manifest lack of utility as the world is at present constituted, is that it is exceptional in its operation, and is not sought to be applied to all countries alike."
—Secretary Daniels left Brest on the Mount Vernon for New York.
—The Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition, under the auspices of Columbia University, was opened in the library of Avery Hall.
—Former Gov. Whitman told the slush committee there was no truth in the testimony against him.
—The Walt Whitman Centenary was celebrated at New York and elsewhere.
May 10—At The Hague the Second Chamber of Parliament adopted the Woman Suffrage Bill by a large majority.
—The Allies can admit of no discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of the peace treaty substantially as drafted. This is the reply to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, who sumitted a note to Premier Clemenceau declaring that the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people, and many of them incapable of accomplishment.
—The customs censorship on mails to South America was lifted.
—Ten thousand marched in the Bronx in honor of Chaplain F. P. Duffy of the 165th Infantry (old 69th Regt.).
—A boy stole $100,000 in diamonds from a Broadway, New York, importer.
—At Stamford, Ct., Violet Oakley Alexandre, wife of Jerome Alexandre, millionaire New York bond broker, with whom she eloped ten years ago, committed suicide at the home of Mrs. J. Joseph Alexandre.
—At Charleston, S. C., two negroes were killed and 17 negroes were hurt in a fight with civilians and U. S. sailors.
—At New Haven, Richard H. Mather, manager of the Yale football team, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.
May 11—Big demonstrations against the signing of the peace treaty by Germany were held in Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Koenigsberg, Cassel, Bochum, and other places. They were organized by the National People's Party.
—German Government troops took Liepzig from the Spartacans.
—At Dublin representatives of Irish societies in the United States visited the Sinn Féin prisoners in Mountjoy Prison, called on Archbishop Walsh, and attended a reception by the Lord Mayor.
—Pope Benedict took up arbitration of the quarrel of Peru, Chile, and Bolivia, over the Provinces of Tacna, Arica, and Antofagasta.
—The American nation condemns saloons but resents the Federal "Dry Amendment," a World man finds on a tour of the country.
May 12—Henry Ford's $1,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Tribune began at Mt. Clemens, Mich.
—Nearly $1,000,000 is bequeathed in the will of Thomas Skelton Harrison for a trust fund to be used in improving governmental conditions in Philadelphia.
—Herman Sielcken, "Coffee King," who died in Baden-Baden, Oct. 8, 1917, left a gross estate taxable in New York of $4,253,337 and a net estate of $4,077,004.
—P. E. Bishop D. H. Greer of New York was operated on for intestinal trouble.
May 13—At Berlin, Chancellor Scheidemann told the German National Assembly the peace treaty is unacceptable and a "murderous scheme."
—At Boston, W. J. Sidis, the "Harvard prodigy," was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction for his part in the radicals' May Day parade.

May 14—Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, brought his peace delegation and their attendants to St. Germain, near Paris.
—The Germans send more notes of protest to the Conference at Paris.
—At Berlin mobs hoot at the United States.
—Sir Douglas Haig was installed rector of St. Andrews University.
—At Vicksburg, Miss., Lloyd Clay, a negro, 24, charged with assaulting a young white woman, was lynched by a mob of 1,000 After he was dead his body was cut down and burned at the stake
—Three thousand milk wagon drivers quit at Chicago.
—At Boston, F. I. Sears, of the A. G. Bates Co., shoe manufacturers, was convicted in the Federal Court on charges of bribery in an army boots contract.
—The Republican Senators caucused peacefully at Washington and chose Cummins as President pro tem. of the Senate
—Thirty thousand stop work in cloak strike at New York.
—Geo. Blumenthal gives $150,000 to Mt Sinai Hospital, New York.
—Craft on the New York side of the river joined in the din of welcome extended by Jerseyites to the transport Calamares, which brought to Hoboken the 113th Infantry of the 29th Division (New Jersey National Guard).
—Charles Henry Tenney, banker and hat manufacturer who died at the Hotal Plaza, New York, April 27, in his eighty-seventh year, left $250,000 to public institutions.
May 15—After services at Westminster Abbey, the body of nurse Edith Cavell, executed by the Germans at Brussels, Oct. 12, 1915, was buried at Norwich, England.
—Stettin, Germany, mobs empty the jails and plunder shops.
—Airplane mail service was begun between Chicago and Cleveland.
—At Philadelphia 2,000,000 cheered the march of the returned 28th (Iron) Division
—Trolley strikes tied up Pittsburgh.
—Aaron Aaronsohn of Haifa, Palestine, discoverer of wild wheat, and friend of Roosevelt, was killed in a fall of an airplane near Boulogne while flying from London to Paris.
—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction of Joseph F. Rutherford and seven other leaders of the Pastor Russell sect in Brooklyn, who were sentenced last June for alleged violation of the Espionage Act.
—W. H. Chase, 85, for 70 years in the employ of the New York Post Office, was given a watch by his comrades
—The New York stock exchange seat of Russell Sage sold to Robert W. Morgan for $79,000. Soon afterward another seat was sold at $80,000, the highest price in two years.
—The slush fund inquiry ended at New York with further testimony by Senator Thompson.
—Florham Leader, a two-months-old Guernsey bull calf, was sold at auction at Madison, N. J., for $25,000, said to be a new record price for any animal of its breed.
May 16—Three of the American hydroplanes left Trepassey Bay, N. F., for the Azores. No trace was found of the C-5, blown to sea May 15.
—At Rome, Pope Benedict told American Episcopalian clergymen that it was not possible for the Catholic Church to take part in the proposed world conference for Christian unity.
—Thirty thousand strikers tie up Winnipeg.
—At Jersey City, a verdict of $900,000 was awarded by a jury to the Bethlehem Steel Co., in a suit to recover $2,900,000 for ammunition destroyed by the explosion at "Black Tom," July 30, 1916, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., for ammunition in sixteen cars, the jury not allowing $2,000,000 for explosives on barges.
—Signing by Gov. Smith of the Lockwood bill, which prohibits women from working on railroads at night, caused the dismissal of 700 employés of the B. R. T.
—Trial of the suit of John Armstrong Chaloner against the New York Evening Post for $100,000 for alleged libel began in the Federal Court at New York.
—The certificate of incorporation of the James Gordon Bennett Memorial Home for New York Journalists Corporation was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany.
—"Al" Adams' widow got leave from a Bronx court to sell his $15,000 tomb in Woodlawn Cemetery.
—For the first time in many years, yeggmen went below the "dead line" and cracked safes at No. 102 Wall St
May 17—The NC-4 arrived at Horta, the Azores, at 9.25 A. M. (New York time). The NC-1, because of a fog, landed on the ocean off Flores, the Azores, at 8.10 A. M., and sank. The crew was rescued by the steamer Tonia and taken to Horta. The NC-3 also had to land on the ocean, off Fayal, and was unheard from for many hours.
—At Pyengyang, Corea, the Japanese Appeal Court ordered the Rev. Eli M. Mowry of Mansfield, O., a Presbyterian missionary, to serve four months' penal servitude for sheltering Corean agitators and suspended the sentence for two years.
—At San Antonio, Tex., a verdict of $50,000 was awarded in the District Court to W. E. Kellar against eleven citizens of Luling. Kellar was tarred and feathered in Luling in May, 1918.
—House Democrats caucused and elected Champ Clark the minority leader.
—New Jersey boomed a welcome home to the 113th Infantry, from France.
—The Mount Vernon brought to New York, from France, the first of the old Chicago National Guard (33d, or Prairie, Division)
—Secretary of the Navy Daniels reached New York from France.
—The Mayor headed the annual New York police parade.
—The late Maj. (Dr.) Clarence Fahnestock, U. S. A., left an estate of $4,500,000
—Sherry's restaurant, 44th St. and Fifth Ave., New York, closed its doors for good at 9 P. M.
May 18—At St. Johns, N. F., Harry G. Hawker started at 1.55 P. M., in his Sopwith biplane, on a flight for Ireland. Raynham's Martinsyde biplane was wrecked in attempting to follow Hawker's example
—After flying 1,100 miles, the Hawker plane, disabled by the choking of the feed pipe from the radiator to the water pump, alighted on the ocean (lat. 50.20 north, long. 29.30 west) and sank, but after being 90 minutes in the water Hawker and Lieut.-Com Mackenzie Grieve were picked up by the Mary, a Danish tramp steamship, from Norfolk, and later were transferred to a British destroyer and landed at the Orkneys.
—Winnipeg is in the hands of the strikers' committee.
—At Lancaster, Pa., Leon Angelino, freed from a lunatic asylum, chops his twin children to death
—Vinson Walsh McLean, 10, the $100,000,000 boy, son of Edw. B McLean, and grandson of the late John R. McLean and Thos F. Walsh, was killed by an auto, in front of his home, at Friendship, near Washington.
—At St. Germain-en-Laye, exchange of credentials between representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers and the Austrian peace delegates took place The session lasted four minutes
—The NC-3, under Commander Towers, after being lost in the fog for two days, "taxied" on the water to Ponta Delgada, Azores, by her own power.
—The Sixty-sixth Congress opened its first session, a special one, at Washington.
—In the suit brought by the Associated Press against the International News Service in the United States District Court at New York, a decree was entered for the complainant. The suit was instituted by the Associated Press to restrain the International News Service from taking the news of the Associated Press from its members for newspapers published by them, and using or selling the same.
—The American steamer Lake Placid struck a submerged mine near the Island of Vinga, off Sweden, and sank in five minutes. All on board were rescued.
May 20—The NC-4 left Horta, Azores, at 8.40 A. M., New York time, and reached Ponto Delgada at 10.24.
—Fifty thousand persons were killed in Java by an eruption of the volcano of Kalut. It destroyed twelve villages and twenty-one miles of railroad.
—A 15 per cent. raise in wages of 150,000 textile operatives in New England, effective June 2, was announced.
—Given up for lost three months ago, the fifty-one-year-old Norwegian iron sailing ship Superior reached New York. On Dec 12 the Superior sailed from Manila with a cargo of 4,000 bales of hemp and 1,000 tons of sugar

May 20—The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill granting women the right to vote in all elections for members of communal and departmental assemblies.
—At St. Louis, the Presbyterian General Assembly learned "with pain" that President Wilson had asked Congress to let beer and wine be made and drunk. Mr. Wilson is an elder of the church, and the Convention urged Congress to keep the United States dry.
May 21—The Peace Conference gave the Germans a week longer, till May 29, to reply to the proffered peace terms.
—At Washington, the House, 304 to 89, voted to submit a suffrage constitutional amendment to the States.
—At Mobile, Ala., ten square blocks of the residence section there, lying near the river front, were swept by fire which caused $500,000 damage, left 1,500 people homeless and destroyed 200 buildings.
—At New Orleans the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church decided against federation with the Northern Presbyterian Church. The vote was 136 to 99.
—At St. Louis the 131st General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church indorsed President Wilson's labor programme.
—The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church issued a call for justice for the laboring classes.
—At Denver the Northern Baptist Convention condemned President Wilson's message to Congress on beer and wine.
—John Armstrong Chaloner, who is legally insane in New York State, won a verdict of $30,000 in his libel suit against the New York Evening Post. The suit resulted from an editorial in the Evening Post after the killing of John Gillard in Chaloner's home at Merry Mills, Va., March 5, 1909, by a revolver held by Chaloner, which was discharged in a scuffle. A Coroner's jury acquitted Chaloner the next day.
May 22—Twenty persons were killed and 100 hurt in an explosion at the Douglas Starch Works, which destroyed the $3,000,000 plant, at Cedar Rapids, Ia.
—Two New York Stock Exchange seats sold at $85,000 each, the highest since 1910.
—The United States Court cut J. A. Chaloner's $30,000 libel verdict against the New York Evening Post to $17,500.
—Sergt. Alvin C. York, Co. G, 328th Infantry, of Pall Mall, Tenn., former conscientious objector, credited with the greatest individual feat of the war, in capturing 132 Germans, after killing 25 and cleaning out 35 machine gun nests, arrived on the transport Ohioan. A delegation of the Tennessee Society of New York received him at the Hoboken pier.
May 23—The Peace Conference in refusing to modify the shipping clause of the treaty reminds Germany that only 4,000,000 tons of her ships are to be taken, as against 12,750,000 tons she destroyed in the war.
—"Bread and peace," was the cry of an Independent Socialist mass meeting at Berlin.
—Villa's troops terrorize Durango.
—The convicts struck in the penitentiary at Rawlins, Wyo., because the Warden was dismissed.
—The Canadian Parliament abolished hereditary titles.
—The volcano of Stromboli is in eruption.
—Riots and a big fire occurred at Bilbao, Spain.
—At St. Louis, action on resolutions to grant women full equality in church affairs was postponed until 1920, at the closing session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. A resolution urging individual churches to make annual appropriations for paid newspaper advertising was adopted, also a resolution urging that the American Commissioners to the Peace Conference give equal consideration to Ulster in determining an action on the Irish question.
—A dirigible from Akron, O., landed passengers on the roof of a hotel at Cleveland.
—The first experimental training camp for women land workers has been established at Sterington, N. Y., through a donation by Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton of their estate of 1,000 acres.
—Federal Judge Mayer, at New York, granted the four companies of brewers who had brought suit a temporary injunction.
—The Producing Managers' Association refused, at New York, to modify the standard actors' contract.
May 24—The Washington State Supreme Court decided in favor of the California Grape Protective Association in an action by the association to compel the Secretary of State to submit Washington's ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment to a vote of the people.
—The Bay Line steamboat Virginia, from Baltimore for Norfolk, was burned in the Chesapeake off Smith's Point. Three of the crew were lost.
—A general strike was begun at Havana, Cuba.
—Secretary of War Baker was dined by the Phi Gamma Deltas, at New York, and his words were flashed to thirty other dinners of that fraternity in United States cities.
—Beryl Kendrick, pilot of a Curtiss flying boat, and his passenger, James Bew, Atlantic City real estate operator, were killed on the return trip to Absecon Inlet from the Aeronautic Congress races.
—The Calvary Baptist Church, New York, abolished pew rents.
—The body of the girl found April 30, near New Canaan, Ct, was identified as that of a New York actress.
—Five thousand labor union delegates opened the fight on Prohibition at Madison Square Garden, New York.
—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria was celebrated throughout the British Empire and in New York.
—F. W. Heinrich, a New York silk merchant, ended his life at his country home, Sea Cliff, L. I.
—The body of Otto Kuhn, wood man, of Union Hill, N. J., was found in the Hudson.
May 25—At Berlin, Field Marshal Ludendorff tells a correspondent of The World the United States was the decisive military factor of the war.
—Three nurses attached to the American expeditionary force were killed in an automobile accident at Chateau-Thierry—Florence Graham of New York City, Alice Hagadorn of Palmer, N. Y., and Ella Delton of Toronto.
—At Chicago, W. J. Bryan said to a Prohibition mass meeting: "On diplomatic matters we may assume the President knows more than ordinary persons, but on the question of the saloon, a mother with a drunken son knows more than he does."
—The Donaldson liner Cassandra hit an iceberg off Cape Race.
—The American schooner Eleanor F. Bartram grounded on a reef north of Pernambuco.
—At Cleveland Frank McCusker of New York leaped 200 feet to his death when a plane he was riding caught fire.
—Twelve thousand cheer Bolshevism and "boo" Wilson at Madison Square Garden, New York.
—At the Lexington Theatre, New York, 3,500 cheer Jeremiah O'Leary.
—The (Unitarian) Church of the Messiah, New York, announced it would be undenominational. It was founded in 1825.
May 26—One man was killed and several hurt when a Tarrant triplane, the largest in the world, was wrecked while taxiing for its first flight near Farnborough, England. The machine dug its nose into the ground and turned over. It weighed twenty tons and was equipped with six engines.
—The populace in Prague erected gallows in the street, whither they conducted fifty-seven food profiteers and threatened to hang them unless they took an oath that they would sell their wares at reasonable prices. All took the oath.
—The Pennsylvania Senate passed the Woman Suffrage Amendment by a vote of 41 to 7. The House passed the amendment several weeks ago. The amendment will have to be passed by the General Assembly two years hence before it can be submitted to the voters in 1921.
—The Coast-Guard and Radio Compass Station at Fourth Cliff, Mass., was burned.
—At Cleveland, T. Roy Tyler was convicted for his alleged share in robbing a local bank of $15,000 in Dec., 1917. He tried to kill himself in court. He was sentenced from 1 to 20 years.
—The State "dry" law in Ohio took effect at midnight.
—The General Education Board gave $500,000 toward a Graduate School of Education for Harvard University.

May 26—J. D. Rockefeller and family gave $60,000 to the Salvation Army.
—At Savannah, Ga., was celebrated the 100th anniversary of the leaving there of the steamship Savannah, first vessel to cross the ocean by steam It arrived at Liverpool June 22, and at St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.
May 27—The NC-4, under Commander A. C. Read, left Ponta Delgada, Azores, at 6 18 A. M. (New York time), and flew 800 nautical miles to Lisbon, Portugal, arriving at 4.01 P. M.
—London turned out to greet Hawker and Grieve, the aviators who fell into mid-ocean on the way from Newfoundland to Ireland.
—At Lima, Peru, six persons were killed and twenty wounded in strike rioting.
—At Winnipeg, the City Council fired all striking city employés.
—One man was killed and fourteen others badly hurt by explosions during a fire to-day which destroyed the hydrogen gas plant at the Norfolk navy yard.
—Motorcycle Policeman A. R. Braun, of Trenton, N. J., was killed by auto thieves near Bustleton, Pa.
—Saying Yale students had hissed, on May 24, a parade of Yankee troops, back from France, a mob of friends of the soldiers stormed the university campus at New Haven; 200 persons were hurt in the rioting.
—The centenary of Julia Ward Howe was celebrated by the American Academy of Arts and Letters when a placard was placed on the site of her birthplace at the northeast corner of Bond St. and Broadway, New York, now occupied by a woolen house.
—Surrogate Schulz in the Bronx held that a will made out on the basis of rules printed in The World Almanac is a valid will
May 28—King George received Hawker and Grieve at Buckingham Palace, and gave them each the Air Force Cross.
—The American steamer Lake Charlotteville arrived at Falmouth with Hawker's machine on board. It was badly damaged. The plane was found on May 23, tail up, 1,200 miles from Newfoundland.
—At Buffalo, Ragapple, two-year-old Holstein bull, was sold for $125,000 at the sale of a stock farm, said to be the highest price ever paid for a sire Robert E. Pointer of Detroit, Mich., was the buyer. The cow Fairview Mata was sold to John T. Shanahan of Buffalo for $25,000. About four months ago the cow was bought for $18,400. She produces 47.11 pounds of milk a day.
—Kay Lynch, slayer of Sheriff John Harlow and Harlow's son, was hanged by a mob at Lamar, Mo.
—At New York the police reported 8,596 apartments out of 983,744 vacant.
—Adolph Lewisohn gave $150,000 to the Federation for the Support of Philanthropic Societies in New York City.
—William D. Ellis, president of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, at the time of his death, May 23, 1918, left a total estate valued at $2,676,-164 and a net estate of $2,562,178.
May 29—Germany's counter-proposals to the peace treaty were delivered to the Allies at Paris.
—The NC-4 aviators were received by the President of Portugal.
—The last unit of the American Army in Italy, consisting of a detachment of the Quartermaster Corps under Capt. Levensohn, left Rome to join the other units of the Quartermaster's Department serving in France
—At Baltimore 30,000 Jews marched in a demonstration against pogroms in Poland and elsewhere
—An enormous cloud of gas is gathering on the eastern edge of the sun, the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago announced. The cloud was first observed two days ago, and is entirely detached from the sun and extends 340,000 miles in an area 125,000 miles away from the sun's edge.
—The will of Protestant Episcopal Bishop Greer of New York leaves the $200,000 estate to the widow.
—The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church at New York, known as the "Rockefeller Church," has been sold.
May 30—The German note covering the formal reply to the Peace Conference says: "We came to Versailles expecting to receive a peace proposal framed according to the agreed basis. We had a firm resolve to do everything in our power to fulfil the heavy obligations assumed by us. We hoped for the peace of right which had been promised us. We were shocked when we read in that document the demands which the victorious might of our opponents had set forth. The more we studied the spirit of the treaty the more we were convinced of the impossibility of carrying it out. The demands in this treaty go beyond the strength of the German people."
—President Wilson made a Memorial Day speech at the American Cemetery at Suresnes, France.
—The Bolsheviki occupy Rovno. They looted Riga before evacuating it.
—The NC-4 left Lisbon at 1.24 A. M., New York time, landed 75 miles north on the Mondego River, to make repairs; resumed flight at 9.38 A. M , and landed at Ferrol, north coast of Spain, at 12 45 P.M.
—At Rio Janeiro, unfavorable weather prevented complete observation of the total eclipse of the sun. The eclipse was first seen at 7.51 A. M., the darkness increasing progressively until 8.54 A. M.
—Near Greenfield, O., one soldier was killed and four others injured when a B. & O. westbound train, bearing Arizona and New Mexico troops from overseas, was wrecked.
—Six thousand went on strike at Toronto, Canada.
—Four hundred ninety three Civil War Veterans, eighty-four of them in carriages, took part in the Memorial Day parade at New York.
—Secretary of War Baker spoke at Camp Merritt, N. J.
May 31—Louis Lecocq, Robert Bandini, and Arthur Thurman were killed and two men injured, one seriously, at running off of Liberty Sweepstakes, 500-mile automobile race, at Indianapolis Speedway.
—NC-4 ends Rockaway to Plymouth flight (Ferrol to Plymouth, 475 miles).
—Will of F A. Schermerhorn of New York gives Mrs. H. M. Lydig, a friend, $750,000.
—The Pope, in a letter made public by the Knights of Columbus War Activities Commission, approves a plan to have an annual meeting of the American Bishops.
June 1—Methodists of Ontario County, New York, celebrate 109th birthday of Mrs Samantha Stanton Nellis, of Naples.
—Lieut M. B. Kelleher, U. S. Air Service flyer, and his mechanician, Jos. Katsman of Brooklyn, were killed at Yale Bowl by collision with plane of Corp. Kelleher.
—Harry Hawker greets Lieut. Read at Paddington Station, London, and both are carried on shoulders of cheering crowd of American sailors and doughboys.
—Eighty die in movie fire at Valence-sur-Rhone.
—The Rhine Republic is installed at Wiesbaden, headed by Dr. Dorden.
—Mrs Ava Willing Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, one of the Titanic victims and mother of Vincent Astor, becomes wife of Lord Ribblesdale, head of the Lester family, at London.
June 2—Bomb wrecks lower portion of residence of U. S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, in Washington, D C. A person thought to be planter of bomb was blown to pieces. The homes of Mayor Davis of Cleveland, and Justice Albert F. Hayden of Roxbury, Mass., were dynamited at about same hour. A bomb explosion in vestibule of Judge C. C. Nott's residence, New York City, partially destroys house; Judge Nott was out of town.
—The Joseph Pulitzer $500 gold medal for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year is awarded to the Milwaukee Journal
—The Pulitzer prize of $1.000 for American novel best presenting American manners and manhood is awarded to Booth Tarkington's "The Magnificent Ambersons."
—U. S. Supreme Court holds that war powers conferred upon President gave him supreme and conclusive authority to fix intrastate rates
—Twenty thousand march in anti-prohibition parade in Baltimore.
June 3—In a riot at Willys-Overland automobile plant, Toledo, two persons are killed.
—Norway joins Switzerland in refusing to agree to blockade Germany in case of break in negotiations.
—Miss Frances H Emery of Tyrone, Pa., shoots herself at Martha Washington Hotel, New York. Mrs Ruby Whitehouse jumps from window of apartment on Riverside Drive and kills herself.

June 3—Six companies of 339th Infantry (1,600 men) embark at Economia, Winter port of Archangel, for home.
—The late Hetty Green had $9,401,778 in New York City banks at time of her death.
June 4—President Wilson in Paris receives Commander Towers and Lieut. Commanders Read and Bellinger, the ocean aviators.
—U. S. Senate, by 56 to 25, adopts joint resolution submitting to States woman suffrage amendment. Vote—36 Rep., 20 Dem. for; 8 Rep., 17 Dem. against.
June 5—S. J. Konenkamp, President of Commercial Telegraphers' Union, calls strike of Western Union employés in eleven States.
—Vice-President Marshall signs joint resolution for submission to States of woman suffrage amendment.
—Eighty-three miners are blown to death, 50 badly burned from explosion of car of black powder in centre of train in mine tunnel at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
—Fire on the steamship Aurania at Brooklyn pier does $500,000 damage.
June 6—Maine Supreme Court decides Jamaica ginger is intoxicating.
—U. S. Senate adopts Johnson resolution demanding full text of peace treaty; the Borah resolution asking Peace Conference to give hearing to Irish Republic representatives; orders inquiry into the treaty "leak," and receives a protest from Fiume against President Wilson's opposition to ceding city to Italy.
—Federal Director Adams transfers control of Postal-Telegraph Cable Co.'s operations to C. H. Mackay, President of Company. Mr. Mackay restores officials of company removed by Mr. Burleson to their positions.
June 7—Report of alleged cruelties to Irish prisoners is sent by delegates of Irish societies in United States. Walsh, Ryan, and Dunne, to President Wilson, with demand that Peace Conference investigate the Irish question.
June 8—Nicaragua asks United States for troops to protect her from invasion by Costa Rica.
—Speakers at Socialist meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, refer to League of Nations as "League of Robbers," calls Congress "the Soviet of bankers and lawyers at Washington."
—Soldiers and sailors returning to Morris, Ill., boycott the churches of ministers who "put over" prohibition while they were away, and decline to take part in Memorial Day parade and exercises under leadership of the ministers.
—World League Against Alcoholism, at Washington, D. C., adopts constitution, elects officers and adjourns to meet in Edinburgh, in Sept., 1920.
—Chilian mail steamer Limari (2,047 tons) sinks after running ashore, Northern Peru.
June 9—Labor Convention at Atlantic City indorses League of Nations by resolution unanimously adopted.
—City Commission discharges police force of Winnipeg.
June 10—Knox, Republican of Pennsylvania introduces resolution in U. S. Senate warning Peace Conference that Senate will not ratify a treaty incorporating League of Nations; and proposing to end war by simple resolution if conference refuses to act.
—Illinois ratifies Woman Suffrage Amendment. Gov. Smith, New York, calls special session of Legislature to provide for ratification. Wisconsin and Michigan ratify.
—On seating of a negro, W. C. Page on Executive Committee, Virginia Federation of Labor, and 2,000 Richmond union men withdraw from union.
—U. S. Senate passes bill for return of wire systems to owners.
—At Vassar commencement, President McCracken announces nearly $1,000,000 in gifts to college.
—First large detachment of regulars arrive at New York from France on transport Mount Vernon.
—Three thousand Boy Scouts parade up Fifth Avenue, New York City, from Washington Square to 59th Street.
—American Federation of Labor expresses disapproval of daylight saving law.
—Jas. Gordon Bennett estate, New York City, lot sale brings $1,786,900. Patriotic societies buy site of Revolutionary battle-ground.
June 11—In Senate "leak" inquiry, Elihu Root, appearing voluntarily, said he showed draft of peace treaty to Senator Lodge. Henry P. Davison got it from T. W. Lamont in Paris and brought it to Wall Street. Davison loaned it to Mr. Root. J. P. Morgan said he had never seen document. F. A. Vanderlip said he didn't have a copy and had never seen one. Mr. Davison said he got draft as chairman of Board of Red Cross Societies.
—Commercial Telegraphers' Union orders strike against Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.
—Unions at Atlantic City Labor Convention vote for beer, 26,474 to 4,005.
—President Wilson tells representatives of Irish societies in Paris he will do what he can unofficially to bring question of Irish Republic before Peace Conference.
June 12—Council of Four, Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Makino, give de facto recognition to all Russian Government at Omsk under Admiral Kolchak.
—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 8 to 7, report Knox resolution favorably, omitting paragraph as to future policy of United States toward European disturbances.
—New York State troops, under orders of Attorney General, raid Russian Soviet Embassy at New York City and seize records.
—Delegates of American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City pass resolution requesting President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson.
—Special commission appointed by Secretary of the Treasury reports that from 10 to 60 times as much opium per person is consumed in the United States as in any other country—thirty-six pounds per capita per year.
—Every Catholic church in New York City put under police guard because of anonymous threat to blow them up.
June 13—Messenger of Colonial Bank, 81st St. and Columbus Ave., New York City, shoots bandit and saves $100,000.
—Two hundred Mexicans are killed in train wreck near Aguascalientes on way to Chihuahua.
—Salvation Army Fiftieth Anniversary Jubilee (postponed from 1915) opens at Albert Hall, London. King George and Dowager Queen Alexandra send congratulatory message.
—$50,000 in Liberty Bonds was stolen from the safe of I. Newman & Sons, Manhattan.
June 14—Army of 100,000 visits Washington to oppose dry law.
—Air Ministry in London warns ships to watch for Alcock in Vickers-Vimy aeroplane, start made from St. John's, N. F., 4.10 Greenwich, 12.10 New York time.
—Thirty carloads of shells burst at Government Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.
—Formal announcement made of award of $5,000 Pulitzer aeroplane trophy for 1919, to Capt. M. R. James, R. A. F., for best record made to or from Atlantic City during May.
—Boston Globe Trophy and $1,000 prize is awarded to estate of Capt. M. R. James.
—Jas. M. H. Hickson, Christian Healer, winds up three weeks of healing in Trinity Chapel, W. 25th St., New York City.
—Secretary Daniels restricts naval uniforms; cuts out dress swords and cocked hats.
—Schaefer Realty Co. sells to D. M. Linnard Co. plot on east side of Park Ave., 51st St. to 52d St., for $1,000,000 as site for seventeen story, $7,500,000 hotel.
June 15—Vickers-Vimy machine, pilot Capt. Jack Alcock, English navigator, Lieut. Arthur W. Browne, American, fly from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, in 16 hrs., 20 min., winning non-stop Atlantic flight and $50,000 London Mail prize.
—Official summary of German reply to peace terms made public in Paris proposes disarmament only in exchange for instant league membership, insists neutrals must try ex-Kaiser and own people punish, and plebiscites before annexations.
—U. S. troops cross Mexican border to Juarez. Gens. Villa and Angela enter Juarez but are driven out by Carranza forces
—At Yale Commencement, New Haven, honors are paid to 209 university students who lost their lives, 234 Yale men received total of 273 war decorations, 8,000 Yale men were in uniform during war.
—British steamship Iperia (340 feet long) runs aground on sands off Seaside Park, N. J.

June 15—Seventeen-year locusts infest twenty square miles of Long Island farms, centring about Massapequa swamp.
—American Bible Society reports distribution of 6,000,000 Bibles in year, largely to soldiers and sailors.
June 16—The reply of the Allies to German counter-proposals was handed to German delegates who were given seven days to sign treaty as modified.
—The German delegation was stoned, leaving Versailles, for Weimar.
—An American was killed and 100 hurt in the collapse of a K. of C. hut, at a boxing match, at Pontanezen, near Brest.
—U. S. Cavalry forces returning from Mexico bring 100 Villa horses and 9 prisoners.
—Five armed bandits hold up a West Cleveland, O., bank and get $65,000.
—President Wilson refuses U. S. Senate request for treaty text; says it is incomplete and has many delicate points under negotiation.
—New York Assembly passes Woman Suffrage amendment, 137 to 0; 44 to 0, Senator Henry M. Sage, Republican, asks to be excused from voting.
—Navy Department orders division of U. S. Naval forces into Atlantic fleet to be commanded by Admiral H. B. Wilson, and Pacific, by Admiral Hugh Rodman.
—League of Red Cross Societies opens headquarters at Geneva.
—Uprising of communists in Vienna is put down with loss of eight lives.
—Ohio and Kansas ratify suffrage
June 17—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson left Paris for Belgium
—At Mallow, Ireland, Countess Georgiana Markievicz, Sinn Fein leader, and the only woman member of the British Parliament, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment on charges growing out of disorders in Cork on May 17.
—At London the Duchess of Westminster received a divorce from Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, second Duke of Westminster.
—The Mexican Ambassador at Washington protested against American troops crossing the border after bandits.
—The steamer Citta di Milano sank in Italian waters; twenty-three were lost.
—The first Atlantic air mail was delivered in London three days from the time it was placed in charge of Capt. Alcock, in St. John's. Delivery was delayed for two days because the Vickers-Vimy aeroplane stuck in an Irish bog. In Alcock's aerial postbag was a letter to The World's London correspondent by W. P. Beazell, staff correspondent of The World in St. John's. Beazell's letter of June 14, reached its destination ahead of the American papers of May 30.
—The A. F. of L. Convention at Atlantic City, turned down the I. W. W. one-big-union proposal, and refused to recognize Bolshevism.
—Yale University Corporation, at its commencement meeting, announced gifts of $304,000 in the year; 61 classes were at the reunion.
—Keeler's Hotel, Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y., was burned.
—The American Surgical Association dropped from its roll of membership all German and Austrian honorary fellows.
—Five hundred pounds of live lobsters were carried, by airplane, from Paris to Brussels.
—The New York Board of Aldermen asked Congress to recognize the Irish Republic.
—Mrs. Maria Hawxhurst Banks and her twin sister, Miss Elizabeth Hawxhurst, celebrated their eighty-ninth birthday at the home of the former in Sea Cliff, L. I.
June 18—President Wilson, wife, and the King and Queen of Belgium, reached Brussels.
—France apologizes to Germany for the stoning of the German peace delegation when it left Versailles for Weimar.
—Spartacans try to seize the castle at Weimar where President Ebert lodges. They fired into the windows.
—Hunger strikes and riots occur throughout Italy.
—British warships torpedo and sink the Bolshevik armored cruiser Slava.
—A policeman was killed when 400 Canadian soldiers attacked an Epsom, England, station house.
—Viscount Northcliffe (Alfred Harmsworth) was operated on at London for an affection of the thyroid gland.
—U. S. State Department demands safety of Americans in Mexico.
—Congress repealed Daylight Saving.
—The Supreme Court of New York awards H. T. Dykeman of White Plains $179,970 for services for the city of New York in Catskill aqueduct proceedings.
—Prince Aage, of Denmark, arrives at New York. Another arrival was Bishop Rozdestvensky, the head of the Russia Council of Moscow.
June 19—President Wilson spoke to the Belgian Parliament, visited Louvain, and Cardinal Mercier, and at night started back to Paris.
—At Washington the House passed the Senate bill which restores the wires and repeals the law under which they were taken over by the Government.
—The Rev. W. Webb Pebloc, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, speaking at Hove, England, predicted the speedy end of the world. The great change, he said, might be near, at any day or night, and he added that at the close of this year the world's history would come to a conclusion.
—Testimony before the New York Legislative inquiry into Bolshevism, indicated the steady receipt of funds from Russia.
June 20—President Wilson and party arrived at Paris from Belgium.
—G. W. Wickersham, H. W. Taft, and other Republicans, petitioned the Republicans in the U. S. Senate to abandon their partisan fight on the League of Nations.
—The A. F. of L. Convention, at Atlantic City, by 29,750 to 420, indorsed the proposed League of Nations.
—The German Cabinet, headed by Premier Scheidemann, resigned.
—Secretary Grew of the American Peace Commission wrote to the Irish-American delegation that the commission could take no further action on matters laid before it by that delegation.
—King George knighted Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Browne, who airplaned across the ocean, Newfoundland to Ireland.
—At Norfolk, Va., W. B. Treadwell, a contractor, convicted of embezzlement from the Government in connection with nitrate shipments, was sentenced in the Federal District Court to ten years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine.
—Cornell University celebrates its semi-centennial.
—The Methodists opened their Centenary Exposition at Columbus, O.
—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, accompanied by Mrs. Pessoa and their twenty-year-old daughter, arrived from France on the transport Imperator.
—A torrential thunder storm flooded New York subways and halted traffic, stalled surface trolleys, and hindered phone service.
June 21—German crews scuttle and sink all interned battleships and battle cruisers except battleship Baden; light cruisers are sunk, 3 beached; 18 destroyers are beached, 4 are still afloat, the rest sunk.
—Brazilian President-elect Epitacio Pessoa received at White House by Vice-President Marshall.
—Steamship Northland, with 350 passengers, grounds in fog in morning at Buzzard's Bay entrance of Cape Cod Canal. Passengers are taken off by steamer Uncatina and U. S. light-house tender Azalea; after fog lifted in afternoon Northland is pulled off and floated
—Chicago headquarters Salvation Army officially announces that Mrs. John C. Smith, Brigadier, has won doughnut making championship by making 3,100 doughnuts in one day.
June 22—German National Assembly votes, 237 to 138, to sign peace treaty, reserving surrender of Kaiser and extradition of other notables, and declining to acknowledge responsibility for war. The Big Four meet and notify Germany her acceptance must be unconditional
—Irish Republic envoys formally present Ireland's plea for independence to the Secretary of the French Premier, for the Peace Conference.
—The Pershing Stadium was presented to the French Republic by Gen. Pershing Ground provided by France; cost, $400,000, two-thirds of which was contributed by Y. M. C. A.
—Fire in airdrome at St. Cyr destroys 18 hangars and 102 airplanes; estimated loss, $800,000.
—Tornado strikes Fergus Falls, Minn., wipes out 3 blocks in business section and 100 homes, killing about 200; a Great Northern train is blown off track.

June 22—Gov. Lowden of Illinois signs "search and seizure" bill, to enforce Prohibition.
—Union carmen on greater part of 900-mile system of eastern Massachusetts Street Railways, go on strike.
—Masked men at Baldwin County, Ala., force county jail and shoot to death Frank Fonkel, awaiting trial for murder.
—At Carnegie Hall, New York City, Catholics start campaign to raise fund to rebuild ruined churches in France.
June 23—Germany notifies the Allies she will accept and sign peace treaty; her plea for forty-eight hours' delay of ultimatum refused.
—Eamonn de Valera, "President" of Sinn Fein "Republic" of Ireland, appears at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
—Armistice between Germany and the Allies ends at 7 P. M.
—At Amerongen when Wm. Hohenzollern was asked about the peace treaty, he kept on sawing wood.
—Lancashire (England) cotton mills strike settled. Workers get 48 hour week and 30 per cent. wage increase.
June 24—National Administrative Council of Uruguay declares in favor of League of Nations.
—Pennsylvania ratifies Woman Suffrage amendment House vote, 153 to 44; Senate (last week), 32 to 6.
—New York City Board of Aldermen unanimously adopt resolution offering freedom of city to De Valera.
—Gordon F. Hamby, who confessed to robbing a Brooklyn bank, and killing two of its employés, was convicted of murder in the first degree.
—Mrs. Regina Millhiser, widow of Clarence Millhiser, a Richmond, Va., millionaire, announces she had reported to the management of a New York hotel, the loss of jewels valued at over $200,000.
—Dr. Wm. C. Woolsey of Brooklyn, N. Y., until recently Major in Medical Service in France, committed suicide after return from honeymoon.
June 25—Three hundred Bolsheviki attack sleeping U. S. troops at Romanovka, Siberia, kill 19, wound 27.
—U. S. Judge Mayer, at New York, directs that the Eighth and Ninth Avenue surface lines be turned over to their stockholders and operated as independent companies.
—New York City's Mayor welcomes Brazil's President-elect.
—John Hartfield, negro, confessed assailant of an Ellisville, Miss., young woman, was hanged to a tree and burned. His victim identified him and witnessed his execution.
—Will of Augustus D. Juilliard of New York, filed at Goshen, provides $5,000,000 to establish the "Juilliard Musical Foundation."
June 27—At London, Franz Hals portrait of Coymans brought $135,875 at auction.
—At Boston, Wm. A. English and John H. O'Brien in Federal Court plead guilty of frauds against U S Government, involving $1,379,000, and are sentenced to fines of $10,000 each and eighteen months' imprisonment. Their offer of $1,500,000 in settlement was declined.
—Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, charged with beating his wife to death with a hammer, is convicted of murder in first degree by Mineola, L. I., jury.
June 28—Germany signs Peace Treaty through its delegates Drs. Mueller and Bell. President Wilson and U. S. delegates sign immediately after Germany, followed by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan; minor powers sign in alphabetical order; Chinese envoys absent themselves in protest of Shantung settlement and Gen. Smuts, for Africa, files a written protest, but signs.
—A defensive Covenant between the United States, Great Britain, and France was signed by President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George.
—President Wilson cables a Peace Proclamation which was issued at White House, Washington, D. C.
—The President leaves Paris for Brest on homeward journey.
—London and Paris street crowds celebrated peace signing The Navy ships in Hudson River fire national salute of twenty-one guns.
—At Dublin a military force raids Sinn Fein headquarters.
—The will of Edw. Holbrook, of New York and Connecticut, leaves $10,000,000, chiefly to widow
—The arrest of 110 foreign-born passengers on French liner Rochambeau, at New York, reveals fraudulent passport plot.
—The President announced that he cannot now suspend operation of war-time prohibition, owing to advice of U. S. Attorney General.
June 29—President Wilson leaves Brest for United States on steamship George Washington, escorted by battleship Oklahoma and four destroyers.
—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Chancellor, asked the Allied and Associated Powers to try him instead of William Hohenzollern, claiming sole responsibility for political acts of ex-Kaiser.
—Earthquake in Tuscany kills over 100 and injures several thousand.
—Transport von Steuben brings from Brest 46 officers and 1,495 men, who left Archangel Jan. 3, on the Lezar, the first of U. S. Army in Russia to return.
—Eamonn de Valera, the Irish leader, addressed a crowd at mass meeting at Fenway Park, Boston.
—New Zealand's final figures in balloting on liquor licensing were: Civilians—for continuance, 232,208; for prohibition, 246,104. Soldiers—for continuance, 31,981; for prohibition, 7,723—a majority of 10,362 for continuance.
—A meeting of the heads of police departments of United States cities was held at Police Headquarters, New York City.
—Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, convicted by jury of wife murder, hanged himself in Mineola jail
—Summer home of J. L. Mott of New York, at Newport, R. I., was burned; loss, $1,000,000.
—Gov. Smith of New York knocks out winning run for Aldermen in baseball game between Aldermen and City Hall Reporters at Prohibition Field, Bay Side, L. I.
June 30—Premier Clemenceau presents text of Peace Treaty to French Chamber of Deputies.
—U. S. Attorney General Palmer announced that Department of Justice would enforce prohibition law including light wines, but suspends enforcement of law as to 2 75 per cent. beer.
—New York City's bars, restaurants and hotels celebrated end of hard liquor regime, most of them ceasing to sell it after midnight, but remaining open until 1 A. M. for sale of beer and light wines.
—Boston liquor dealers vote to suspend business until ban is lifted; Newark, N. J., votes to keep open. Chicago's bars close at midnight for good.
—Eamonn de Valera addresses Massachusetts Legislature.
—At Chicago more than 1,000 City Hall clerks and stenographers went on strike.
—The Great Northern, with mail, met the George Washington with President Wilson on board; a destroyer transfers the mail; the President gets mail from the Great Northern, and signs the Railroad deficiency appropriation bill, the Indian bill, and other documents and bills. By law, he had only till July 1 to sign the bills.
—Supreme Court Justice Whitaker removes George J. Gould as executor and trustee of the estate of the late Jay Gould.
—The cornerstone of the new United States Assay office at Wall and Nassau Sts, New York City, was laid by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass.
July 1—Official text of treaty by which the Entente and U. S. recognize Poland made public at Paris.
—British dirigible R-34, under Major G. H. Scott, starts oversea flight from East Fortune, Scotland, at 9 48 P. M., New York time, with crew of twenty-three, including Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, U. S. N.
—Daily air mail service between New York and Chicago inaugurated.
—The Navy dirigible balloon 6-8 exploded at Camp Holabird, near Baltimore; 70 to 100 were burned by gas or injured by shock, none killed.
—The "Western" Express on New York Central ran into a passenger train ahead at Dunkirk, N. Y.; 11 persons were killed, 19 severely hurt, some in rear steel sleeper of forward train.
—The Waco steamship launched at ways of Submarine Boat Corporation Shipyard, Newark, N. J. was christened with ginger-ale.
—Nearly six thousand saloons in New York City were open. They sold wine and beer. No arrests in Manhattan.
July 3—Mob in Forli, Italy, sack and destroy food shops, and take supplies to the "Chamber of Labor."

July 3—Judge Advocate's Department of U. S. forces on Rhine forbade marriages between U S. soldiers and German women.
—Canadian Senate rejects Commons bill to extend prohibition one year after peace.
—Telegraphers' strike, begun June 11, called off by the men.
—British dirigible R-34 at 4 15 P. M., New York time, was flying westward at 35 miles per hour, 2,000 feet above the sea and had traveled over 750 miles.
—New York City saloons do big trade but cut out wines.
—At New York, police guard homes of W. A. Clark, H. C. Frick, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie and others.
—Will of Dr. John T. Nagle, filed for probate, New York County, leaves $60,000 to the American Irish Historical Society, and his home as a memorial hall.
—Fire at South Ferry, New York City, burns "L" train, the terminal platform, and the front of ferry slip; ten injured
—The Foreign Office at Paris gave out texts of defensive agreements between France and the United States, and France and Great Britain.
—The Presidential squadron slackened speed and ran at about fifteen knots per hour. The President sent a wireless message from the George Washington to President-elect Pessoa of Brazil in New York, regretting he was not in the United States to greet him.
—The British dirigible R-34 at 7 P. M., New York time, was about 400 miles northeast of St. John's, N. F.
—Ukrainians recaptured Odessa from Bolsheviki.
—Massachusetts passed an act giving $100 bonus to war veterans (excluding yeowomen).
—Missouri ratified woman suffrage.
—Four thousand fishermen at Boston went on strike
—At Lawrence, Mass., Mrs. Bessie M. Lundgren, charged with having murdered Miss Florence W. Gay of Andover in Dec., 1917, while acting as her nurse, was found not guilty by a jury.
—Pierre S. du Pont, the powder man, gave a trust fund of $2,000,000 for Delaware public schools.
—Ray Howard, automobile racer, was mortally hurt and his mechanician, E. Gamdelli, killed by upset of his car at Sheepshead Bay Speedway.
—De Valera, the 'President" of the unrecognized Irish Republic, visits New York City Hall
—Abraham Raphael, at New York, shot and killed his mother-in-law, wounded his wife, and killed himself.

July 4—President Wilson, in a speech to the sailors of the George Washington, said the Allies could not have won the war without the United States.
—"The Fourth" was celebrated in Paris by a military review; U. S. Chamber of Commerce luncheon to Marshal Foch and gala performance of Faust at Opera with Gen. Pershing and Foch as special guests.
—The German Assembly adopted new national colors, black, red, and gold, and a commercial flag consisting of the old black, white, and red, with a black, red, and gold jack.
—An embargo has been placed upon the further exportation of refined sugar to Europe.
—A Woman's Emancipation Bill was defeated in British House of Commons by 100 to 85. The Government announced it would introduce a new bill to meet objections
—At Lima, Peru, the partisans of A. B. Leguia marched to the President's palace, proclaimed him Chief Executive, and imprisoned the President, Pardo.
—At Coblenz, Germany, fortress of Ehrenbreitstein fired salute of forty-eight guns, one for each State
—British dirigible R-34 at 8 40 P M was off Sydney, N. S., going at fifty miles per hour.
—The U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau revoked ruling of May 11, 1915, permitting doctor's to prescribe narcotic drugs in quantities to habitual users.
—Duke of Westminster purchased Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse" at Christie's, London, England, for 52,000 guineas.
—Mrs. Georgiana B. Wright of New York willed a million dollars to Harvard University and large sums to charities.
—Great peace pageant and parade was held in Washington, D. C.
—Auto party of six are killed by train near Freeport, Me.; 5 autoists were killed, 3 injured, at Mansfield, O.; 2 persons killed by collison of motorcycle with auto near Riverhead, L. I., and 2 killed by motorcycle crashing into trolley car near Hackensack, N. J.
—At New York City "The Fourth" was celebrated by flag-raisings, neighborhood fire-cracker salutes, and by patriotic meetings. Gov. Smith read Declaration of Independence at Tammany Hall There was a Victory Pageant at City College Stadium.

July 5—Dirigible R-34, 170 miles from Boston Mass., sent a radio message for help, saying petrol was giving out. Soon the wind shifted favorably, and the airship radioed to the U. S. destroyer Bancroft that she had resumed her course.
—A young man calling himself Harry S. New shoots his fiancee, Frieda Lesser, drives car with body to police station in Los Angeles, Cal.
—U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue limits use of narcotics to amount needed to cure
—King Pontiac, a blooded bull, was sold for $100,000 at Belvidere, N. J.
—Portrait of "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse" was sold for £54,600, Jan Steen's "The Spendthrift" for 16,200 guineas, and James Ward's "Portrait of Miss Georgiana Musgrave" for £7,140.

July 6—While on a fishing trip in the Tamesi River, nine miles from Tampico, in the motor launch of the U. S. S. Cheyenne, American sailors were held up and robbed by a band of armed Mexicans.
—President-elect Pessoa of Brazil sailed from New York for Rio on the U. S. dreadnought Idaho.
—The R-34 lands at Mineola, L. I., at 9.53 A. M The trip was made in 108 hours, 12 minutes. She carried a crew of 30, a cat and a stowaway. Maj. Pritchard of crew drops 2,000 feet by parachute to direct landing.
—Twenty six hundred trolley men strike at Cleveland, O
—The Anaconda Copper Mining Co.'s pay office at Butte, Mont., was dynamited.
—John G. Bolling, cashier of De Kalb Co. Bank, commits suicide at Fort Payne, Ala.
—Lightning struck a trolley car at Flatbush, Brooklyn; five were hurt by being trampled on in panic.

July 7—Field Marshal Hindenburg places himself at disposal of Allied Powers.
—Argentine Senate unanimously approves League of Nations.
—Machine guns are used on rioters at Florence, Ancona, and Brescia. Florence strike declared off.
—Oscar Bider, chief pilot of Swiss army aviators, was killed in fall of 3,000 feet near Zurich.
—Steamers arrive at Rotterdam with American coal for Switzerland at $34 to $36 per ton.
—Tipperary Sinn Feiners and Irish Volunteers are outlawed by proclamation from Dublin Castle.
—Henri de la Meurthe Deutsch, President of Aero Club of France, gave the club $400,000 for aviation competitions.
—The Canadian Parliament adjourned.
—The wind at Mineola, L. I., caused a guy rope attached to the R-34 to break two of the reinforced aluminum ribs of the blimp, so that 30 feet of the outer skin was torn off. Over 250,000 persons visited the giant airship. Mayor Hylan received letter of greeting sent by Sir Horace Marshall, Lord Mayor of London, by the R-34, and wrote an acknowledgment for the airship to carry on its return trip.
—A commercial hydroplane carrying letters and small parcels flew to Albany, N. Y., stopping at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Hudson, and at Poughkeepsie on its return.
—Ten thousand Elks attended annual Grand Lodge reunion at Atlantic City, N. J
—John D. Rockefeller, at his eightieth birthday eve party, at Pocantico Hills, said he hoped "to begin to live at 100." He golfed, listened to "Smiles" on a cornet, and ate a birthday cake.
—Robert Minor, American newspaper correspondent and cartoonist, under arrest by army at Coblenz, was released
—The Belle Harbor, freighter, caught fire and sank in Jamaica Bay; loss, craft and cargo, $25,000; crew of five were rescued by U. S. Scout patrol boat.

July 7—Commissioner Nixon, New York City, permits 2-cent transfers at 99 out of 113 transfer points in Manhattan on "Green" car lines.
—A military motor train of sixty-three trucks, including ambulances, repair shops, and kitchens, left Washington for San Francisco Before leaving it was reviewed by Secretary Baker.
July 8—The George Washington landed President Wilson and his wife at Hoboken; Mr. Wilson went by ferry to New York City, where he spoke at Carnegie Hall; then his party left for Washington, arriving there near midnight. Everywhere, at Hoboken, New York, and Washington, he was greeted by vast cheering crowds.
—High sea winds hold the R-34 at her anchorage, Mineola, L. I.
—Motorboat Santa Christina, value $225,000, burned twenty-five miles southwest of Key West.
—The body of Capt. Fryatt was brought from Dover to London and a memorial service held at St. Paul's Cathedral; burial was at Dover Court
—The Missouri Legislature restored capital punishment.
—The Georgia Senate turned down the Federal Suffrage Amendment by 37 to 12.
—Two were killed and a score wounded at plant of Corn Products Refining Co., Argo, Ill, in fight between strikers and company's armed guards.
—F. P. Walsh and E. F. Dunne, delegates of the Irish societies of the U S. to the Peace Conference, reached New York from France.
—The NC-4 was put on show in the Sheep Meadow, Central Park.
—John D. Rockefeller's eightieth birthday was spent in an auto, on the way from New York to Seal Harbor, Me.
—For the first time in New York City a woman, Miss Rose Rothenberg, become an Assistant District Attorney.
July 9—The Peace Treaty was ratified by the German National Assembly at Weimar by 208 to 115, 99 not voting. President Ebert signed bill ratifying the Peace Treaty.
—Prince Henry of Prussia wired King George of England, asking him to desist in effort to extradite William Hohenzollern.
—Mrs. Arthur Eliot, divorced wife of Col. Thos. J. Atherton, a London society woman, committed suicide.
—Allan liner Grampian, Montreal to Liverpool, struck iceberg off Cape Race; 2 men were killed and 2 injured. She went in to St John's, N. F., for repairs.
—The R-34 started home flight from Mineola at 11 55 P. M with Col. Hensley as observer for U. S. Army. The dirigible circled over New York City, then turned east. She had on board a Bible and 20 quarts of liquor, both gifts
—Seventeen alleged members of a New England fish trust were sentenced to the House of Correction and fined in Boston.
—A. P. Sturgis of New York City leaves $50,000 to Princeton University.
—Eight hundred soldiers from Camp Dix brave waves of fire, form bucket brigades when reservoir fails, and save Wrightstown, N. J.: 11 buildings were burned; loss about $100,000.
July 10—President Wilson laid the peace treaty with the League of Nations covenant before the U S. Senate. He spoke at length and said the covenant was the only hope of mankind, and to reject it would leave the way open for another war. Later, at the White House, Mr. Wilson, in a talk to the newspaper correspondents, the first since the war began, said agreement to aid France if attacked was not an alliance.
—U S. Shipping Board dropped freight rate control. E. N. Hurley resigned as Chairman (to take effect Aug. 1).
—Manchester (Eng) cotton strike was settled; basis, 48 hour week, wages advance 30 per cent.
—Lieut. Jean Navarre, French "ace," was killed near Versailles by fall of airplane.
—R-34 was 925 miles out at 3 P. M., headed for London. She left eight of her crew at Mineola to make room for 480 extra gallons of gasoline.
—British declared $2,000,000 of securities in London belonging to former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria forfeited to crown.
—Marine strike began at New York City when firemen, oilers and water tenders walked ashore from privately owned vessels.
—Eamonn De Valera and Bourke Cockran addressed Irish Nationalist meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York City. Cockran attacked President Wilson.
—At 6 A. M., at New York, burglars took from Broadway building 200 bolts of silk worth $50,000.
July 11—The 339th U. S. Infantry arrived at Boston, denied they had mutinied in Archangel.
—England's Liquor Control Board revoked "no treating" order.
—Lieut. F. S. Caldwell of British Royal Air Forces was killed at McCook Field near Dayton, O., by fall.
—R-34 at 4 P. M. was reported from the Azores as 4,000 feet above the clouds, going strong despite a disabled engine; at 10 A. M. she had gone 1,600 miles from Mineola.
—Taxi drivers strike at Milwaukee for $20 per week and half gasoline expense; they say "no booze, no tips."
—Federal Court at Boston ordered two fish companies to dissolve under Clayton Anti-Trust Act.
—The Ford Motor Co. announced that President Edsel B. Ford, son of Henry Ford, had arranged to buy the minority interests, except the Couzens holdings; about $75,000,000 is involved in the deal.
—At Washington six men were killed and five injured when an army truck plunged from the end of the Hunting Creek Bridge.
—Sixty ships in New York Harbor were tied up by strike.
—Gardiner C. Hull, wholesale stationer, was beaten to death in his office, Fulton St., New York.
July 12—President Wilson vetoes repeal of Agricultural Appropriation Bill with its rider killing daylight saving, and returned unsigned the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, asking more money for wounded soldiers.
—The Allies raised the blockade against Germany.
—Turkish court martial at Constantinople condemns to death Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, Young Turk leaders during war.
—Pardo, deposed President of Peru, was exiled.
—R 34 arrived over Clifden, Ireland, at 4.10 P. M. and kept on going.
—The Huth library sale at London totaled $1,374,743. At the sale of early editions of Americus Vespucius, Henry Stevens gave $3,325 for the Nuremberg version of "Mundus Novus," printed in Antwerp probably in 1504, and which realized only $125 in 1866. Stevens paid $2,025 for a letter of eight leaves by Vespucius. George D. Smith of New York paid $3,320 for the Strassburg, 1509, imprint of Vespucius's four voyages, while the Paris translation of the following year brought $2,350, as against $275 in 1867.
—Eamonn De Valera arrived at Chicago. He made a one minute address in Gaelic He had talked from train at Albany, Utica and Rochester.
—Lieut. T. J. Lenihan of San Francisco and Chaplain R H. O'Dowd of Brooklyn were killed when a plane piloted by Lieut. Lenihan was struck by another machine from Eberts Field, Ark.
—Gen. Pershing and staff left Chaumont.
—Vermont's first electrocution of a criminal takes place at Windsor. The victim was Geo. E. Warner.
—Dr. W. Max Muller, Egyptologist, was drowned while bathing at Wildwood, N. J.
—Jury at Jackson, Minn., found President A. C. Townley and Jos. Gilbert of Non-Partisan League guilty of disloyalty.
—Five firemen were killed and 31 other people injured at fire in Philadelphia, Pa., which destroyed three-story brick warehouse.
—U. S. mine sweeper R. H. Bulkeley was sunk by a mine explosion in North Sea; Commander F. A. King and six men were drowned
July 13—Secretary of State Lansing arrived at Brest from Paris and boarded Rotterdam for home.
—Berlin's tramway strike settled.
—Seamen's strike tied up shipping of Melbourne and Sydney.
—R-34's round trip over Atlantic ends at Pulham, London, 2.56 A. M., New York time; return voyage took 75 hours 1 minute.
—Valera spoke to 25,000 in National League Baseball Park, Chicago. Mayor Thompson welcomed.
—Louis H. Moss, a New Orleans banker, shoots himself at New York.
—A storm at Valparaiso, Chili, July 11, 12, 13, sank 120 craft, drowned 50 men, and did $6,000,000 damage.

July 14—French at Paris celebrate Bastille Day by a Victory Parade led by Gens. Joffre, Foch and Pershing. At the head in place of honor were 1,000 mutilated soldiers.
—U. S. State Department issued import and export licenses to trade with Germany.
—Socialist National Council at Paris oppose peace treaty by vote of 1,420 to 114; 387 not voting.
—The Spanish defeated Raisuli in Morocco.
—At Philadelphia, three naval aviators were pinned to the bottom of the Delaware River and drowned when a five passenger seaplane plunged into shallow water off the League Island Yard. The dead are: Ensign Harold O Roehrig, Pasadena, Cal.; Chief Machinist's Mate, A. E. Ehrke, Milwaukee; Coxswain H. G. Souder, Atlantic City
—British dirigible US-11 with twelve in crew blows up and burns while flying over London.
—The House sustained President Wilson's veto of daylight saving by 247 to 135.
—Congress in Committee of the Whole voted against Anti-Prohibition by 129 to 80, and later by 151 to 90.
—The Bituminous National Bank at Winbourne and two houses of miners at Munson, near Clearfield, Pa., were dynamited by "Reds."
—A republic was proclaimed at Birkenfeld, Germany, in the Allied area of occupation.
—State troopers were used to quell a strike riot at Rome, N. Y.
—Prof. B. F. Schappelle shot and killed an intruder at the University of Pennsylvania Alpha Chi Rho fraternity house, Philadelphia. The alleged burglar was identified as an ex-medical student
—The U. S. War Trade Board authorized licenses to trade with Germany.
—Twelve men were killed by an explosion at Cardiff, Wales, on the American tanker Roseleaf.
—President Wilson received the Abyssinian mission
—Federal Judge Mayer at New York extends B R T. receivership to cover Brooklyn Heights R R Co., Nassau Electric, Brooklyn, Queens Co. and Suburban, and Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
—Drug lack causes mania for suicide in Tombs addicts

July 15—Gen. Pershing is received at London as the city's guest.
—Henry Ford testified in his libel suit at Mount Clemens, Mich.
—A plot of land owned by Society of Friends since 1694 at Flushing, L. I, was sold.
—New York Court of Appeals holds that Public Service Commission may regulate fares without regard to contracts between cities and companies
—Berlin's tramway strike ended.

July 16—The British Commons refuses by 217 to 73 to prosecute Sir Edward Carson for Orange Day speech.
—Prices of food tumbled at Berlin, due to lifting of blockade.
—In poll of Congress taken at Washington by The World, 4 admit having liquor in cellars, 23 decline to answer, 128 say they have none
—The Pullman Trust and Savings Bank at Chicago, Ill., has built a steel cage with loopholes for gunners with machine guns and rifles.
—The Lackawanna ferryboat Chatham was burned at Hoboken.
—J. A. Chollet, veteran of Franco-Prussian War of 1870, at Montreal, Can., had his hair and beard cut for first time in forty-eight years, Alsace Lorraine having been "redeemed"
—Alexander Van Wart, a Sing Sing prison keeper, retired after thirty-six years' service.

July 17—Bela Kun was ousted as Hungarian Premier by anti-Reds.
—Four hundred ships are tied up by strike at New York, and 100 more at Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans.
—Car service at Boston and twelve nearby cities and towns was tied up by strike
—U S. Senate ratified treaties with Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands, extending arbitration conventions five years.
—Sergt. Barton Eates of Flushing, L. I., was killed by fall while flying upside down at "aerial circus," Americus, Ga.
—Fifteen hundred drug users, many women, rushed for addicts' cards at opening of registration bureau at New York City.
—Thirty thousand cigarmakers strike in New York.

July 18—President Wilson reviewed parade of Czecho-Slovak veterans at Washington.
—London presented Gen. Pershing with a sword and the freedom of the city.
—Baroness de la Roche was killed in airplane accident at Crotoy, France.
—Thirty lynchers were convicted at Bayminette, Ala., of complicity in murder· 1 got fifteen years, 1 ten years, 10 were fined or sentenced to hard labor.
—Postmaster Burleson reduced airplane postage rate to 2 cents, the same as other mail. He reestablished old rate, 12 cents per pound, on parcel post packages to Germany.
—The House rejected by 203 to 171 a new rider repealing Daylight Saving Law.
—Dan Kaber, a Cleveland publisher, was slain at his Lakewood home.
—The North Penn Bank closed at Philadelphia with a shortage of $900,000.
—Public Service Commissioner Nixon at New York ordered 2-cent transfer charge at 1,077 transfer points in Manhattan and Brooklyn, to take effect Aug. 1.
—At New York union leaders broke municipal ferry strike
—At Trenton, N. J., Carroll Billuts of Norfolk, Va, was fined $2,500 on assault charges growing out of a fatal auto accident on April 23.

July 19—Millions acclaimed the Victory March of Allied troops at London. Gens. Pershing and Foch led contingents.
—"Sovereignty of Japan irrevocably established in Corea," Governor says in proclamation.
—At Paris, Henri Rochette, banker and promoter, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $600 for swindling French investors to the amount of more than $1,000,000 through the sale of Mexican railroad bonds in 1910.
—At Chicago, 6,220 divorces were granted by the courts in the year ending July 19.
—The body of Jean La Rue, who disappeared in 1862, was found in the hollow of an oak tree at Le Seur, Minn.
—Lieut Charles Lamborn, 33, of Los Angeles, an aerial mail carrier flying to Cleveland, was killed when his De Haviland 4 fell 6,000 feet at Dix Run, foot of the Allegheny Mountains, near Bellefonte, Pa.
—The Pacific battleship fleet left Norfolk for the Panama Canal.
—Rep. McFadden, Pennsylvania, charged before the House Rules Committee that Comptroller of the Currency J S. Williams had shared in a commission for the sale of land in Washington to the Government. Williams denied the charge in a public statement
—Lieut. Col. S T. Ansell resigned from the army.
—The parcel post mails are congested by sausages from Milwaukee for Germany.
—Mexican bandits blew up a train near San Marcos, killing 60 passengers.
—A hurricane killed 300 and sank many ships at Valparaiso, Chile.
—Twenty thousand attended the New York Police field games at Sheepshead Bay Speedway.
—A motorman was killed and ten passengers hurt in a rear-end "L" crash at the Bowery and Broome St, New York.

July 20—The Peace Conference sends the treaty with Austria to the Government at Vienna.
—Yellow fever has appeared at Piura, Peru.
—One hundred and fifty thousand are on strike at Chicago; Cleveland phone workers go back; Bridgeport corset workers strike; 4,000 metal workers are out at Rome, N. Y.; Boston car strike ends
—Answering the St Louis Post-Dispatch, Eamonn De Valera said he does not ask the United States to "take any active step of hostility to England," but to recognize right of Ireland to self-determination.
—Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett and other officers arrived at New York from France.
—Wilson & Co. announced sale of their fish packing, vegetable canning, and grocery lines.
—Inquiry by The World shows the New York Telephone Co. got $3,692,435 excess profits in 1918.
—At Holyoke, Mass., the "blue sky" folk order Sunday golf playing stopped.
—Prohibition closes the Georgian and the Revere hotels at Boston.

July 20—At Camden, N. J., the 21,000-ton combination cargo and passenger ship Sea Girt, which stuck on the ways at the New York shipyard on June 21, was launched.

July 21—President Wilson, ill in bed, postpones talks with representatives and Senators on Peace Treaty.

—The British Commons unanimously passed the third reading of the Peace Treaty.

—Many women kissed Marshal Foch at the London Peace Dinner.

—The miners' strike spread in Yorkshire, England.

—Three were killed when blacks renewed race riots at Washington.

—Twelve were killed and 28 hurt when a dirigible balloon of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. from the White City amusement park fell into the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, and exploded, scattering burning gasoline.

—The Marquis de Mochales died at a Cabinet meeting at Madrid.

—An "Institute of Meat Packers" was formed at Chicago.

—Five hundred schoolgirls pick fruit in Orange and Ulster Counties, New York.

—Mrs. Rosa B. Spang, widow of Charles M. Spang, Pittsburgh merchant, left $1,000,000 for the creation of the "Rosa Spang Foundation" for the Relief of Poverty and Distress, and especially for the benefit of abandoned babies.

July 22—Secretary of State Lansing arrived at New York from France.

—The British House of Commons ratified the German Treaty and the Anglo-French pact.

—Damage amounting to more than $1,300,000 was done on Peace Day at Luton, centre of the English straw hat industry, because discharged and demobilized soldiers were refused permission to hold memorial services for their dead comrades in the local public park. There were riots at other places.

—President Wilson quit bed for conferences at the White House on the Peace Treaty.

—The House at Washington passed, 287 to 100, the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Bill.

—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations denied Mr. Wilson's request to appoint an American member of the Reparations Commission at Paris.

—One white was killed and one hurt in race rioting at Washington.

—Two auto bandits held up a Chicago bank messenger and got $45,000.

—At Leavenworth, Kan., demanding general amnesty, 2,200 former soldiers, conscientious objectors and I. W. W.'s joined in open mutiny at the army disciplinary barracks. Prisoners refused to work or drill, and even patients in the hospital refused to take medicine.

—The American schooner Willie L. Maxwell has been lost off South America.

July 23—Two hundred and fifty thousand coal miners are on strike in Britain.

—Two thousand soldiers help police maintain order at Washington.

—The Secretary of Labor reported to the House that Thos. J. Mooney was unfairly convicted of complicity in the bomb explosion at San Francisco.

—The Senate raised the Belgian mission to an Embassy.

—Ex-President Taft proposes six reservations to the League of Nations covenant

—The Senate passed the $34,000,000 Agricultural Appropriation Bill which recently was vetoed by President Wilson because of the rider for repeal of the Daylight Saving Law. No effort to restore the rider was made in the Senate.

—Gov. Sproul of Pennsylvania vetoed a bill legalizing 2.75 per cent beer.

—The U. S. District Court in Connecticut upheld the War Prohibition Act.

—At Chicago hogs brought $23.50 a hundredweight on the foot in the stockyards, the highest price ever known.

—At Kansas City, ex-Lieut. F. K. Simpson was shot to death in an auto

—The will of Chas. N. Clark gives $500,000 to Smith and Mount Holyoke Colleges.

—Cardinal Gibbons celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday.

—Janet Wilkerson, 6, was strangled by a degenerate man at Chicago.

—New York had a sunny day—the first since July 15.

—Nine days of rain swelled New Jersey streams to flood proportions. Dams and retaining walls broke so that a large part of Morris County was inundated.

July 24—The British report they killed 800 in the Egyptian revolt.

—The Georgia Senate, 39 to 10, and the House, 132 to 24, turned down the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

—A mob lynched Chilton Jennings, a negro, at Gilmer, Tex. A woman was his accuser.

—U. S. Judge Chatfield, in Brooklyn, ruled 2.75 per cent. beer unlawful.

—Explosions and fire did $150,000 damage at the Texas Co.'s oil refinery, Bayonne, N. J.

July 25—The President prohibited shipments of arms from the United States to Mexico.

—The Marconi Co. has been awarded $2,950,000 damages against the British Government for breach of contract in connection with the construction of the imperial wireless system. The company claimed $5,000,000.

—Lieut. Ellis and Sergt. Von Berg were killed and three persons hurt in a collision between an army airplane and a naval seaplane at Colon Harbor.

—Eleven boys were drowned by the upsetting of their boats in Big Pond, near Springfield, Mass.

—D. R. McCord gave to McGill University, Montreal, his $100,000 collection of British-Americana.

—The United States Pacific Fleet reached Colon.

—Mayor Gillen of Newark, N. J., bought for the citizens 50,000 pounds of bacon for 34 and 36 cents a pound, which he will sell at 36 to 38 cents

—Parts of the new Philadelphia city charter began to take effect as to finance and civil service.

—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey listed on the Stock Exchange $100,000,000 of its securities and made public its balance sheet.

—Tenants trounced a landlord at the rent profiteering hearing at New York.

—At New York the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference publicly appealed to the United States to save China from Japan.

—There was an aero mail plane strike.

—The Rev. John Froschl, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Plainfield, N. J.

—The Ward Baking Co. at New York sued striking drivers and salesmen for $100,000.

July 26—The British Premier settled the Yorkshire miners' strike by giving eight hours' pay for seven hours' work.

—Six were killed in a boiler explosion on the naval tender Melville of the Pacific Fleet at Colon.

—Phil Thompson, 14, an American boy, was kidnapped near Mexico City. Later he was ransomed for $750.

—The International Trades Union Congress opened at Amsterdam, Holland.

—Gifts to Harvard in the past year totalled $1,200,000.

—Bread and water breaks the Leavenworth army prison strike.

—Fire burned the Manhattan and other hotels at Sharon Springs, N. Y.

—Lightning burned the $200,000 New York Railways repair shops at Valley Falls, R. I.

—At New York Supreme Court Justice Ford signed the application of John Armstrong Chaloner for an order to remove the committee of his person and estate

—An electrical storm swept lower Dutchess County, New York, killing one and destroying property.

—Prince Aage of Denmark left New York for home.

—At New York thieves took $30,000 in silks from a store in the rear of the Mercer Street Police Station.

—"Tanner" Smith was killed by a member of the "Hudson Duster" gang at New York.

—Two hundred thousand see airplane wedding of Lieut. G. S. Burgess and Miss M. K. Schaeffer at police field day, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

July 27—The Pacific Fleet passed through the canal, and left Panama for San Diego, Cal.

—Three were killed, 50 hurt, at a race riot at a Chicago bathing beach.

—J. E. Rodgers, watchman at the Hotel San Remo, New York, killed two and himself.

—One hundred were hurt in a head-on collision on the Fort Lee trolley line, New Jersey.

July 27—Jack Wilson (Royttaberle), 680 pounds, died at a Brooklyn hospital.
—The authorities raided a gambling house at Lynbrook, L. I.
July 28—In the Chicago black-white race riots, 14 were killed and 80 injured. The militia was called out.
—At Paris eleven of the "Laon informers" were condemned to death.
—The Liverpool, England, dock strike ended.
—The shipping strike ended with general wage advances. It began July 9.
—At New York, Jews welcomed Louis Marshall and other delegates home from the Peace Conference.
—The first man convicted at New York of selling whiskey in defiance of Federal Prohibition was fined $10.
—A tornado wrecked planes and tents at the Mineola, L. I., flying field.
July 29—President Wilson laid the Anglo-American-French treaty before the Senate. He orders an inquiry by the Government into high food prices.
—Under Secretary of State F. L. Polk took a seat at the Peace Conference, Paris.
—Alexander Garbai, President of the Hungarian Soviet Government, killed himself in the Assembly building at Budapest.
—Lieut. "Hardboiled" Smith, an army prisoner on Governor's Island, told a Congressional committee at New York that the cruelties to inmates of American prison camps in France under him were due to orders from "higher up."
—To keep her seven children out of an orphan asylum, Mrs. Straviscar killed them and herself at Kimberly, O.
—At Chicago several more were killed in the race riots. 500,000 walked because of the strike there.
—The Actors' Equity Association called a strike at New York.
—Six million gallons of water from a burst main flooded the Fourth Avenue Subway, Brooklyn.
—Miss Deliampha G. Richardson (daughter of "Spite House" Richardson), who died Aug. 2, 1918, left an estate now appraised at $1,058,004.
July 30—The naval patrol boat May has been wrecked off Cape Engano, Santo Domingo.
—Three were drowned when the U. S. submarine G 2, obsolete type, sank near New London, Ct.
—The body of Mabel Harris was found in Pompton Lake, N. J.
—The Montana State Senate ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution by a vote of 38 to 1. The House unanimously ratified the amendment July 29.
—One more was killed and three died of wounds in Chicago race riots. 2,000 State troops were put on guard.
—At Kansas City, Mo., Frederick Hoenemann, a suburban farmer, obtained a temporary injunction against the operation of airplanes over his farm.
—British freighter Clan Gordon (3,600 tons) capsized 140 miles off Cape Hatteras.
—At New York a jury in General Sessions acquitted Miss Helen Edwards of Los Angeles of a charge of vagrancy.
—Fire did $100,000 damage at Bushey & Sons shipyard, Erie Basin, Brooklyn.
—The New York Supreme Court dismissed the case of the State against the American Socialist Society (Rand School).
July 31—Gen. Denikine captures 5,000 Reds and the town of Kamishin on the Volga River.
—The railroad brotherhoods threatened to strike unless food costs are reduced. The President and Cabinet took up the problem.
—The Secretary of War allowed the Army to sell surplus food, through the municipalities, to the people.
—The German National Assembly, by 262 to 75, approved the new German Constitution.
—W. H. White left over $609,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and $50,000 to Cooper Union, New York.
—The Abyssinian Mission visited the New York City Hall.
—A New York Stock Exchange seat sold at $93,000.
—A freight collision at 5.30 A. M., near Port Chester, N. Y., killed two engineers; a passenger wreck at New Rochelle, N. Y., at 6.41 P. M., injured several.
—The telegraph lines in the United States went back to private ownership at midnight, July 31.
Aug. 1—The U. S. Senate, 41 to 12, repealed the Daylight Saving Act already repealed by the House.
—Secretary Lansing told the Senate 217 Americans have been killed in Mexico since May 25, 1911.
—Troops suppress rioting at Chicago. The deaths in all were thirty-six. The police confiscated the issue of The Whip, a negro paper.
—The Chicago car strike ended.
—The Peace Committee of Chamber of Deputies at Paris by 34 to 1 advised that German Peace Treaty be ratified.
—Spain's Senate voted unanimously to join the League of Nations.
—A world peace stamp was issued at Copenhagen as a means of raising funds to rebuild Rheims Cathedral.
—Thieves torture C. P. Beck and wife at Somers Point, N. J., and get $26,000.
—Seventy thousand railway shopmen strike in the Chicago district.
Aug. 2—The four railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor demand Government ownership of railroads on a profit-sharing basis with employés; Congressman Sims (Tenn.) offers bill in House on these lines.
—President and Mrs. Wilson left Washington on Presidential yacht Mayflower for trip down the Potomac.
—A Caproni airplane flying from Venice to Milan with fourteen passengers fell near Verona; all on board were killed.
—As a result of police strike there was looting and rioting at Liverpool, England
—At midnight, according to London despatch, 1,000 policemen were out on strike at London and 929 at Liverpool.
—Nebraska ratified Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment (fourteenth State to ratify).
Aug. 3—Six dreadnoughts of the Pacific fleet were shaken by earthquake off Mexican coast
—The home of Oscar Lawler at Los Angeles, Cal., destroyed by gasoline bomb; Mr. Lawler fatally, Mrs. Lawler seriously, burned.
—New York Letter Carriers' Association appeals directly to President Wilson for pay increase.
—Central Federated Union, representing 350,000 workers, protests to President against repeal of Daylight Saving Law.
—Jos. Cohen of Rockaway Park, L. I., was shot and killed at Coney Island
Aug. 4—Roumanians seized Budapest, defying the Allies, and took prominent citizens as hostages.
—Great Britain's peace celebration ended with river pageant on Thames.
—A "Feast of National Gratitude" was held throughout France and in Alsace and Lorraine.
—Fourteen thousand five hundred railroad shopmen at Washington, D. C., and in vicinity quit.
—Prince Dedjajmatch, head of the Abyssinian Mission to the United States, sailed from New York for home.
—A bull, Sybil's Gamboge, brought $65,000 at a sale at Mount Kisco, N. Y.
—An explosion at Raritan Arsenal, near Bonhamton, N. J., killed ten civilian employés.
Aug. 5—The Prince of Wales left Portsmouth, Eng., on cruiser Renown for Canada.
—Chilian Senate unanimously approves League of Nations.
—Many of the "dry" candidates for re-election are defeated in Virginia primaries.
—George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y, gives $3,500,000 to found a school of music to aid the movies.
Aug. 6—U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee questioned Secretary of State Lansing five hours as to the Peace Treaty proceedings at Paris.
—Austrian counter proposals to peace terms were handed to the Peace Council; they complain too much territory has been taken and they have been overcharged.
—Six battleships of Pacific Fleet under Admiral Rodman anchored off Las Coronados.
—Ohio, under new State storage law, seized 151,651 pounds of pork.
—Coal traffic was suspended on Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. as result of shopmen's strike.
—New York State Income Tax Law was declared unconstitutional, so far as it affects non-residents employed or doing business in New York, by Federal Judge Knox.

Aug. 6—C. H. McGuire, Los Angeles, committed suicide by leap from eleventh floor.
—Brooklyn's surface, subway, and "L" lines shut down at 10 P. M., owing to strike violence. At various points "flying squadrons" of strikers halted cars, beat motormen, conductors and policemen and escaped in auto trucks.
—The schooner Gallia was sunk in collision with British steamer War Witch near St. Pierre; twenty lost.
Aug. 7—Archduke Joseph of Austria overthrew Peidl Cabinet in Hungary, named Stephen Friedrich Premier and appointed a coalition Cabinet.
—New England railroad shopmen walk out and N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. suspends 102 passenger trains.
—Secretary Daniels reviews Pacific fleet off San Diego, Cal.
—Battleship Rhode Island, flagship of Squadron 1, of new Pacific fleet was towed to Balboa, Canal Zone, with a broken propeller shaft.
—Actors' strike closes twelve New York City theatres.
Aug. 8—President Wilson addressed joint session of Congress; urged broadening of Food Control Act to include feed, fuel and clothing; its extension to peace times; asked penalties for profiteering; suggested storage time limit and Federal licenses for interstate commerce corporations. He said that threats by any class must fail.
—The World showed that $10,000,000,000 worth of food was stored in the United States and Europe.
—Spain's Parliament approved League of Nations.
—Belgian Deputies ratified Peace Treaty with Germany.
—British warships bombarded Ochakoff (41 miles northeast of Odessa).
—Italian Government seized Caruso's pantry and commandeered his auto.
—Great Britain signed peace with Afghan tribes.
—British House of Commons adopted seven-hour day in mines
—Twenty villages in Somme district made Alice Stuart of Washington, a U. S. Red Cross nurse, an "honorary citizen."
—U. S. Senate orders an investigation of Mexican outrages on American citizens and property.
—Fifty to eighty soldiers were killed and 200 wounded in food riots in Chemnitz region, 38 miles southwest of Dresden.
—Second Division veterans, led by Major Gen Lejeune, parade on Fifth Ave., New York City.
Aug. 9—War Department allotted 200 carloads (6,000,000 pounds) of surplus army food to New York State.
—Thirty-two farmers were arrested at Pittsburgh and fined for not marking measures properly.
—Chicago stockyard strike ended, the militia and deputy sheriffs having been withdrawn.
—U. S. Pacific war fleet anchored in Los Angeles harbor.
—An explosion at Government grain elevator at Port Colborne, Ont., Can., killed 8, injured 14; 17 missing.
—B. R. T. strike ended; union provisionally recognized; other matters to be arbitrated.
Aug. 10—British cruiser Renown, carrying the Prince of Wales, was met by the cruiser Dauntless 120 miles off St. John's at 3 P. M.
—Seven were burned to death in fire on scenic railway at Dominion Park, Montreal, Can.
—Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., was officially closed.
—Dr. Jos. M. Kalbfus, Game Commissioner of Pennsylvania, of Harrisburg, and E. E. Kelly, Field Superintendent of Game Commission, were killed by train near Sheffield, Pa.
—Three masked men take a woman, age 42, from her bed and tar and feather her at Malone, N. Y.
—Church burglars steal $5,500 in Liberty bonds, $1,500 in cash, from Trinity's sexton at New York City.
Aug. 11—President Wilson sent to Senate draft of plan for League of Nations as it was submitted to the Peace Conference; he declined to send copy of letter of protest against Shantung award, written by Gen. Bliss and concurred in by Secretary Lansing and Henry White of Peace Commission.
—Secretary Lansing testified before Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Japanese Ambassador to U. S., Viscount Ishii, concealed from him the secret Shantung treaty between Britain and Japan.
—The Prince of Wales landed at Topsail, a fishing village on Conception Bay, N. F., then returned to his warship.
—The British giant flying boat, Felixstowe Fury, during a test flight, fell into the water off the English coast near London. Lieut. MacLeod, wireless operator, was killed; the six passengers were rescued.
—Andrew Carnegie died from pneumonia at his country place, Shadow Brook, near Lenox, Mass.
—Salvagers recovered gold ingots valued at $5,000,000 from wreck of White Star Dominion liner Laurentic, sunk off Fasad Light near Buncrana, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1917.
—B. R. T. strike leaders showed U. S. Judge Mayer 7,900 union enrolment cards.
—A bank messenger fled with $40,600 at New York. He was caught in October with 10 cents.
Aug. 12—Food Administrator Arthur Williams names committee of New Yorkers to fix "fair prices."
—Senator Lodge's speech against League of Nations was cheered by U. S. marines in galleries.
—Ex-German Crown Prince returned to Holland after visit to family at Soden, Prussia.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at St. John's, N. F.
—Secretary Daniels left Los Angeles for Hawaii on super-dreadnought Mississippi.
—Winter Garden Co., in Federal Court, New York, sued striking actors for $500,000 damages and asked injunction.
—At Chicago, the actors' strike closed two theatres.
Aug. 13—Department of Justice agents seized large quantities of tinned goods, eggs, sugar, and flour, at Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla., and other points.
—British House of Commons by 132 to 95 empowers Board of Trade to fix wholesale and retail prices.
—Herbert Hoover reached Warsaw from Prague.
—Gov. Lowden, of Illinois, ordered troops to Peoria because of rioting at steel plant.
—Striking coal miners of Yorkshire, Eng., resume work.
—Chicago Aldermen sent a committee to New York City to study police methods.
—Prince of Wales left St. John's, N. F., on the Dragon for St. John, N. B.
—New York City ordered 400 car loads of food from Surplus Property Division of Army at cost of $1,642,600.
—Interborough men (15,000) get 10 per cent. wage increase at New York City.
—Twelve thousand painters, paperhangers, and decorators quit at New York City in strike for five-day week and $1 an hour.
Aug. 14—At Mount Clemens, Mich., the jury gives six cents damages to Henry Ford in his million-dollar libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune, which had called him, in an editorial, an anarchist.
—Seaplane drops a sack of mail on the outgoing Adriatic off Sandy Hook.
—U. S. Government seizes 50,000 pounds of hoarded butter at Chicago
—At Chicago railroad shopmen end strike. Shopmen on B. & O and Boston and Maine R. R.s end strike.
—A skidding aeroplane kills 3 children and hurts 8 others at Baltimore in flying circus.
—Sea storm damages Coney Island.
Aug. 15—King George of England signs Parliament bill ratifying German Peace Treaty.
—U. S. troops turned over northern half of bridgehead zone, east bank of Rhine, to the French.
—President Wilson vetoed the Daylight Saving Repeal Bill.
—The Japanese transport Shijiki Maru struck a rock and foundered south of Sanegashima; 110 missing.
—The Prince of Wales visited St. John, N. B., on the cruiser Dragon.
—J. Ogden Armour of Chicago thanks the Builders and Traders Exchange for a pair of shoes.
—Storm of rain and lightning put out Coney Island lights, set fire to oil tank at Perth Amboy, N. J., and damaged Far Rockaway, L. I.
—Boston police form a union.
—Mayor Hylan, at New York, subpoenaed Gen. Mgr. of Interborough Rapid Transit and officers of brotherhood to investigate alleged conspiracy to force increased fares. The brotherhood waited on Hedley and Quackenbush, counsel for Interborough, with demands; on Mayor Hylan at City Hall; also on Public Service Commissioner Nixon.

Aug. 15—New Haven Railroad shopmen vote to end strike.
—At New York, Actor C. H. Weston jumped from a seventeenth story window to death.
Aug. 16—Gen. Pershing left Paris for Rome.
—U. S. Army First Division left Coblenz for Brest on way home.
—Twenty-three U. S. truckloads of food arrived at Budapest.
—Carranza, President of Mexico, hands passports to Wm. Cummings, British Charge d'Affaires.
—Paterson, N. J., silk makers announced forty-four-hour week for 30,000 operatives.
—Federal agents seized large stocks of butter and eggs at Buffalo, N. Y.; 16,588 bags of flour at Boston, Mass.; 16,000,000 eggs at St. Louis; $400,000 worth of food at Detroit, Mich; $300,000 worth at San Diego, Cal. Warrants were issued in Chicago for dealers in sugar. Ohio's Governor demands that food be unloaded from cars
—At New York City stage hands and theatre musicians quit in sympathy with striking actors.
—Interborough employes refused arbitration, demanding 50 per cent. wage increase.
Aug. 17—Maxim Gorky, Russian novelist, was reported captured and shot by Lettish troops by order of "Jake" Peters, the extreme "Red."
—King Alfonso, Spain, signs Peace Treaty Covenant, including labor section.
—Former Emperor William bought the Doorn estate near Utrecht.
—The Bolsheviki were driven from Odessa and evacuated Kieff and the rest of the Ukraine.
—British fleet sunk the Bolshevik battleship Andrei Pervosvannyi, the battle cruiser Petropavlovsk, a transport and a guard ship in Gulf of Finland with loss of 3 motorboats, 8 officers and 3 men.
—Lieuts. P. H. Davis and H. G. Peterson, U. S. Army aviators, captured by Mexican bandits and held for $15,000 ransom, it was announced.
—Three hundred general chairmen for 117,000 railroad firemen in the United States and Canada, in convention at Cleveland, O, demand 35 to 65 per cent. wage increase and locomotive labor-saving devices.
—The Prince of Wales landed at Halifax unannounced and took a stroll.
—Manhattan subways and "L" tied up by strike beginning 4 A. M. The employes kept the power houses in operation.
Aug. 18—Attorney General A. M. Palmer urges on New York City Fair Price Committee prison terms for food profiteers
—U. S. State Department sent peremptory orders to U. S. Embassy in Mexico City to call upon Mexican Government for prompt action in case of army lieutenants held by bandits.
—King Victor Emmanuel decorated Gen. Pershing with Grand Cross of Military Order of Savoy at Rome.
—U. S. Marshal seized $122,000 of eggs at Portland, Me. At Buffalo, 4,000,000 pounds of meat in a fruit storage warehouse.
—The Prince of Wales drank rum punch at Quoit Club, Halifax, and sang. He also viewed ruins of great 1917 fire.
—U. S. Shipping Board steamer Heffron ran ashore off Rokuren, Corea Strait, with 1,100 wounded Czecho-Slovaks aboard.
—An Anti-Cigarette League of the World was launched at Chicago, Ill.
—By will of Ludwig Dreyfuss, Manhattan, $837,000 goes to Hebrew charities on death of widow.
—At Manhattan, Gov. Smith and Public Service Commissioner Nixon settle subway and "L" strike; men get 25 per cent. increase; other questions to be arbitrated.
—Five more shows closed at Manhattan by actors' strike; 2,000 actors paraded Broadway.
Aug. 19—At a White House conference the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations questioned the President on Peace Treaty and League of Nations. He urged quick ratification.
—U. S. Cavalry and airplanes entered Mexico on bandit hunt after ransom of $8,500 was paid for safe return of Peterson and Davis.
—Prince of Wales visited Prince Edward Island.
—Sistine Choir Quartet from the Vatican arrived in New York.
—Airplane police overtook express train with smugglers fleeing from Berlin to Switzerland with $4,000,000 in gold.
—The House overrode Presidential veto of Daylight Saving Repeal Bill by 223 to 101.
—Four and a half million pounds of hoarded sugar were seized in Boston warehouse.
—Fire destroyed the business part of East Helena, Mont.
—All Chicago theatres closed by actors' strike.
—At Chicago, Judge Stelk of the Speeders' Court sentenced eight auto drivers, accused of speeding, to be sent to Morgue and County Hospital to look at dead and maimed victims of "speed maniacs."
—In packers' strike riot at Cudahy, near Milwaukee, Wis, one man was killed, eight shot, scores wounded.
—The receiver of New York "Green" car lines, with approval of Federal Judge Mayer, granted 15 per cent. wage increase in addition to previous 10 per cent.
—Frank A. Munsey bought the Sun Building, Manhattan.
Aug. 20—Martial law was proclaimed throughout Hungary.
—Anti-Bolshevik forces took Kherson, Nikolaieff, and Cherkasy, in South Russia.
—Japan replaced military with civil government in Corea and announces it grants Coreans same privileges and legal rights as Japanese.
—U. S. Senate repassed Repeal of Daylight Saving by 57 to 19.
—Carranza's cavalry joined in pursuit of Mexican bandits. U. S. consuls at Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca warned Americans in Mexico to come into cities.
—Pope Benedict accepted the resignation of the German Bishop of Strassburg.
—U. S. Senate confirmed A. M. Palmer as Attorney General.
—National Association of U. S. Postal Employés meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., demands wage increases 25 to 50 per cent.
—Steamship Munamar arrived at New York from Antilla, Cuba, with 6,680,000 pounds sugar, and Mexico, of Ward Line, with 18,000 bags.
—Steamer Ashanti (2,189 tons) burned at Dakar, West Africa.
—Secretary Daniels and party on dreadnought New York arrived at Honolulu.
—The body of Benjamin M Binkowitz, a New York messenger who disappeared Aug. 12 at the same time that $173,000 in Liberty and other bonds disappeared, was found in the town of Milford, Ct, half way between New Haven and Bridgeport.
Aug. 21—President Wilson, in reply to Senator Fall, said he would not declare peace until after the treaty is ratified.
—Army food was sold at 58 New York schools for $85,000, an average of $2.50 per buyer.
—U. S. troops in pursuit of Mexican bandits kill four. Carranza demands recall.
—Mexican authorities claim to have killed seven of the bandits who robbed United States sailors at Tampico in July.
—Germans quit Lithuania.
—Gen. Pershing arrived at Milan from Verona.
—Dr. Karl Muck, ex-director Boston Symphony Orchestra, sailed for Copenhagen.
—At Dublin, police raid office of the Irishman, Sinn Fein paper.
—Quebec welcomed the Prince of Wales.
—Shipworkers' strike at Sparrows Point, Baltimore, ended.
—The "drys" attached 699 liquor licenses in Jersey City.
—Ancient Order of Hibernians met at Atlantic City, N. J., and denounced prohibition.
—Walter Elliott, a negro, accused of assaulting a farmer's wife, was taken from sheriff and shot to death by mob at Louisburg, N. C.
—At Manhattan City Hall, fifty-seven U. S. soldiers were decorated by four nations for heroism in battle.
Aug. 22—At Weimar, Friedrich Ebert took oath as Imperial President of Germany.
—Ukrainian troops captured Odessa.
—The Poles took Rovno in Volhynia.
—U. S. S. Sheridan arrived with broken shaft at San Francisco with 1,000 troops from Vladivostok, towed by supply ship Vestal.
—At Austin, J. R. Shillady, a New York white man, negro "uplifter," was beaten by Texas officials and ordered out of the State.
—At Quebec, the Prince of Wales replied in French to address of welcome.

Aug. 22—Food Control Act was amended by House without roll call to include clothing and retail profiteers; farmers were exempted.
—At Newton, Kan., three masked bank robbers escaped in motor car with $20,000 in currency and $20,000 in Liberty bonds.
—Railroad brotherhoods quit on Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, and Salt Lake Lines, and struck on Pacific Electric and Los Angeles Railway.
—At Manhattan, Geo. M. Cohan and Louis Mann start new Actors' Union.
—Five hundred thousand pounds of army bacon were sold at Manhattan schools; also canned peas, corn, pork, and beans, condensed milk, and soups.
—Mayor Hylan's fire inspectors discovered in storage 557,000,000 eggs, 4,600,000 pounds butter, 8,400,000 pounds sugar, 7,300,000 pounds flour, 44,350,000 pounds coffee, 1,772,000 pounds tea, 15,772,000 pounds fresh meat, 5,430,000 pounds fish, 3,417,000 pounds pork, 62,180,000 pounds beans, 10,265,000 pounds rice, 9,563,000 pounds peas, 121,579 cases condensed milk, 67,580 cases evaporated milk, 11 car loads pork and beans.
—At Manhattan, Transfer Tax Appraisers' report showed that will of J. W. Sterling, who died July 5, 1918, would give $18,000,000 to Yale University.
—Secretary Daniels and party toured the island of Oahu, Hawaii.
Aug. 23—Senate Foreign Relations Committee by 9 to 8 voted to amend Peace Treaty so as to give Shantung to China.
—The Paris office of the U. S. Relief Work ended its activities.
—The Supreme Council at Paris sent telegram to Archduke Joseph of Hungary to resign, and he did.
—Mexican Federal troops captured eight of kidnapping gang at Coyame, Chihuahua
—A second body of U. S. troops pursued raiding Mexican bandits into Mexico thirty miles southeast of El Paso, Tex.
—The French airplane Goliath, missing a week, landed north of Dakar with a broken propeller; all on board safe
—Lieut. Reid Haslam of Boston and Private Harry Higgins, Pennsylvania, airmen, were killed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., by fall of plane.
—British freighter Lord Downshire ran down fishing schooner Francis A. in fog near Halifax, N. S.; Capt. Ross and five of crew drowned.
—At Manhattan, the Casino and Liberty Theatres were closed by walkout of actors, stage hands, and musicians just before rise of curtain.
—Second day of U. S. Army food sale in New York City.
—Archbishop Hayes welcomed delegates to Forty-fifth Annual Convention of Catholic Young Men's National Union at New York.
Aug. 24—U. S. cavalry ended chase of Mexican bandits.
—Twenty German prisoners escaped from Camp Sherman, near Chillicothe, O.; nine were retaken.
—The Prince of Wales motored from Quebec to Three Rivers, leaving there by train for Toronto.
—A launch was cut in two by steamboat Point Comfort in bay off Staten Island; two drowned.
—Rear-end collision of two sections of excursion train from Washington, D. C., near Atlantic City, N. J., killed one man and injured many.
—Lieut. Monteith, U. S. N., was killed by airplane plunge at Sea Girt, N. J.
Aug. 25—President Wilson put railroad shopmen on eight-hour-day basis, which gives 4 cents per hour increase.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Rosedale, Toronto
—At London, Eagle Hut, American Y. M. C. A. headquarters, closed for good.
—The Peace Commission took over from Mr. Hoover the telegraph lines throughout Central Europe.
—The Australian seamen's strike ended.
—At Boston, Mass., robbers took $100,000 in Liberty bonds and $3,500 cash from safe in B. and A. Station; and a bank messenger was held up in mid-day and robbed of $12,000.
—The World's reports from 20 States showed 300,000 persons on strike; all classes from actors to grave-diggers were included; 30,000 New York cigar-makers, 3,500 machinists, 1,500 actors, 4,000 painters, 6,000 waiters, 3,000 Brooklyn boxmakers.
—Two cars were wrecked, a score of persons injured and many arrested in strikes at Pittsburgh, Pa.
—Mayor Broening of Baltimore, Md., welcomed De Valera as a visitor, not as head of "Irish Republic."
—At Manhattan, Supreme Court Justice Hendrick held that striking actors had broken their contracts.
Aug. 26—Senate Foreign Relations Committee by 9 to 7 adopted fifty amendments to peace treaty cutting out U. S. membership on international commissions.
—Belgian Senate unanimously approved peace treaty.
—Five million Germans have applied to leave Germany.
—Samuel Gompers, President of A. F. of L., arrived at New York from Europe.
—The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission arrived in Ecuador.
—J. P. Morgan sailed for Europe on first vacation in six years.
—Toronto University handed the Prince of Wales an LL.D. degree.
—Lieut. Meisenheimer of Detroit and Mechanician Ice of St. Mary's, O., were killed at Scott Field, near Belleville, Ill., by fall of plane.
—Westchester Railroad strike settled; men get nine-hour day. Connecticut trolley men get 12 per cent. wage increase.
—Two were killed, three wounded in fight between special deputy sheriffs and striking coal miners at Brackenridge, near Pittsburgh, Pa. One of those slain was Mrs. Fannie Snelling, an organizer of the United Mine Workers of America.
—Hornell, N. Y., had five-minute snowstorm.
—The passports of John H. Maurer and Abraham Epstein, Pennsylvania labor leaders, were confiscated and they were put ashore as they were about to leave New York for Europe.
—Col. Weybrecht, a Mrs. Gahris of Sebring, and Bob Jennings, a negro waiter, died after eating cold storage turkey at a country club at Canton, O.
—Federal agents began round-up of liquor sellers in New York City.
Aug. 27—At New York fair prices for meats are fixed.
—E. H. Gary, head of U. S. Steel Corporation, refused to deal with union men as such; union leaders conferred with Gompers.
—Nineteen of 52 finish "Aerial Derby," round-trip race between Toronto and Mineola, L. I. (See Sports for this and other aviation events.)
—Strike of yard switchmen and allied crafts tied up many lines in Southern and Central California.
—Crowds greeted Prince of Wales at Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto.
—Eleven hundred tons of tobacco were burned in factory fire at Pantin, near Paris.
—Ohio Supreme Court upheld Cold Storage Law seizures
—At Atlantic City an undertaker presents Lillian Russell with a $27,000 gold-trimmed coffin.
Aug. 28—Director Gen. Hines ordered railroad strikers in California, Arizona, and Nevada to resume work under penalty of dismissal and prosecution.
—President Wilson sent to Senate itemized bill of expenses of Paris peace delegation with request for $825,000 for unpaid and future expenses; a total of $1,506,776.
—France agreed to pay the United States $400,000,000 for unused army property
—The House adopted a resolution reviving grade of General.
—Sixty thousand persons on Parliament Hill welcomed the Prince of Wales to Ottawa.
—At Southerfield, Ga., Lieut. J. K. McRae of Washington State and Private R. A. Brook of Newnan, Ga., were killed in collision of planes 750 feet up.
—At Dublin, Ga., lynching mob burned a negro, Eli Cooper, and several negro churches and lodge rooms.
—Monitor Glowworm was sunk at Beresnik, Russia, by explosion of ammunition barge; 20 killed, 40 missing.
—Six bandits rob Detroit bank of $3,000 cash and $12,000 Liberty bonds.
—Ole Hanson resigned as Mayor of Seattle.
—The Carnegie will gives to widow Fifth Avenue house, castle and lands at Skibo, Scotland; country homes in Bar Harbor, Me., and Lenox, Mass.; annuities of $10,000 to Lloyd George and ex-President Taft; $5,000 to widows of Grover Cleveland and Col. Theodore Roosevelt. John Burns, John Morley, Walter Damrosch, Geo. W. Cable, and many others got annuities.
—At Manhattan, Hippodrome was closed by strike.
—A $1,500 oil painting, an A. W. Wyant landscape, was stolen from a Brooklyn art gallery.

Aug 29—Senate Foreign Relations Committee by 9 to 8 adopted amendments to peace treaty to give United States same vote in League as Great Britain, to shut off British colonies from voting on British Empire questions and that U. S. member of Reparations Commission vote only as to shipping.
—State Governors, through committee of seven, pledged aid to President Wilson in high price war.
—At Bologna, Francesco Francia's "The Madonna and Child" was stolen from the Academy of Fine Arts and a colored photo substituted in frame.
—Newport's annual ball was revived after decade by recently elected women members of Casino Board of Directors, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Wallach and Miss Twombley.
—$100,000 cargo sugar and grain on steamship Lieut. Jean Van Lourent at 34th St., Brooklyn, burned.
—At Brooklyn, New York, B. R. T. employés ratified settlement for 25 per cent. wage increase.
—Appraisal showed Mrs. Susan F. Colgate, widow of New York banker, left $1,000,000.
Aug. 30—At Paris, Gen. Pershing said records had been sent to United States and declined to testify before Congress sub-committee on war expenses
—F. P. Walsh, ex-Mayor Dunne of Chicago, ex-Mayor F. J. McGuire of Syracuse, Judge Cohalan and Bourke Cockran of New York, at hearing of Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged independence of Ireland and rejection of peace treaty.
—The first contingent of first combat troops of 1st Division arrived on the Pastores and Orizaba.
—At Coapa, Mexico, H. S. McGill, an American, was shot and then beaten to death by bandits.
—R. J. Cooper, lawyer, was murdered at Nashville, Tenn.
—Jewels, value $35,000, were stolen from summer home of the Paternos, Allenhurst, N. J.
—The Socialist National Convention opened at Chicago.
—At Knoxville, Tenn., a mob attacked jail in hunt for negro.
—At Louisville, Ky., a lawyer shot and injured a Judge in court.
—At New York, Hippodrome strike was settled.
—At Brooklyn, N. Y., a bank messenger was knocked down and robbed of $2,400; the robber was caught.
Aug. 31—Gen. Pershing left Paris for Brest.
—Russian and Australian forces retake Emptsa from the Bolsheviki.
—The dreadnought New York with Secretary Daniels, reached Monterey from Hawaii.
—Workmen are given share in control of War Department's Rock Island Arsenal shops, appoint foremen and fix prices.
—The Socialist National Convention at Chicago split in two.
—In race riot at Knoxville, Tenn., 2 were killed and 14 wounded; 8 whites, 6 negroes. Machine guns were used on the mob.
—At Montgomery, Ala., ex-Lieut. R. L. Johnson was killed in fall of airplane.
—Billy Sunday ended his revival at Ocean Grove, N. J., Methodist camp meeting.
—Waterspout rips roofs off houses at Norwalk, Ct.
Sept. 1—The Pacific Fleet, forty-two warships, led by Admiral Rodman, steamed through the Golden Gate and was reviewed by Secretary Daniels on the Oregon.
—Gen. Pershing left Brest for home on the Leviathan; Marshal Foch bade farewell.
—Poles, using tanks, took Bobrinsk, 85 miles from Minsk, and 500 prisoners.
—The Prince of Wales laid corner-stone of Peace Tower, Parliament Building, Ottawa.
—Striking employés close 6 theatres at Boston, 3 at Providence, 1 at St. Louis, 1 in Bronx, New York, and stop 2 opening at Manhattan.
—Police raided Socialist convention at Chicago and tore down red flags and emblems.
—U. S. trawler Promotion was sunk by collision in fog with French liner La Lorraine, 125 miles southeast of Halifax.
—New Jersey Catholic State Federation opposed woman suffrage and prohibition.
Sept. 2—Senate passed House bill making Pershing permanent General.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Montreal.
—At Alexandria, a bomb hidden in basket of grapes was thrown at Hussein Rushdi Pasha, Premier of Egypt, by divinity student; no one hurt.
—In New York primaries for President Board of Aldermen, Bennett, Rep., carried Kings, Queens and Richmond, but La Guardia won nomination by vote of Manhattan and Bronx. Untermyer, Dem., ran behind colleague Luce; Madigan, independent, was third for Manhattan Judgeships.
—Exchange Court, No. 52 Broadway, Manhattan, was sold by the Astors for $5,000,000.
—A pearl necklace owned by the late Anna Held, actress, was sold for $52,000.
Sept 3—President Wilson left Washington at night on a special train over the Pennsylvania R. R. to begin his Peace Treaty speech-making trip.
—The President signed Pershing bill and sent nomination as General to Senate.
—The U. S. Senate passed bill to make possible leasing of public lands having deposits of oil, coal, gas, phosphate, and sodium.
—The British destroyer S-19 was sunk by a Russian mine; 24 were lost
—New Zealand Parliament ratified Peace Treaty.
—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium sailed from Brest for the United States on Northern Pacific.
—Wm. Harrison, brother of ex-Mayor of Chicago, was wounded by bomb thrown at Gov. Saito at Seoul, Corea.
—Mexican cavalry fired on U. S. flyers near Laredo, Tex.
—Virginia's House of Delegates rejected woman suffrage by 61 to 21.
—Alabama State Senate refused to ratify Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment by 18 to 13.
—Ole Hanson, ex-Mayor of Seattle, announced candidacy for U. S. Presidency
—At Lexington, Ky, John Shell celebrated his 131st birthday by taking his first auto ride. He has 29 children, and married a second time when 125. His youngest son is 5 years old, his oldest living child is over 90.
—Near Star City, Ark., thirty men shot and killed Flinton Briggs, a negro, alleged insulter of a white woman.
—One hundred and one of The World employés registered as war veterans and formed Post 217 American Legion
Sept 4—President Wilson explained Peace Treaty and League of Nations to crowds at Columbus, O., and Indianapolis.
—Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported a resolution to ratify peace treaty with reservations: (1) unconditional right of withdrawal; (2) no interference in foreign territorial disputes; (3) domestic affairs, immigration, tariff, etc., and (4) Monroe Doctrine questions not to be submitted to League.
—Senate in rising vote unanimously confirmed John J. Pershing's nomination to be General of the Army.
—Gen. Denikine, anti-Bolshevik, took Kieff after two days' fight.
—At Brooklyn, deputy marshals belonging to Tenants' Union refused to evict tenants showing union cards.
—At New York, U. S. revenue agents at pistol point seized $75,000 worth narcotics.
Sept 5—President Wilson spoke twice at St. Louis.
—U. S. Senate passed bill to enforce War-time Prohibition.
—William C. Redfield resigned as Secretary of Commerce, to take effect Nov. 1.
—The Prince of Wales started from Nipigon, Ont., in canoe on fishing and hunting trip.
—Jose Pardo y Barredo, twice President of Peru, deposed at Lima, July 4, 1919, arrived in New York with wife, mother, six children and two brothers.
—Miners' grievance committee orders strike in Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys collieries, Pa.
—A strike of engineers and firemen caused tenants of Metropolitan Building at Manhattan to walk up forty-five flights of stairs.
Sept. 6—At Vienna the National Assembly voted, 97 to 23, to sign the peace treaty. The German Nationalists voted against signing the treaty and some of the South Tyrolese Party did not vote.
—The World begins publication of Gen. Ludendorff's book on German blunders in the war.
—President Wilson spoke at Kansas City and at Des Moines, Ia.
—Former Empress Zita of Austria gave birth to a son.
—H. C. Hoover and staff left London for New York.
—Gen. Pershing was assailed in the House by Representative Schall, Prog. Rep., of Minnesota, who was one of the four Congressmen voting against conferring the permanent rank of General on Pershing.

Sept. 6—Fighting miners in West Virginia lay down their arms.
—Celebrations commemorating the 162d anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the fifth anniversary of the first Battle of the Marne were held yesterday throughout the country. In New York City there were several ceremonies. At Pointe de Grave France, a monument was unveiled.
—The statue of Sir Geo. E. Cartier was unveiled at Montreal as King George pressed an electric button at Balmoral Castle.
—C. M. Galloway quit the U. S. Civil Service Commission, declaring Postmaster General Burleson forced him and Commissioner H. W. Craven out.
—Three American oil companies operating in the Tampico district of Mexico were robbed of $59,060.
—Burglars crack six safes in one building on W. 14th St., New York.
—F. C. Howe resigned as Immigration Commissioner at New York.
—Actors' strike at New York ended.
Sept. 7—At Brussels the Flemish Activist leader, Dr. August Borms, was condemned to death following a trial which lasted a week.
—Private Reass Madsen of Sacramento, Cal., was shot and killed by German soldiers in the neutral zone about a mile from the boundary of the Coblenz bridgehead.
—Ambushed men attacked British soldiers and killed one at Fermoy, Ireland.
—Bolshevists captured Tobolsk, Siberia.
—Property valued at $2,000,000, sold recently by the Americans to the Germans, was destroyed by explosions in ammunition dumps near Neuwied.
—The Paris theatre strike ended.
—The Prince of Wales fished in Nipigon waters.
—At Pontiac, Ill., one officer and one inmate were killed and two officers and an inmate were wounded in a revolver battle in the State Reformatory after two prisoners had attempted to escape by sawing the bars of their cell.
—Three were killed and 31 hurt in a fire in the rheostat room on the U. S. battleship New Mexico at San Francisco.
—W. K. Marcellus, an Ashtabula, O., millionaire, reported he had been kidnapped with two others and robbed.
—The New York public schools reopened.
—A bronze tablet, presented by the employés of The World and The Evening World, in honor of their comrades who served in the war and in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice, was unveiled by Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer in the main lobby of the Pulitzer Building.
—At New York the heat was 90 degrees.
Sept. 8—President Wilson spoke for the peace treaty at Omaha, Neb., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
—Gen. John J. Pershing reached New York from France, on the Leviathan. Secretary of War Baker presented to him his commission as General. The General was given the freedom of the town at the City Hall. Thence he went to his quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. At night he was the chief guest of Rodman Wanamaker, at the Ritz-Carlton, whence they attended the Hippodrome.
—The House, 244 to 7, voted to make Admirals of W. S. Sims and W. S. Benson.
—Fire on the docks at Rotterdam, Holland, destroyed $1,000,000 of cotton.
—The Prince of Wales visited Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.
—Eighteen thousand D. & H. coal miners struck in the Scranton, Pa., region.
—N. W. Shear and Mary E. Messmer were found slain by bullets near Buffalo.
—The will of Mrs. Blanche A. Thompson leaves $500,000 to found a vacation home to be known as "Friendship Hall," at Rhinebeck, N. Y., "for white Protestant children between the ages of 9 and 16 years, who shall have been residents in this State for at least five years."
—The Minnesota Legislature ratified the Federal Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.
—At New York, the temperature was 91.
—Brooklyn has a gas strike.
—Supreme Court Justice L. D. Brandeis returned from Syria.
Sept. 9—President Wilson spoke on the League at Minneapolis and at St. Paul, and addressed the Minnesota Legislature.
—The police of Boston struck.
—Fifty thousand school children were addressed at Central Park by Gen. Pershing, who planted a tree. At night he attended an Elks reception and then went to the Gaiety Theatre.
—An appeal for formal recognition by the United States of the belligerency of the anti-Carranza revolutionary factions in Mexico, and for financial aid in the proposed overthrow of Carranza was presented at the White House by Gilarado Magara, Felix Diaz, Guillermo Meixueiro, Felipe Angeles, Francisco Villa and Manuel Pelaez.
—The British Association for the Advancement of Science met at Bournemouth.
—A typhoon kills 3,000 on South Coast of China.
—The Prince of Wales visited Winnipeg where his right hand was X-rayed.
—Ten were killed in food riots at Glogau, Silesia.
—At Hammond, Ind., 5 street car strikers were killed and 15 wounded in a fight with police.
—The G. A. R. met at Columbus, O.
—The D., L. & W. coal miners struck in the Scranton region.
—Twenty-seven out of a crew of thirty-six men were drowned in the Bahama Channel, when the Ward Line steamer Corydon, carrying a cargo of sugar for New York, foundered during the hurricane. Skipper Christiansen went down with his ship.
—At Atlantic City what was said to have been the first funeral by airplane in the United States took place, when an aircraft with a speed of 100 miles an hour was used for the purpose of transporting a coffin in which there was the body of a six-year-old girl from Atlantic City to Pleasantville for interment.
—Appraisal of the estate of the late Commodore Morton F. Plant of Connecticut gives the figure of $32,940,237.
—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium arrived at New York.
Sept. 10—Austria (by Chancellor Ranner) signed the peace treaty at St. Germain.
—President Wilson spoke for the League at Bismarck, N. Dak.
—Senators Johnson, Borah, and McCormick speak against the League at Chicago.
—The Foreign Relations Committee reported the peace treaty out to the Senate with 45 amendments and 4 reservations.
—Two million New Yorkers acclaimed Gen. Pershing, his composite regiment, and the First Division as they paraded on Fifth Avenue. At night he attended a concert at Central Park and a citizens' dinner at the Waldorf.
—Cavalry and machine gunners charged rioting Boston mobs in the police strike. The militia did police duty; two were slain, many shot, in the streets.
—The British Government has proclaimed the suppression of the Sinn Fein organization, the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers and the Cumann na Moan Society in the City and County of Cork. The Government also has declared that the first section of the Criminal Law Procedure Act of 1887 shall be applied to Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, and Dublin Counties.
—Obe Cox, negro, alleged slayer of a farmer's wife, was burned at a stake, near Athens, Ga.
—The mill employés of the U. S. Steel Corp. set Sept. 22 for a general strike.
—A $2,000,000 storm razed hundreds of houses at Key West and drove the steamship Comal ashore. At Havana five were killed.
—The Prince of Wales lost $375 in a wheat speculation at Winnipeg.
—Cardinal Mercier visited Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore.
—The AA-1, first U. S. "fleet" submarine, made 20.92 knots per hour on her trial trip.
Sept. 11—The President spoke for the League at Billings and Helena, Mont. He called the Boston police strike a "crime against civilization."
—The Governor took command at Boston. The militia shot three persons. Police strike continues.
—American marines land on east coast of Honduras.
—The National Convention of United Mine Workers, at Cleveland, approved nationalization of mines.
—At Dunkirk, Harold M. Brunner of Erie, Pa., an aviator, was killed while giving an exhibition flight at the Chautauqua County Fair.
—At Paris, ex-Premier Jos. Caillaux was transferred from Sante Prison to a private nursing home.
—Strikes tied up Marseilles.
—Bronx doctors organize a guild.
—Flames destroyed interior of the Community Church, formerly Church of the Messiah, New York.

Sept. 11—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller's estate was appraised at $1,563,795. She died in March, 1915.
—Robert Bergwick, 17, gave the Bronx police $47,000 of $58,000 which he said he had taken from the Columbia Trust Co.
Sept. 12—President Wilson spoke for the League at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash.
—W. C. Bullitt, formerly of the U. S. Peace Mission Staff, told the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that Secretary Lansing had opposed the League.
—The British Government proclaimed the suppression of the Sinn Fein Parliament and Sinn Fein organizations throughout Ireland. Raids and seizures followed Among those arrested were two members of Parliament, Ernest Blythe of Monaghan, and Patrick O'Keefe of Cork.
—At Boston, militia guarded the city. The striking police were classed as deserters by Commissioner Curtis and were refused reinstatement despite a plea from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor
—Gen. Pershing left New York, spent two and a half hours at Philadelphia, then went to Washington. Both cities gave him a big welcome.
—The Pennsylvania anthracite strike ended.
—At New York, auto bandits hold up the night clerks at the Grenoble, Sherman Square, St. Paul, and Madison Square Hotels.
Sept 13—President Wilson spoke for the League at Tacoma and Seattle. At the latter place, he and Secretary of the Navy Daniels reviewed the Pacific Fleet from the Oregon.
—At Boston, acting under an opinion by Attorney General Wyman, Police Commissioner Edwin U. Curtis declared vacant the places of the 1,127 Boston policemen on strike and took steps to replace them immediately with returned war veterans under permanent appointment.
—The Prince of Wales pitched in a ball game at Edmonton, Alberta.
—Six thousand dollars in gold was paid Mexicans for the release of Dr. J. W Smith, an American, and E. Monson (Munson?), believed to be a subject of Sweden, who were taken from a train near Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua.
—A new-born babe, buried seven hours in a bag, two feet below the ground, was rescued alive at Marlboro, Mass.
—Hammer, Spartacan and strike leader at Essen, Germany, has been assassinated
—Zone fares (3 cents for the first mile, 2 cents for each succeeding mile) went into effect at midnight on the Public Service Corp. lines in New Jersey
—August Hecksher of New York gives $100,000 to Rutgers College.
—The Lawson Air Liner carried nine passengers from Syracuse to Mineola, 313 miles in 167 minutes.
—Flames did $5,000,000 damage to a Greenpoint (Brooklyn) plant of the Standard Oil Co. It burned over 20 acres and rendered hundreds temporarily homeless.
—Roland Rohlfs ascended 34,200 feet in an airplane at Mineola.
—Five thousand shipyard employés at New York quit work at noon in violation of rules.
Sept. 14—At Seattle, President and Mrs. Wilson attended the First Presbyterian Church, then he discussed labor questions with Jas A Duncan, L. W. Buck, and A H Cotterell. At 10 P. M. he left for Portland, Ore
—Two hundred and fifty prominent Americans, headed by W. H Taft, appealed to the Senate to ratify the treaty.
—The raid on Fiume by troops headed by Gabriele d'Annunzio was unopposed.
Sept 15—The President spoke at Portland, Ore. Ben F. Allen, a newspaper man was killed and two other correspondents were hurt in an auto upset.
—The German treaty was taken up in open Senate at Washington The Austrian treaty was put on record.
—The Allies quit Fiume.
—Geo. G. Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled at Manchester, England. A. B. Parker spoke.
—The Texas Gulf storm killed 500, made 4,000 homeless and did $4,000,000 damage. The schooner Copperfield, the steamship Corydon, the steamship Hillsboro County, and several schooners were lost, also the Spanish steamship Valbanera.
—At Jackson, Minn., A. C. Townley, President of the National Non-Partisan League, and Joseph Gilbert former organization manager, were sentenced to three months in the county jail without alternative of fine. They were convicted July 12.
—The National Industrial Conference of Canada opened at Ottawa. The Zionist Organization of America met at Chicago. The International Brotherhood Congress opened at London. The International Conference of Woman Physicians opened at New York
—Auto bandits get $7,400 from the Williamsbridge branch of the Bronx Borough Bank.
—New Haven, Ct., reporters and editors strike for more pay.
—New York shipyards locked out 5,000 men who had quit at noon, Sept. 13.
—Meyer H. Lehman of New York left $2,888,604.
—At Macon, Ga., the city firemen refused to dissolve their union.
Sept. 16—President Wilson signed the bill incorporating the American Legion.
—The Poles occupy Borisoff.
—Kiamil Pasha, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, has organized a Nationalist Government in Asia Minor at Erzerum and convoked a Nationalist Assembly at Sivas.
—Survivors of the British steamship Bayronto were landed at Havana. The steamship Barnstable has been lost in the Gulf, also the steamship Lake Winona
—Sorro, a Turk at Constantinople, claims to be 144 years old.
—At Macon, Ga., the police refused to disband their union.
—At New York, a seventeen-year-old messenger of L. M. Prince & Co., brokers, vanished with $32,525.
—Thos. E. Wilson, at Atlantic City, was chosen President of Institute of American Meat Packers.
—The Vatican Choirs landed at New York.
—Herbert Hoover was boomed for the Presidency of the United States at a dinner at New York by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.
Sept. 17—President Wilson spoke for the League at San Francisco
—At Washington, Gen. Pershing marched at the head of the First Division.
—Chairman E. H. Gary of the U. S. Steel Corp. issued a statement that the company will stick to its open shop policy at all costs. Strike signs were posted on steel mills in the Chicago district
—The Italian Government begins a blockade of Fiume.
—Sir Oliver Lodge asserted at a Jas. Watt centenary, England, that if the atomic energy of an ounce of matter could be utilized it would be sufficient to raise the German ships sunk in the Scapa Flow and pile them on top of the Scottish mountains.
—The Cork Examiner, newspaper, was suppressed
—A clerk of the New York State Industrial Commission confessed a graft plot by which workmen's claims against the State Insurance Fund were settled for a "divvy."
—Rioting shipyard workers tied up the South Jersey trolleys on account of the zone fares.
—Mrs Marguerite Remington and her two daughters, who left Seattle, April 18, on a 3,500-mile hike, arrived at New York.
—Constitution Day was celebrated at New York and elsewhere.
—Caruso left New York to sing at Mexico City at $7,000 a night.
—The Rev. C. S. Burch was elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York.
—Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, was given the freedom of New York and a public dinner at the Waldorf
—Raymond Higgins of Chicago jumped off the steamship La Lorraine with 2,000 francs.
Sept. 18—The President spoke at a San Francisco business men's lunch, and at Oakland. He denounced police unions as a public peril.
—Congress in joint session gave thanks to Gen. Pershing in person.
—An Irish-American mass meeting in Brooklyn cheered a denunciation of President Wilson as a "traitor." De Valera attacked the League.
—The steel employés union heads reject President Wilson's request for delay in calling strike.
—British post office men united all their unions.
—The Poles drive the Reds to the north of the Dvina River.

Sept. 18—Zone-fare rioters tried to burn the shipyard trolley terminal below Camden, N. J.
—Five bandits get $75,000 from a mail car on the Ocean Limited of the Canadian National Railway, near Harlaka, Quebec Prov., Can.; $61,000 was later recovered.
—Cardinal Mercier was entertained at Albany, N. Y. The State University gave him the degree of LL.D.
—Robert Hicks, 75, told the police he strangled his daughter in 1896 in Hickory County, Mo.
—Aviator Roland Rohlfs ascended 34,500 feet at Mineola, L. I.
—Chile celebrated its 109th birthday.
—Two hundred and fifty thousand shivered at the Coney Island Mardi Gras.
—At Brooklyn, Policeman F. G. Lisa killed Peter Jerabek, 15, in mistake for a burglar.
—Rear Admiral Ugo Conz of the Italian Navy was officially received at New York City Hall.
—H. C. Fahnestock of New York left $17,775,667. He died in June, 1914.
—$234,000 was stolen from a registered mail packet from the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank to the Standard Oil Co., Whiting, Ind. Most of the money later was recovered, having been buried on farms or hidden in safe deposit vaults.
Sept. 19—President Wilson, at San Diego, Cal., talked to 50,000 persons by megaphone.
—The Australian House ratified the peace treaty and the defensive alliance.
—At Paris a treaty of peace was presented by the Allies to Bulgaria.
—Pierre Lenoir, convicted of treason, was reprieved indefinitely at Paris.
—Moscow was in a state of siege.
—At Munich, Fritz Seidl, Josef Eidl, and three others were sentenced and shot for having murdered hostages during the Soviet regime.
—At New York, a boy messenger vanished with $141,000 of Liberty bonds.
—Several steel plants at Pittsburgh and McKeesport locked out the men.
—The National Anti-Saloon Party was organized at Chicago.
—At Chicago the 15,000 carpenters who have been on strike since July 18, forcing 80,000 other workers out, won their strike for $1 an hour, the highest wages paid carpenters in the U. S.
—The steamship Arabian Prince was beached afire, at Gibraltar.
—The steamship Arvada, with $3,800,000 of American cotton aboard, sank off the English coast.
—Thieves got $60,000 in gems at Mrs. Malcolm D (Crocker) Whitman's, Lawrence, L. I.
Sept. 20—President Wilson was welcomed at Los Angeles, where he spoke.
—Twelve hundred and fifty American troops left Vladivostok (27th Infantry) for the United States.
—The Citizens' State Bank at Ralston, Neb., was robbed of $4,000 by bandits, who were hunted by airplanes.
—Mayor Hylan of New York ordered labor agitators removed from city's payroll.
—Thos. M. Synott gave $50,000 to the Presbyterian General Education Board.
Sept. 21—The President left Los Angeles
—Fire destroyed $1,000,000 property at Camp Miramas, France.
—The Prince of Wales opened Dominion Park at Revelstoke, B. C.
—Two were wounded in clash between mounted police and steel employés at Clairton and Otto, Pa.
—The Boston unions decided against a general strike.
—A bomb wounds Gen. Buratoff in Trans-Caucasia
—A record freshet sweeps down the Rio Grande, widening the river to forty miles in places.
—Eamonn De Valera reviewed a parade of 5,000 at Elizabeth, N. J.
—New York City put buses on various routes
—Marandi and several other opera singers from Italy were ordered deported by Ellis Island.
—The new Five Points Mission, No. 69 Madison St., New York, was dedicated.
—Masked men rob messenger of $3,000 in Spruce St., New York.
—The Boston unions decided against a general strike to back the striking police.
—Nine were lost by the sinking of the steamship Hortense Lea off the Tyne.
Sept. 22—The President spoke at Sacramento, Cal., and Reno, Nev.
—The Senate Judiciary Committee held the United States-French defensive treaty constitutional.
—In the U. S. Senate, Penrose (Rep.) said the women of the Presidential party brought back from Europe a million in gift jewels.
—The great steel strike began. The unions said 279,000 of the 350,000 employés quit. The companies said only 20 per cent. quit. The Pittsburgh men mostly stuck to work; Chicago men largely struck; five were shot at New Castle, Pa.; trouble also at Homestead.
—Italy asks the Allies to drive d'Annunzio out of Fiume.
—The King and Queen of the Belgians left on the George Washington for New York.
—"To hell with kings," said Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee in a letter refusing to invite royalty to visit that city.
—Germany renounces union-with-Austria clause in its new Constitution.
—The St. Mihiel monument cornerstone was laid.
—The Prince of Wales reached Vancouver, B. C.
—The New Jersey Anti-Saloon League gave $5,252 to Gov. Runyon's primary campaign fund.
—The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World met at New Orleans.
—Cardinal Mercier visited the U. S. Naval Academy.
—Gen. H. W. Carpentier of New York left $3,806,000, of which Columbia University gets $1,420,000; Barnard College, $1,420,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $200,000; Sloane Maternity Hospital, $200,000, and University of California, $100,000.
—Mrs. Margaret A. Howard of New York left $400,000 for a new home for poor needlewomen.
—The New York City Bar Association dined ex-Lord Chancellor Finlay of England.
Sept. 23—The President spoke at Salt Lake City.
—The Senate took its first vote on the League of Nations and by 43 to 40 the consideration of the Fall amendment was postponed for a week.
—At Buffalo (Lackawanna) 2 were shot and 50 wounded by armed guards in steel strike riots. At Farrell, Pa., 2 were killed and several wounded in steel riots. The strike spread at Chicago, and Youngstown, O.
—The World's Cotton Conference opened at New York. The Exposition of Chemical Industries opened at Chicago.
—A landing party from the U. S. S. Olympia preserved order at Trau, on the Dalmatian coast.
Sept. 24—President Wilson spoke at Cheyenne, Wyo.
—Samuel Gompers told the U. S. Senate Interstate Commerce Commission the steel strike was necessary. The strike continued, with less disorder, waning at Pittsburgh and gaining at Youngstown and Cleveland. At Youngstown there was an aerial police patrol.
—J. D. Rockefeller gave $2,000,000 to the Missionary Board of the Northern Baptist Convention to take care of needy clergy.
—Six hundred American Roman Catholic prelates opened their National Conference at Washington.
—Anna Held, actress, left $278,261, of which $155,000 was jewels.
—Frank McCullough of Kane, Pa., a freshman at Colgate University at Hamilton, was drowned in Lake Morain, where he had been taken by a hazing party of sophomores.
Sept. 25—The President spoke at Denver and at Pueblo, Col.
—Steel strike leaders reported no gains. They claimed 342,000 men out. Violence subsided. John Fitzpatrick, strike leader, told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor that when the strike was called the union had less than 100,000 of the 500,000 men in the mills. The Bethlehem Steel Co. refused to confer with the Steel Workers' National Committee.
—Italians seize more of the Dalmatian coast.
—At Batavia, N. Y., a Black Hand bomb killed 3 hurt 4, and wrecked a house.
—A New York Stock Exchange seat sold for $87,000.
—The steamship Rosalind went on Cowes Reef, Long Island Sound, but was taken off after twenty-four hours.
—Ten thousand attended the opening of the army sales store at New York.
Sept. 26—President Wilson, suffering from a nervous collapse, gave up his speaking tour at Wichita, Kan., and started back to Washington.
—King Peter of Serbia returned to Belgrade after five years' absence.
—The American yacht Finback, which left New York July 12 for the Arctic with Christian Leden, explorer, has been lost.

Sept. 26—British railroad employés began a general strike, demanding more wages.
—Samuel Gompers told the Senate committee at Washington the steel strike was due to terrorism by employers. More men returned to work at Chicago.
—The Prince of Wales was at Duncan, B. C.
—A. T. King, pioneer motorcycle operator, died of anger after failing to get a phone number at New York.
—Mrs E. R. Herbert of New York, a widow, gave up all rights to her child for $10,000.
—At New York the Supreme Court enjoined fare raises on the Manhattan and Queens traction lines.
—J. D. Rockefeller gave $20,000,000 to aid and improve medical education in the United States.
—Viscount Grey, new British Ambassador, reached New York from London
—Jockey Phil Musgrave was killed and Jockey Schuttinger mortally hurt at the Havre de Grace, Maryland, track.
—The First National Bank, Hollsopple, Pa., was robbed of $10,000.
Sept. 27—Luxemburg votes to stay a Grand Duchy
—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee voted to put women on the National Committee
—Emma Goldman was freed from Missouri penitentiary.
—Cardinal Mercier visits Philadelphia.
—The contract between New York and New Jersey for the construction of a vehicular tunnel from Canal St., Manhattan, to Twelfth St., Jersey City, under the Hudson River, was signed.
—Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker received a bomb at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., from a discharged servant.
Sept. 28—President Wilson returned to the White House.
—A mob wrecked a Christian Mission to the Jews, South 4th St., Brooklyn.
—Wm. Brown, colored, attacker of a white girl, was lynched at Omaha, Neb., by a mob which burned the County Court House and tried to hang Mayor E P. Smith; two of the mob were killed.
—E. C. Ladd, of Chicago, shot a woman and killed himself at Paris.
—Wm. Pedlar, deported from Ireland, reached New York.
—Mount Mauna Loa on Hilo Island, Hawaii, burst forth.
Sept. 29—President Wilson rested at the White House.
—Some trains ran in England. Food rationing was resumed. Government mails were carried by airplanes.
—A strike involving 25 per cent. of the men began at the Bethlehem, Pa., steel plants A strike began at the Jones & Laughlin steel plants, Chicago. 4,000 men quit at Clarksburg and Weirton, W Va
—The anthracite wage agreement was extended to March 31, 1920.
—Railroad shopmen get four cents an hour more.
—The Italian Parliament was dissolved.
—Two negroes, accused of assaulting white women, were lynched near Montgomery, Ala.
—The Prince of Wales left Vancouver, B. C.
—The Spanish routed Raisuli, in Morocco
—A mob hunted a negro who attacked Mrs. Mary Motzey, near Merchantville, N. J.
—At New York, U. S. Judge Mayer directed the separation of the 26 surface lines owned by the Brooklyn City Railroad Co. from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.
—R. M. Colgate left $100,000 each to Yale and Colgate Universities.
—Princeton University made Cardinal Mercier an LL. D.
Sept. 30—President Wilson did some work.
—Neither side gained in the steel strike.
—In England more trains run.
—The Ohio Supreme Court decided, 6 to 1, the Federal Prohibition Constitutional Amendment must be submitted to the people under the State referendum law.
—At New York 250 union book and job printing shops locked out their 5,000 pressmen.
—H. J. Hykel died at Omaha, third victim of the riots. U. S troops keep order.
—The Senate asks President Wilson why marines landed at Trau.
—The negro who attacked Mrs. Motzey was caught in a swamp on Rancocas Creek, N. J., and put in jail.
—American marines are helping keep order at Spalato, Dalmatia.
—Cardinal Mercier was made an LL. D. by Brown University, Providence, R. I.
—Russian captors flog U. S. soldiers in Siberia.
—John Mitchell, labor man, Chairman of New York State Industrial Commission, left $250,000.
—Mrs. Mary J. Kingsland of New York left $550,000 to churches and charities.
—John Temple, colored, was lynched in a Montgomery, Ala., hospital.
—Dr. A. R. Karreman was slain at Chicago.
Oct. 1—President Wilson was better after a restless night.
—The Australian Senate ratified the peace treaty.
—The steamship George Washington anchored off Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. with the Belgian King and Queen aboard.
—E H. Gary, Chairman U. S. Steel Corporation, told the Senate committee the foreigners in the mills were scared into striking. He declared for an open shop.
—U. S. Senator Reed, anti-Leaguer, was egged off the stage at Ardmore, Okla.
—British railroad strikers see Lloyd George.
—The Connecticut Legislature welcomed Cardinal Mercier.
—A negro attacked Mrs. N. G. Wisner, white, at Omaha. He was caught by Gen. Leonard Wood's troops.
—Three whites and 7 negroes were slain in a race war at Elaine, Ark.
—Jas. S. Whitling, colored, attacker of Mrs. Motzey, pleaded guilty and got twenty years in prison in a thirty-eight-minute trial at Camden, N. J
—Alex. Berkman's term ended at the Federal Prison, Atlanta, Ga.
—The eight-hour law took effect in Spain.
—The National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala ratified the treaty with Germany.
Oct 2—Specialists say President Wilson is "a very sick man."
—In the Senate the Fall amendments to the peace treaty were beaten, 58 to 30.
—Belgium's King, Queen and heir apparent reached New York. They rode about town in the afternoon. At night the King took a walk.
—The French Chamber of Deputies ratified the German peace treaty by a vote of 372 to 53 and then unanimously ratified the Franco-American and Franco-British treaties. In the balloting on the German peace treaty, 73 members abstained from voting. A total of 501 votes was cast for the treaties with the United States and with Great Br ain
—Br tish strike negotiations fail.
—At Elaine, Ark., one was killed in the race riots and Gov. Brough was fired on.
—Seven hundred and forty-seven "Big Six" men at New York quit work in strike sympathy.
—Yale gave the LL. D. degree to Cardinal Mercier.
—The National Industrial Conference of Protestant Churches and Organizations, under the auspices of the International Church World Movement of North America, began at New York.
—The U. S. Senate is told there are 500,000 drug fiends in the United States.
—At Fargo, N Dak., the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, cornerstone of the financial fabric of the National Non-Partisan League, was declared insolvent by the North Dakota Banking Board and ordered closed.
—At Greenwich, Ct, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club house was burned; loss, $100,000
—Fred Snyder killed Miss Angie Keefer and himself at Bethel, N. Y.
—Chairman John Fitzpatrick of the steel strike committee, and M. G Tighe, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, testified the strike was a success.
Oct. 3—A slight change for the better was noted in President Wilson's condition.
—The Belgian King and Queen were received at the New York City Hall.
—A steel strike picket was killed at Buffington, Ind.
—Fourteen negroes and five whites are the total of dead in the Arkansas race riots.
—Deputy William C. Archer, of the New York State Industrial Commission, testified that an examination of "direct settlement" cases indicated stock and mutual insurance companies and self-insurers had benefited from these settlements, at the expense of injured workmen, by more than $5,000,000.

Oct. 4—W. Z. Foster, Secretary of the steel strikers' organization, told the Senate committee he no longer believes in violence.
—Herman Sielcken, the "coffee king," who died in Switzerland, Oct. 8, 1917, left an estate at New York of $7,070,058.
Oct. 4—President Wilson further improves.
—The Massachusetts Republican and Democratic State Conventions urged prompt ratification of the peace treaty with reservations.
—The Belgian King sea-planed over New York, toured lower Manhattan in an auto, visited the Aquarium, lunched with bankers and dined at the Ritz; he and the Queen went to the American Museum of Natural History. The Queen visited the Conference of Women Doctors and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. At night the King and Prince attended an American Legion reception at Madison Square Garden. At midnight the party left for Boston.
—T. D. Davis, a steel roller, told the Senate committee the strikers expected to run the mills by their own committees. There were strike riots at Gary and East Chicago.
—Bandits kill bartender at 175th St. and Webster Ave., Bronx.
—Ed Hicks, colored, alleged negro insurrectionist, was captured by soldiers near Elaine, Ark.
—Major Patrick Frissell was killed when his airplane fell near Port Jervis, N. Y.
—Five were killed in rear-end smash on Buffalo-Lake Erie Traction line, between Dunkirk and Fredonia.
Oct. 5—The President had a restful day.
—The Belgian royal party visited Boston, where the King and Cardinal Mercier worshipped at Holy Cross Cathedral. Harvard made the King an LL. D. The party left at 7 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls.
—The Prince of Wales is at Regina, Sask., Canada.
—Germany orders its troops out of Baltic regions.
—The British railway strike ended. The terms of settlement are that the present earnings of the men in all grades (that is, pre-war wages plus the 30 shillings war wage) shall continue until Sept. 30, 1920.
—New York City put buses on the Manhattan Bridge in place of the suspended service of the Brooklyn & North River Railway.
—A posse killed a negro near Washington, Ga.
—Col. T. F. Dodd, air veteran, was killed at the Bustleton, Pa., field.
—Sixty were killed by the derailment of a train from Laredo to Mexico City.
Oct. 6—President Wilson improved.
—Gen. Leonard Wood and Federal troops take charge of Gary and the steel strike there.
—Peace dominates the first session of the conference at Washington between industry and capital.
—Sir Thomas Lipton challenges for the America's Yacht Cup.
—Denikine pushes toward Moscow.
—The Belgian royal party visited Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
—Harvard gave an LL. D. degree to Cardinal Mercier. Boston welcomed him at Faneuil Hall.
—A list of the foreign gifts to President and Mrs. Wilson was made public.
—Five thousand dispossess cases were heard in New York municipal courts.
—Eighteen hundred printers are on strike "vacations" at New York.
—The American Electric Railway Association Convention began at Atlantic City.
—The will of Solomon Schinasi of New York gives $300,000 each to 10 hospitals.
—Three negroes were lynched in Lincoln County, Ga.
—The submarine O-7 rammed the Colonial line steamship in Hell Gate, New York.
—Several midshipmen, at Annapolis, have tried suicide, it is alleged. Hazing is denied.
Oct. 7—Presiden Wilson had a comfortable day and was slightly improved.
—The King of Italy ratified the German peace treaty by a decree.
—The Industrial Conference at Washington elected Thos. L. Chadbourne chairman.
—The Belgian King, en route from Niagara Falls to California, ran the engine of his special ten miles. The party stopped at Toledo to call on Brand Whitlock, U. S. Ambassador to Belgium.
—One hundred and eighteen foreigners, steel strikers in the I. W. W., were made to kiss the American flag at Weirton, W. Va., by police.
—A mob killed a negro near Monticello, Ga.
—Columbia gave an LL. D. degree to Cardinal Mercier.
—Thirty thousand longshoremen struck at New York, though awarded more wages. They demanded $1 an hour.
—Gen. Wood says foreigners in the steel strikers' ranks caused the riots at Gary.
—Norway votes to make war-time prohibition permanent.
—Turkish Nationalists seize the city of Konieh, in Asia Minor.
—The raw fur sale began at New York.
—Mrs. Eliz. Niznick was strangled at Yonkers, N. Y.
Oct. 8—"No decided change in his condition," said the bulletin on President Wilson.
—The U. S. Senate passed the Prohibition Enforcement Bill.
—The army's transcontinental air race began from Mineola and San Francisco. There were three fatalities.
—At Deposit, N. Y., Sergt. W. H. Nevitt was killed and Col. Gerald C. Brandt sustained minor injuries when their DH-4 made a forced landing.
—At Salt Lake City, Major Dana H. Crissy and Sergt. Virgil Thomas were killed when their plane fell during a landing at Buena Vista Field.
—The Belgian royal party passed around Chicago and went through Omaha.
—The British steamship Sizergh Castle has sunk at sea with 216,000 bushels of wheat for Belgian relief.
—Gen. Wood establishes a censorship at Gary.
—Zone-fare shipyard rioters wreck six trolley cars at Weehawken, N. J.
—The first German, Erich Hecht, to come to the United States on a passport since the war, arrived at New York.
Oct. 9—President Wilson had "another good day."
—Two were wounded in the steel strike at Donora, Pa.
—German troops are leaving the Baltic.
—The Belgian royal party stopped briefly at Salt Lake City.
—An Italian woman lawyer, first of the sex, has appeared at a court trial at Ancona.
—Soft berths in the navy, for slackers, cost $500 to $3,900, it was testified at the graft inquiry at New York.
—Thieves got $60,000 in gems from Mrs. Pauline Bettger's home, New York.
—X-rays located a stolen diamond ring in a man's stomach at Pittsburgh.
—Cardinal Mercier visited J. D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown, N. Y.
—Thieves robbed the Bank of Whitesville, W. Va.
—The British steamship Gaelic Prince, in collision with the U. S. A. transport Antigone, was beached in lower New York Bay.
Oct. 10—President Wilson attended to some office duties.
—King George of England ratified the peace treaty.
—The U. S. House of Representatives, 231 to 70, adopted the Prohibition Enforcement Bill.
—Germans and Letts battle in the Riga region.
—The Belgian royal party reaches Sacramento, Cal.
—The fifth death since the beginning of the army's coast-to-coast air race, and the seventh in connection with the race, including two killed on their way to participate, occurred at Buffalo. The victim was Worth D. McClure. Lieut. E. V. Walez died at Overt Pass, Wyo. His plane fell Oct. 9.
—Five were killed by an explosion on the oil tanker, Chestnut Hill, at Philadelphia.
—The U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor investigated at Pittsburgh the steel strike. 8,000 railroad shopmen quit work at Altoona, Pa.
—The U. S. Naval Academy students voted to prevent hazing.
—The Bolshevists got $6,000,000 by sacking the Swedish and other legations at Moscow.
—John A. Mitchell, owner of *Life*, left $953,000.
—The New York State Convention of the American Legion met at Rochester.
—A midnight strike tied up the New York-New Jersey ferries.
—Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., celebrates its centenary.
Oct. 11—President Wilson was ordered to stay in bed "for an extended period." He has been proclaimed a prophet by Mohammedans in Egypt.
—The French Senate, 217 to 0, ratified the German peace treaty and the Franco-American and Anglo-French defensive treaties.

Oct. 11—There were fatal race riots at Chester, Pa.
—131,000 marine workers are on strike at the Port of New York.
—In the army's transcontinental air race, Lieut. B. W. Maynard reached San Francisco from Mineola, and Lieut. E. C. Kiel and Major Carl Spatz reached Mineola from San Francisco.
—German strikers defy French in the Saar Valley.
—The Germans force Letts out of Riga and bombard the city.
—The American steamship Mount Hood blew up in Montevideo harbor.
—Cardinal Mercier went to Scranton, Pa.
—Pepper throwers steal $11,000 at Cleveland.
—A Yazoo & Mississippi Valley train is robbed at Memphis.
—The Belgian royal party visit Herbert Hoover at Santa Barbara, Cal.
—Mayor Hylan, New York, signed an Aldermanic resolution of June 24, recognizing E. De Valera as President of the Irish Republic.
—A. J. Balfour is elected Chancellor of Cambridge University, England.
—Peru compels labor arbitration.
—The fur sale at New York yielded $7,000,000.
Oct. 12—It is denied that President Wilson has had an apoplectic stroke. His condition is pronounced unchanged.
—Col. E. M. House, ill, reached New York from France.
—U. S. troops loaded army transports at New York.
—The general strike at Brest grows riotous and revolutionary.
—Fifty thousand Letts land at Libau to defend Riga. The Allies establish a blockade.
—The Austrian battleship Franz Joseph was sunk in a storm off Dalmatia.
—Search is made for G. W Dansey, 2½ years old, lost near Hammonton, N. J.
—Boston Jews petition for the removal of J. S. Sargent's "The Synagogue" from the Public Library.
Oct. 13—The President's condition "is about the same" says a bulletin.
—Allied cruisers are aiding in the defense of Riga against German attacks which for five days have been incessant. Riga is being bombarded by the enemy. Gen. Kolmar von der Goltz quits head of Baltic Germans.
—President Poincaré signs the French documents ratifying the German peace treaty.
—The cities of Brousa and Adrianople side with the Turkish Nationalist movement.
—Syracuse (N. Y.) University makes Cardinal Mercier a Doctor of Humane Letters.
—Etchings by Rembrandt are given to Vassar College by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders.
—International printing heads call on American Federation to void C. F. U. charter for not ousting "outlaws," at New York.
—New York port strikers vote to stay out, defying leaders. Express embargo covers city.
—Reds call on Gary strikers to rise against soldiers. At New York they threaten to kill Justice Weeks at Anarchy trial of Finns.
—At Washington the General Committee of the Industrial Conference defeated the Gompers plan for settling the steel strike.
—The U. S House of Representatives passes bill, 222 to 8, forbidding the Washington police force from joining any organization which may strike.
Oct. 14—The doctors announced President Wilson's prostate gland had swollen.
—Denikine drives closer to Moscow. Riga is in flames. Poison gas was used in German attack. The British seize German merchant ships in Riga Bay.
—The Duke of Aosta quits Italy in row over Fiume.
—Lyman W. Doty, pilot of one of the New York-Washington mail airplanes, was burned to death when his machine crashed at the Bolling Road Golf Club, Catonsville, Md., and the gasoline tank exploded.
—San Francisco welcomed the Belgian royal party.
—At New York, Marcus Garvey, editor of the Negro World, was shot and severely hurt by a negro clerk.
—New York buys Staten Island tract for municipal piers.
—Arrests followed a $50,000 defalcation in First National Bank of Union Hill, N. J.
—The French steamer Venezia, afire, was abandoned in the Atlantic.
—Pier 6, East River, New York, was officially opened as the new State Barge Canal terminal.
—The Van Cortlandt estate on upper Broadway (249 lots and 24 buildings) brought $953,375 at auction.
Oct. 15—The President had "a satisfactory day."
—Samuel Gompers was taken ill at Washington from overwork.
—Gen. Denikine captured the city of Orel.
—The Sinn Féin Convention in Ireland was held at midnight.
—$35,000 of Russian crown jewels were stolen at London.
—The Belgian Royalties visited the Yosemite.
—$100,000 of jewels were stolen from Mrs. L. Studebaker Brandeis at New York.
—The body of Aviator Verheyder was found in Lake Huron.
—Second Lieut. French Kirby was killed instantly in the fall of his airplane near Castle Rock, Utah. Second Lieut. Stanley C. Miller, his observer, died a short time after the accident Their deaths bring the total of fatalities, either in the transcontinental race or while on the way to Mineola to participate, to nine.
—E. L. Marston gave $150,000 to Brown University.
—The Unitarian General Conference opened at Baltimore.
Oct. 16—The President had a "fairly satisfactory day."
—The U. S. Senate, 55 to 35, killed the proposed Shantung Amendment to the peace treaty.
—The military round up more Reds at Gary, Ind.
—J. D. Rockefeller pleaded for collective bargaining at the National Industrial Conference.
—The House, 284 to 1, passed the bill extending wartime passport restrictions one year.
—Secretary of the Treasury Glass signed a check for $2,648,300,171 to account for redemption of certificates of indebtedness.
—The Anti-Bolshevist troops are only sixteen miles from Petrograd.
—The Prince of Wales went into a silver mine at Cobalt, Ont.
—The Hotel Majestic, New York, was sold for $3,000,000.
—I. W. W.'s shot two dockmen and stabbed others in New York strike riots
—Several were shot in a steel strike riot at Newport, Ky.
—Seven bandits rob the First National Bank, Roselle, N. J., of several thousand dollars.
—Cardinal Mercier visited Cleveland.
Oct. 17—A new specialist was called by the President's physicians
—The Fall amendments to the Reparations Commission feature of the German peace treaty were rejected in the U. S. Senate by viva voce votes
—The Austrian National Assembly ratified the peace treaty.
—Rats and mice in the Belgian devastated regions reduce the grain crop to 9½ bushels an acre.
—The Protestant Episcopal General Convention at Detroit voted that the innocent party to a divorce may be rewed in the church.
—Eight pounds of sugar a family a month for October, November and December is ordered by the U. S. Sugar Equalization Board.
—Six thousand longshoremen returned to work in Brooklyn.
—Two steel strikers were shot in the Cleveland district.
—The New York Tenants' Leagues turn withheld rents over to the Socialist Party, it is alleged.
—Contributions were solicited from the employees of the State Industrial Commission's Brooklyn office last fall to help re-elect Charles S. Whitman, Governor, according to testimony before the Moreland Act Commissioner at the New York City Hall.
—Federal Judge Mayer signed the order directing Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the B. R. T. system, to turn back to the Brooklyn City Railroad Co. 26 street railway lines owned or controlled by the last named company
—William O. Jenkins, American Consular Agent at Puebla, Mexico, was kidnapped by three masked bandits at Puebla and is being held for $150,000 ransom.
Oct. 18—President Wilson had "a comfortable day."
—Viscount (Wm. Waldorf) Astor was found dead in bed at Brighton, England.
—Women crowded Madison Square Garden and cheered Senator Reed of Missouri at an anti-League meeting.

Oct. 18—Gov. Smith of New York challenges W. R. Hearst to a public debate on their political and private lives.
—Transcontinental aviator Lieut B. W. Maynard reached Mineola, from 'Frisco, at 1.50.02 P. M.
—Five died from eating olives at Grossepointe, Mich.
Oct. 19—The President had "a slight digestive disturbance."
—The Prince of Wales visited Niagara Falls.
—John W. Lemke, 21, of Flushing, L. I., was found strangled on his power boat at College Point.
—The French Parliament elected May 10, 1914, was dissolved.
—The Belgian royalties were at Albuquerque, N. M.
—Leprosy is being cured at Honolulu by Government scientists, by the use of a refined product of chaul moogra oil from the seeds of the taraxtogenes kurzii.
—Bandits steal $20,000 of silks and dry goods from a truck at Highland Park, N. J.
—The "Temple of Minerva" mansion, built in 1840 for M. A. De Wolfe, on Narragansett Bay, was burned.
—L. C. Tiffany gives his home at Cold Spring, L. I., for an art institution.
—Mayor Hylan, Paul Vaccarelli, and J. L. Hughes tried to end the New York Port strike by arbitration.
—Roosevelt week began.
Oct. 20—The President had a "better day than usual."
—The anti-Bolshevist troops are within eight miles of Petrograd.
—Jacob Margolis, Pittsburgh, told a U. S. Senate committee the steel strike is backed by Bolshevistic foreigners among the men. Gary tells the National Industrial Conference the employers will not arbitrate the open shop.
—King Alfonso of Spain visits Paris.
—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the Ohio Supreme Court in declaring that food held in cold storage longer than the State allows can be seized and sold to the public.
—Senator Watson (Rep., Ind.) asked the Senate to investigate the Federal Trade Commission. He charged it was packed with Reds and Socialists.
—The International Trade Conference began at Atlantic City.
—Cardinal Mercier spoke at the Protestant Episcopal General Conference at Detroit.
—Mounted police quell a street riot that was aimed to stop German opera at the Lexington Theatre, New York.
—U. S. troops arrived at New York to handle Government transport traffic and U. S. ship mail. The Mayor's conference and the port strikers wrangled over Vaccarelli, one of the Mayor's conferees.
Oct. 21—The President dictated and signed a 600-word letter to the National Industrial Conference urging unity. The Council killed the Gompers resolution for steel strike arbitration and voted against collective bargaining.
—The Belgian royalties were at Lincoln's tomb, Springfield, Ill.
—The Prince of Wales was at Guelph, Canada.
—The U. S. House of Representatives, 284 to 3, voted for a national budget system.
—One was shot in a steel strike riot at Braddock, Pa.
—New York officials barred German opera owing to demonstrations.
—H. E. Wetzel, Detroit, left $100,000 for the Fogg Museum, Harvard.
—Forty were killed by falling down a mine shaft in Cornwall.
—Frank Hedley was made President of the I. R. T. Co., New York.
—The New York State Court of Appeals decides a Public Service Commission cannot raise fares fixed in a trolley franchise.
—The Protestant Episcopal House of Delegates rejected a prayer to bless graves.
—Three were killed in rear-end crash on Third Avenue "L" at 175th St., New York.
Oct. 22—The President had "a comfortable day." He signed several bills.
—The U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a new set of treaty reservations.
—Count von Bernstorff told a committee of the German National Assembly that the Kaiser sent a peace note to the United States in October, 1916, which was suppressed during President Wilson's campaign for re-election.
—The labor group withdrew from the National Industrial Conference after the defeat of the collective bargaining motion. The public group, Gary absent, voted solidly with labor.
—Mrs. Emma R. McDonald was slain in Flatlands, Brooklyn.
—The twelve-story building, 30 Pine St., New York, sold at $1,250,000.
—Capt. Robt. Goelet of New York, son of the late Ogden Goelet, married, at Paris, Mrs. Fernanda (Rocchi) Riabouchinsky.
—Princeton founds ten war memorial scholarships.
—Bandits got $5,000 at a Perrysburg, O., bank.
—Several thousand New York Port strikers returned to work.
—The Pittsburgh courts forbade public strikers' meetings.
—Four U. S. Government agents and one civilian were held at New York on charges of conspiracy to get bribes from liquor dealers.
—New York police fight mobs as German opera is sung under court protection.
—Cincinnati greets the Belgian royalties.
—The Prison Congress met at New York.
Oct. 23—The President's doctors made him halt his activities.
—The employers group quit the National Industrial Conference, leaving the public group to go it alone.
—The British Ministry was beaten, 185 to 113, on a vote on the Alien Restriction Bill, in Commons.
—The Spanish King arrived at London.
—A Red at Berne tried to strangle M. Ador, Swiss President.
—A volume of Thos. Pavier's 1690 edition of Shakespeare's works brought $100,000 at Philadelphia.
—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation bought the Elkins Coal & Coke Co.
—The Belgian royalties visited steel mills at Pittsburgh.
—The express strike at New York ended.
—A bomb, wrapped in an I. W. W. newspaper, blew up two tank railroad cars near Pittsburgh.
—Two were shot in a steel riot at Youngstown, O.
—The National Council of the Congregational Churches at Grand Rapids, Mich., voted for an unamended League Covenant.
—Fire did $50,000 damage at the Field Artillery School at Princeton, N. J.
—The Roosevelt flag reached New York after a tour of the United States.
Oct. 24—President Wilson signed six pardons.
—The public group quit the National Industrial Conference.
—The American College of Surgeons Convention at New York ended.
—At Paris Pierre Lenoir was shot for treason.
—Robbers killed banker V. Sakraida at Beaver Falls, Pa.
—Police in airplanes chased bandits who got $10,000 at a Royal Oak, Mich., savings bank.
—Mrs. B. F. Hooker and Mrs. Q. F. Coonley gave $50,000 each to Vassar College.
—E. P. Verrill, ex-Lieut. U. S. A., at New York, got six years for defrauding the Government of $62,000.
—The Belgian royalties returned to New York. The King attended a dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute.
—Cooper Union auditorium is closed to the Socialist Party.
—The International Conference of Women Physicians, at New York, refused to condemn tobacco.
—Sheriff P. A. Seaman of Nassau County, N. Y., was removed by Gov. Smith, who appointed Capt. J. E. Davis.
—Mayor Hylan, New York, signs a daylight-saving ordinance, effective the last Sunday in April, 1920.
—Carl Paivio and Gust. Alonen, indicted on a charge of printing and publishing anarchistic articles in a Finnish paper called the Class Struggle, in New York, were convicted by a jury in the Supreme Court.
Oct. 25—The United States orders Mexico to find W. O. Jenkins and pay his ransom and deliver him unharmed.
—President Wilson forbids the soft coal strike as "wrong and illegal."
—The Belgian King flies to West Point and back in a naval seaplane. Then Columbia made him an LL.D. At night he and the Queen attended the Metropolitan Opera House special benefit performance for the Queen's hospital fund.
—Col. Roosevelt left an estate of $810,000.

Oct. 25—Forty persons were burned to death following the collision of a passenger train with a freight train near Kranowitz, Silesia.
—At Leland, Mich., Mrs. Stanisiawa Lypchinski was found guilty of the murder in Isadore, twelve years ago, of Sister Mary John (Josephine Mezok), a Felician nun She was sentenced to life imprisonment.
—A new star, with a peculiar light, has been found by Miss J. C. S. Mackie of Harvard Observatory.
—Nitro, W. Va., the industrial city built by the War Department for the manufacture of smokeless powder, at a cost of more than $70,000,000, will be sold to the Charleston Development Co. of Charleston. W. Va., for $8,551,000.
—Jacob Gould Schurman gives his philosophical library to University of Louvain.
—The E. J. Wendell art and book sale totaled $43,139.
Oct. 26—The President passed a day of rest.
—President Karl Seitz of the Austrian Republic has signed the peace treaty.
—The Belgian King put a wreath on Roosevelt's grave; visited J. D Rockefeller, Jr., at Tarrytown; attended mass at St. Albert's Belgian R. C. Church, New York, and received delegations.
—The Congress of Spanish Employers has declared for a general lockout in Spain.
—It was officially announced that Lieuts. Cecil H. Connolly of San Diego and Frederick B. Waterhouse of Weiser, Idaho, U. S. Army aviators, missing since Aug. 21, were slain in Lower California by two Mexican fishermen.
—Striking trolleymen rioted at Nashville, and the militia was called.
—Fifty wedded priests in Czecho-Slovakia have been excommunicated.
—American Consular Agent W. O. Jenkins was ransomed for $150,000 from Mexican bandits.
—The Scandinavian-American Bank at Fargo, N. Dak., closed Oct. 2, has been ordered reopened by the courts, as solvent.
—Senator Burton of Ohio addressed the Chinese Parliament at Pekin.
Oct 27—President Wilson vetoed the Prohibition Enforcement Bill, whereupon the House repassed the bill, 176 to 55 (204 members being absent, including 22 from New York City).
—The U. S. Court, Louisville, Ky., held the War Time Prohibition Act unconstitutional, as violating the Fifth Amendment, forbidding the seizure of property without compensation.
—The Johnson amendment to the peace treaty was beaten in the Senate, 38 to 40.
—The Japan Privy Council approved the German peace treaty.
—Soft coal miners' leaders issued, at Pittsburgh, a call for a strike Nov. 1.
—The British Commons, 171 to 84, voted to let women sit and vote in the House of Lords.
—The Governor of Ohio suspended for 30 days the Mayor of Canton, O., charging inefficiency in the steel strike.
—Mrs. Jean H. Norris, lawyer, became by appointment New York City's first woman magistrate
—The United States seized 1,300,000 pounds of hoarded bacon at Brooklyn.
—A negro in jail at Humboldt, Tenn , accused by a white woman, was shot by a mob
—The German Opera ban at New York was made permanent.
—The Belgian King christened the troopship Cantigny at Hog Island, Philadelphia; the Queen visited Bryn Mawr College; then the royalties went to Washington where Vice-President Marshall received them.
—W. R. Hearst refused to debate with Gov. Smith.
—The sixty-first anniversary of Roosevelt's birth was commemorated throughout the country.
Oct. 28—The U. S. Senate, 65 to 20, repassed the Prohibition Enforcement Bill over the President's veto.
—At New York, the Finnish "Reds" Carl Paivio and Gust. Alonen, the first persons ever convicted under the Criminal Anarchy Statute passed after the assassination of President McKinley, were sentenced to from four to eight years in Sing Sing.
—A U. S. Senate Committee was told the Chicago packers are interested in big New York halls.
—A plot to kidnap Henry Ford's son, Edsel Ford, and hold him for $200,000 was nipped by arrests at Toledo, O.
—$50,000 of gems were stolen from the home of Mrs. Joseph A. Blake, Tarrytown, N. Y.
—The steamship Muskegon sank at Muskegon, Mich.; 15 to 20 were lost.
—Sixty New York periodicals affected by the strike are being printed in other cities.
—Five were shot in a textile strike riot at Utica, N. Y.
—Benj. Guggenheim, lost on the Titanic, left $3,288,000.
Oct. 29—The Government acts to revive coal control and guard mines with troops. The union leaders assail President Wilson. Their Executive Committee refused to call off the strike order.
—The Senate voted down the Moses, Shields, and Sherman amendments to the treaty, also one by Senator Johnson The votes were: 47 to 36, 49 to 31, 57 to 27, and 43 to 35.
—Herbert Hoover told a Senate committee that high prices are due to exporters' speculative purchases.
—Gov. Smith denounced W. R. Hearst and his papers at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York, at which Hearst had refused to appear to debate.
—The International Labor Conference began at Washington, D. C.
—A jury of women at Cleveland, O., found Mrs. Goldie Drosses guilty of leaving her husband but recommended her to mercy.
—The Belgian royalties laid a wreath on Washington's tomb, Mount Vernon.
—At Fredericton, N. B., Werner Horn was found guilty of dynamiting the Canadian end of the St. Croix bridge, Feb 2, 1915; sentence, 10 years.
—Nine were killed and 40 hurt in a Southern Pacific Railway wreck near Acton, Cal.
—Two were shot in a revenue raid on a New York saloon under the National Prohibition Law.
—The International Conference of Working Women began at Washington.
—Cardinal Mercier laid a wreath on Grant's tomb, New York.
—H. R. Dussendorfer, fruit handler, died at New Orleans from bubonic plague.
—Twenty were killed by gas in a coal mine near Amsterdam, O.
Oct. 30—Lloyd George was sustained in Commons on proposed amendment to Government financial resolution, 405 to 50.
—King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and son made ten-minute call on the President.
—King Albert reviewed cadets at Annapolis; Queen Elizabeth visited hospitals at Baltimore.
—Explosion on Japanese battleship Hyuga in Tokio Bay killed 14, injured 30.
—International Labor Conference at Washington voted to admit representatives of Germany and Austria on equal footing.
—U. S. Senate pledges support to President Wilson in coal strike.
—Acting President Lewis of Mine Workers' Union sent telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson accusing President Wilson of usurpation of power.
—Railroad Director General Hines ordered coal seizure and rationing.
—Lieut. J. P. Charlton, U. S. mail pilot, was killed in making landing in fog over Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
—Will of Geo. W. Williams of Norristown, Pa , left paintings worth $2,500,000 to Philadelphia.
—New York brewers sue in the Federal Court to test dry enforcement law.
Oct. 31—President Wilson restored the Feb. 1 fixed prices on coal; priority lists were re-established. At Indianapolis, Federal Judge Anderson enjoined officers of the United Mine Workers of America from prosecuting the general strike of soft coal miners. The strike order was rescinded in half the Western Kentucky fields. About 394,000 men, union leaders said, had quit at the close of the day. The operators at Cleveland made no overtures U. S. troops go on duty in West Virginia Pennsylvania forbids miners' public strike meetings. The U. S. House pledged Wilson support in coal strike.
—Secretary of Labor Wilson was elected President of the International Labor Conference.
—U. S. revenue men pronounce New York "dry."
—The 2d Pioneer Infantry, last of New York's men in the war, arrived home.
—The Belgian royalties leave Hampton Roads for home.

Oct. 31—James N. Wallace, New York banker, left $20,000,000 to his widow and five children.
—The net estate of Mrs. Russell Sage, who inherited over $65,000,000 from her husband, was appraised at $49,000,000. She left $8,000,000 to her brother, Joseph J. Slocum. According to the appraisal, the Russell Sage Foundation, which was awarded seven parts of the residuary estate, will get $5,436,-104; Syracuse University, $1,553,172; American Bible Society, $664,879; New York Bible Society, $378,293; Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History and New York Zoological Gardens, $1,553,172 each; and Union College, Hamilton College, New York University, Yale, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Princeton, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Tuskegee Normal Institute and Hampton Institute, all of whom received one part of the residuary estate, $776,586 each.
Nov. 1—It was estimated that 394,000 soft coal miners are on strike. Most mines were closed. At New York 700 public school teachers offered to go to the mines to dig.
—Pirates seized the steamship Maria in the Black Sea and got 50,000,000 roubles.
—A bomb exploded at the Tokio foreign office.
—Reds bombed four houses at New Kensington, Pa., in the coal region.
—The California legislature ratified the Federal Constitutional Suffrage Amendment.
—The subway at Madrid, Spain, was opened.
—Cardinal Mercier left Quebec, Canada, for home.
—Mobs looted Alexandria, Egypt.
—Five thousand prospectors rushed for 180,000 acres of land in Arizona opened by the United States.
—Fourteen were killed, 20 hurt, when a Pennsylvania Railroad train hit a wagon of merry-makers near Clarksboro, N. J.
—Gov. Smith at a public meeting told the Women's Democratic Committee of Bronx County, W. R. Hearst is the "greatest living enemy of the people."
—Brooklyn packing house men strike.
Nov. 2—Soft coal strike leaders ignore Government offer toward arbitration.
—Germany stops railroads for ten days to save coal.
—Gen. Yudenitch takes Krasnaya Gorka on Gulf of Finland.
—The Allies banished Burgomaster Glaessing of Wiesbaden for lack of co-operation.
—Spain's clergy ask more pay.
—Labor sweeps Britain in town elections.
—The Pope directs the church to boycott scant-garb clothes for women.
—The Knoxville, Tenn., police quit the American Federation of Labor.
—Capt Duncan Elliot killed himself at Annapolis, Md.
—Capt. Edw. S. Faust, U. S. A., killed himself at North Bay, N. Y.
—Auto Racer J. T. Hutchings was killed by target shooters at Las Cruces, N. Mex.
—The will of Count Paul Bajnotti leaves $10,000 to the City of Providence, R. I., "for the creation of a trust, the interest of which shall annually be donated, about July 17, to the young lady in that city that, being twenty years old; marriageable and a daughter of the common people, will best deserve it by her conduct and family virtues."
—J. D. Rockefeller adds $10,000,000 to the endowment of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.
—Gov. Smith prevents a New York milk drivers' strike for higher wages. They agree on $35 a week and 2 per cent. commission.
Nov. 3—Some coal miners returned to work in West Virginia and Alabama.
—The Spanish lockout began at Barcelona.
—The U. S. Senate, 41 to 26, rejected Mr. Lodge's proposal to eliminate the Shantung provisos from the peace treaty.
—Chile announced adhesion to the League of Nations.
—The British Government reveals report that the Lusitania's Captain disobeyed orders before the torpedoing.
—Twelve were killed when the Simplon express, France, was run into near Sens.
—The Maine Senate ratifies the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
Nov. 4—Tammany loses the New York City elections.
—Violin music fails to arouse a sleeping-sickness victim at New York.
—Miss Jean Kimball was shot and killed at San Francisco by Mrs. F A. Thurston.
—D. M. Sachs, a pioneer San Francisco capitalist, committed suicide.
Nov. 5—The U. S. Senate, 47 to 34, rejected the La Follette peace treaty amendment striking out the labor provisions.
—More coal miners return to work.
—The Prince of Wales went from Ottawa to Toronto
—W. T. Denison committed suicide in the subway, New York, by jumping in front of a train.
—The striking New York dock men vote to return to work.
Nov. 6—The Senate defeated, 67 to 16, the Gore amendment to the peace treaty.
—At Indianapolis, the coal miners' union leaders asked the Federal Court to dissolve its strike injunction. 8,000 non-union miners quit in the Monongahela Valley.
—At Chicago the police uncovered an alleged plot of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to blackmail by "graft" strikes.
—Four were killed by an oil explosion on a schooner in New York Bay.
—New York has a drug clerk strike.
—A yearling Poland-China boar sold at Omaha for $30,000.
—A New York Stock Exchange seat sold at $100,000
—The National Training Conference of the Interchurch World Movement of North America met at Atlantic City. Mrs. H. B. Montgomery, ex-President New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, advocated a single standard of morality for both sexes.
Nov. 7—The Senate, 48 to 40, voted in favor of a proposed preamble to the resolution of treaty ratification which would require the written assent of three Allied Powers to American reservations. Propped up in bed, President Wilson was told of the vote
—The U. S Department of Justice began a nation wide raid on Reds. Over 200 were taken at New York. The raids covered 15 cities. It was alleged a plot was uncovered to start a revolution.
—A citizens' committee sent out of Johnstown, Pa. under escort, W. Z. Foster, coal strike leader forbidding him to speak at a meeting.
—About 50 per cent. of the steel strikers are still out
—The will of T. P. Shonts, New York, left over $400,000 to Mrs. Amanda Thomas. The widow gave notice of contest.
—The Supreme Court at Boston refuses to reinstate the fired striking policemen.
—A New York Stock Exchange seat fetches $110,000
—High tides do damage at New York, Boston, and other coast cities.
—At London, Romney's portrait of the two Misses Bickford was bought by a New York art firm for $273,000.
Nov. 8—The Senate, 50 to 35, adopted a treaty reservation by which Congress and not the President can withdraw the United States from the League of Nations.
—The nation-wide raids on Reds continued; 50 more were taken at New York, including Finns and Russians.
—Federal Judge Anderson, at Indianapolis, ordered the soft coal miners' leaders to rescind by Nov. 1 their strike call of Oct. 15. The mandate was directed to the United Mine Workers' Union of America.
—Johnstown, Pa., expelled more strike leaders.
—At New York a labor mass meeting addressed by W. Z. Foster raised $200,000 in cash and $450,000 in pledges for the steel strikers.
—New York University admits women to its Medical College.
—The printing strike at New York is declared ended
Nov. 9—The nation-wide raids on Reds reveal there was a world-plot to overturn governments on Nov. 7.
—The Peace Council at Paris ordered Roumania out of Hungary.
—Gompers and other labor men publicly denounce the coal strike injunction as an autocratic use of authority.
—Eleven thousand at Madison Square Garden, New York, cheer Soviet rule and miners.
—The trolley companies at Toledo, O., take off all cars and remove them to Michigan in reprisal for the vote of the people ousting the companies from the streets.

Nov. 9—U. S. Vice-Consul to Stockholm C. R. Miller kills himself at a New York hotel.
—Lightning fires an oil tank and burns up $1,000,000 worth of Waggoner, Tex.
—Several factories were burned in a $500,000 fire at Long Island City, N. Y.
Nov. 10—The U. S. Senate, 48 to 36, killed Senator Thomas's substitute for Senator Lodge's reservation resolution on Article X of the peace treaty
—The Prince of Wales entered the United States at Rouse's Point.
—The U. S. House, 309 to 1, unseated Representative Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Socialist.
—Colombia provisionally ratifies the League of Nations.
—Jas. Larkin, Irish labor agitator, was among those gathered in at New York by the Government in its anti-Red raids. Many of the prisoners admitted participation in strikes intended to overthrow the Government.
—The British Food Ministry limits to one month the stay of a visitor in a private house.
—Mexico refused to pay the $150,000 Jenkins ransom.
—At New York an arrest disclosed theft of $500,000 of movie films.
—The will of Miss M. M. Roberts, New York, left $2,000,000 to charities.
—The U. S. Supreme Court affirmed the action of the District Court of New York in sentencing Jacob Abrams, Samuel Lipman, Hyman Lachowsky and Mollie Steimer, convicted of conspiracy to violate provisions of the Espionage Act. Abrams and Lipman will have to serve fifteen years each, Lachowsky three and the Steimer woman fifteen in prison and pay various fines
—The American Legion Convention began at Minneapolis.
—A negro shoots to death New York Policeman J. J McCormick.
Nov 11—The coal strike was called off by the union leader, J L. Lewis, who agreed to meet operators in wage conference, Nov. 14, at Washington, D. C. Many of the men revolted against his order.
—President Wilson left his sick bed and sat in a chair.
—Brazil signed the peace treaty.
—At Centralia, Wash , three ex-service men, members of the American Legion, were shot to death by I. W. W. while in an Armistice Day parade One of the shooters was lynched.
—In Britain a two-minute silence marked the Armistice Day celebration.
—Gen Yudenitch retreats in Russia.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Washington, D. C., from Canada.
—The British House of Lords rejected the Commons' bill giving women seats in the Lords.
—At Magnolia, Ark., a negro was burned at a stake
—Delegates of the Baltic States met at Dorpat.
—At New York consumers began a boycott on milk.
—Call money ranged from 14 to 25 per cent at New York, and the Federal Reserve bankers conferred with local bankers on how to curb speculation.
—Ellis Island begins to fill up with Reds held for deportation.
—The National Council of Women began at St. Louis
—Unknowns painted the statues in Berlin red.
—President Poincare reached London. King Alfonso returned to Spain The Belgian royalties reached Brest.
—$100,000 worth of silk was stolen from a train, New York to Scranton.
—A. F. Luke left Harvard $186,000.
—Macon, Ga., police gave up their union.
—Four were killed in a tug-ferry crash at Philadelphia.
—Mrs. Alma Steane died at London after attending the Victory Ball.
Nov. 12—Congress meets the Prince of Wales at a reception at the Congressional Library.
—Anti-I. W. W. raids sweep the Pacific States. An I. W. W. confesses the Centralia murders were plotted ahead.
—Many of the soft coal miners are still out. North Dakota seizes coal mines.
—Rhode Island gets 4 per cent. beer when the U. S Court at Providence enjoins the Prohibition Enforcement Act. At Louisville the U. S. Court says the law is illegal and the court permits sale of the tax-paid liquor.
—The Government sold Camp Mills, L. I., for $281,000.
—The Letts free Riga of German forces.
—Wm. Hohenzollern settles at Doorn, Holland.
—Count and Countess Tales' trunks were robbed of $25,000 in gems between Scranton and New York.
—The steamship Lake Daraga reached New York with 113 bodies of U. S. soldiers and sailors who died in Russia.
—The World shows that makers of powdered milk at 176 per cent. profit, are forcing scarcity of fluid milk and high prices.
—The American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts organization dissolved.
—The widow of F. W. Woolworth gets $421,000 a year income.
—At New York an Irving National Bank officer is charged with $24,000 shortage.
—Speculative securities tumbled at New York; over 2,700,000 shares were traded. Call money rose to 30 per cent.
—The steamship Council Bluffs was sunk by a mine off Holland; 38 of the crew were saved.
Nov. 13—The Senate, 46 to 33, agreed to the Lodge reservation to Article X of the League of Nations, which President Wilson has said would "cut the heart out of the covenant"
—Many miners are still out. Gompers charges T W. Gregory, when Attorney General, promised the Lever Act would not apply to miners. Gregory denies it.
—The Paraguay Senate has approved the League of Nations.
—Anti-I. W. W raids continued in Washington and Oregon cities.
—At London, William E. Johnson, American Prohibition worker and Anti-Saloon League organizer, familiarly known as "Pussyfoot," was dragged from a platform from which he was speaking, beaten and paraded through two miles of crowded West End streets on a plank.
—The U. S stops shipments of arms to Mexico from Spain.
—Strikers at Paris attacked stores.
—President Wilson, in bed, received the Prince of Wales, who had laid a wreath on the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.
—At New York the New Hope Matrimonial Society was raided and disbanded.
—The opera house at Marseilles burned.
—Three New York Stock Exchange seats sell at $110,000 each
—The Spanish lockout ends.
—The President Monroe home, 63 Prince St, New York, was sold at $138,000.
—At Berlin, Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former German Vice Chancellor, on the witness stand before the War Investigation Committee said: "America maintained a mere paper neutrality. President Wilson was satisfied to make money out of European blood and suffering."
Nov 14—President Wilson took the air in a wheel chair.
—At New York three U. S. Judges upholds the War-Time Prohibition Act.
—Mexico is revealed as a base for Reds fighting the United States. At New York, Chief Magistrate McAdoo ruled membership in the Communist Party is traitorous to the United States
—The Prince of Wales visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis, then visited Cardinal Gibbons.
—At London, $160,000 was paid for a picture of St. Eustace by Vittore Carpaccio.
—The will of C. A. Steinway, New York piano man, left over $5,000,000 to his family.
—E. H B Anderson told the Society of Naval Architects, at New York, that the steamship Vaterland's (Leviathan's) engines were injured not by malice but by bad handling, producing frictional heat generated by distortion.
—Mrs. Clara Branch was chopped to death at Valley Stream, L. I.
Nov. 15—The Senate adopted cloture by 78 to 16, and then agreed to 10 more of the Republican majority's reservations to the treaty with Germany
—The Roumanian troops quit Hungary.
—Bolshevists capture Omsk, they report.
—Lady Astor won in the election at Plymouth for a seat in Parliament.
—D'Annunzio seizes Zara and raids the Dalmatian coast.
—American Legion men tore the Irish flags from De Valera's auto at Portland, Ore.

Nov. 15—The Prince of Wales rests at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
—A gas explosion wrecks the new D., L. & W. passenger station at Passaic, N. J.
—The W. C. T. U. National Convention at St. Louis begins fight against tobacco.
Nov. 16—General parliamentary elections were held in France, Italy, and Belgium. In Belgium, Socialists gained; in France and Italy they lost.
—There are Hindenburg demonstrations at Berlin.
—Yudenitch resigns to an Esthonian command of the Russian Northwestern Army.
—A negro, accused of robbing a farmer, was lynched at Moberly, Mo.
—The Prince of Wales, at White Sulphur Springs, went to a Protestant Episcopal Church, then golfed.
—H. J Harley, 26, sailor, Norfolk, Va., awoke from a 51-day sleep. His weight had fallen from 186 to 85 pounds.
—Charles F. Murphy sued W. R. Hearst and the Star Publishing Co, asking $1,000,000 for alleged libel.
Nov. 17—The Senate defeated the Reed and Owen treaty reservations.
—The Prince of Wales left White Sulphur Springs for New York.
—Four men rob the Randolph, Mass., Savings Bank, of over $40,000.
—Kansas seizes coal mines.
—The United States Supreme Court dismissed without opinion, for lack of jurisdiction, the appeal of Margaret Sanger on the constitutionality of the New York State Birth Control Act.
—Chicago photographers strike.
—Ten thousand pounds of black powder blow up at Wayne, N. J, and kill two.
—The United States Supreme Court cancelled a patent of 6,000 acres of California oil lands to the Southern Pacific Co.
—L. C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Russian Soviet Government, testified to the Lusk Legislative Committee at New York.
—Bull fighting was resumed in Spain for the first time in three years.
—The steamship John Owen, missing four days, on Lake Superior, is given up, with 22 of the crew.
—New York consumers began a milk boycott.
—A woman confesses the murder of Mrs. Clara Branch at Valley Stream, L. I.
—Grand opera opened at New York with "Tosca."
Nov. 18—The Senate adopted more Republican treaty reservations.
—Spread-eagling is alleged at the Bedford, N. Y., Reformatory for Women.
—The President vetoed the Cummins Senate bill restoring the pre-war rate powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
—Russian factions fight each other at Vladivostok The Reds take 10 Kolchak Generals at Omsk.
—At Berlin, Field Marshal von Hindenburg declared before the sub-committee of the National Assembly investigating war responsibility: "I know with absolute certainty that neither the people, the Kaiser, nor the Government desired war, for the Government knew better than others Germany's tremendously difficult position in a war against the Entente." Germany's defensive strength, said the Field Marshal, was as unfavorable as possible from the start.
—W. R. Hearst bought from A. Brisbane the Washington, D. C., Times, and the Milwaukee, Wis, News.
—Congress extended U. S. dye control to Jan. 15, 1920.
—At Paris, owing to the strike, the dailies combine into one paper of 6,000,000 circulation.
—A Wall Street banker was arrested in a plot involving theft of millions in securities.
—Jersey City bans firemen's unions.
—New York welcomed the Prince of Wales. At the City Hall he was made a New Yorker. Everywhere he was cheered. He lunched on the British battle-cruiser Renown. He was dined at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Red Cross, then attended a concert at the Metropolitan.
—R. J. Reynolds, North Carolina tobacco man, left over $17,000,000.
—Spot cotton brought $1 a pound at Jackson, Miss.
—American Legion men raided Socialist headquarters at Cincinnati.
—At Buffalo, seven autoists were killed by a train
—A train bandit robbed Los Angeles Limited passengers near Medicine Bow, Wyo.
—Hindenburg testifies, at Berlin, he urged the U boat warfare.
Nov. 19—The Senate, 55 to 39, rejected the entire body of Republican reservations to the peace treaty; on motion to reconsider, the vote was 50 against and 41 for; then, by 53 to 38, the treaty without any ratifications was rejected. The Senate then adjourned sine die. President Wilson had urged the Democrats in the Senate to defeat the Republican-Lodge resolutions, saying they nullified the treaty. The House adjourned sine die.
—Coal miners and operators dead-lock.
—The Swiss National Council ratified the League of Nations.
—The Prince of Wales visits Wall Street, movies, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Woolworth Building, sat in a pew at Trinity; was a guest at Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's ball, and attended the Horse Show.
—The Kaiser saws his 12,000th log.
—At Bismarck, S. D., the courts order the State to return the lignite (coal) mines to the owners. Cleveland shuts off coal from factories.
—Revolution starts at Vladivostok.
—The Richard Kent home at Mineola, L. I., was robbed of $20,000 in goods.
—A $12,000 radium tube vanished down a hospital drain pipe at Chicago.
—The International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. opened at Detroit.
—W. O. Jenkins was jailed at Puebla, by the Mexican Government.
—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Boston, holds up the Rhode Island injunction against the Wartime Prohibition Act.
—The British give Egypt a Constitution.
Nov. 20—The United States demands Mexico release Jenkins.
—At Denver the District Court enjoins a new coal strike.
—The Prince of Wales visited West Point, then played squash at New York, and attended a theatre.
—The super-dreadnought California was launched at Mare Island
—Angeles, Villa aide, is captured in Mexico.
—Vladivostok's revolution ended.
—The Jessop collection of Whistler prints sold at $40,365
—The Hudson River steamer Mary Powell, after 55 years' service, was sold to be scrapped Her record was 26½ miles an hour She had carried over 7,000,000 passengers
Nov. 21—Britain and France put their mutual defense treaty into effect.
—The Prince of Wales planted an elm in Central Park, put a wreath on Roosevelt's grave at Oyster Bay; attended the Hippodrome; was a Seventh Regt, N. G., guest; received 1,000 high school pupils on the Renown; and was dined by the Pilgrims.
—The United States Supreme Court heard argument on wartime Prohibition.
—At Pittsburgh, Clarence F. Birdseye, Kellogg Birdseye and George F Montgomery, all of New York, were convicted of conspiring to defraud the stockholders and policyholders of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Co., and with wrecking that organization.
—Fire at Sing Sing prison burns three workshops and does $200,000 damage.
—The Colorado coal strike was called off.
—The body of Will Dansey, 3 years, who vanished Oct. 8, was found three miles from his home at Hammonton, N. J.
Nov. 22—President Wilson is "materially improved, but still very weak"
—Loyalty Leaguers kill three labor agitators at Bogalusa, La.
—The Prince of Wales left New York on the Renown for Halifax.
—Indianapolis plants close three days a week because of coal-strike shortage.
—The National Labor Party was formed at Chicago.
—Denikine defeats 50,000 Reds. Letts take Mitau from Germans.
—Twenty-five were killed in a fire at a dance hall at Villa Platte, La.
—The main building of Lavol University (University of Montreal) burned; loss $400,000.

Nov. 22—At the De Lamar executor's sale, New York, an ardebil (Persian) rug sold at $57,000 and the household furnishings sale totaled $277,-563.
—American aviator Lieut. E. P. Graves was killed at Lemberg, Galicia.
—Louis Greenburg killed himself at Brooklyn by jumping in front of a train. His wife, whom he had pushed onto the tracks was injured.
—The Illinois State Bank of Crete, Ill., closed because of a $50,000 defalcation.
Nov. 23—A false announcement of President Wilson's death ended a mass meeting at Atlanta, Ga., at which Vice-President Marshall spoke. The audience wept.
—Soft coal output is 33 1-3 per cent. of normal.
—The steamship Myron sank on Lake Superior; 18 of crew lost.
—The American Legion prevents a Red meeting at Reading, Pa.
—An assassin shot at S. S. Deemer, head of the New Castle (Del.) Steel Co.
—At New York "Big Six" orders vacationist printers back to work.
—U. S quarantines Ontario border against smallpox.
—Fire does $200,000 damage to the T. Y. Crowell printing plant, New York.
—C. Belshaw and wife and J. D. Sherwood and wife died when their auto fell off a cliff near San Francisco.
Nov. 24—The Prince of Wales reached Halifax.
—400,000 railroad trackmen get an eight-hour day.
—Miss Ella A. Froeligh, 50 years a teacher in the New York city public schools, was given a reception and $700—a dollar for each member of the Grove Street Alumnae Association.
—New York printers return to work.
—Lieut. R. M. Stocker and Fred Thompson, aviators, were drowned in the Delaware River off Pennsgrove. Their "hydro" fell.
—Secretary Daniels reviewed, at New York, the mine sweep fleet.
—25,000 Jews marched at New York in Ukraine pogrom protest.
—A. D. Ashburn of Washington, D. C., a Yale junior, was killed in an auto-horse collision at Darien, Conn.
Nov. 25—The Prince of Wales left Halifax for home.
—The Mexican Senate backs Carranza in Jenkins case.
—Adelina Patti, who died in Wales Sept. 27, left $575,000.
—Chicago has a crime wave. 300 murders since Jan. 1; 250 hold-ups in past week.
—Italians seize twelve Jugo-Slavs as hostages in Dalmatia.
—Gov. Cox of Ohio removed Mayor C. E. Poorman of Columbus for strike inaction.
—Alex. Berkman, anarchist, was ordered deported.
—Bomb materials were found in Union of Russian Workers headquarters, New York. Martens refuses to give up papers to Lusk Committee. Reds go on hunger strike at Ellis Island.
—Col. Roosevelt's sons start coffee house chain.
—B. R. T. employés accept 25 per cent. wage raise.
—Mayor R. H. Bunch, Muncie, Ind., was sentenced to jail for alleged mail fraud.
Nov. 26—President Poincare of France tells The World there can be no lasting peace without the help of America.
—B. H. Uhl tells House Immigration Committee Reds have been favored at Ellis Island.
—Secretary of the Treasury Glass states soft coal mines lost money in 1914 and 1915; made 10 to 35 per cent. in 1916; in 1917 made 100 to 150 per cent., east of the Mississippi; 1918, east of the Mississippi, made 25 to 30 per cent. and even more west of the Mississippi; and in 1919 most of the mines have made money though some claim a loss.
—The soft coal miners refuse a 14 per cent. raise.
—The British Commons refused to consider a bill to allow Viscount Astor to resign his title.
—In the new Italian Parliament the Liberals, in majority since 1876, are in minority. The Soviet Socialists have 150 of the 508 seats; the Catholics, 103.
—The General Educational Board has given $4,000,-000 to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
—At Chihuahua City, Mex., Gen. Felipe Angeles was shot as a rebel.
—The British Government proclaims suppression of the Sinn Fein and the Gaelic League.
—It was 24 below zero in Wyoming.
—U. S. troops seized fifty-two coal strike agitators at Sheridan, Wyo.
—The North Dakota Senate voted for the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—A huge meteor fell in the lower end of Lake Michigan.
—A Carranza soldier killed Jas. Wallace, American (oil employé), near Tampico, Mexico.
Nov. 27—The treaty of peace between the Allies and Bulgaria was signed at Neuilly.
—Mexico refused to release Jenkins.
—Lenine, through Maxim Litvinoff, at Copenhagen, asks Allies to lift blockade on Russia.
—At Loudon the right eye of W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, American Prohibition worker, hurt by a mob on Nov. 13, was removed.
Nov. 28—The Peace Council awards 70 per cent. of the German war fleet to Britain; 10 per cent. to France; 10 per cent. to Italy; 8 per cent. to Japan, 2 per cent. to the United States.
—Coal shortage closes plants in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio
—Count of the votes showed Lady Astor elected to the British Commons from Plymouth by 5,203 plurality.
—The House Committee on Immigration was told only 60 of 697 radicals seized Feb. 5, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1919, were deported
—Geo. Alexander, poulterer, was robbed of over $40,000 in front of his home, New York. Part was recovered.
—A woolen mill paymaster at Passaic, N. J., was robbed of $6,000.
—The Kilauea (Hawaii) volcano crater has caved in.
—Ex-P. E. Bishop F. J. Kinsman of Delaware was baptized a Roman Catholic by Cardinal Gibbons.
—At New York three women rent strikers were sent to the workhouse.
—Snow two feet deep covered most of the country between the Mississippi River and the Sierra Nevada Mountains and from Canada to Northern Texas. Lander, Wyo., was 20 degrees below zero.
—Fire caused $700,000 loss at Baltimore in old Johns Hopkins University buildings, Monument and Entaw Streets.
Nov. 29—At Grand Rapids, Mich., Truman H. Newberry, Rep. U. S. Senator from Michigan, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury charged with corruption, fraud, and conspiracy in connection with the election by which he obtained his seat in the Senate, defeating Henry Ford, his Democratic opponent. With Newberry 133 other persons were indicted by the Grand Jury on the same charge. Among those named were H. A. Hopkins of St. Clair, Mich., principal legislative clerk of the United States Senate; John S. Newberry, brother of the Senator, Detroit, and Paul H. King of Detroit. King was manager of the Newberry Campaign Committee Others named in the indictment were Allan K. Templeton, President of the Newberry Campaign Committee; Frederick Smith, Manager of the Newberry Estate; Charles A. Floyd, Mart P. McKee, formerly County Clerk of Wayne County, and Harry O. Turner, all of Detroit; Frank McKay of Grand Rapids, James B. Bradley of Eaton Rapids, and Gladstone Beattie of Paw Paw, Mich.
—U. S. Senator Penrose breaks down from overwork.
—1,500 railroad yardmen quit at Kansas City.
—Testimony showed the "cold water cure" was given to inmates of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, N. Y.
—The Ithaca, N. Y., News and Journal unite.
—The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations Convention began at New York.
—Reds ended hunger strike at Ellis Island.
—Storm in Indiana and Michigan kills eight.
—The steamship Allianca grounded for six hours off Atlantic City.
—Paris press strike ends.
—The International Labor Conference at Washington, D. C., ends.
Nov. 30—An armistice stipulating the immediate evacuation of Lithuania by the Germans has been signed by Germany and Lithuania through the medium of the Inter-Allied Military Mission.
—Of the $100,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress for relief of starving Europeans, $11,250,000 was disbursed for free charity, according to Herbert Hoover, head of the American Relief Administration. For the remaining $88,750,000 various European countries have issued notes.

Nov. 30—I. W. W. are on hunger strike at Tacoma.
—The Y. M. C. A. plans to award 46,200 scholarships, provide educational lectures for those who do not receive them, give free occupational guidance and promote special work in Americanization, including classes in English and naturalization.
—W. L. Flanagan killed himself at New York.
—Injured workmen in New York State have been cheated of $5,000,000 by underpayments and graft in the Compensation Dept., J. F. Connor reports to Gov. Smith.
—Kansas City trainmen return to work.
Dec. 1—Mexican editors beg United States editors, through The World, to avert break.
—United States note rebukes Mexico's excuses in Jenkins case; Jenkins still held, says private wire.
—The Sixty-sixth Congress began its regular session.
—The second National Industrial Conference met at Washington in secret.
—W. E. Rice, Grand Rapids, and Allie K. Moore pleaded guilty in the Newberry case.
—The Prince of Wales reached Portsmouth and London.
—Lady Astor took a seat in British Commons.
—War-time coal rationing is in force. Volunteers mine coal in Kansas.
—C. H. Severs and A Stair, labor organizers, have been barred from the Canal Zone.
—The Socialists left Italy's Parliament when the King entered.
—The Infante Antonio of Bourbon-Orleans renounced his Spanish nationality
—Mystery of the disappearance of Miss Maude Tabor, teacher of languages and graduate of the University of Michigan, who vanished three years ago, was dispelled when her body was found Nov. 30, preserved in salt and cramped in a trunk buried under a pile of shingles in the basement of the Tabor home at Lawton, Mich.
—North Dakota ratifies the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—Ex-Gov. J. F. Fielder was appointed a Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, vice F. W. Stevens, dec
—At Newport, R. I, the court divorced Mrs. Julie French Geraghty.
—Jersey City ousts police union heads.
Dec. 2—President Wilson in message to Congress urges lowering taxes, curbing Reds, and democratizing industry.
—South Dakota Democratic and Republican Presidential primaries named Wilson and Gen. Wood.
—Henry C. Frick died at New York. His art collection will go to the city.
—In Nebraska volunteers dig coal.
—Western Asia Minor was damaged Nov. 27 by an earthquake.
—W. L. Carlisle, alleged train robber, was shot and caught near Glendo, Wyo.
—The Bolshevists claim to hold the Crimea.
—The New York Mayor removes Market Commissioner J. C. Day.
—Wholesale thefts from cars, stations and freight terminals have cost the N. Y. Central R. R. Co. $2,303,600 during the last nine months. Other losses, such as fire, defective equipment and loss unlocated, bring the total up to $3,790,700. To this is to be added, damage to freight caused by acts of employés, rough handling, delays, wrecks and damage unlocated, bringing the grand total to $6,596,700.
—The American steamship Kerwood has been mined off Holland.
—Men with acetylene torches rob a Sheffield Farms Co. safe at New York of $30,000.
—Cambridge and twenty other Massachusetts cities voted "wet."
Dec. 3—Soft coal strike leaders were charged with contempt of the United States Court at Indianapolis, in having failed to stop the strike.
—Germany balks at signing peace treaty protocol, as to Scapa Flow sinking indemnities and as to giving up the ex-Kaiser.
—Rome and other big Italian cities have general strikes. Many were killed or hurt.
—Six volunteer coal miners were killed by a blast, at Jacksonville, Ind.
—Dr. Joseph R. Armstrong and William Stowell, both of Los Angeles, were killed in a railroad wreck in the Engo Forest, Belgian Congo, South Africa.
—South Dakota ratifies the Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—At St. Louis, the Globe-Democrat buys the Republic, which, after 111 years as a daily paper, quits.
—One died in $1,500,000 dock fire at Baltimore.
Dec. 4—Georges Carpentier knocked out Joe Beckett in 1m. 14s. in fight at London for Europe's heavy-weight championship.
—M R Strong slew his wife and 1 child, injured the 4 other children, and killed himself, at Passaic, N. J.
—The Senate names a committee to see President Wilson and learn his condition. Secretary Lapsing told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Mr. Wilson had not been in touch with Mexican developments for weeks.
—Ten are dead, 100 hurt, in Italy's strikes.
—At Fargo, N. Dak, H. F. Hagen, President Scandinavian-American Bank, was found guilty by a jury on a charge of making false statements to a State bank examiner.
—Secretary Baker reached Panama.
—At New York the Harlem Speedway, built for horses in 1898, was opened to pleasure autos.
—The Federal Trade Commission charges the "big five" meat packers with anti-trust violations.
—Coal slyness gives Brooklyn heatless cars; Missouri seizes fifteen mines; train service is cut a third in the West.
—An Ulsterite mission reaches New York.
—Sixty-five horses and $100,000 of flour burned at New York
Dec 5—Senators Fall (Rep.) and Hitchcock (Dem.) saw President Wilson and reported his mind keen.
—Mexico releases Jenkins on bail.
—Jugo-Slavia signed Austrian and Bulgar peace pacts.
—Street cars resumed at Toledo.
—H. C Hoover and Julius H. Barnes bought the Washington, D. C., Herald from C. T. Brainerd.
—A suit to test the validity of the National Prohibition Amendment was brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Robert A. Widenmann of West Haverstraw, N. Y., through the Vigilance League.
Dec. 6—The will of H C. Frick leaves over $117,000,000 in gifts, including $15,000,000 to Princeton University, $5,000,000 each to Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Pittsburgh Educational Commission; $1,500,000 to the Lying-in Hospital, New York; $500,000 apiece to a dozen Pittsburgh charities; a 151-acre park to Pittsburgh; his $50,000,000 art gallery and his New York home to the public, at his wife's death; and a residue, $25,000,000 to $50,000,000, to his wife, son, and daughter.
Dec. 7—New Jersey trolleys resume 7c. fares.
—At Chattanooga, V. P. Hollingsworth's airplane kills two and hurts others.
Dec. 8—U. S. goes on soft-coal rations.
—President Wilson put a stop to Senatorial efforts to advise him as to Mexico. He alone was responsible, as President, he told Senator Fall (Rep.), in directing relations with foreign Governments.
—V. L. Berger was nominated for Congress at a Milwaukee primary.
—At Chicago $100,000 in gems was stolen.
—Rev E. B. Henry, a priest, died from a fall from a hotel window.
—J. A. Weir, painter, ex-President National Academy Design, died at New York
—Rev. Norman McKinnon ended his life at Port Chester, N Y.
Dec. 9—Coal shortage causes order to close New York City offices and stores at 4 P. M. President Wilson calls on miners to return to work.
—An official statement issued by Gen. Denikine, the anti-Bolshevist leader on the Russian southwest front, reports fierce fighting in the Kamishin, Kursk, Kiev, and Tsaritsin regions. The fighting the statement claims, generally was favorable to Denikine's troops, who captured 1,200 prisoners at Tsaritsin on Dec. 4.
—Roumanian troops occupied the territory across the Danube promised to Roumania by the treaty signed at Bucharest by Roumania and the Central Powers in May, 1918, according to despatches from Klausenburg, Transylvania.
—Two robbers were killed at Ashtabula, O., and one at Norfolk, Va.
—At Paris the decree of divorce obtained by Frank J. Gould of New York from his wife, Edith Kelly Gould, was sustained in judicial proceedings.

DEATH ROLL OF 1919.

Abbot, Bessie (Mrs. T. W. Story) (1878), singer, New York, Feb. 9.
Abeles, Edw. (1870), actor, New York City, July 10.
Adams, J. Q., Sec. N. Y. Munic. Art Com., New York, Feb. 12.
Adams, Mrs. R. C. (1846), circus rider, New York City, Oct. 20.
Adams, Thatcher M. (1837), New York, May 10.
Addicks, J. Edw., "Gas" (1841), Wilmington, Del., Aug. 7.
Adler, J. J. (1857), veteran N. Y pilot, Nanuet, N. Y., Mar. 1.
Algen, Maye L. (1874) actress, New York City, June 19.
Alkman, Mrs. Julia (1831), Greenwich, Ct., June 20.
Altken, Wm. D. (1869), banker, author, New York City, Aug. 3.
Akashi, Lt. Gen. M. (1864), Governor of Formosa, Tokio, Oct.30
Aleotti, Palmiro (1890), opera singer, Omaha, Neb., July 31
Alden, Henry Mills (1836), editor, New York, Oct. 7.
Alexander, J. H. (1834), oil man of New York, at Elizabeth, N J, Feb 18.
Alger, Mrs. A. H. (1840), widow of Russell A., former Gov, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.
Allan, Andrew (1860), steamship owner, Montreal, Feb. 11.
Altsheler, Jos A. (1862), editor and author, New York City, June 5.
Alves, Dr. Francisco, former Pres. of Brazil, and Pres.-elect, Rio de Janeiro, Jan 16.
Anderson, J. S. (1838), cattle breeder, Shelburne Falls, Mass, Mar. 16.
Anderson, P. Aug. (1839), actor, Westville, N. J., Mar. 20.
Andreeff, L. (——), author, Mustamaeki, Finland, Sept. 14.
Andrew, Dr. B. A., police surgeon, Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 27.
Andrews, Col. Robt. (1835), car heating mfr., E. Orange, N. J., April 8.
Angers, Sir A. R. (1838), Montreal, April 14.
Arch, Jos. (1827), agric. laborer, member of British Parliament 9 years; Barford, Eng., Feb 12.
Arnold, E. M. (1857), ex-millionaire, Putnam, Ct., Feb. 28.
Arocena, Rafael (1847), Spanish banker, N. Y. City, June 13.
Aronson, Rudolph (1858), composer, New York, Feb. 4.
Ashley, Miss Jessie, lawyer and suffragist, New York, Jan. 20.
Ashton, Miss Mary Jane, Baltimore, Md., "Aunt Jane" to Pres. Wilson, Dec. 18, 1918.
Astor, Wm. Waldorf (1848), British Viscount, London, Eng., Oct. 19.
Astuto, Adm. Giuseppe, Rome, Italy, Nov. 12.
Austin, R. W. (1858), ex-Congressman, Washington, D. C., April 20.
Ayling, Herb., actor, New York City, Aug. 29.
Ayres, Dr. Brown (1857), Pres. Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Jan 28
Ayers, Seymour, Police Sergt., honor medal list, New York, March 24.
Bacchus, Rev. Dr. J. G. (1846), Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1.
Bacon, Robt. (1860), banker, diplomat, New York, May 29.
Bacon, Mrs. V. P., granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, New York, April 7.
Baker, Bernard W. (1854), Baltimore, Md., shipping expert, Dec. 20, 1918.
Baker, Capt. Hobart A. H., "Hobey" (1891), New York City, army aviator, hockey star and football player, Dec. 21, 1918.
Bakewell, Col A. C. (1847), New York, capitalist and civil war veteran, Merritt's Island, Fla., March 13.
Baldwin, Townsend (1840), rose grower, Hempstead, N. Y, April 4.
Ballard, Rev. A E. (1820), Pres. Ocean Grove Assn., Nov. 27
Bancroft, Mrs. C. T. (1817), New York, Feb. 23
Banta, A. S. (1843), pilot, New York, April 21.
Bardiston, Maj Gen. N W. (1858) British commander North China forces, London, Eng., Aug. 18.
Barnaby, W. S. (1852), insurance editor, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5.
Barnett, Samuel H. (1869), actor, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 14.
Barr, Mrs. A. E. (1831), novelist, New York, March 10.
Barrell, Prof. Jos. (1869), New Haven, Ct., May 4.
Barrett, N. F. (1846), landscape architect, Pelham, N. Y, Oct. 16.
Barroso, Senhor Sabino, ex-Pres. Chamber of Deputies, Rio de Janeiro, June 14.
Bartholomew, Wm. H. (1856), engraver, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2.
Barton, Chadwick (1859), billiardist, New York, April 24.
Bashford, J. W., M. E. Bishop (1849), Los Angeles, March 18.
Bass, J. P. (1835), editor, Bangor, Me., March 27.
Bates, M. V. B. (1844), 7 ft. 4 in. tall, circus exhibitor, Seville, O, Jan 8.
Battle, Dr. K. P., Pres. Univ. of North Carolina, Raleigh, Feb 4
Baudouine, C. A. (1859), horseman, New York, May 9.
Baum, L F. (1856), playwright, Los Angeles, May 6.
Baylis, Wm. (1847), banker, New York, Feb. 1.
Beach, F. Ogden (1858), New York City, yachtsman, polo player, Dec 17, 1918.
Beattie, Rev. Chas. F, Newport, R. I., Aug. 23.
Beattie, Hans S. (1849), former Surveyor Port of New York, Feb. 20.
Becker, Dr. G. F. (1847), geologist, Washington, D. C., Apr. 20
Beckwith, Mrs. Emma (1849), suffragist, Lilydale, N. Y, Nov. 30.
Bedford, Luther S (1866), editor, New York City, Oct 16.
Belasco (Davis), Mrs. Maria, actress, New York, April 13.
Bell, Col. Jas. D. (1845), G. A. R. chief, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 1.
Bell, Maj. Gen. J. F. (1856), commander Dept. of the East U. S. A., New York, Jan. 9.
Bell, Brig. Gen. J. M. (1837), Indian fighter, Los Angeles, Cal, Sept. 17.
Belmont, August, Jr. (1882), financier, New York, March 29,
Bennett, J. C. (1836), old Brooklynite, April 26.
Beradi, Marquis Giuseppe, Rome, Italy, Nov. 20.
Beresford, Admiral Lord Chas. (1846), Langwell, Scotland, Sept. 6.
Berg, A. E. (1856), author, New York, May 7.
Bergen, Rev. G. S, missionary, New York, Feb. 20.
Bergen, Nella, actress, Freeport, L. I., April 24.
Berry, Stephen (1834), Knight Templar, Portland, Me., Feb. 1.
Bertie, Viscount F. L. (1844), diplomat, London, England, Sept. 26.
Betham-Edwards, Miss, novelist, Hastings, Eng., Jan. 4.
Billy, Edouard de (1865), former representative of French Republic in the United States, Paris, July 11.
Bissell, Justice H. P. (1856), Lockport, N Y., April 30.
Bissell, Dr. W. G. (1870), Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 14.
Blaisdell, A. O. (1833), machinery designer, Brooklyn, Oct. 22.
Blakelock, R. A. (1846), New York artist, in Adirondacks, Aug. 9.
Blakeslee, Commander E. G., U. S. N. (1888), at London, Feb. 27.
Bliss, Dr. Edw. M. (1848), author, editor, Washington, D. C., Aug 7.
Blossom, H, Jr. (1867), playwright, New York, March 23.
Bobler, Rev. James E. (1841), Brooklyn, Dec. 18, 1918.
Boles, Dr. W. B. (1823), Yale '44, Knoxville, Tenn., July 16.
Boisdeffre, Gen. Le M. (1839), ex-Chief of Staff, French Army, Aug. 24.
Bond, E. N (1827), old New Yorker, March 26.
Booth, J. L. (1827), banker, Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 7.
Borland, W. P. (1867), Missouri Congressman; in France, Feb. 20.
Bosman, David (1864), Vice-Pres. Erie R. R, Rutherford, N. J., Oct. 24.
Botha, Gen. Louis (1864), Boer leader, Pretoria; S. A., Aug. 28.
Botsford, Hy. (1834), meat packer, Chicago, May 1.
Bourne, F. G. (1851), sewing machine manufacturer, Oakdale, L. I., March 9.
Boutroux, Mme. Emile (1856), Red Cross worker, Paris, Nov. 1.
Boyd, Col. Carl (1879), Adamsville, Ga, Pershing's aide, Feb. 14.
Boyhan, W. J., ex-New York Municipal Justice, Patchogue, L. I., April 11.
Boyle, Col. W. H. (1838), Indian fighter, Plainfield, N. J., Apr. 22.
Brackett, W. M. (1824), artist, Boston, March 4.
Bradley, Rev. Dr. J. H. (1838), Mayflower descendant, Civil War veteran, last Duryea Zouave officer, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 19.
Bradt, G M., editor, Havana, Nov. 30.
Brady, Mrs. J. C., daughter of the Earl of Limerick, New York, Dec. 26, 1918.
Brady, John G. (1848), Sitka, former Governor of Alaska, Dec. 17, 1918.
Brainard, Owens (1865), architect, New York, April 2.
Bramhall, A. D. (1850), art collector, New York, May 1.
Brandenburg, Wm. (1833), Crimean veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 22.
Braun, E. C., electrical engineer, Chicago, Ill., March 23.

Braham, J. J. (1848), composer, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28.
Brassey, Earl (1836), yachtsman, London, Eng., Nov. 12.
Brevoort, James R. (1833), Yonkers, N. Y., landscape painter, Dec. 15, 1918.
Brewster, Mrs. Wm. C., Piera Pra Presenta, Italy, and Newport, R. I., Aug. 9.
Briggs, Dr. C. G. (1866), Schenectady, N. Y., March 2.
Brinckerhoff, G. L. (1834), engineer, Jamaica, L. I., June 22.
Bridgham, Mrs. S. W., of tenth generation of Schermerhorns, Rumson, N. J., Oct. 24.
Brodzky, Maurice (1851), Australian newspaper man, New York, March 18.
Brown, D. R., ex-Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, Feb. 28.
Brown, Mrs. George (102 years old), Baltimore, Md., July 21.
Brown, Very Rev. John (1850), leading Presbyterian, Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb 20.
Brown, Robt. (1829), telegraph line builder, Brooklyn, March 30.
Brusati, Maj. Count Renzo, member Italian Military Commission to the U. S., New York, Dec. 29, 1918.
Buchanan, Jno. (1855), ex-Police Captain, Brooklyn, Nov. 16.
Buehler, Rear Admiral W. G. (1837), Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10.
Bullock, Seth (1857), rancher, friend of Roosevelt, Deadwood, S. Dak., Sept. 23.
Buliowa, F. E. M. (1873), New York, lawyer; at Cleveland, O., Feb. 19.
Burgess, Edw. G. (1844), ex-Pres New York Produce Exchange, Montclair, N. J., June 1.
Burke, Col. C. E. (1850), iron manfr., New York, May 9.
Burke, Jno. (1834), banker, New York City, Nov. 15.
Burnett, J. L. (1854), U. S. Rep., Gadsden, Ala., May 13.
Burnham, Capt. W. D. (1848), sea captain, etc., Portchester, N. Y., March 28.
Burns, Mrs. W. H. (1844), sister of late J. P. Morgan, London, July 31.
Burt, Col. J. B. (1874), railroad man, Forest Hills, L. I., Jan. 19.
Burt, W. R., mine and timber owner, Saginaw, Mich., Mar. 3.
Bush, Edward (1830), New York's oldest teacher, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3.
Butler, Mrs. A. A., actress, singer, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11
Butler, Mrs. Mary Russell (1829), of New York, at Yonkers, N. Y., Feb 15.
Caldwell, J. E. (1885), Philadelphia jeweler, Atlantic City, July 24
Calhoun, Col John C. (1843), New York City, grandson of former Vice-President of U. S., Dec. 18, 1918.
Call, E. P. (1855), New York, newspaper manager, Larchmont, N. Y., May 19.
Calthrop, Sir G. S (1870), coal comptroller, London, Feb. 23
Cameron, Miss M. S. E. (1865), daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, Red Cross worker, New York City, Aug. 6.
Capewell, G. J. (1843), inventor, Hartford, Ct., Nov. 6.
Carnegie, Andrew (1835), iron master, philanthropist, Aug. 11.
Carp, Pierre P. (1837), ex-Premier, at Jassy, Roumania, June 29.
Carpenter, Philip (1856), lawyer, Yonkers, N. Y., July 23
Carpenter, Prof. R. C. (1852), Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 19.
Carr, A. M. (1880), amateur sportsman, New York City, Sept. 21.
Carr, Col. C. E. (1836), ex-minister to Denmark, Peoria, Ill., Feb. 28.
Carr, Judge W. W. (1853), also ex-postmaster, Philadelphia, Pa, April 4.
Carranza, Mrs. Virginia S., wife of Mexico's President, Queretaro, Mexico, Nov. 9.
Carroll, J. F. (1879), ex-City Recorder, Paterson, N. J., Mar 27.
Carter, Edw. C. (1863), runner and sport writer, Staten Island, June 28.
Carter, Dr. F. (1837), ex-Pres. Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 22
Carter, Brig. Gen J. L (1849), of New York, at Clinton, Mass., Feb. 16.
Carus, Dr Paul (1852), editor, of Chicago, at La Salle, Ill, Feb. 11.
Cassidy, J. W. (1856), oil, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 16.
Catle, Capt. Guy W. S., Commander of transport George Washington, at Brest, France, Aug. 13.
Catrow, W. J. (1849), banker, Dayton, O., Sept. 30.
Cellere, Count V. Macchi di (1866) diplomat, Washington, D. C, Oct. 20.
Chadwick, Rear Admiral F. E., retired (1844), New York, Jan. 27.
Chamberlain, Eugene (1849), car builder, Civil War veteran, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 1.
Chamberlain, J. H. (1835), sailing master, Brooklyn, April 26.
Chambers, Gen. T. S. (1852), Trenton, N. J., Oct. 21.
Chandler, Art. D. (1854), publisher, New York, April 19
Chapin, H. G. (1875), educator, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 28
Chapman, Dr. J. Wilbur (1859), New York City, evangelist, Dec 25, 1918.
Chase, G. C, Pres. Bates College, Lewiston, Me., May 27.
Choiseul, Duchess de (Claire Coudert of New York), Paris, March 7.
Clark, C. H. (1837), actor, New York, May 20.
Clark, Chas. N. (1853), bank president, Northampton, Mass, July 18
Clark, G C. (1845), New York, broker, at Aitken, S. C, Feb. 24.
Clark, Dr. J. J. (1829), telegraph device inventor, Washington, March 21.
Clark, Miss L. A. A. (1901), daughter of ex-U. S. Senator Wm. A. Clark, New York City, Aug 8.
Clarke, D C. (1864), banker, New York, April 18
Clarke, John F, ex-Dist. Atty. of Brooklyn, in Maine, July 22.
Clarke, H. S. (1860), ex-Mayor of New Rochelle, N. Y., April 9.
Clancy, J. W. (1875), an ex-New York prison warden, at Philadelphia, Feb. 27.
Cleveland, L. W. (1843), descendant of founder of Cleveland, O, Plainfield, Ct., Sept. 2.
Clover, Richardson (1846), Rear Admiral, Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.
Cobb, Darius (1835), artist, Newton, Mass., April 23.
Cochran, R. E. (1849), New York banker, at Englewood, N. J., Feb. 21.
Cochrane, Alex. (1840), chem. mfr., Boston, April 10.
Cochrane, Francis (1852), Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Canada, Sept 22.
Codding, J. H. (1849), Masonic scholar, Brooklyn, N. Y, Sept. 12.
Coffin, Mrs. E Sloane, old New Yorker, Feb. 17.
Coila, Jos. (1844), claimant to Duke of Marlborough estates, Brooklyn, March 18.
Colchester, Lord (R. C. E. abbot) (1841), Brighton, Eng., Mar. 2.
Coleman, Chas. W. (1869), Justice Municipal Court, New York City, June 8.
Coles, G. W. (1837), Lincoln's body-guard, Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 4.
Coles, Mrs. C. P. (1816), centenarian, Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 8.
Colgate, R. M. (1854), soap man, West Orange, N J, Sept. 17.
Colgate, Mrs. S. F., 102 years old, Yonkers, N Y., March 22.
Collins, W. J. (1834), pioneer resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 12.
Colne, Wm. W. (1864), ex-Assemblyman, Alderman-elect, Brooklyn, Nov. 9.
Colonna, the Princess Stigliano, (Mackay), Italy, March 28.
Colt, Mrs. Eliz. W., suffragist, New York, July 23.
Conklin, Col. E. H. (1840), leather merchant, New York, March 15.
Conlan, L. J. (1845), ex-judge, New York, April 4.
Conner, Capt. H. P. (1838), sea captain, Newark, N. J., Sept. 9.
Conrady, C. A. (1854), lawyer, politician, Brooklyn, March 16.
Constantino, F. (1874), tenor, Mexico City, Nov. 19.
Conway, George (1845), New York City, actor and engineer, Dec. 20, 1918.
Conway, Hart (1839), actor, Montclair, N. J, June 1.
Cook, Sir Edward (1857), author, editor, London, Oct. 1.
Cooke, J. R. (1838), old New Yorker, March 24.
Cooper, Brig. Gen. Chas. L. (1845), Worthington, O, Oct 1.
Cooper, Mrs. Eliza (1837), actress and Civil War nurse, Brooklyn, May 27.
Cooper, Frank Kemble (1857), New York City, actor, Dec. 27, 1918.
Cooper, Mrs. R. G. H. (1834), 40 years a New York City teacher in Public School No. 14; at Yonkers, April 7
Corbett, C. C. (1851), newspaper publisher, New York, Feb. 4.
Corbett, T. D. (1859), teacher and author, Newton, Ct., Feb. 10.
Cordiero, Count de Diniz, oldest lawyer in Brazil, Rio Janeiro, March 27.
Cottenham, Earl of (Pepys) (1874), London, April 22.
Courcel, de, Baron Alphonse (1835), Paris, June 17.
Cowles, Julia Darrow (1862), authoress, Toronto, Canada, Sept. 6.
Cowley, Earl (H. A. M. Wellesley) (1866). Chippenham, Eng., Jan. 15.

Cox, Kenyon (1856), artist, New York, March 17.
Crane, Dr. A. R. (1831), trustee of Colby College, Kearny, N. J., March 22.
Craven, Macdonough (1859), ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner, Brooklyn, Feb. 11.
Crawford, Sir Rich. (1862), diplomat, Bournemouth, Eng., Aug 27.
Crimmins, J. D., 2d (1875), capitalist, New York, Feb. 18.
Crooker, J. F. (1839), ex-State Commissioner of Education, New York, Feb. 7.
Crookes, Sir Wm. (1832), chemist and physicist, London, April 4.
Crosby, Livingston (1864), old New Yorker, May 16.
Cudahy, Mrs. M. (1842), Papal Countess, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31.
Cudahy, Patrick (1849), meat packer, Milwaukee, July 25.
Cuddeback, Wm. H. (1852), Judge N. Y. Appeals, at Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 16.
Culp (Reed), Mrs. Alice, actress, New York, April 8.
Cumming, Miss Adelaide, actress, New York City, July 15.
Cunningham, Geo., roller polo player, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 25.
Cushing, Mrs. S L. (1819), centenarian, Lockport, N. Y., March 12.
Davidson, Sir J. M. (1856), surgeon, London, April 2.
Davies, Rev. J. R. (1855), Philadelphia, March 15.
Davis, J. C. (1850), theatre and circus agent, New York, April 9.
Davis, W. J. (1844), theatrical manager, Chicago, May 10.
D'Axy, Countess Caroline, Aleppo, Syria, Nov 1.
Deakin, Alfred, former Premier of Australia, Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 7.
De Booy, Capt. Theo. (1883), explorer, Yonkers, Feb. 17.
Decker, Kathryn B., actress, Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 11.
De Freest, Albert (1858), checker expert, New York, Jan. 19.
De La Meurthe, H. D., Pres. Aero Club of France, Paris, Nov. 24.
De Laney, Thos. M. (1853), Brooklyn, Nov. 14.
Delano, Miss June (1862), Red Cross Director of Nursing, at Savenay, France, April 15.
Denny, H. L. (1838), New York banker, Rye, N. Y., March 1.
Develle, J. P. (1845), former Minister Foreign Affairs, Paris, Oct. 31.
Devery, Wm. S (1854), ex-Chief of Police, Far Rockaway, L. I., June 20.
Diaz, Pedro (1859), ex-Vice-President, Panama, May 8.
Dickey, C. D. (1860), banker, New York, Feb. 3.
Diemer, John (1872), New York Alderman and eight-hour day champion, March 25.
Dillingham, Col. F. A., New York manufacturer, at San Francisco, March 6.
Dinenson, Jacob (1856), author, Warsaw, Poland, Sept. 2.
Dittenhaefer, A. J. (1832), lawyer, Lincoln elector, New York City, Feb 23.
Dobson, Ed. C. (1859), banjoist, New York City, Sept 3.
Doctor, A. A. (1874), ins., and racehorse owner, New York, March 6.
Doherty, Hugh L., tennis player, London, Aug. 21.
Doolittle, Dr. C. L. (1843), astronomer, Philadelphia, Mar. 3.
Doster, Gen. Wm. B. (1837), financier, Bethlehem, Pa., July 3.
Doty, L. W, air mail pilot, Biggs, Cal., Oct. 14.
Douglas, Wm. P. (1842), yachtsman and polo player, New York City, June 3.
Douglass, A. H., the "man with the camera brain," Boston, April 26.
Dowling, Frank L. (1865), Pres. Manhattan Borough, New York, Sept. 27.
Drake, T. S. (1836), descendant of Huguenot founders of New Rochelle, N. Y. His home is the oldest house there; Mar. 12.
Draper, Mrs. W. F., widow of Brig. Gen. Draper, Rome, Italy, June 22.
Drew, Sidney (1865), actor, New York, April 9.
Drummond, G. E., iron merchant, London, Feb. 17
Du Bos, Mme. Marie, old Southern family, Paris, Feb. 28.
Duffy, Mgr. J. E. (1841), Albany, N. Y., March 18.
Duffy, Mgr., Charleston, S, C., July 22.
Duke, B. L (1846), tobacco man, Durham, N. C, Feb. 1.
Dumars, F. R. (1887), ex-Secretary Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, Sept. 24.
Dumont, Frank (1848), old time minstrel, Philadelphia, Mar. 17.
Duncka, F. A. (1859), publisher, Summit, N. J., Jan. 24.
Dunlap, H. J. (1841), diplomat, Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 26.
Dunlop, Sir Nath. (1830), ship owner, London, Eng., Nov. 15.
Duryea, B. K. (1830), pioneer expressman, Brooklyn, March 3.
Dutton, Dr. S. T. (1849), educator and peace advocate, Atlantic City, N. J., March 28.
Duveen, Henry (1854), art dealer, New York, Jan. 15.
Duveneck, Frank (1848), artist, Cincinnati, Jan 3.
Dyer, P. S. (1857), steel man, New York, March 10.
Dykman, H. T. (1856), lawyer, White Plains, N. Y, Sept. 28.
Dyson, Mary, social worker, New York, March 24
Eagan, Brig Gen. C. P., retired (1841), New York, Feb. 1.
Earl, Geo. H. (1858), Vice-Pres No. Pacific R. R., Jersey City, Oct. 25.
Eberle, Mrs E A. (1841), actress, Chatham, N Y, Aug. 2.
Edmonds, B. J., banker, Chulavista, Cal., April 8.
Edmunds, G. F. (1828), U. S. Senator from Vermont, 1866-91; at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 27.
Edwards, D. C. (1827), Mexican War veteran, Brooklyn, June 10
Egan, Patrick (1841), ex-U. S Minister to Chile, New York, Sept. 30.
Elkins, Geo. W. (1858), financier and philanthropist, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.
Elsler, Mrs. Euphemia Emma, "Effie Elsler" (1823), Nutley, N. J, actress, supported Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Forrest, Clara Morris, Dec. 12, 1918.
Ellyson, J. T. (1847), Confederate veteran, office holder, Baptist leader, Richmond, Va., Mar. 18.
Elsie Raymond (Mrs. D. M. Lion), former actress, New York March 19.
Elwell, Col. R. N. (1862), State Insurance Commissioner, Concord, N. H., Feb. 9.
Emery, E. K. (1851), Judge, Buffalo, Nov. 11.
Emmet, Dr. T. A. (1828), New York, March 1.
England, J. W. (1846), ex-Police Captain, New York, April 25.
Ennis, Jno. (1839), ex-Fire Commissioner, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 2.
Epstein, Rich. (1869), pianist, New York City, Aug. 1.
Erdman, C. E. (1854), editor, Brooklyn, July 22.
Erlanger, Camille (1863), music composer, Paris, April 24.
Estopinal, Albert (1845), U. S. Representative, New Orleans, April 28.
Evans, Mrs. C. T. (1857), widow of Rear Admiral 'Fighting Bob', Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.
Evans, Fred. (1865), editor, New York City, July 11.
Fallert, Jos. (1868), brewer, Brooklyn, March 23.
Farrell, Jas. C. (1870), capitalist, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1918.
Farrell, Wm. J. (1865), philanthropist, New York City, June 19.
Farrington, Edward F. (1886), Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 17, 1918.
Farwell, Granger (1857), banker, Chicago, May 16.
Fell, D. N., Justice Supreme Court Pennsylvania, Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Sept. 22.
Festetics, Count Alex., Budapest, April —.
Field, Roswell (1851), author, Morristown, N. J., Jan. 10.
Figueron, Gen. F., ex-Pres. San Salvador, June 18.
Files, Prof. G. T., Boston, Apr. 23.
Fischer, Dr. Emil, chemistry professor in Berlin University, July 16.
Fischer, R. A. (1854), actor, Amityville, L. I., April 29.
Fitts, Thos. K. (1831), Judge, Ashford, Ct., Nov. 21.
Fitzroy, Lord Frederick (1823), Balcombe, Eng., Feb. 13.
Flagg, J. F. (1872), editor, Brooklyn, Oct. 17.
Flannery, J. R. (1852), "father of lacrosse," Westfield, N. J., Feb. 12.
Fletcher, Horace (1849), diet expert, Copenhagen, Jan. 13.
Fletcher, Col. W. A. (1870), oarsman, Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 14.
Floyd-Jones, Thos. (1840), a historian of New York City, May 9.
Foley, Bishop M. P, of Boston, in the Philippines, Aug. 16.
Folsom, George (1850), newspaper artist, Tarrytown, N. Y., July 1.
Forget, Sir R. (1862), banker, Montreal, Feb. 20.
Fort, Geo. (1860), Asst. Treasurer United States, Washington, March 25.
Fox, John, Jr. (1863), novelist, Big Stone Gap, Va., July 8.
Franco, Dr. Manuel, President of Paraguay, June 5.
Fraser, Sir Andrew H. L. (1849), Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 26.
Fraser, John (1852), ex-Auditor General Canada, Daytona, Fla., Feb 28.
Freer, Chas. L. (1853), art collector, Detroit, Sept. 25.
Frey, Jos. (1854), Papal Knight, New York, March 23.
Frick, H. C. (1849), New York, Dec. 2.

Frost, H. H. (1874), New York, Oct. 3.
Fukushima, Gen. Baron (1854), Tokio, Feb. 18.
Gallagher, B. (1860), Police Captain, Brooklyn, Oct. 16.
Gallagher, Rev. Patrick, K. of C. Chaplain, Bordeaux, France, April 1.
Gallegos, Dr. Salvador, ex-Minister of State, San Salvador, July 13.
Gardiner, R. A (1833), financier, New York, April 26.
Gardner, Col. Asa B. (1839), Suffern, N. Y., May 28.
Garmo, Hy. de, tenor, Wiesbaden, Germany, April 29.
Garnett, Dr. A. S. (1833), Confederate Navy, Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 30.
Garrigan, Bishop Philip J. (1840), R. C., Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 14.
Garsia, Chas., Consul General of Guatemala, at Boston, Mass., Aug. 30.
Garson, Jules (1878), horse trainer, Jamaica, L. I., Sept. 20.
Garvin, G. K. (1859), machine manufacturer of New York, at Garden City, L. I., Feb. 20.
Gaspard, J. M. (1862), artist, New York, Feb 18.
Gathright, J. B. (1839), typewriter key inventor, Louisville, Apr. 20.
Gatterchi, Count Riccardo, New York, Feb. 25.
Gavin, M. J. (1856), contractor, Jersey City, May 28.
Gawtry, H. E. (1840), gas capitalist, New York, Jan. 29.
Gay, "Tom" (1846), veteran New York head waiter, at Norwalk, Ct., Feb. 19.
Genung, Prof. J. F. (1850), author, Amherst, Mass., Oct. 1.
Gershel, "Billy" (1862), billiard player, New York, July 24.
Geyer, Andrew (1842), New York publisher, Belmar, N. J., July28.
Gibson, Capt. F. M., U. S. A. (retired) (1848), former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, New York, Jan. 17.
Gilbert, Mrs. M. (1841), widow of "Jerry" McAuley, mission worker, Sept. 19.
Gillespie, Arthur (1862), music composer, New Brunswick, N.J
Gillies, John M. (1857), theatrical musical director, New York, Jan. 10.
Gilmore, Edw. V. (1883), Alderman, New York City, Aug. 16.
Gioletti, Caeser (1861), circus man, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 17.
Gleason, Henry (1830), former politician of, New York; at Daytona, Fla., Feb. 3.
Gleason, Rev. John A (1846), rector St. Miojael's for 29 years, New York City, June 23.
Goddu, Louis (1837), inventor, Winchester, Mass., June 18.
Godman, F. Du C. (1834), naturalist, sportsman, traveler, London, Feb. 19.
Golden, Anthony (1812), oldest resident Port Washington, L. I., July 15.
Golding, J. N. (1859), real estate, New York, Aug. 10.
Gompers, Sol. (1827), father of Samuel, Boston, Mass., Sept. 8
Good, Maj. Gen. J. L., Pennsylvania National Guard, Philadelphia, March 1.
Goodale, G. P. (1843), dramatic critic, Detroit, May 7.
Goodsell, J. H. (1842), Civil War correspondent, New York, April 14.
Goodwin, J. A. (1850), turf guide publisher, New York, April 1.
Goodwin, Nat C. (1857), actor, New York, Jan. 31.
Gordam, Eddie (1872), actor, New York City, June 28.
Gough, Viscount Hugh (1849), diplomat, Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 15.
Gould, G. P. H. (1848), paper manufacturer, Lyons Falls, N. Y., June 9.
Goundie, Wm. T. (1847), Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28.
Graff, J. W. (1835), reporter, New York, Nov. 28.
Grange, Baron Louis de la, Paris, France, Aug. 16.
Gregg, Rev. Dr. David (1846), Alleghany City, Pa., Oct. 11.
Green, W. L. (1866), President American Bank Note Co., Greenwich, Ct., Aug. 12.
Greene-Wise, Sara M. (1877), sculptor, New York, May 11.
Greenebaum, D. S. (1841), banker, New York City, Nov. 5.
Greer, D. H., P. E. Bishop (1844), New York, May 19.
Greer, Mrs. C. A. (1845), widow of Bishop, New York City, June 17.
Gregg, Rev. T. F. (1854), R. C. rector, Bronx, N. Y., June 9.
Griffin, Gerald (1854), variety actor, Venice, Cal., March 16.
Griffiths, David (1853), veteran labor union man, Elmhurst, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Griscom, Clement A. (1864), New York City, President Griscom-Russell Co., Dec. 30, 1918.
Groeber, Dr. Adolf (1854), leader of clericals, Berlin, Nov. 19.
Groom, W. P. (1839), editor, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1.
Groverman, Jacob (1814), centenarian, New York City, Aug. 8.
Grubb, H. B. (1848), yachtsman, Burlington, N. J., Sept. 16.
Gubelman, Rev. J. S. (1836), professor, Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 10.
Gueiph, John (Prince John, youngest son of King George of England) (1905), at Sandringham, Jan. 18.
Guernay, Miss Florence, club leader, New York, Jan. 17.
Guirola, Rafael, ex-Secretary of State of Salvador, San Salvador, April 24.
Gulliver, F. P., traveler, Philadelphia, Feb. 8.
Gunton, Prof. G. (1845), educator, New York City, Sept. 11.
Gwynn, J. K. (1854), tobacco merchant, New York, Feb. 25.
Hachtman, J. A. (1844), song writer, Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 16.
Hackstaff, J. F. (1850), publisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 25
Haekel, Prof. Ernst, scientist, Jena, Germany, Aug. 9.
Haesler, Gottlieb von, Field Marshal, Berlin, Oct. 27.
Haff, W. P. (1855), New York coal merchant, at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb 22
Haiselden, Dr J. H., Chicago, June 18.
Hale, W. H. (1841), lawyer, Brooklyn, May 4.
Halford, Lieut. Wm. (1842), Oakland, Cal., sailed 2,000 miles in gig on rescue mission, Feb. 7.
Hall, F. H., veteran newspaper man, Chicago, March 25.
Hallock, J. H. (1860), dock master, Brooklyn, N Y, Sept. 13.
Halsey, F. W. (1851), editor, New York City, Nov. 24.
Halstead, Col. Benton (1835), Washington, Feb. 26.
Hamilton, Dr. A. M. (1848), alienist, New York City, Nov. 23.
Hamilton, Col. J. C. L. (1842), Elmsford, N. Y., April 26.
Hamlin, Miss Dorothy of New York, canteen worker, France, Jan. 14.
Hamilton, T. H., editor, New York City, Nov. 14.
Hammer, Mrs. Vic. (1846), Socialist, Bronx, N. Y., Oct. 14.
Hammersley, H. (1844), financier, New York City, Aug. 20.
Hammerstein, Oscar (1847), New York, Aug. 1.
Hanan, A. P. (1865), shoe man, New York, Sept. 26.
Hanan, J. D. (1859), shoe manufacturer, Waterford, Ct., July 31.
Hanasin, John (1868), "Big Jack," weight 485 pounds, Paterson, N. J., June 11.
Handley, W. W. (1872), American Consul General, Callao, Peru, Sept. 27.
Haney, Mrs. J. P. (1866), educator, New York City, July 17.
Hanna, W. J. (1862), Canadian Food Controller, Augusta, Ga., March 20.
Hannah, F. A. (1859), survivor Greely Arctic Expedition, Atlanta, Ga., March 25.
Hanrahan, J. E. (1859), typesetting machine inventor, Baltimore, March 10.
Harben, Wm. N. (1858), author, editor, New York City, Aug. 7.
Hardy, Capt. W. H. (1835), last survivor of Com. Perry's expedition to Japan in 1852, Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.
Harkness, H. S. (1881), amateur sportsman and capitalist, New York, Jan. 23.
Harkness, W. L., financier, New York, May 10.
Harriman, C. A. (1850), ex-champion six-day walker, Rockland, Me., March 14.
Harriott, S. J. (1834), financier, Seabright, N. J., July 24.
Harris, Robert (1849), artist, ex-President Royal Canadian Academy, Montreal, Feb. 27.
Harrison, T. S. (1837), philanthropist, Philadelphia, May 3.
Hart, Mrs. Lucy (1841), Civil War nurse, Spencer, Mass., Jan. 19.
Hartmann, Cardinal Felix von (1851), Archbishop of Cologne, Germany, Nov. 11.
Haskell, F. W. (1861), manufacturer of Buffalo, N. Y., at Daytona, Fla., April 2.
Hay, E. C (1838), iron founder, Newark, N. J, Jan. 31.
Hay, H. G., Sr., Treasurer U. S. Steel Corporation, New York City, Aug. 18.
Hayes, C. W. ("Pink") (1876), circus press agent, New York, Dec. 14, 1918.
Hayes, Patrick (1846), jail warden, Brooklyn, March 29
Hazen, Prof. J. V. (1850), educator, Hanover, N. H., Oct. 2.
Hearst, Mrs. Phoebe Apperson (1842), widow of U. S. Senator Geo. Hearst, at Pleasanton, Cal., April 13.
Heaton, Mrs. Eliza Osborn Putnam, wife of John L. Heaton (1858), Brooklyn, Jan. 2.
Hegeman, D Van B. (1870), banker, Brooklyn, March 23.
Hegeman, John R. (1844) President Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, Mamaroneck, N. Y., April 6.

Heinz, H. J. (1844), pickle manufacturer, Pittsburgh, May 14.
Helm. Harvey (1866), ex-U. S. Representative of Kentucky, at Columbus, Miss , March 3.
Henderson, C. E. (1844), philanthropist, railway official, Easton, Md., April 8.
Hendrickson, C. E. (1843), ex-N. J. Supreme Court Justice, Red Bank, July 22
Henry, E. L. (1841), painter, Ellenville, N. Y., May 9.
Henry, John J., U. S. Secret Service, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, 1918
Henry, Wm. D. (1859), Pittsburgh, Pa., horse breeder, Feb. 6.
Henkel, Wm (1858), ex-U. S Marshal, at New York, Mar. 28.
Herbert, H A. (1834), ex-Secretary of Navy, Tampa, Fla., March 6.
Herbert, Mrs. Kath. (1892), actress, New York City, June 22.
Herresheff, J. L. (1855), hotel man, Providence, R. I., Feb. 10
Hertling, von, Count George F (1843), former German Chancellor, Ruhpolding, Bavaria, Jan 4.
d'Hervely, Arthur (1850), art curator, New York, April 7.
Hervey, Prof. William W. (1870), New York, Dec. 25, 1918.
Hess, Peter (1846), ex-Alderman, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15.
Hibino, Mrs. Sachi (1898), daughter of Tota Yasuda, Professor of Tokio University, New York City, Nov. 8.
Higgins, Edw. (1856), U S. Consul at Bahia, Brazil, Nov. 18.
Higginson, Maj. H. L. (1834), founder Boston orchestra, Boston, Nov. 15.
Higinbotham, H. N. (1838), Chicago philanthropist, at New York, April 18.
Higginson, Stephen (1885), Boston editor, New York, April 29.
Hinds, Asher C. (1863), parliamentarian and ex-U. S. Representative, Washington, D. C., May 2.
Hitchcock, Prof. C. H. (1836), geologist, Honolulu, H. I, Nov. 7.
Hitchcock, G. A. (1836), oldest volunteer officer in State, Troy, N. Y., Sept. 12.
Hobart, Fredk.. (1843), mining engineer, Flushing, L. I., Mar 9
Hodges, Dr. Geo. (1856), author, Boston, Mass , May 27.
Hodges, Geo., Chicago railroad manager, at Washington, D. C., March 14.
Hodgins, G. S. (1860), engineering author, New York, Jan. 18.
Hoffman, C. F. (1856), Treasurer of St. John's Cathedral, New York City, Aug. 28.
Hohenzollern, Charlotte (1860), Duchess, sister of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, Baden-Baden, Germany, Oct. 3.
Holbrook, D. O. (1872), natural gas man, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16.
Holbrook, E S., glass merchant, New York, March 8.
Holbrook, Edw. (1849), silversmith, Stamford, Ct., May 19.
Holden, Sir Edw., banker, London, July 23
Holden, Jos. (1837), head of Shakers, Pittsfield, Mass., April 24.
Holt, W. H. (1843), ex-U. S Judge in Porto Rico, near Louisville, Ky., March 6.
Holtzendorff, von, Grand Admiral (1853), Berlin, June 8.
Homer, W. J. (1869), penologist, Warden of Great Meadow Prison, Comstock, N. Y., Oct. 5.
Hood, John (1858), Rear Admiral (retired), Annapolis, Feb. 11.
Hopkins, Dr. Cyril G. (1866), land chemical expert, Champaign, Ill. Oct. 8.
Hopkins, Russell (1884), Consul General of Panama, New York City, July 16.
Hopkins, Tighe (1857), novelist, penologist, London, Eng., Feb. 14.
Hosking, E. T. (1880), engineer, athlete, New York, Sept. 27.
Hoss, Bishop E. E. (1849), M. E. Church, South, Muskogee, Okla , April 23.
Hough, Mrs. Anna Gould (1829), sister of Jay Gould, at Los Angeles, Cal., April 29.
Houghton, H. (1855), manufacturer, New York City, Aug. 26.
Houssaye, H. (1848), former director Havas Agency, Paris, France, Sept. 24
Howard, Hon. H. H., Belgany, Ireland, Feb. 18.
Hughes, Rev. J. J., Sup. Paulist Fathers, New York, May 6
Hughes, R. H. (1864), cement manufacturer of Pittsburgh, at New York, April 12.
Hull, Shelley (1885), actor, New York, Jan. 14.
Humphreys, Dr. F. H. (1848), Morristown, N. J., Jan. 14.
Hunt, E. B. (1859), actor and manager, New York, Feb. 17.
Hunter, Rev. J. E. (1856), M. E. revivalist, Toronto, Canada, March 17.
Huntington, C. P. (1871), Secretary Hispanic Society, New York City, Oct. 15
Huntoon, Benj. B. (1836), educator of blind, Louisville, Ky , Aug. 9.
Hüsseln, Bey, diplomat, at Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 19.
Hussey, W. H. (1824), commuter since 1857, at East Orange, N. J., May 2.
Hyde, A. L. (1835), 1812 veteran, New York, Sept. 25.
Hyslop, John (1833), yachtsman, New York City, June 9.
Ide, Geo. B. (1859), insurance president, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9.
Ide, H. P., Boston merchant, at New York, Nov. 20.
Iglesias, Senor, leader of Spanish Socialists, Madrid, June 13.
Inouye, Dr. Enryo, Buddhist philosopher, Tokio, July 17.
Irving, H. B. (1870), actor, manager, London, Oct 17.
Isham, Chas (1855), one of donors of Isham Park to city, New York, June 9.
Iswolsky, Alex. P. (1865), Russian diplomat, at Paris, France, Aug. 16.
Itagaki, Count Taisuke (1837), politician, Tokio, July 23.
Jacobi, Dr. Abraham (1829), dean of medical professors, July 10.
Jacobs, Chas. M. (1850), New York tunnel builder, London, Sept. 7.
Jacobs, Jos. E. (1851), P. O. Inspector, Flushing, L. I., June 4.
Jacobs, J. W (1862), theatrical manager, New York, Feb. 5.
Jackson, E. E. (1867), "pool king," Brooklyn, May 26.
Jackson, Thos. W. manufacturer, Newark, N. J , May 22.
Jefferson, J. W. (1869), actor, New York, May 1.
Jenkins, Dr. N. S. (1841), dentist at Havre, France, Sept. 29.
Jennings, Napoleon A. (1856), editor, New York, Dec. 15, 1918.
Jewett, Wm. (1841), New York woollen merchant, Brooklyn, March 26.
Johnson, T M. (1852), writer on philosophy, Kansas City, Mo., March 3.
Johnston, Edw. F., organist and composer, New York City, Sept. 4.
Jones, Chas. J., "Buffalo" (1844), cowboy, Topeka, Kan., Oct. 1.
Jones, Dale W. (1839), Little Rock, Ark., former Governor and ex-Confederate, Dec. 25, 1918.
Jones, Dr. Edwin E. (1870), North Stratford, N. H., head of Colebrook Hospital, Dec. 28, 1918.
Jones, Rev. G. H. (1867), missionary, at Miami, Fla., May 10.
Jones, Pembroke (1858), capitalist, New York, Jan. 24.
Jones, Samuel H. (1852), reporter and baseball man, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12.
Josephie, Geo. (1856), manufacturer, New York City, July 31.
Julien, Dr. A. A. (1840), geologist, South Harwich, Mass., May 7.
Juillard, A. D., dry goods merchant, New York, April 25.
Kahn, Prof. Jos., chemist, Brooklyn, March 3.
Kaltenbach, E. J. (1859), ribbon manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1.
Kearney, E. F. (1865), President Wabash R. R., St. Louis, March 10.
Keating, J. P. (1849), ex-Ludlow Street Jail Warden, New York, May 23.
Keeler, Mrs. C C., musician and composer, Brooklyn, Oct. 16.
Keller, M. P. (1857), wine agent and race horse owner, New York, March 17.
Kelley, J. W. (1856), author, etc., New York, March 5.
Kelley, J. W. (1849), railroad builder, Philadelphia, Pa., May 31
Kellicott, Prof. W. E. (1878), biologist, Hastings, N. Y., Jan. 29.
Kelly, R. J. (1869), financier and race horse breeder, Huntington, L. I., May 6.
Kemal, Ismail Bey (1843), former President Provisional Government of Albania, Jan. 27.
Kendall, D. S. (1860), editorial writer, New York, April 10.
Kendall, Joseph, financier, of Dallas, Tex., at New York, Feb 13.
Kenefick, Dr. J. A. (1861), New York City, Sept. 10.
Kennahan, J. C. (1847), editor, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 13.
Kennedy, Rev. A. P. (1856), master of novices of Christian Brothers, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 12.
Keeney, G. A., New York oil man, at Augusta, Ga., March 8.
Kent, Gen. J. Ford (1835), Troy, N. Y., veteran of Civil and Spanish-American Wars, Dec. 22, 1918.
Kessler, Alf. (1859), banker, New York, May 10.
Kew, Chan Kwong (1867), lawyer, Brooklyn, Oct. 26.
Kleckhefer, F. A. W., manufacturer, New York, March 26.

Kiernan, Lieut. Thos., dancer, Chaumont, France, March 8.
King, D. J, veteran stock exchange broker, New York, March 9.
King, John P., dramatist, Augusta, Ga., May 29.
Kingman, L. W. (1841), editor, Oswego, N. Y., March 22.
Kingsbury, Col. I. F. (1841), Civil War veteran, ex-Customs Collector, Boston, March 16.
Kiralfy, Imre (1845), play producer, London, April 27.
Kirk, J. N. (1837), stock broker, New York, Oct. 7.
Klein, Isaac H (1861), insurance president, New York City, July 5.
Klein, Manuel (1877), opera and song writer, Yonkers, N. Y., June 1.
Knight, S. P (1821), inventor, Brooklyn, June 13.
Knowles, Samuel M (1834), banker, Plainfield, Ct., Aug. 24
Kung, Duke, 74th lineal descendant of Confucius, Peking, China, Nov. 16.
Kunze, Dr R. E. (1838), Phoenix, Ariz., naturalist, Feb 10.
Labau, Francis (1859), railroad traffic man, Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 1.
Lackaye, Jas. M. (1867), actor, New York City, June 8.
Lackaye, Mrs. Wilton (1878), actress (Alice Evans), Long Beach, N. Y., Aug. 5.
Laking, Sir Guy F. (1875), art expert, London, Eng., Nov. 22
Lamb, E. T. (1863), railroad president, Birmingham, Ala, Nov. 10.
Lamy, Etienne Victor (1845), Secretary French Academy, Paris, Jan. 9.
Langhorne, C. D. (1854), father of "Langhorne Beauties," Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 14.
Laurier, Sir Wilfred (1841), ex-Canadian Premier, Ottawa, Feb. 17.
Law, Rodman (1885), aviator and steeple-jack, Chicago, Oct. 14.
Lawrence, Isaac (1828), Delphine, Mont., March 21.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (1848), Ch Linotype Co., London, Eng, Oct. 24.
Leach, Abby (1855), teacher at Vassar, Poughkeepsie, Dec. 29, 1918.
Leach, Jno. A. (1843), founder of Locomotive Brotherhood, Sedalia, Mo., June 26.
Leary, Countess Annie, New York, April 26.
Leavitt, G. O. (1855), cotton merchant, New York, April 20.
Lee, Benj. S. (1844), 50 years a New York letter carrier, Dec 24, 1918.
Lee, Rev. Jas W. (1849), author, St. Louis, Mo, Oct. 4.
Lefroy, Rev. G. A. (1854), Bishop of Calcutta, and India Metropolitan, Jan. 1.
Leith (Levy), Wm. (1856), distiller, Deal, N. J., May 15.
Lennon, J. T. (1872), ex-Mayor of Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 6.
Leoncavallo, R. (1856), opera composer, Rome, Italy, Aug. 9.
Leroux, Xavier (1863), music composer, Paris, Feb. 3
Leroy, C. J. (1815), Canada's oldest man, Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 11.
Lester, Ernest (1870), Governor, Seattle, Wash., June 14.
Lesznsky, Julius (1849), copper man, New York, April 26.
Levy, Alfred, Chief Rabbi of France, Pau, July 23.
Levy, L E. (1846), inventor, Philadelphia, Feb. 17.
Lewis, Evan (1861), wrestler, Dodgeville, Wis., Nov. 3.
Lichtenstein, J. H. (1865), merchant of New York, at Paris, Feb. 18.
Lima, Sir B. L. (1884), newspaper owner, London, Feb. 24.
Linn, Miss Julia C. (1818), centenarian, Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 8.
Littlebrant, Col. W. C (1859), Commander of Camp McClellan, Ala., July 2.
Loewy, Benno (1854), lawyer, New York, Aug. 19.
Logan, B. B. (1854), ex-"regulator" of feuds, financier, of Pineville, Ky., at St. Petersburg, Fla., April 1.
Lohmann, Alfred, owner of German commercial U-boats, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Londonderry, Lady (Talbot), London, March 16.
Longfellow, H. W. (1882), descendant of poet, Boston, Mass, Oct. 6.
Lubin, David (1840), founder International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Jan. 1.
Luco, Ramon Barros, President of Chile, 1910-15, Santiago, Chile, Sept. 20.
Ludington, Maj. Gen. M I. D (retired) (1838), Skaneateles, N. Y., July 28.
Luna, Palagio B., Vice-President Argentine Republic.
Lunger, J. B. (1864), Vice-President of Equitable, New York City, June 12.
Lyons, Rev. H. J. (1869), Catholic editor, New York, April 2.
McArdle, Jos. D. (1863), editor, New York City, July 6.
McCaughey, Sir Samuel (1835), "sheep king," Sydney, Australia, July 26.
McClelland, James D. (1848), Mount Vernon, N. Y., former State Senator, Jan. 12.
McCormick, R. S. (1849), ex-Ambassador, Chicago, April 16.
McEntee, J. L. (1870), newspaper correspondent, Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26.
McGuiness, Brig. Gen. John R. (1840), Cleveland (retired), Dec. 17, 1918.
McGowan, E. W. (1854), steward New York Press Club 33 years, New York City, Aug. 3.
McGrath, J. F. (1879), K. of C. Secretary, Brooklyn, July 22.
McIndoe, Brig. Gen J. F., U. S. A., (1868), in France, Feb. 6.
McKay, Wm. (1851), art dealer, of London, May 10.
McKechnie, J. T., newspaper man, Brooklyn, March 8.
McKee, Charles H. (1852), owner St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Dec 19, 1918.
McKee, M. M. (1866), Republican leader, New York, Jan. 22.
McKeown, Jno. (1859), politician, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9.
McKinstry, W. D. (1850), newspaper owner, Watertown, N Y., May 24.
McLoughlin, Frank (1859), advertising manager New York Sun, Pelham, N. Y., July 12.
McLean, Arthur (1882), U. S. Consul to Brussels, New York, Dec. 29, 1918.
McLean, Rear Admiral T. C. (1847), Utica, N. Y., Aug. 29.
McMillan, P. H. (1872), capitalist, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4.
McVickar, H. G. (——), society author, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 14.
Maas, Lieut. Com. C. O. (1870), U. S. Assistant Naval Attache at Paris, July 21.
MacCracken, Henry M. (1840), Chancellor Emeritus N. Y. University, New York City, Dec. 24, 1918.
MacDonald, Duncan (1859), inventor pay-as-you-enter car, St Agatha, Can., May 8.
Machey, Rev. Chas. (S. J.), former prefect Georgetown University, Boston, Mass., July 11.
Mackin, J. J., former Surrogate's clerk, New York, April 6.
Maclay, E. S. (1863), Navy historian, Washington, Nov. 2.
Magri, Countess Primo (1842), Mrs. Tom Thumb, Middleboro, Mass.
Mahaffy, Sir John (1839), Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, April 30.
Mallory, H. R. (1849), steamship owner, of New York, at Winter Park, Fla., March 4.
Maurice, Mrs. Edw. A. (1839), New York City, Oct. 30.
Marble, J. S., actor, New York City, June 23.
Maria, Theresa, ex-Queen of Bavaria (1849), Munich, Feb. 3.
Marix, Adolph, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (1847), East Gloucester, Mass., July 11.
Markham, Pauline (Mrs. Jean Gravel) (1847), actress, New York, March 20.
Marshall, Miss E. I. (1855), teacher 32 years, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27.
Marshall, W. J. (1830), theatrical manager, Amityville, L. I, Sept. 19.
Martin, Thos. S. (1847), U. S. Senator, Charlottesville, Va, Nov. 12.
Martin, Miss Zatella, American singer, at Rome, Italy, June 5
Mason, John (1850), actor, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 12.
Maury, Rev. Mytton (1839), educator, Hastings, N Y., Aug. 5.
Mayer, Jacques, of New York, at Berlin, May 4.
Mayer, Major J. L, U. S. Marines, in Haiti, April 4.
Maxwell, W. J. (1854), Port Warden, Brooklyn, May 23.
Meek, S. W. (1864), newspaper manager, New York, Jan. 8.
Mene, W. H. (1887), Eskimo guide for Admiral Peary, Pittsburgh, Oct. 29, 1918.
Meredith, Rev. R. R (1836), Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 26.
Merritt, Jack (1894), actor, New York City, June 7.
Messinger, A. P. (1841), athlete, New York, Dec. 1.
Meyer, Geo. J. (1864), Postmaster, Buffalo, N. Y., July 13.
Meyer, Dr. Kuno (1858), educator, Leipsic, Germany, Oct. 15.
Michelham, Lord (1849), richest financier in England, at London, Jan. 7.
Midgley, Frank (1864), ex-jockey, Queens, N. Y., April 17.
Midatz, C. F. W. (1860), artist, New York, June 2.
Miller, Ephraim (1836), builder of monitors in Civil War, White Plains, N. Y., July 15.
Millet, Rene, diplomat and lecturer, Paris, Dec. 1.
Milliken, J. T. (1853), chemicals, St. Louis, Jan. 31.

Mitchell, John (1870), Chairman New York State Industrial Commission, New York, Sept. 9.
Mitchell, Thos. C. (1862), school principal, Dec. 28, 1918.
Mithouard, Adrien, Pres. Paris Municipal Council, March 28.
Mittendorf, Dr. Wm. G. (1845), surgeon, New York City, Feb. 14.
Mohrenschildt, F. de (1886), Russian diplomat, at New York, March 4.
Monier, Gen., Military Governor Paris, Feb. 13.
Moore, Jno. (1853), editor, Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 5.
Moore, Mrs. Laura M., widow of Clement C., New York City, Aug. 6.
Moreira, Dr. E. (1869), Harvard lecturer, New York City, June 6.
Morgan, John (1840), "Greenwich Village (New York City) Hermit" Dec. 14, 1918.
Morimura, Baron I. (1839), banker, Tokio, Sept. 11.
Morris, C. Rosalie (1873), descendant of Lewis Morris, Bronx, N. Y., Sept. 24.
Mulliner, Mrs. G. S. (1872), President of Camp Fire Girls of America, New York City, June 28.
Munroe, J. H. (1849), "drummer boy of Shiloh," Peoria, Ill., Nov. 20.
Murdock, Mrs. W. A., labor organizer, Chicago, April 17.
Murphy, Edw. V. (1843), U. S. Senate reporter, Washington, D. C., July 14.
Murphy, Wm. M. (1849), Irish Nationalist and railway builder, June 26.
Mynderse, Dr. H. V., Schenectady, N. Y., March 5.
Nagle, Dr. J. T. (1845), medical statistician, New York City, June 14.
Nakajuma, Dr. Taizo (1866), psychologist, Tokio, Japan, Sept. 29.
Napier, Mark F. (1852), President Reuter's Telegraph Co., London, Eng., Aug. 19.
Naumann, J. F., President German Democratic Party, Berlin, Aug. 24.
Nervo, Amado, Mexican Minister to Argentine and Uruguay, at Montevideo, May 24.
Nesmith, Blanche V., actress, New York, April 1.
Newburg, Capt. A. J. (1843), Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., March 24.
Newman, Stephen (1824), oldest resident, Greenwich, Ct., June 13.
Nicholson, Geo. (1845), Free Mason, Atlantic City, May 18.
Nightingale, J. C. (1848), New York banker, Clifton, N. J., July 22.
Niver, Major W. A. (1874), New York, Feb. 5.
Noble, G. W. C. (1837), educator, Cambridge, Mass., June 7.
Noble, Dr. W. C. (1859), radiographer, Montclair, N. J., Nov. 21.
Novelli, Ermeti (1851), actor, Rome, Jan. 30.
Noyes, Gen. H. E. (1839), Civil War veteran, Berkeley, Cal., July 14.
Noyes, La V. W., philanthropist, Chicago, July 24.
Oakes, T. F. (1843), retired railroad president, Seattle, Wash., March 14.
O'Brien, F. A. (1875), K. of C. Overseas Secretary, New York City, Nov. 16.
Oddie, Wm. J. (1869), mine owner, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17.
O'Dowd, F. F. (1825), Civil War correspondent, Freeport, L. I., July 19.
Oldenneel, Van, Baron Henri (1852), lawyer, of New York, at Roselle, N. J., Feb. 13.
Oliver, George T. (1848), former U. S. Senator, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 22
O'Loughlin, Francis, "Silk" (1878), Boston, Mass., veteran baseball umpire, Dec. 20, 1918.
O'Mara, Roger (1845), detective, guide for Harry Thaw, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 12, 1918.
O'Neill, John (1876), drummer, New York City, Nov. 26.
O'Neill, Thos. (1850), dry goods merchant, Baltimore, April 6.
Ormonde, Lord (1849), Marquis, Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 27.
Osborn, Prof. F. W. (1833), Brooklyn, Dec. 1.
Osborne, Jas. W. (1858), lawyer, New York, Sept. 7.
Ostrup, Major J. C., civil engineer, on Gen. Pershing's staff in France, at New York, Feb. 28.
Oxnard, J. G. (1861), beet sugar manufacturer, Pasadena, Cal., April 18.
Oyama, Princess (1859), Tokio, Feb. 18.
Page, Walter Hines (1855), former Ambassador to England, New York, Dec. 21, 1918.
Paget, Lady Arthur (daughter of Paran Stevens of New York), London, May 21.
Palmer, Miss Rhoda (1816), suffragist (cast first vote at age of 102), Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 11.
Pardee, Don Albert (1837), U. S Circuit Court Judge, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 26.
Paris, Countess of (1849), Madrid, April 24.
Parker, Tyler (1837), printer, set type with Mark Twain, Montgomery, Mo., June 1.
Pasquali, Lieut. Mario (1884), Italian Military Mission to U. S., at New York, March 16.
Patti, Adelina (1843), prima donna, Craig-y-Nos, Wales, Sept. 27.
Paul, Dr. T. de J., Venezuelan diplomat, Guatemala City, March 3.
Payne, Wm. M. (1858), educator, Chicago, Ill., July 11.
Pearsall, A. E. (1847), New York market reporter, Melrose, Fla., April 28.
Peck, C. H. (1849), fraternal organizer, Mamaroneck, N. Y., April 15.
Peck, J. H., ex-President Rensselaer Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y., May 4.
Peckover, Lord (1830), Baron of Wisbech, Quaker banker, Oct 21.
Penna, Dr. Jose, Buenos Ayres, March 29.
Penner, Thomas A., organist, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1918.
Penthievre, Duke of (1845), Paris, France, July 18.
Perine, D. M. (1869), railroad official, Baltimore, April 22.
Pettit, G. H. (1854), ex-U. S. District Attorney, Brooklyn, Sept. 24.
Peyster, P. G. de (1818), Carthage, N. Y., Nov. 26.
Phelps, C. H. (1850), horseman, Brooklyn, April 23.
Phillips, E. C. (1854), inventor, N. Y., July 11.
Pickering, Prof. E. C. (1846), astronomer, Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 3.
Piggott, Stuart, American actor, London, May 7.
Pigott, Jas. P. (1853), ex-Congressman, New Haven, Ct., July 1.
Pittock, H. L. (1836), publisher, Portland, Ore., Jan. 28.
Place, C. A., Police Captain, New York, April 29.
Planchon, Ferman, Spanish Minister of Finance, Madrid, Feb. 5.
Plaza, Dr. V. de la (——), ex-President Argentina, Buenos Ayres, Oct 1.
Pleasants, W. H. (1863), steamship line president, New York, March 18.
Plummer, Col. Stanley, ex-P. M., U. S. Senate, Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 13.
Plunkett, Col. R. E. (1861), U. S. Marshal in Colorado and Oklahoma, Oct. 29.
Pollak, Gustav (1849), editor, Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 1.
Poole, T. H. (1860), architect, New York City, July 31.
Poor, J. H. (1862), merchant, New York City, Aug. 22.
Porte, Col. J. C. (1884), Brighton, Eng., Oct. 27.
Povani, Guido (1857), tenor, Milan, Feb. 7.
Poynter, Sir E. J. (1836), President Royal Academy of Art, London, July 26.
Primrose, Geo. (1852), minstrel, San Diego, July 23.
Pringle, Robert (1866), grain operator of Chicago, at Altadena, Cal., Feb. 11.
Pryor, Roger A. (1828), ex-Judge, New York, March 14.
Purdy, Ambrose H., lawyer, Palmyra, N. Y., Aug. 11.
Quigg, Lemuel E. (1862), editor and politician, New York City, July 2
Quincy, Josiah (1859), ex-Mayor Boston, Sept. 8.
Quinn, Marjorie (Jenkins), actress, New York, March 4.
Quintard, G. W. (1887), capitalist, New York, April 10.
Ragsdale, J. W. (1872), South Carolina Dem. Rep., Washington, July 23.
Rayleigh, Baron (John Wm. Strutt) (1842), "Peer shopkeeper," London, Eng., June 30.
Raymond, R. W. (1840), mining engineer, Brooklyn, Dec. 31.
Raynor, Capt. H. (1837), yacht sailing master, Centre Moriches L. I., June 29.
Reade, Brig. Gen. Philip, Boston Oct. 21.
Reed, V. Z. (1863), capitalist and author, Coronado, Cal. April 20.
Reed, W. W. (1829), traveller, author, Paterson, N. J., Feb. 28.
Reid, Mrs. N. W. (1818), widow, Virginia, Ill., March 5.
Renoir, F. A. (1841), painter, Paris, Dec. 3.
Reynolds, Stephen (1881), author, Sidmouth, Eng., Feb. 14.
Rheem, Wm. (1862), oil man, San Francisco, April 6.
Ribero, Senor (1849), Cuban journalist, Havana, June 2.
Rice, ex-Judge C. E. (1846), Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 16.
Rice, Capt. Emery (1878), Commander of the Mongolia, New York, Jan. 4.
Richards, Prof. C. B. (1834), New Haven, April 20.
Richardson, Geo. C. (1825), "Forty-niner," Auburn, N. Y., June 25.

Richardson, Capt. W. H. (1856), river pilot, Arlington, N. J.
Richmond, Stacy C. (1867), banker, New York City, Dec. 16, 1918.
Riggs, Mrs. Karrick Oothout, New York society leader, Feb. 25. Noroton, Ct., March 21. Norton, Ct., March 21.
Ringling, A. T. (1863), circus man, Oak Ridge, N. J., Oct. 21.
Ritchie, Mrs. Anna Isabella (daughter of W. M. Thackeray) (1838), Isle of Wight, Feb. 26.
Rix, Dr. F. R. (1854), Musical Director public schools, New York, March 16.
Rock, Chas. (1866), actor, London, Eng., July 12.
Rogers, C. B. (1838), silverware manufacturer, Meriden, Ct., March 15.
Rogers, Capt. J. R. (1840), whaling skipper, Southampton, L. I., Oct. 27.
Roosevelt, Major J. A. (1885), at sea, March 26.
Roosevelt, Theodore (1858), former President United States, Oyster Bay, L. I., Jan. 6.
Rosenfeld, Monroe (1862), newspaperman and song writer, New York City, Dec. 13, 1918.
Rosenquest, J. Wesley (1859), theatrical manager, New York City, Dec. 14, 1918.
Rossell, Brig. Gen. W. T. (1849), New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 11.
Rossetti, W. M. (1829), author, London, Feb. 5.
Rothschild, Baron Lambert, of Brussels, at Paris, Jan. 30.
Rowe, W. H. (1861), steel man, Pittsburgh, Feb. 1.
Roy, Mgr. Emile (1860), Vicar General of Montreal Arch Diocese, Atlantic City, N. J., Apr. 8.
Roy, Justice R. H. (1867), Brooklyn, April 10.
Royer, C. D. (1873), violinist, Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 28.
Russell, Right Hon. G. W. E. (1853), diplomat and author, London, March 17.
Rychings, Jos. (1846), philosopher, Paterson, N. J., July 11.
Saalfield, A. J. (1864), publisher, Fla., Jan. 10.
Sabine, Prof. W. C., of Harvard, Boston, Jan. 10.
Sage, J. C. (1863), Bishop, Salina, Kan., Oct. 3.
Sakata, Juriro (1869), Japanese Minister to Spain, Madrid, Nov. 27.
Salvador, Baroness Althea, philanthropist, at Versailles, May 11.
Sanderson, Sir Percy (1842), former British Consul General at New York, Reading, Eng., July 14.
Santo Mauro, Duke of, Madrid, Feb 6.
Sargent, Frederick (1859), electrical engineer, Chicago, July 26.
Sargent, Mrs. M. A., painter, Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.
Sassulitch, Vera, Russian Nihilist, June 10.
Saylor, E. P. (Eddie Redway) (1870), actor, Reading, Pa., April 9
Schaeffer, Dr. N. C. (1849), State Superintendent of Education, Lancaster, Pa., March 15.
Schauffler, Rev. A. F. (1845), New York, Feb. 18.
Schermerhorn, F. A. (1844), New York, landowner, March 20.
Schinasi, S. (1858), cigarette mfr., New York, Oct. 4.
Schirmer, Rudolph E. (1859), music publisher, New York City, Aug. 20.
Schlueter, Herman (1854), socialist editor, New York, Jan. 26.
Schlussel, Capt. J. S. (——), flying corps, New York City, Sept. 3.
Schneider, Rev. F. M (1865), of Brooklyn, in West Indies, July 18.
Schoenfeldt, Rev. W. F., of New York, Lake George, N. Y., July 30.
Schreiner, Wm. P. (1857), ex-Premier Cape Colony, at London, Eng., June 28.
Schroeder, C. M. (1853), theatre manager, New York, Feb. 1.
Schweiger, J. T., saddle horse rider, New York, Feb 25.
Scott, Dan (1870), editor London Times, at Glasgow, Feb. 2.
Scott, G. W., steel car inventor, Battle Creek, Mich., March 3.
Scott, W. E. (1844), newspaper correspondent, New York, March 14.
Scudder, Miss Emily (1839), portrait painter, Pittsfield, Mass., May 25.
Sculley, Jos. V. (1847), Deputy City Clerk, New York, Jan. 15.
Seacord, L. B (1839), a founder of New Rochelle, N. Y., March 8.
Seagram, J. E. (1841), distiller and horse-breeder, Waterloo, Ont., Can., Aug. 18.
Searl, Leon A. (1882), cartoonist, Flushing, L. I., Jan. 27.
Seligman, Minnie (Mrs. Wm. Bromwell), New York actress, at Atlantic City, N. J., March 1.
Sertori, L. (1850), opera singer, New York City, June 24.
Shadwell, Dr C. L. (1840), ex-Provost Oriel College, Oxford, Eng., Feb. 13.
Shanley, A. E. (1870), restaurateur, N. Y., Jan. 27.
Shanley, Rev. W. J. (1855), temperance advocate, Danbury, Ct., May 4.
Shaw, Dr. Anna H. (1847), suffragist, Philadelphia, Pa., July 2.
Shaw, J. B. (1872), artist, London, Jan. 26.
Shedlock, K. J. S (1843), music critic, London, Jan. 9.
Sheffield, Wm P. (1857), ex-Congressman, Providence, R. I., Oct. 19.
Sheldon, Geo. R. (1857), banker, of New York, at Carbondale, Ill., Jan. 14.
Shepard, F. M. (1858), President Goodyear Rubber Co., East Orange, N. J., Sept. 17.
Shimer, J. L. (1846), educator, Phillipsburg, N. J., July 24.
Shober, F. E. (1860), ex-Congressman and reporter, New York City, Oct. 7.
Shonts, Theo. P. (1854), head of I. R. T., New York City, Sept. 21.
Sickles, Mrs. C. A., widow of Gen Dan Sickles, Madrid, Spain, July 18.
Sidgwick, Rose, English university lecturer, New York, Dec. 28, 1918.
Silliman, J. R., U. S. Consul at Guadalajara, Mex., Jan. 17.
Simons, Barnett (1867), philanthropist, New York City, Nov. 16.
Simons, Col. J. (1840), newspaper publisher, Charleston, S. C., July 4.
Simpson, Rev. A. B. (1844), Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 29.
Sinclair, Angus (1841), civil engineer, Milburn, N. J., Jan. 2.
Slifer, Lieut. Col. Hiram J. (1859), Chicago, railroad builder, Feb. 3.
Smith, Albert (1843), friend of Lincoln, mining engineer, New York, April 18.
Smith, Duncan (1834), lawyer, Yonkers, N. Y., July 30.
Smith, Mrs. L. J. Wheeler, sister of Gen. Joe Wheeler (1829), Brooklyn, Jan. 15.
Smith, Col. N. (1837), son-in-law of Horace Greeley, N. Y., City, Aug. 15.
Smith, Nixola Greeley (Mrs. A. W. Ford) (1880), newspaper woman, New York, March 9.
Smithers, F. S. (1848), banker, New York, Nov. 28.
Snyder, Warren (1844), bibliophile, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27.
Soule, N. E. (1825), oldest Harvard alumnus, Exeter, N. H., March 26.
Southworth, L. R. (1857), marine news reporter, South Woodstock, Ct., Nov. 29.
Spalckhaver, Wm. (1837), printing press designer, Brooklyn, March 29.
Spang, C. H. (1836), steel merchant, of Pittsburgh, at New York, Feb. 15.
Sparks, Arthur W. (1871), artist, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5.
Sparks, Miss Fannie J., India missionary, Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 7.
Spitzer, Gen. C. M. (1849), New York broker, in California, Feb. 20.
Spooner, John C. (1843), U. S. Senator, Wisconsin, New York City, June 11.
Spurgeon, Rev. Dr. Wm., Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 25.
Steingut, Simon (1857), for 25 years "Mayor of Second Avenue," New York, March 11.
Steinway, Chas. H. (1857), piano manufacturer, New York City, Oct. 30.
Stengel, von, Baron H. G. L. (1837), ex-Sec. Treas, at Berlin, May 6.
Stephens, Prof. H. M. (1857), San Francisco, April 16.
Stephens, Gen. J. E., U. S. A. France, Jan. 4.
Sterling, Sir Edw. C., explorer, Adelaide, Australia, May.
Stern, Ben (1861), theatrical manager, New York, March 27.
Stevens, Richard (1868), Castle Point, Hoboken, May 18.
Stevenson, David (1874), brewer, New York, March 30.
Stewart, J. K. (1854), ex-Congressman, Amsterdam, N. Y., June 27.
Stewart, Ronald (1866), associate Jas. J. Hill, New York City, May 21.
St. John, Silas (1835), pony express rider, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 6.
St. John, Wm. (1840), inventor of car heaters, Brooklyn, Feb. 5.
Story, Julian (1858), artist, Philadelphia, Feb. 24.
Stoutenbergh, H. A. (1842), Sea Cliff, L. I., historian, Feb. 14.
Strong, Hy. A. (1838, kodak manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y., July 26.
Strong, W. T. (1854), diplomat and professor, Brookline, Mass April.
Sturers, de, Dr. A. L. E. (1841) Dutch Minister at Paris, May 5
Stuyvesant, A. V. H., great-great grandson of Peter Stuyvesant New York, Dec. 28, 1918.

Stuyvesant, Henry (1837), descendant of Peter S., Rye, N. Y., Aug. 29.
Sulzer, C. A. (1879), delegate to Congress from Alaska, at Sulzer, Alaska. April.
Sunehisa, Prince (1882), Tokyo, April 23.
Suse, Mrs. L. C. (Sauer), old New Yorker, March 15.
Sutherland, Sarah (1844), one of "Sutherland Sisters," Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 4.
Swift, Rear Admiral Wm. (1848), Newport, R. I., June 30
Swinfen, Baron (1851), Master of the Rolls, London, England, Nov. 15.
Sykes, Sir Mark (1879), of London; at Paris. Feb. 17.
Szinnyey, Count S. I. (1871), playwright, New York, Mar. 16.
Takaki, Shunzo (1883), Japanese merchant, New York, Jan. 29
Tailhade, Laurent, poet, Paris, Nov. 3.
Taliaferro, E. T. (1849), of New York, in Ala., July.
Tawney, Jas. A. (1855), ex-Congressman, Winona, Minn., June 12.
Taylor, Dr. Chas. F. (1856), editor, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4.
Teale, Chas E. (1843), Brooklyn, polit., in New Jersey, July 21.
Teale, E. G. (1882), artist, New York, May 13.
Tenney, C. H. (1842), merchant, New York, April 27.
Terauchi, Count Seiki (1852) Field Marshal, Tokyo, Oct. 21
Terry, Major J. D. (1846), Union veteran, New York, March 4.
Teulada, Baroness Di, Lake Como, Italy, formerly Miss Kappler of Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 20.
Thacher, Thos. (1849), New York lawyer, Watch Hill, R. I., July 30.
Thomas, Rear Admiral Chauncey (1850), Pacific Grove, Cal., May 12.
Thomas, E B (1841), ex-pres, Lehigh Valley R. R., Morristown. N. J., Sept. 4.
Thompson, Charlotte (1884), play writer, New York, Feb. 10.
Thompson, Prof. D. F. (1846), Troy, N. Y., April 19.
Thompson, F. C. (1873), show king, New York City, June 6.
Thompson, J. B. (1867), Congressman, Paul's Valley, Okla., Sept. 18.
Thompson, L. A. (1848), scenic railway inventor, Glen Cove, L. I., March 8.
Thompson, W. B. (1868), ex-Asst. Postmaster General, Washington, D C, Aug. 16.
Tierney, M. J. (1864), ex-Judge, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 2.
Tilford, H. M. (1859), oil man, New York, Dec. 3.
Tiryakian, Dr. Haroutyoum, Armenian leader, New York, March 2.
Tolstoy, Countess, in Russia, Nov. 4.
Tomlinson, Dr. T. H. (1837), Dean of Med. Fraternity, Plainfield, N. J., June 22.
Tompkins, Minthorne (1835), Civil War veteran, grandnephew Dan. D. Tompkins, May 22.
Tooker, W. S. (1853), wrecker, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21.
Toppin, Jno. (——), Newark, N. J., fought with Farragut, Feb. 13.
Torrey, Miss D. C. (1826), Millbury, Mass., Feb. 23.
Tower, C. P. (1854), yachtsman, East Orange, N. J., June 1.
Tower, E. P. (1854), editor, East Orange, N. J.
Towner, D. B. (1850), hymn writer and singer, Chicago, Oct. 16.
Traubel, H. (1858), editor, poet, Camden, N. J., Sept. 9
Tripp, Dr. Russell (1819), last Mexican War veteran, San Jose, Cal, June 2.
Troy, Prof. C. H., Cambridge, Mass, May 12.
Trumbull, Jonathan (1844), librarian, Norwich, Ct., May 21.
Turner, A. D, artist, Albany, N. Y., April 8
Turner, C. Y. (1850), mural painter, Baltimore, Jan. 1.
Twichell, Rev. Joseph H. (1838), Hartford, Ct.; 50 years in one pupit, Civil War chaplain; Dec. 20, 1918.
Tynan, Mrs Caroline, "Caroline Whyte" (1890), New York City actress, wife of Brandon Tynan, Dec. 27, 1918.
Van Buren, J. H., publisher, New York, Jan. 19.
Van Deusen, C. H. (1859), Hudson, N. Y., editor; at Three Rivers, Mass., March 13.
Van Dyke, C. C. (1881), U. S. Rep., Washington, May 20.
Van Loan, C. E, author, Abington, Pa., March 2. Van Loan, Richard, father of foregoing, at Los Angeles, Cal., March 2, of shock on hearing of son's death.
Van Sickle, Mrs Sarah, 102 years old, Wantage, N. J., Feb. 27.
Van Tuyl, G. C., retired merchant, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Veit, R. C. (1855), Standard Oil secretary, New York City, Aug. 29.
Very, Rear Admiral S. W. (1846), ordnance expert, Boston, Jan 3.
Vincent, W. A., lawyer, ex-Chief Justice of New Mexico, and Montana, Chicago, March 21
Von Haeseler, Gottlieb (1836), Field Marshal, Potsdam, Prussia, Oct. 27.
Von Siemens, Wilhelm, electrician, Arona, Switzerland, Oct. 16.
Vosen, Julius, chef at Bellevue Hospital 30 years, New York, April 8.
Wagstaff, C. de B. (1846), old New Yorker, March 24.
Wagstaff, Miss F. T. (1854), lawyer, New York, Feb. 24.
Walker, Charlotte (1860), opera singer, Hillside, N. J., Aug. 1.
Walker, C. C. (1859), railroad man, Richmond, Va., Oct. 26.
Walker, Dr. Mary (1832), Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 21.
Wallace, Sir D. M. (1841), publicist, Lymington, England, Jan. 10.
Wallace, Jas. N. (1866), financier, Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 11.
Walsh, Rev. Jno. (1846), author, traveller, Troy, N. Y., Nov. 19.
Walters, Chas., "Big Sandy," Chicago polit. leader, Danville, Ill., April 29.
Wandling, J. L., banker, New York, April 17.
Warren, Dr. H. P. (1846), educator, Albany, N. Y., May 27.
Washburn, J. S. (1858), flour man, Minneapolis, Sept. 26.
Washington, Capt. Isaac (1825), sea captain, Mystic, Ct.
Wasson, Rev. W. A., "anti-dry" parson, Brooklyn, April 4.
Waterlow, Sir E. A. (1850), painter.
Waters, Mrs. Mary G. (1843), Dyckman and Vermilye descent, Yonkers, N. Y., May 24.
Watkins, J. B. (1856), printer, New York, July 5.
Watson, Jno. (1855), marine architect, Mariner's Harbor, S. I., Oct. 27.
Watson, J. D. (1841), veteran journalist, Birmingham, England, Feb. 3.
Webb, A. B., singer, Bayside, N. Y., April 1.
Weeks, R. W. (1821), oldest G. A. R., Kearny, N. J., Sept. 16.
Welch, Gen. S. W. (1851), pres. W. G. Assn., Buffalo, Nov. 23.
Welstead, Rev. E. J. (1888), New York, Dec. 29, 1918.
Wemyss, R. H. (1848), banker, Hempstead, L. I., Aug. 18.
Wenman, Capt. J F. (1824), cotton merchant, New York, May 30.
Werner, Prof. A. (1838), Emeritus C. C. N. Y., New York City, Aug. 26.
Weston, Theo. (1832), civil engineer, New York, May 6.
Weston, Wm. (1884), dancer, New York City, Nov. 10.
Wheeldon, Mrs. Alice, Derby, England, Feb. 22.
White, E. V. (1839), engineer on Confederate ironclad Merrimac, Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 28.
Wilcox, Ella Wheeler (1855), poet, Short Beach, Ct., Oct. 30.
Wildman, Mrs. C. (1854), actress, New York City, Nov. 15.
Wilks, J. A. (1844), actor, Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 15.
Williams, Right Rev. A. L., P. E. Bishop (1856), Omaha, Neb., Jan 28.
Williams, G. L. (1846), capitalist, New York, March 6.
Williams, J. A. (1865), jockey for Croker and the Dwyers, Brooklyn, July 21.
Williams, Col. J. R. (1855), Wash., March 24.
Williams, J. H. (1864), Judge Superior Court, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24.
Wilson, C. J. (1837), veteran editor, Bound Brook, N. J., April 3.
Wilson, Dr. Henry (1865), City Manager, Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 27.
Wilson, Brig.-Gen. J. M., U. S. A., retired (1837), Wash., Feb. 1.
Wilson, J. S., 104 years old, Rochester, N. Y., April 19.
Wilson, Col. W. B. (1839), Civil War U. S. telegraph chief, Holmesburg, Pa., Feb. 27.
Wise, Irving, lawyer, San Francisco, Jan. 23.
Wolfe, J. S. (1818), pioneer railroad builder, at Omaha, Neb., March 7.
Wood, W. M. (1847), editor, of Brooklyn, at Roselle, N. J., Feb. 15.
Woodforde-Finden, Mrs. Amy, poet, London, England, Mar. 13.
Woodrow, Mrs. H. S. (1842), aunt of Pres. Wilson, Denver, Jan. 23.
Woodrow, W. L. (1872), pres. Old Dominion S. S. line, W. Orange, N. J., April 29.
Woodruff, Wm. T. (1839), clock manufacturer, Thomaston, Ct., Nov. 6.
Woodworth, Mrs. Mary, educator and missionary, Concord, N. H., June 14.
Woolworth, F. W. (1852), 5 and 10-cent store owner, Glen Cove, L. I., April 8.

DEATH ROLL OF 1919—*Continued.*

Wray, Miss C. C. (1833), school prin., New York City, Oct. 17.
Wright, L. G. (1880), New York editor, W. Orange, N. J., April 13.
Wuppermann, Chas. S. (1887), poet, New York City, June 5.
Wyndham, Sir Chas. (1841), actor-manager, London, Jan. 12.
Yawkey, W. H. (1875), New York capitalist, at Augusta, Ga., March 5.
Young, Gen. B. H., ex-Confederate, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23
Young, Birrie (1865), actor, N Y., Nov. 22.
Young, Phil, F (1858), S. S. man at sea, Sept. 10.
Zabriskie, D. D. (1856), Judge, Ridgewood, N. J., Oct 7.
Zatin, C. A. (1869), rich hotel barber, Boston, July 13.
Zappone, C. R., oarsman, chief clerk War Dept., Washington, March 23.
Zelaya, Gen. J. S. (1854), ex-Pres. Nicaragua, at New York, May 17

1919 BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(Compiled by Richard F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control, National Cycling Association)

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP, NATIONAL CIRCUIT, 1919.

NAMES.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points	NAMES.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points
Ray Eaton.....	5	4	1	0	39	Arthur Spencer....	0	2	0	0	6
Frank L. Kramer..	4	3	2	0	33	Harry Kaiser.....	0	0	1	2	4
Alfred Goullet.....	2	1	4	1	22	R. J. McNamara...	0	0	1	1	3
Edward Madden. .	1	1	1	4	14	Alfred Grenda.....	0	0	0	2	2
Francesco Verri....	0	1	2	2	9						

Firsts count 5 points, seconds 3 points, thirds 2 points, fourths 1 point.

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS—1919.

NAMES.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points	NAMES.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points
Chas A. Osterritter	4	1	0	1	24	Joseph Palmier....	0	1	1	2	7
Anthony Young...	1	1	2	0	12	Michael De Orio..	0	0	1	0	2
John L. Staehle...	1	2	0	1	12	Gus Klingel.....	0	0	0	1	1
Fred Taylor.....	0	0	3	2	8						

Firsts count 5 points, seconds 3 points, thirds 2 points, fourths, 1 point.

Championships at various distances—¼ mile, Anthony Young of Newark, N. J.; 1-3 mile, ½ mile, 1 mile, 5 miles, Charles A. Osterritter of Newark, N. J.; 2 miles, John L. Staehle of Newark, N. J.

NOTE—For previous records, see 1918 ALMANAC.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

STATE.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.	STATE.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.
Ala. ..	Thomas E. Kilby, D....	4	Jan. 1923	N. H. ..	John H. Bartlett, R....	2	Jan. 1921
Ariz .	Thos. E. Campbell, R...	2	Jan. 1921	N. J..	Edward I. Edwards, D..	3	Jan. 1923
Ark . .	Charles H. Brough, D...	2	Jan. 1921	N. M	Octaviano A. Larrazolo, R	2	Jan. 1921
Cal ...	Wm. D. Stephens. R. .	4	Jan. 1923	N. Y..	Alfred E Smith, D....	2	Jan. 1921
Col ...	Oliver L. Shoup, R . ..	2	Jan. 1921	N. Car	Thos W. Bickett, D....	4	Jan. 1921
Ct. ..	Marcus H. Holcomb, R..	2	Jan 1921	N. D....	Lynn J. Frazier, R.....	2	Jan. 1921
Del	John. G. Townsend, Jr., R	4	Jan 1921	Ohio ...	James M. Cox, D.....	2	Jan. 1921
Fla. .	Sidney J. Catts, D.... .	4	Jan. 1921	Okla ..	J. B A Robertson, D...	4	Jan. 1923
Ga . . .	Hugh M Dorsey, D .	2	June 1921	Ore ...	Ben W. Olcott, R.....	4	Jan. 1923
Idaho .	D. W. Davis, R.. . . .	2	Jan 1921	Pa.....	Wm C. Sproul, R.....	4	Jan. 1923
Ill. ...	Frank O. Lowden, R .	4	Feb. 1921	R. I...	R. L. Beeckman, R.....	2	Jan. 1921
Ind ...	Jas P. Goodrich, R .	4	Jan, 1921	S Car.	Robert A. Cooper, D. .	2	Jan. 1921
Ia	W. L. Harding, R.... .	2	Jan. 1921	S. D ..	Peter Norbeck, R.	2	Jan. 1921
Kan ...	Henry J. Allen, R....	2	Jan. 1921	Tenn. ..	A. H Roberts, D.....	2	Jan. 1921
Ky ...	Edwin P. Morrow, R ..	4	Dec. 1923	Tex. .	W. P. Hobby, D....	2	Jan. 1921
La.....	Ruffin G. Pleasant, D...	4	May 1920	Utah....	Simon Bamberger, D .	4	Jan. 1921
Me	Carl E. Milliken, R.....	2	Jan. 1921	Vt	Percival W Clement, R	2	Jan. 1921
Md.....	Albert C. Ritchie, D . .	4	Jan. 1924	Va.....	Westmoreland Davis, D	4	Feb. 1922
Mass. ..	Calvin Coolidge, R	1	Jan. 1921	Wash..	Louis F. Hart, R	4	Jan. 1921
Mich .	Albert E. Sleeper, R....	2	Jan. 1921	W. Va...	John J. Cornwell, D...	4	Mch. 1921
Minn .	J. A. A Burnquist, R...	2	Jan. 1921	Wis. . .	E L. Philipp, R.	2	Jan. 1921
Miss ...	Lee M Russell, D. ..	4	Jan. 1924	Wyo....	Robert D Carey, R.....	4	Jan. 1921
Mo.. .	Fred'k. D. Gardner, D	4	Jan. 1921	Alaska	Thos. Riggs, Jr., D.....	4	April 1922
Mont .	Sam'l V. Stewart, D..	4	Jan 1921	Hawaii	Chas J. McCarthy....	4	Nov. 1921
Neb	Sam'l R. McKelvie, R	2	Jan. 1921	Philips .	F. B. Harrison.....	Indf..	.....
Nev....	Emmet D. Boyle, D....	4	Jan. 1923	P. R....	Arthur Yager.....	Indf..	.....

GENERALS IN U. S. ARMY.

The General of the U. S. Army, John J. Pershing, was appointed to that full rank on Sept. 4, by the U. S. Senate. His commission dates from Sept. 3, 1919, with salary of $13,500 a year. The Lieutenant Generals with rank dating from Oct. 16, 1918, are Hunter Liggett, and Robert L. Bullard, with salaries each of $9,000 a year. The ranking Major Generals, in order (as of Nov., 1919) were, with date of rank: Leonard Wood, Aug. 8, 1903; Thomas H. Barry, Apr. 29, 1908; John F. Morrison, May 15, 1917; Charles G Morton, May 15, 1917; William L. Sibert, May 15, 1917; Peyton C. March, Sept. 23, 1917; Frank McIntyre, Oct. 6, 1917; William M. Black, Oct. 6, 1917; George O. Squier, Oct. 6, 1917; John L. Chamberlain, Oct 6, 1917; Enoch H. Crowder, Oct. 6, 1917; Frank W. Coe, May 24, 1918; Henry G. Sharpe, July 12, 1918; Clarence C. Williams, July 16, 1918; Harry L. Rogers, July 22, 1918; Peter C. Harris, Sept. 1, 1918; Merritte W. Ireland, Oct. 4, 1918.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

ANDREW CARNEGIE was born November 25, 1837, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and died August 11, 1919, at Lenox, Mass. In 1848 his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Allegheny City, across the river from Pittsburgh, Pa. His father had been a hand-loom weaver and young Carnegie's first job was as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory at $1.20 per week. He went to work before it was light and it was dark when his day ended. A Col. Anderson at Pittsburgh, Pa., owned a library of 400 volumes, which he threw open to boys every Saturday. Carnegie said that Anderson's example served as his inspiration for his library ideas. Beginning with Anderson's books Carnegie was through life a steady reader. At fourteen he gave up his factory life and became a telegraph messenger. Having an acute ear and retentive memory he learned to read the telegraph dots and dashes by sound. He is said to have been the third operator in the United States able to do this. Before the arrival of the regular operator he took by sound an important death message, and for this was made a clerk under Col. Thomas A. Scott, Division Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at $35 per month On the occasion of a railroad wreck young Carnegie had telegraphed definite orders, cleared the tracks, and straightened out the tangle before Scott arrived.

F. F. Woodruff, inventor of a sleeping car, consulted Carnegie, who got him to show his model to Scott, who, with Carnegie, financed Woodruff sufficiently to make two trial cars, Carnegie having to borrow $200 to make up his share. The three later sold out their interest in the Woodruff Sleeping Car Company to Pullman Through Scott, Carnegie was made superintendent of military railroads and Government telegraph lines in the East in the Civil War period. At the close of the conflict he went into business for himself. He was not yet thirty. The company he organized was the first to substitute iron for wood in bridges, and built the first great bridge over the Ohio River.

In 1868 he introduced into the United States the Bessemer process of making steel. In 1881 he recapitalized his company at $5,000,000, taking himself $2,737,000 of the stock. Various concerns he organized and headed were consolidated in 1899 into the Carnegie Steel Company, which, in 1901, was merged by J. P. Morgan in the United States Steel Corporation. Then Carnegie retired, devoting himself to philanthropy, particularly to the giving of libraries to towns and cities in this country and Great Britain. His gifts of libraries were conditioned on the recipients providing part of the cost. Carnegie wrote "Triumphant Democracy" in 1886, "The Gospel of Wealth" in 1900, and "The Empire of Business" in 1902.

He married Louise Whitfield of New York in 1888, and had a daughter Margaret, who married Ensign Roswell Miller, United States Navy, in April, 1919. It was said of Carnegie that he was not a practical steel maker, but had a genius for organization, and so he suggested as his own epitaph: "Here lies a man who knew how to enlist in his service better men than himself."

Mr. Carnegie's will, disposing of $25,000,000 or more, gave these among other annuities: Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, $5,000; Mrs. Grover Cleveland (Mrs Thomas J. Preston, Jr.), $5,000; Lloyd George, $10,000; John Morley, $10,000; former President Taft, $10,000; to his private secretary, Robert A. Franks, he gave the home and grounds at Llewellyn Park, N. J.; many of his relatives were provided for by annuities of $5,000 to $10,000 each; to his butler a pension equal to one-half his salary; to his housekeeper a similar pension; to household servants with him for four years, $600; eight years, $1,200; fifteen years, $2,000; each gamekeeper, forester, etc., at Skibo, Scotland, $1,000; to every laborer on the place two years, $50; five years, $100.

SUMMARY OF GIFTS AND GRANTS BY ANDREW CARNEGIE AND THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

(Up to June 1, 1918 Prepared by His Secretary, James Bertram)

Free public library buildings (2,811)		$60,364,809
Colleges:		
Library buildings	$4,065,699	
Other buildings	4,672,186	
Endowment...	9,977,588	
Other purposes	1,647,535	
		20,363,010
Church organs (7,689).....		6,248,309
Carnegie Corporation of New York.		125,000,000
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (including $1,000,000 to Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association)		29,250,000
Carnegie Institute (including $13,531,433 to Carnegie Institute of Technology).....		26,719,380
Carnegie Institution of Washington		22,300,000
Carnegie Hero Funds		10,540,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace		10,000,000
Scottish Universities Trust		10,000,000
United Kingdom Trust		10,000,000
Steel workers' pensions,		4,000,000
Dunfermline Trust..		3,750,000
Church Peace Union..		2,025,000
Hague Peace Palace...		1,500,000
Endowment for institutes at Braddock, Homestead, and Duquesne		1,000,000
International Bureau of American Republics (Pan American Building)...		850,000
Engineering building		500,000
King Edward Hospital Fund		500,000
Church Pension Fund.....		324,745
Simplified Spelling Board		280,000
Central American Peace Palace (Court of Justice).....		200,000
Study of Methods of Americanization.		190,000
Koch Institute, Berlin.....		120,000
New York Zoological Society.....		118,000
New York Association for the Blind		114,000
American Library Association ..		100,000
St. Andrew's Society		100,000
Iron and Steel Institute, London.....		$89,000
Pittsburgh Kingsley House Association		79,000
Northampton (Mass) Home Culture Club		77,000
Foreign Students' Friendly Relations Committee.....		70,000
Sorbonne (Madame Curie Fund)		50,000
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass		30,000
War grants:		
Red Cross..	$1 500,000	
32 cantonment library buildings.....	320,000	
Knights of Columbus....	250,000	
Young Men's Christian Association.....	250,000	
National Research Council...	150,000	
National Security League	150,000	
Young Women's Christian Association.....	100,000	
War Camp Community Recreation Service..	50,000	
National Board of Medical Examiners.....	22,500	
		2,792,500
Miscellaneous (comprising National Civic Federation, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York Anti-Saloon League, Charity Organization Society, Oratorio Society, Boy Scouts of America, Harwick Mine Disaster Relief Fund, etc, etc)		1,050,900
		$350,695,653
UNITED STATES		
Free public library buildings (1,946) ..		$44,854,731
Colleges:		
Library buildings	$3,928,199	
Other buildings	3,950,061	
Endowment.....	8,822,588	
Other purposes.	632,535	
		18,333,385

SUMMARY OF GIFTS AND GRANTS—*Continued.*

Church organs (4,092)	$3,604,719	Foreign Students' Friendly Relations Committee	$70,000
Carnegie Corporation of New York	115,000,000	Scots' Charitable Association, Boston, Mass.	30,000
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (including $1,000,000 to Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association)	29,250,000	War grants:	
Carnegie Institute (including $13,531,433 to Carnegie Institute of Technology)	26,719,380	Red Cross	$1,500,000
Carnegie Institution of Washington	22,300,000	32 cantonment library buildings	320,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	10,000,000	Knights of Columbus	250,000
Carnegie Hero Fund	5,000,000	Young Men's Christian Association	250,000
Steel workers' pensions	4,000,000	National Research Council	150,000
Church Peace Union	2,025,000	National Security League	150,000
Endowment for Institutes at Braddock, Homestead, and Duquesne	1,000,000	Young Women's Christian Association	100,000
International Bureau of American Republics (Pan-American Building)	850,000	War Camp Community Recreation Service	50,000
Engineering Building	500,000	National Board of Medical Examiners	22,500
Church Pension Fund	324,745		2,792,500
Simplified Spelling Board	260,000	Miscellaneous (comprising National Civic Federation, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York Anti-Saloon League, Charity Organization Society, Oratorio Society, Boy Scouts of America, Harwick Mine Disaster Relief Fund, etc.)	1,050,900
Study of Methods of Americanization	190,000		
New York Zoological Society	118,000		
New York Association for the Blind	114,000		
American Library Association	100,000		
St. Andrew's Society	100,000		
Pittsburgh Kingsley House Association	79,000		
Northampton (Mass.) Home Culture Club	77,000		$288,743,361

Carnegie Institute of Technology not included in the summary of college libraries.

Of the total, $49,817,450.54 has been appropriated from the revenues of Carnegie Corporation of New York.

$10,000,000 for Canada and British Colonies not included in the $115,000,000 given through the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

TESTAMENTARY BEQUESTS.

In addition to benefactions during his lifetime, as indicated in the above summary, Mr. Carnegie made additional public bequests in his will, admitted to probate August 28, 1919, as follows: Cooper Union, New York, $60,000, "making my total gift to it $750,000;" Pittsburgh University, $200,000; Relief Fund of the Authors' Club of New York, $200,000; Hampton Institute, Virginia, $300,000; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., $100,000, "to improve my original gift;" St Andrews Society of New York, $100,000, a total of $960,000. After deducting these and the personal bequests, Mr. Carnegie bequeathed the residue of his estate to the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The amount of this residuum is not known, but is estimated, unofficially, at $20,000,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS BY STATES.

	Promised, Incl. Erected			Erected.			Promised, Incl Erected			Erected.	
	No. of Grants	No. of Bldgs	Amount	No. of Bldgs	Amount		No. of Grants	No. of Bldgs	Amount	No. of Bldgs	Amount
			Dollars.		*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*		*Dollars*
Ala	17	17	355,800	14	195,800	Neb	71	72	729,788	61	634,288
Ariz	4	4	64,000	3	54,000	Nev	2	2	35,000	1	15,000
Ark	4	4	138,000	4	138,600	N H	12	11	159,000	9	139,000
Cal	122	147	2,819,487	128	2,415,398	N. J	36	42	1,145,934	32	1,015,934
Col	28	36	754,943	29	649,943	N. Mex	3	3	32,000	3	32,000
Ct	12	14	214,340	6	82,640	N. Y	62	142	6,845,700	99	6,074,611
Del	1	1	6,000	.....	.....	N. C	14	15	228,445	6	102,945
Dist. of Col	1	8	725,000	2	415,000	N. Dak	10	10	150,200	7	107,700
Fla	12	12	233,000	9	188,000	Ohio	99	125	3,254,964	99	2,866,464
Ga	30	34	659,756	22	471,756	Okla	29	29	522,000	24	409,500
Hawaii	1	1	100,000	1	100,000	Ore	23	31	478,000	27	428,000
Idaho	13	13	176,000	10	138,000	Pa	47	84	5,172,648	49	4,299,512
Ill	114	114	1,741,000	106	1,662,000	Porto Rico	1	1	100,000	1	100,000
Ind	164	172	2,610,442	139	2,200,442	S. C	16	16	249,700	13	204,700
Iowa	104	106	1,537,706	97	1,461,706	S. Dak	29	29	281,500	24	246,500
Kan	59	60	879,996	56	846,496	Tenn	15	19	389,500	12	310,500
Ky	17	25	812,300	23	795,300	Texas	40	42	781,500	32	649,500
La	5	10	390,000	9	380,000	Utah	23	23	247,470	19	213,470
Maine	24	24	263,450	18	235,450	Vt	4	4	80,000	4	80,000
Maryland	6	23	560,500	8	202,000	Va	9	10	299,500	3	88,000
Mass	41	50	1,212,000	38	1,050,500	Wash	34	44	1,056,000	41	998,500
Mich	64	73	1,764,200	55	1,549,700	W. Va	6	6	158,500	3	81,500
Minn	63	70	1,013,900	64	950,900	Wis	66	69	1,109,761	62	1,027,761
Miss	12	13	167,500	11	145,500	Wyo	17	17	267,500	14	234,000
Mo	39	52	1,639,500	29	1,401,643						
Mont	17	17	241,700	13	166,700	Totals	1,641	1,946	44,854,731	1,539	38,256,864

Pennsylvania figures do not include Pittsburgh Central Library, which is housed in main Carnegie Institute building.

In his gifts for libraries Mr. Carnegie in many cases did as John D. Rockefeller has been doing, namely, he gave in a way to stimulate giving by others That is to say, he donated part of the sum required, contingent on contributions by others to make up the full total required.

LIBRARY SYSTEMS NOT INCLUDED IN FOREGOING LIST.

	Promised Library Buildings (Including Buildings Erected).		Erected Library Buildings.
California: Oakland	Main and 4 branches	$50,000 and $140,000	Main and 2 branches
San Francisco	Main and 8 branches	375,000 and 375,000	3 branches
Los Angeles	6 branches	210,000	6 branches
Colorado: Denver	Main and 8 branches	200,000 and 160,000	Main and 4 branches
District of Columbia: Washington	Main and 7 branches	375,000 and 350,000	Main and 1 branch
Georgia: Atlanta	Main and 3 branches	145,000 and 57,000	Main and 2 brahches
Savannah	Main and 1 branch	75,000 and 12,000	Main and 1 branch
Indiana: Indianapolis	6 branches	120,000	5 branches
Kentucky: Louisville	Main and 8 branches	250,000 and 200,000	Main and 8 branches
Louisiana: New Orleans	Main and 5 branches	250,000 and 100,000	Main and 5 branches
Maryland: Baltimore	20 branches	500,000	8 branches
Massachusetts: Springfield	Main and 3 branches	200,000 and 60,000	Main and 3 branches
Somerville	Main and 2 branches	80,000 and 43,000	Main and 2 branches
Michigan: Detroit	Main and 9 branches	375,000 and 375,000	8 branches
Minnesota: Minneapolis	4 branches	125,000	4 brahches
Missouri: St. Louis	Main and 6 branches	500,000 and 500,000	Main and 6 branches
New York: New York	81 branches	5,200,000	63 branches
Ohio: Cincinnati	9 branches	286,000	9 branches
Cleveland	14 branches	590,000	13 branches
Oregon: Portland	7 branches	165,000	5 branches
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	30 branches	1,500,000	21 branches
Pittsburgh	Main and 8 branches	612,758	Main and 8 branches
Homestead	Main	322,067	Main
Braddock	Main	357,782	Main
Duquesne	Main	310,000	Main
Washington: Spokane	Main and 3 branches	85,000 and 70,000	Main and 3 branches
Seattle	Main and 6 branches	220,000 and 175,000	Main and 5 branches

Cost included in main Carnegie Institute Building, as to the Pittsburgh library.

CANADA.

	Promised, Incl Erected			Erected			Promised, Incl. Erected			Erected.	
	No. of Grants	No. of Bldgs	Amount	No. of Bldgs	Amount		No. of Grants	No. of Bldgs	Amount	No. of Bldgs	Amount
			Dollars.		*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Alberta	4	4	130,000	1	80,000	Ontario	121	128	2,064,495	102	1,830,995
Brit. Col	3	3	121,915	3	121,915	Quebec	3	3	175,000	...	...
Manitoba	4	6	243,000	4	211,000	Saskatchew'n	4	4	114,500	2	74,500
New Brune'k	1	1	50,000	1	50,000	Yukon	1	1	25,000	1	25,000
Newfoundl'd	1	1	50,000	...	...						
Nova Scotia	5	5	109,000	...	...		147	156	3,082,910	114	2,393,410

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PROMISED LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

	No. of Bldgs	Amount.		No. of Bldgs.	Amount.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*
			College library buildings		3,928,199
Free public library buildings	1,946	44,854,731	United States	117	
United States			Great Britain and Ireland	1	62,500
Great Britain and Ireland	660	11,849,457	Canada	1	50,000
Canada	156	3,082,910	Other countries	1	25,000
Other countries	49	577,710			
				120	4,065,699
	2,811	60,364,809	Army cantonment library buildings	32	320,000
				2,963	64,750,508

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

	No. of Bldgs	Amount		No. of Bldgs	Amount.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*
United States	1,946	44,854,731	British West Indies	6	101,500
England and Wales	423	8,754,815	Australia and Tasmania	4	70,000
Canada	156	3,082,910	Seychelles	1	10,000
Scotland	147	2,202,720	Mauritius	1	9,000
Ireland	90	891,923	Fiji	1	7,500
New Zealand	23	256,710			
South Africa	13	123,000		2,811	60,364,808

CHURCH ORGANS.

United States—Alabama, 14; Alaska, 1; Arkansas, 8; California, 25; Colorado, 28; Canal Zone, 1; Connecticut, 34; Delaware, 23; Florida, 15; Georgia, 26; Hawaii, 1; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 207; Indiana, 137; Iowa, 67; Kansas, 35; Kentucky, 86; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 61; Maryland, 90; Massachusetts, 129; Michigan, 71; Minnesota, 90; Mississippi, 27; Missouri, 82; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 42; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 25; New Jersey, 174; New York, 290; North Carolina, 70; North Dakota, 19; Ohio, 440; Oklahoma, 17; Oregon, 13; Pennsylvania, 1,351; Porto Rico, 1; Rhode Island, 21; South Carolina, 34; South Dakota, 14; Tennessee, 44; Texas, 30; Vermont, 10; Virginia, 78; Washington, 7; Washington, D. C., 17; West Virginia, 69; Wisconsin, 58; Wyoming, 4; total, 4,092.

Canada—Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 1; Manitoba, 3; New Brunswick, 6; Newfoundland, 2; Nova Scotia, 14; Ontario, 86; Prince Edward Island, 2; Quebec, 9; Total, 124.

Other Countries—England, 2,119; Ireland, 219; Scotland, 1,005; Wales, 32; Africa, 29; Australia, 7; British Guiana, 1; British West Indies, 46; Gibraltar, 2; India, 1; New Zealand, 12; total, 3,473.

Total cost of organs: United States, $3,604,719; Canada, $117,373; other countries, $2,526,215.

COLLEGES.
UNITED STATES.

	No. of Grants	Library Buildings.	No. of Grants	Other Buildings.	No. of Grants	Endowment.	No. of Grants	Other Purposes.	No. of Grants	Total Amount Granted.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Alabama	7	111,540	5	22,250	1	600,000	4	28,000	17	761,790
California	2	60,000	....	.....	4	120,000	....	.....	6	180,000
Colorado	1	30,000	1	50,000	3	113,000	....	.....	5	193,000
Connecticut	....	.....	2	50,000	2	350,000	1	25,000	5	425,000
District of Columbia	1	50,000	1	1,000	....	.....	1	1,021	3	52,021
Florida	4	76,500	2	26,000	....	.....	....	.....	6	102,500
Georgia	6	125,000	13	127,000	3	145,000	2	70,000	24	467,000
Idaho	2	7,000	2	4,500	1	25,000	1	5,000	6	41,500
Illinois	4	80,000	9	263,000	11	282,000	....	.....	24	625,000
Indiana	2	80,000	1	18,750	2	75,000	....	.....	5	173,750
Iowa	7	210,000	2	78,500	12	342,500	1	50,000	22	681,000
Kansas	7	195,000	5	55,000	4	120,000	....	.....	16	370,500
Kentucky	4	101,500	1	25,000	4	288,800	2	26,000	11	441,300
Louisiana	....	.....	1	11,850	1	75,000	....	.....	2	86,850
Maine	2	70,000	2	55,000	2	100,000	....	.....	6	225,000
Maryland	1	16,700	2	313,000	1	50,000	....	.....	4	379,700
Massachusetts	5	452,446	4	174,500	2	508,396	....	.....	11	1,135,342
Michigan	....	.....	1	30,000	6	132,500	....	.....	7	162,500
Minnesota	1	30,000	4	100,000	3	55,000	....	.....	8	185,000
Mississippi	2	40,000	5	36,424	2	25,000	....	.....	9	101,424
Missouri	2	45,000	3	47,500	2	60,000	....	.....	7	152,500
Montana	....	.....	....	.....	1	25,000	....	.....	1	25,000
Nebraska	1	20,000	3	55,000	2	35,000	....	.....	6	110,000
New Hampshire	1	20,000	1	25,000	....	.....	....	.....	2	45,000
New Jersey	....	.....	3	100,000	6	543,727	2	452,012	11	1,095,739
New York	3	215,000	20	1,117,300	21	1,300,750	20	363,410	64	2,996,460
North Carolina	7	142,868	3	55,200	3	95,000	....	.....	13	293,068
North Dakota	3	63,400	1	1,250	....	.....	....	.....	4	64,650
Ohio	8	344,745	7	222,959	20	625,000	2	65,550	37	1,258,254
Oklahoma	1	30,000	1	5,000	1	25,000	....	.....	3	60,000
Oregon	2	50,000	1	10,000	1	5,000	....	.....	4	65,000
Pennsylvania	10	440,000	14	443,108	16	275,749	12	95,497	52	1,254,354
Rhode Island	1	150,000	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	150,000
South Carolina	4	65,000	7	91,000	3	45,250	1	5,000	15	206,250
South Dakota	3	62,000	....	.....	2	50,000	....	.....	5	112,000
Tennessee	6	230,000	7	155,750	7	1,076,583	5	95,000	25	1,607,333
Texas	1	15,000	1	13,000	....	.....	....	.....	2	28,000
Vermont	1	25,000	....	.....	2	70,000	1	25,000	4	120,000
Virginia	4	100,000	7	102,500	13	670,000	27	187,545	51	1,060,045
Washington	....	.....	....	.....	1	25,000	....	.....	1	25,000
West Virginia	1	20,000	3	54,720	....	.....	....	.....	4	74,720
Wisconsin	2	104,000	2	9,000	7	488,333	2	28,500	13	629,833
Southern Education Board	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	11	110,000	11	110,000
Totals	119	3,928,199	147	3,950,062	172	8,822,589	95	1,632,535	533	18,333,385

Carnegie Institute of Technology not included in the Pennsylvania amounts.

CANADA.

	No. of Grants	Library Buildings.	No. of Grants	Other Buildings	No. of Grants	Endowment.	No. of Grants	Other Purposes.	No. of Grants	Total Amount Granted.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
British Columbia	....	.....	1	50,000	....	.....	....	.....	1	50,000
Manitoba	....	.....	....	.....	1	25,000	....	.....	1	25,000
Nova Scotia	....	.....	2	70,000	....	.....	1	5,000	3	75,000
Ontario	1	50,000	....	.....	1	100,000	....	.....	2	150,000
Quebec	....	.....	1	100,000	1	1,000,000	....	.....	2	1,100,000
Totals	1	50,000	4	220,000	3	1,125,000	1	5,000	9	1,400,000

OTHER COUNTRIES.

	No. of Grants	Library Buildings.	No. of Grants	Other Buildings	No. of Grants	Endowment.	No. of Grants	Other Purposes.	No. of Grants	Total Amount Granted.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
England	....	.....	3	325,000	....	.....	....	.....	3	325,000
Scotland	1	62,500	7	158,375	....	.....	2	10,000	10	230,875
New Zealand	....	.....	1	10,000	....	.....	....	.....	1	10,000
South Africa	1	25,000	1	8,750	1	30,000	....	.....	3	63,750
Totals	2	87,500	12	502,125	1	30,000	2	10,000	17	629,625

AVIATION.

THE year 1919 will always stand out as one of remarkable achievement in aeronautics. Following the termination of the World War, all the experience and development in aviation during more than four years of battle, in which the lighter and heavier-than-air machines played an ever-increasing part, the attention of aviators turned to hazardous exploits and record-breaking feats. The advancement made in flying during the period of stress from 1914 to 1918 was quickly demonstrated by the accomplishments of feats previously thought to be beyond the power of either aviator or plane, and aviation took its place during the past year with other and more prosaic methods of transportation.

During 1919 the Atlantic Ocean was crossed four times by various types of airplanes and dirigible balloons, while numerous cross-country, altitude, and long distance race feats were performed, surpassing, in many respects, any previous accomplishments in these lines. The honor of the first transoceanic flight, virtually the last of the great aviation tests, went to the United States naval seaplance N-C 4, which plane, in charge of Lieut.-Com. A. C. Read, flew from Rockaway, N. Y., U. S. A., to Plymouth, England, by way of the Azores, Portugal, and Spain, in 57 hours and 16 minutes' flying time.

The second crossing of the Atlantic was accomplished in a far more sensational manner a month later in the non-stop airplane flight of Capt. John Alcock of England and his American navigator, Lieut. A. W. Brown, who flew from St John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of about 1,960 miles, in 16 hours and 12 minutes The third and fourth crossings were made by the British rigid dirigible R-34, the largest airship in the world, which sailed from Scotland to Long Island and a few days later made the return trip from Long Island to England, a total distance of 6,330 miles, in 183 hours and 8 minutes.

The following tabulations give the principal details of these remarkable accomplishments as well as Harry Hawker's unsuccessful but sensational attempt to fly from America to England and his equally sensational rescue in mid-ocean after he and his navigator, Grieve, had been given up for lost:

FIRST TRANSOCEANIC FLIGHT.

United States seaplane N-C 4—May 8, Rockaway, N. Y., to Chatham, Mass., 300 nautical miles, 5 hours 45 minutes. May 14, Chatham to Halifax; May 15, Halifax to Trepassey, 780 miles, 10 hours 11 minutes. May 16-17, Trepassey to Horta, 1,200 miles, 15 hours 18 minutes. May 20, Horta to Ponta Delgada, 150 miles, 1 hour 44 minutes; May 27, to Lisbon, 800 miles, 9 hours 43 minutes. May 30, Lisbon to Ferrol, 220 miles, 4 hours 37 minutes. May 31, Ferrol to Plymouth, 455 miles, 6 hours 59 minutes. 3,925 nautical miles; time, 57 hours 16 minutes; speed, 68.4 nautical miles per hour.

United States seaplane N-C 3—May 8, Rockaway, N. Y., to Halifax, 540 nautical miles, 8 hours 55 minutes. May 10, Halifax to Trepassey Bay, 460 miles, 6 hours 56 minutes. May 16-18, Trepassey Bay to Ponta Delgada. Lost in fog for 48 hours; too badly damaged to continue.

United States seaplane N-C 1—May 8, Rockaway, N. Y., to Halifax, 540 nautical miles, 9 hours 5 minutes. May 10, Halifax to Trepassey Bay, 460 miles, 6 hours 53 minutes. May 16-18, Trepassey Bay to Horta. Lost in fog. Crew rescued. Plane sank near Flores.

The principal dimensions and characteristics of the N-C type may be summarized as follows: Engines, 4 Liberty; power, 1,600; wing span, 126 upper, 94 feet lower; length, 68 feet 5½ inches; height, 24 feet 5½ inches; weight, empty, 15,874 pounds; weight, loaded, 28,000 pounds; useful load, 12,126 pounds; gravity tank, 91 gallons' capacity; fuel tanks, 1,800 gallons' capacity; oil tanks, 160 gallons' capacity.

The crews of the three naval planes follow:

Crew No. 1, in the N-C 3—Commanding officer, Commander John H. Towers; pilots, Commander H. C. Richardson and Lieut. David H. McCullough; radio operator, Lieut.-Commander R. A Lavender; engineer, Machinist L. R. Moore.

Crew No. 2, in the N-C 4—Commanding officer, Lieut.-Commander A. C Read; pilots, Lieuts E F. Stone and Walter Hinton; radio operator, Ensign H. C. Rodd; engineer, Chief Machinist's Mate E S. Rhoades.

Crew No. 3, in the N-C 1—Commanding officer, Lieut.-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger; pilots, Lieut.-Commander M. A. Mitscher and Lieut. L. T. Barin; radio operator, Lieut. Harry Sadenwater; engineer, Chief Machinist's Mate C. I. Kesler

NON-STOP TRANSOCEANIC FLIGHT.

From St. John's, N F., to Clifden, Ireland; Capt. John Alcock (knighted later), aviator; Lieut. Arthur W. Brown (knighted later), navigator; distance, 1,960 miles (world's record); time, 16 hours 12 minutes; Vickers-Vimy biplane, Rolls-Royce engine; June 14, 1919, 1 43 P. M. (4.10 Greenwich time); June 15, 1919, 9.40 A. M. (9 20 Greenwich time)

Flight won London Daily Mail prize of $50,000.

Alcock was born at Manchester, 1892; Brown (of American parents—American), 1886.

Plane dimensions—Wing spread, 67 feet 2 inches; length over all, 42 feet 8 inches; weight, 13,000 pounds.

Capt. Alcock's statement at end of flight: "We had a terrible journey and the wonder is that we are here at all. We scarcely saw the sun or moon or stars. For hours we saw none of them. The fog was very dense, and at times we had to descend within 300 feet of the sea.

"For four hours our machine was covered with a sheet of ice, caused by frozen sleet. At another time the fog was so dense that the speed indicator did not work and for a few minutes it was very alarming.

"We looped the loop, I do believe, and did a very steep spiral. We did some very comic stunts, for I had no sense of horizon.

"The winds were favorable all the way, northwest, and at times southwest We said in Newfoundland that we would do the trip in sixteen hours, but we never thought we should. An hour and a half before we saw land we had no certain idea where we were, but we believed we were at Galway or thereabout.

"We encountered no unforeseen conditions We did not suffer from cold or exhaustion, except when looking over the side; then the sleet chewed bits out of our faces. We drank coffee and ale and ate sandwiches and chocolate

"We had plenty of reserve fuel left, using only two-thirds of our supply."

HAWKER-GRIEVE FLIGHT.

From St. John's, N F., May 18, 1919, 1.55 P. M., to latitude 50.20, longitude 29.30, May 19, 1919; Harry G. Hawker and Lieut Com. M. Grieve aviators; distance, 1,100 miles; time, 14 hours 31 minutes; Sopwith biplane and Rolls-Royce engine.

The Hawker-Grieve team flew directly toward Ireland for twelve and one-half hours, when the circulation system became clogged and it was realized that the flight could not be continued much longer. A new course toward the steamship lanes was selected. At about fifteen hours after the start from St. John's the Danish steamer Mary was sighted and, landing on the ocean nearby, a rescue was quickly effected. Nothing was heard of the aviators for six days and they had been given up for lost when the Mary signalled off Scotland on May 25 that she had them aboard. They arrived in London a few days later and were awarded $25,000 prize in recognition of their effort to win the London Daily Mail prize. The plane was later salvaged and brought to England.

One hour after Hawker started his flight, Capt. F. P. Raynham (aviator) and Capt. C. W. F. Morgan (navigator) started a similar flight in a Martinsyde plane, but were wrecked before they left the ground and injured, but not fatally.

RIGID-DIRIGIBLE NON-STOP TRANSOCEANIC FLIGHT.

British R-34, from East Fortune, Scotland, July 2, 1919, to Mineola, N. Y., U. S. A., July 9, 1919; distance, 3,130 miles; time, 108 hours 12 minutes (world endurance record); from Mineola, N. Y., U. S. A.

July 9, 1919, to Pulham, England, July 12, 1919; distance, 3,200 miles (world distance record for lighter-than-air type); time, 74 hours 56 minutes; total distance, 6,330 miles; time, 183 hours 8 minutes.

A description of the R-34 and its crew, prepared at the time of the round-trip flight, follows: The British naval dirigible measures 643 feet from nose to stern and is housed in a hangar 300 yards long. Her envelope is built of sheet duraluminum towers that reach a height of 91½ feet. Her beam is 71 feet.

Despite its size the huge ship is so perfectly balanced and so complete is the co-operation of her rudders and elevators that she is controlled with comparative ease

Four cars, tiny in comparison with the envelope, hang suspended below; one forward for the captain and pilot; two wing cars amidships and an after car in which two engines attached to the same shaft drive the largest of her four propellers. The propellers of the forward and wing cars measure 17 feet 6 inches from tip to tip. That on the after car, one of the largest ever made, measures 19 feet 6 inches.

To drive these blades five Sunbeam Maori engines of 275 horsepower each are used.

The R-34 attains a speed of from 40 to 60 knots an hour. While the R-34 is capable of reaching an altitude of 15,000 feet, her best height is 4,000 feet The giant airship has a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. She will carry thirteen tons of water for ballast, arranged in bags along the keel to keep her upright.

Nineteen separate gas bags inside the outer rigid envelope, filled with hydrogen gas, furnish the lifting power. These bags are so partitioned that there is plenty of opportunity for the crew to pass freely throughout the interior of the envelope.

When the R-34 left England for America she carried 5,670 gallons of petrol in eighty-one tanks, sufficient to enable her to make the journey and return without stopping for fuel, should the necessity arise. Running at half speed, she consumes a fraction less than one gallon of petrol a knot—.99 gallon a knot, to be exact. She can easily remain in the air eight days if necessary.

Inside the envelope the airship gives the impression of a long, narrow collapsed circus tent. The inside walls of the gas bags form a sloping shelter over a narrow runway, 200 yards long, that extends the length of the ship. This is easily reached by light ladders from the cars, and it is here, in a little cleared space just abaft the wing cars, that the crew has its mess. There is a table, prepared with cups, plates, and utensils which hang in neat rows along a canvas wall. There is even a phonograph, with jazz records, with which the crew can while away their off hours.

The R-34 is lighted throughout by electricity; connection between the cars, which are seventy-five yards or so apart, is established by means of telephones as well as the ordinary ship's bells, and she is in every way rigged with modern appliances, equipped as closely as possible after the manner of other types of ocean liners.

Huge 70-gallon tanks, which contain the petrol of the R-34, are joined with pipes so petrol can be pumped by hand from one end of the ship to the other to maintain her balance.

In transatlantic flying one of the contingencies to be met is the prospect of encountering such extreme cold that the oil which is to keep the engines running may freeze There is no possibility of such a contingency arising on the flight this time, for hot water pipes, through which boiling water is driven by the engines, run through the oil tanks and keep them always heated. The R-34 carries 300 gallons of oil on her flight.

WIRELESS RADIUS 800 MILES.

The wireless of the airship is controlled from the captain's car, forward. The set she carries can send about 800 miles and receive messages at practically any distance she will travel. With such a powerful sending set it is not expected that the ship will at any time be completely out of touch with England, for until she arrives within 800 miles of the shore ships equipped with wireless will be able to relay her messages.

Should the R-34 be forced, through some unforeseen accident or hurricane, to land on the Atlantic, every facility possible has been provided to insure the safety of the crew. For each member there is a parachute and life belt. Besides, it is possible to climb up through the interior of the envelope and come out on top of the huge bag.

In case of fire, rubber-soled shoes, to prevent sparks, are worn by every one inside the bag. Fire extinguishers are freely sprinkled throughout the interior.

The R-34 is provided with bomb racks, after the best manner of Zeppelins. Another appliance is the glazed door, which fastens automatically on the inside of the envelope and prevents the crew of each car from leaving their posts without notifying some one inside.

The R-34 carried a crew of thirty-one, including the ten officers when it left England. The list follows: Ship's officers—Major G. H. Scott, A F. C., captain; Capt. G. S. Greenland, first officer; Second Lieut. H. F. Luck, second officer; Second Lieut. J. D. Shotter, engineer officer; Brig.-Gen. E. M. Maitland, C. M. G., D S. O., representing Air Ministry; Major J. E. M. Pritchard (Air Ministry); Lieut.-Commander Z. Lansdowne, O. B E, U. S. Naval Airship Service; Major G. G. H. Cooke, D. S. C., navigating officer; Lieut. Guy Harris, meteorological officer; Second Lieut. R. D. Durrant, wireless officer; W. O. W. R. Mayes, coxswain. Warrant officers and men: Engineers—Flight Sergt. Gent, Flight Sergt. Scull, Flight Sergt. Ripiee, Sergt. Evenden, Sergt. Thirlwall, Corporal Cross, Lg. Air Craftsman Graham, Corporal Gray, Air Craftsman Parker, Air Craftsman Northeast, L. A. C. Mort. Riggers—Flight Sergt. Robinson, Sergt. Watson, Corporal Burgess, Corporal Smith, L. A. C. Forteath, L. A. C. Browdie. Wireless telegraphy operators—Corporal Powell, A. C. Edwards.

UNITED STATES NAVY C-5 NON-RIGID DIRIGIBLE'S FLIGHT.

From Montauk Point, N Y., U. S. A., May 14, 1919, to St. John's, N. F, May 15, 1919; distance, 390 miles; time, 25 hours 40 minutes (lost in fog portion of time). Torn from anchorage at St. John's prior to start for England by wind storm; blown to sea and lost

AVIATION RACES.

Transcontinental Race, New York to San Francisco and Return, or Vice Versa.

Sixty-two army aviators started from either New York or San Francisco in a round-flight race on October 8 or later. Lieut. B. W. Maynard was first to finish on elapsed time, while Lieut. A. Pearson was first in actual net flying time The results:

AVIATOR.	Machine.	Distance.	Elapsed Time.	Net Flying Time.
Lieut. B. W. Maynard	DH-4	*5,400 miles	9 days 4h. 26m. 5s.	67h. 3m. 40s.
Capt. J. V. Donaidson	SE-5	*5,400 miles	10 days 15m. 8s.	56h. 27m. 27s.
Capt. L. H. Smith	DH-4	*5,400 miles	11 days 51m. 53s.	54h. 1m. 36s.
Lieut. A. Pearson	DH-4	*5,400 miles	12 days 44m. 30s.	48h. 57m. 16s.
Lieut. J. Manzelman	DH-4	*5,400 miles	12 days 4h. 15m. 50s.	70h. 29m. 42s.
Lieut.-Col. H E. Hartney	Fokker	*5,400 miles	20 days 6h. 42m.	76h. 27m. 5s.
Lieut.-Col. J. O. Reynolds Lieut. R. Bagley	DH-4	*5,400 miles	20 days 3h. 35m.	82h. 31m. 59s.
Lieut. L. S. Worthington	DH-4	*5,400 miles	20 days 7h. 14m.	53h. 42m. 8s.

* Approximate according to route.

NEW YORK-TORONTO RACE.

International handicap airplane contest and reliability test during the week beginning August 25 Major R. Schroeder was awarded first place on percentage, while Lieut. B. W. Maynard was the winner in actual net flying time with an average of better than two miles per minute for the 1,042 miles. Results:

Pilot.	Type of Plane.	P. C.	Flying Time, Min't's	Pilot.	Type of Plane.	P. C.	Flying Time, Min't's
Major R. Schroeder..	VE-7.....	107 8	572	Lieut. W. C. F. Brown	DH-4.....	72.3	607¾
R. H. Depew.....	JN-4D	106 0	898½	Lieut. H. H. George..	DH-4.....	70.6	502¾
Lieut. W. R. Taylor..	JN-4H	96 8	836½	Lieut. Charles Colt...	SE-5A.....	65.2	621½
Capt. H. B. Chandler.	JN-4H.....	90 8	895¼	Lieut. R Fitzpatrick.	DH-4.....	58 8	607¾
Lieut. D. B. Gish....	DH-4.....	85.2	524¼	Lieut. F. T. Hansigner	DH-4.....	58.5	635
Lieut. C. S. Jones....	JN-4D	82.3	836½	Lieut. H. P. Logan .	Le Pare.. . .	57 8	562
Lieut. Roland Rohlfs..	Curtiss.....	82.0	667¼	Col H. Hartney....	SE-5A.....	50 0	589¾
Lieut. B. W. Maynard	DH-4.....	80.9	466¼	Capt. C. W Cook...	Fokker.....	48 8	759½
Capt. S. S. Moore. .	Canad'n Train'g	78 6	912¼	Lieut. C. A. Schiller.	Canad'n Train'g	47.5	1,520¾
Lieut. M. J. Plumb...	DH-4 . . .	77.6	559¾	Lieut. J. P. Rouillot..	DH-4	46.4	570[illegible]
Lieut. Ben Adams....	DH-4.....	76.9	564	Lieut. Wallace Young	JN-4.....	43.8	1,313½
Lieut. L. W. Bertrand	Canad'n Train'g	75.9	1,285¼	Major J. W. Simmons	DH-4.....	37 8	1,536¾
Lieut. R. F. Midkiff..	DH-4	73 3	597½	O. S. Palmer.....	Curtiss.....	29.7	3,323

LONDON AERIAL DERBY.

Held June 22, two circuits of London, aggregating 190 miles. Result: Won by Capt. C. Gathergood, A. F. C., Airco 4-R biplane, 450 h p. Napier Lion; first circuit, 44m. 51 2-5s.; second circuit, 42m. 50 3-5s; full time, 1h. 27m. 42s. Second, Lieut. Nisbet, Martinsyde F-4 biplane, 275 h.p. Rolls-Royce; first circuit, 45m. 23 3-5s ; second circuit, 45m. 40s.; full time, 1h. 31m. 3 3-5s. Third, Major C. Draper, D. S O., B. A. T. Bantam, 170 h.p. A. B. C. Wasp; time, 1h. 33m. 11 4-5s. Fourth, M. D. Manton, Airco 4, 375, h.p. Rolls-Royce Eagle VIII; time, 1h. 33m. 17s. Fifth, Capt. H. J. Saint, D. S. O., Airco 9 (3 seater), 240 h.p. Siddeley Puma; time, 1h. 51m. 55s. Sixth, Lieut.-Col. Henderson, A. F. C., M. C., Martinsyde F-4, 250 h p. Rolls-Royce; time, 2h. 30m. 4s. Seventh, Capt. H. A. Hammersley, M. C., Avro Baby, 35 h.p. Green; time, 2h. 41m. 23s.

Previous winners—1912, T Sopwith, 70 h.p. Bleriot monoplane, 59 miles per hour. 1913, G. Hamel, 80 h.p. Morane monoplane, 76 miles per hour. 1914, W. L. Brook, 80 h.p. Morane monoplane, 72 miles per hour.

NATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

Started from St. Louis October 1. Result: R. H. Upson, 1,050 miles; H. E. Honeywell, 920 miles; E. S. Cole, 860 miles.

ARMY-NAVY BALLOON RACE.

Started from St. Louis September 26. Result: Capt. Phillips, 491.8 miles; Lieut. Emerson, 486.4 miles; Ensign J. H. Stevens, 479 miles.

AERIAL PRIZES AWARDED FOR CONTESTS DURING SECOND PAN-AMERICAN AERONAUTIC CONGRESS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Pulitzer Trophy, valued at $5,000—Capt. M. R. James, R. A. F., Atlantic City to Boston; elapsed time, 4h., one stop of 40m at Mitchel Field, L. I.; run made May 28.

New York Herald Efficiency Prizes—Capt. Mansell R. James, R. A. F., first, $1,000; airplane with more than 100 h.p. A. Livingstone Allen, $250; airplane under 100 h p.

Aerial Commuting—Greatest total distance during month, Frank H. Stanton, Princeton, 920 miles; Robert Shank, Atlantic City, 796 miles; A. L. Allen, New York, 236 miles.

Greatest Number of Trips—Frank S. Stanton, Princeton, six trips; Robert Shank, Atlantic City, five trips; A. L. Allen, New York, one trip.

Longest Flights—Capt. Mansell R. James, R. A F., 340 miles; Frank H. Stanton, Princeton, 340 miles; A. L. Allen, New York, 340 miles. Where the same distance was covered the awards were based on the time. The prizes awarded were the second Pan-American gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Parachute Contest, $500, Bennett Prize—Lieut. Jean Ors, three trials, two by Wernor Genot, from 350, 500, and 1,000-foot levels; W. L. Watkins, three trials; jumps by George Weiss, same altitude; Lawrence Sperry, two trials; jumps by F. Godwin from 1,000-foot levels. Decision on winner deferred pending compilation of records.

Intercollegiate Land Plane Race, May 3—Columbia, Lieut. A. L. Smith, first prize, $250; Yale, Ensign A. A. Beckwith, second, $250; Columbia, Lieut. G. S. Lennstrand, third, $100.

Intercollegiate Land Plane Race, May 24—Princeton, Lieut. Jack Frost, first prize, $250; Pennsylvania, Lieut. C. H. Bayne, second, $150; Columbia, Lieut. Floyd Gahman, $100; Yale, Ensign A. A. Beckwith, $50.

Boston Globe Trophy—Capt. Mansell R. James, first, $1,000; M. W. Hodgdon, Boston, second, $500; Frank H. Stanton, Princeton, third, $250.

Opening Seaplane Race—E A. Jacquith, Atlantic City to New York; passenger, Howard Willits; time, 1h. 40m.; first prize, $500.

Curtiss F-boat—B. H. Kendrick, Atlantic City to Perth Amboy; passenger, E L. Reed; time, 2h.; second prize, $250.

Curtiss F-boat, Opening Day Land Plane Race—Roland Rohlfs, Westbury, L. I., to Atlantic City; passenger, Victor Hugo Barranca; time, 2h. 8m.; first prize, $500.

Curtiss Oriole—Edward Stinson, Queens, L. I., to Atlantic City; passenger, Lieut. G. W. Shaw; time, 2h. 33m.; second prize, $250, Curtiss JN-4.

Intercollegiate Seaplance Race, May 3—Pennsylvania, S. R. Beckwith, first prize, $250; Columbia, Ensign W. S. Martin, second prize, $150; Yale, Ensign A. A. Beckwith, third prize, $100; Amherst, Augustus Post, fourth prize, $50.

CHRONOLOGY OF AVIATION.

In connection with the marvellous achievements in aviation during 1919 the following chronology is attached for reference purposes:

1500—Baptiste Dante made glider flights near Lake Trasimene, Italy.

1500—Leonardo da Vinci sketched a parachute, an ornithopter, and a helicopter.

1742—Marquis de Bacqueville, using imitation flapping wings, flew from his house on the Seine to Garden of Tuileries.

1781—Karl Meerwein, of Baden, computed the area of a spindle-shaped man-supporting surface from proportions of bird weight and wing surface. These figures were later substantiated by Lilienthal. Aviator was fastened to the middle of the under surface, holding a rod which operated the wings. One attempt by Meerwein was unsuccessful.

1809—Sir George Cayley built a glider of 300-foot wing surface which skimmed the ground and sailed from hilltops.

1842—Hanson patented a monoplane to be driven by a steam engine. It had a wing span of 140 feet.

1855—Captain Le Bris made a partially successful flight with his glider.
1871—M. A. Penaud built a toy model which flew 131 feet in the Garden of the Tuileries.
1877—William Kress made a model fitted with two propellers and double control.
1890—Clement Ader, near Gretz, France, experimented with a monoplane driven by a forty horse-power motor.
1891—Lillienthal began experimental flights with monoplane gliders near Berlin.
1893—Horatio Phillips constructed a multiplane aeroplane, with wings superimposed, after the principle of Wenham. It was equipped with a 5.5 horse-power motor and one propeller.
1894—Sir Hiram Maxim built a three-man carrying machine with propellers operated by a 360 horse-power engine. Total weight, 8,000 pounds. Machine was wrecked.
1895—Percy S. Pilcher built monoplane gliders which operated successfully.
1896—Professor S. P. Langley's steam-driven toy monoplane model flew over the Potomac successfully for over 3,000 feet, at from 20 to 25 miles an hour.
1900—Wilbur and Orville Wright experimented with gliders with arched surfaces and adjustable rudder in front.
1903—Wright brothers' machine, weighing 750 pounds, flew at speed of 30 to 35 miles per hour for period of twelve seconds.
1905—Wright brothers flew for a distance of 24 miles in 38 minutes.
1906—Santos-Dumont made the first officially recorded European flight, leaving the ground for a distance of 36 feet at the rate of 23 miles per hour. In another flight he remained in the air 21 seconds and flew a distance of 700 feet, winning prize offered by French Aero Club.
1907—Delagrange demonstrated a Voisin biplane, and Henry Farman, an Englishman, flew a Voisin over 2,500 feet in 52.5 seconds in a straight line.
1908—Henry Farman made a complete circuit of about a mile in one and one-half minutes. Delagrange flew at Milan in a Voisin machine, covering a distance of 10½ miles in 16 minutes Glenn H. Curtiss flew his June Bug at the rate of 39 miles per hour. Henry Farman remained in air for 21.5 minutes, flying three-quarters of a mile and carrying a passenger. Orville Wright made official flights at the Camp of Auvours, surpassing French records for duration, distance, and height. Later he made a flight of one hour's duration, followed by one of one hour and thirty-one minutes' duration, covering 42 miles. He also made another flight of one hour's duration with passenger. Farman made first cross-country flight from Chalons to Rheims, a distance of 16 miles, in 20 minutes. The first great aeronautical salon held in Paris, more than a dozen full-sized machines being exhibited. Orville Wright made flight of two hours and nineteen minutes' duration, with passenger.
1909—Capt. Spelterini, an Italian officer, explored the Alps in neighborhood of Mont Blanc. Latham, in trial miles over the the Channel, fell into the sea seven miles from shore. Bleriot crossed the Channel from Calais to Dover in 37 minutes. Glenn H. Curtiss won the James Gordon Bennett Cup in an international speed race at Rheims. Attained a speed of 43 miles per hour in Curtiss machine. Seven airplanes were in air. Wilbur Wright flew around the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. Henry Farman broke the world's record for distance, covering 145 miles in 4 hours 18 minutes and 53 seconds. Paulhan broke the world's record for altitude, attaining a height of 970 feet.
1910—Latham set the world's record for altitude, climbing 3,281 feet in a flight of 42 minutes and 11 2-5 seconds. Paulhan surpassed Latham by climbing 4,163 feet. Demonstrated bombing from aeroplane. Sommer established the world's record in flight with three passengers, covering 4.3 miles. Curtiss made Albany-Governor's Island flight of 135.4 miles in 2 hours and 32 minutes. It was the first flight in which a river was used as a guide in aerial highway. Latham surpassed Paulhan in altitude flight, attaining 4,541 feet at Rheims. Curtiss, leaving Atlantic City, flew over sea for a distance of 49.6 miles in 1 hour and 15 minutes at height of 1,600 feet. McCurdy received and sent wireless messages from an airplane at Sheepshead Bay. Drexel, at Lanark, raised world's record for altitude to 6,604 feet. Leblanc flew one mile in 53 seconds, breaking speed record. Legagneaux set altitude record for the year at 19,171 feet at Pau. Labuteau set distance record for the year of 362 miles at Buc.
1911—Curtiss successfully rose from water, making a sustained and controlled flight after experiments extending over several years. Eugene Ely alighted on and flew from the deck of a battleship at San Francisco. McCurdy flew from Key West to shore off Havana, a distance of 99 miles, in 2 hours. Lincoln Beachey flew over Niagara Falls and through the Gorge. C. T. Weyman flew a Nieuport monoplane at 80 miles per hour. Prier flew from London to Paris, 290 miles, without a stop.
1912—Fowler flew across continent from Jacksonville, Fla., to San Francisco, 2,232 miles, thus making the first transcontinental flight. Lieut. Andreadi flew from Sebastopol to Odessa and Petrograd, covering 1,860 miles in 27 days. Lieut. Lybousky flew from Sebastopol direct to Petrograd, a distance of 1,612 miles, in 30 days. Garros set altitude record for year of 18,480 feet at Tunis. Jules Vedrines won the James Gordon Bennett Cup, flying a 160 horse-power Deperdussin monoplane at 105 miles per hour.
1913—Bielovucic, flying a Hauriot, crossed the Alps. Perreyon set altitude record for year of 19,270 feet. Prevost established speed record of 126.59 miles per hour. Robert Fowler flew across Isthmus of Panama. Brindejonc flew from Paris to Warsaw, stopping at Berlin, a distance of 933 miles, in 11 hours. Verplank and Haven made an all-water trip from Chicago to Detroit, following the line of the Great Lakes. Distance, 880 miles. Pegoud made the first voluntary loop-the-loop, in a Bleriot monoplane. Sopwith produced the first small, high-speed biplane of the "scout" class, with a speed of 92 miles per hour.
1914—Trials of the America, a Curtiss flying boat, built to fly across the Atlantic.
1916—Curtiss triplane flying boat made successful trial flights in England.
1914-1918—Aviation developed to its highest degree, with many new commercial and battle models produced.
1919—American naval seaplane NC-4 flew from Rockaway, N. Y., to Plymouth, England, May 8-31, in 57 hours 11 minutes. Capt John Alcock and Lieut. A. W. Brown flew from St John's, N. F. to Clifden, Ireland, 16 hours 12 minutes (non-stop). British dirigible R-34 flew from Scotland to Long Island and returned to England between July 2 and 12, flying 6,330 miles in 183 hours 8 minutes.

AVIATION FEATURES OF 1919.

The four leading altitude flights of 1919 follow:

Feet	Aviator.	Plane.	Place.	Date.
30,500	Capt. Lang.....	Bristol Biplane (not official)..	England.....	Jan. 2, 1919
33,136	Adjutant Casale..	Renault	France..... .	June 14, 1919
34,610*	Roland Rohlfs . ..	Curtiss	Roosevelt Field, L. I.	Sept. 18, 1919
30,900	Major Schroeder.....	Lapere, with passenger.....	McCook Field.....	Sept. 24, 1919

* World's record.

On November 3, S. Lacointe, three miles in 59½s. at Paris.

More than $650,000 in aviation contest prizes were offered in 1919.

The British airplane Carthusian flew from London to Karachi, India, 5,200 miles, in 34 days, including many stops, between Dec. 13 and Jan. 15. The plane was manned by a crew of seven.

Rear Admiral Kerr and eleven passengers made a non-stop flight from Parrsboro to Greenport, N. Y., on October 10. Time—12h. 1m.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4 George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted fo. a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, Rep., of Mass, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

1824. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

There was no choice in the Electoral College in 1824, for President, and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, which chose John Quincy Adams for President, he receiving 87 votes, as against 71 for Jackson, and 54 for Crawford.

1828. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 178; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, National Republican, 83. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Democrat, 171; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 83; William Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, 7.

1832. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 219; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, National Republican, 49; John Floyd, of Georgia, Independent, 11; William Wirt, of Maryland, Anti-Mason, 7. For Vice-President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 189; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 49; Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, Independent, 11; Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, Anti-Mason, 7; William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 30.

1836. For President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 170; Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 73; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Whig, 26; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Whig, 14; Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, Whig, 11. For Vice-President, Richard M Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 147; F. Granger, of New York, Whig, 77; John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 47; Wm. Smith, of Alabama, Democrat, 23.

1840. For President, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 234; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 60. For Vice-President, John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 234; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky Democrat, 48; Littleton W Tazewell, of Virginia, Democrat, 11; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 1.

1844. For President, J. K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 170; H. Clay, of Kentucky, Whig, 105. For Vice-President, G. M Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 170; T Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Whig, 105.

1848. For President, Zach. Taylor, of Louisiana, Whig, 163; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Democrat, 127. For Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, of New York, Whig, 163; Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Democrat, 127.

1852. For President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Democrat, 254; Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, Whig, 42. For Vice-President, W. R. King, Ala., Dem., 254; W A. Graham, N. Car., Whig, 42.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year Elec	Cand for Pres.	States	Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Elec Vote	Cand for V-Pres.	States.	Party.	Elec Vote
1856	James Buchanan*	Pa	Dem	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky	Dem	174
	John C. Fremont	Cal	Rep	1,341,264	.....	114	William L. Dayton	N. J.	Rep	114
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer	874,538	.....	8	A. J. Donelson	Tenn.	Amer.	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*	Me	Rep	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill	Dem	1,375,157	....	12	H V. Johnson	Ga.	Dem	12
	J. C. Breckinridge	Ky	Dem	845,763	.....	72	Joseph Lane	Oro	Dem	72
	John Bell	Tenn.	Union.	589,581	.....	39	Edward Everett	Mass.	Union.	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	2,216,067	407,342	212	Andrew Johnson*.	Tenn.	Rep	212
	Geo. B. McClellan	N. J.	Dem	1,808,725	....	21	Geo. H. Pendleton	O	Dem	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,015,071	305,456	214	Schuyler Colfax*	Ind	Rep	214
	Horatio Seymour	N. Y.	Dem	2,709,615	.....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr	Mo	Dem	80

Year Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Il	Rep.	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*	Mass.	Rep.	286
	Horace Greeley	N. Y.	D. & L.	2,834,079			B. Gratz Brown	Mo.	D. & L.	47
	Charles O'Conor	N. Y.	Dem.	29,408			John Q. Adams	Mass.	Dem.	
	James Black	Pa.	Temp.	5,608			John Russell	Mich.	Temp.	
	Thos. A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem.			42	George W. Julian	Ind.	Lib.	5
	B. Gratz Brown	Mo.	Dem.			18	A. H. Colquitt	Ga.	Dem.	5
	Charles J. Jenkins	Ga.	Dem.			2	John M. Palmer	Ill.	Dem.	3
	David Davis	Il	Ind.			1	T. E. Bramlette	Ky.	Dem.	3
							W. S. Groesbeck	O.	Dem.	1
							Willis B. Machen	Ky.	Dem.	1
							N. P. Banks	Mass.	Lib.	1
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	N. Y.	Dem.	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem.	184
	Ruth'f'd B. Hayes*	O.	Rep.	4,033,950		185	Wm. A. Wheeler*	N. Y.	Rep.	185
	Peter Cooper	N. Y.	Gre'nb.	81,740			Samuel F. Cary	O.	Gre'nb.	
	Green Clay Smith	Ky.	Proh.	9,522			Gideon T. Stewart	O.	Proh.	
	James B. Walker	Ill.	Amer.	2,636			D. Kirkpatrick	N. Y.	Amer.	
1880	James A. Garfield*	O.	Rep.	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y.	Rep.	214
	W. S. Hancock	Pa.	Dem.	4,442,035		155	William H. English	Ind.	Dem.	155
	James B. Weaver	Iowa.	Gre'nb.	307,306			B. J. Chambers	Tex.	Gre'nb.	
	Neal Dow	Me	Proh.	10,305			H. A. Thompson	O.	Proh.	
	John W. Phelps	Vt.	Amer.	707			S. C. Pomeroy	Kan.	Amer.	
1884	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem.	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*	Ind.	Dem.	219
	James G. Blaine	Me.	Rep.	4,848,334		182	John A. Logan	Ill.	Rep.	182
	John P. St. John	Kan.	Proh.	151,809			William Daniel	Md.	Proh.	
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass.	Gre'nb.	133,825			A. M. West	Miss.	Gre'nb.	
	P. D. Wigginton	Cal	Amer.							
1888	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem.	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman	O.	Dem.	168
	Benj. Harrison*	Ind.	Rep.	5,440,216		233	Levi P. Morton*	N. Y.	Rep.	233
	Clinton B. Fisk	N. J.	Proh.	249,907			John A. Brooks	Mo.	Proh.	
	Alson J. Streeter	Ill	U. L.	148,105			C. E. Cunningham	Ark.	U. L.	
	R. H. Cowdry	Ill	U'd L	2,808			W. H. T Wakefield	Kan.	U'd L.	
	James L. Curtis	N. Y.	Amer.	1,591			James B. Greer	Tenn.	Amer.	
1892	Grover Cleveland*	N Y.	Dem.	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E Stevenson*	Ill.	Dem.	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	5,176,108		145	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	Rep.	145
	James B. Weaver	Iowa.	Peop.	1,041,028		22	James G. Field	Va.	Peop.	22
	John Bidwell	Cal.	Proh.	264,133			James B. Cranfill	Tex.	Proh.	
	Simon Wing	Mass.	Soc. L.	21,164			Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y.	Soc. L.	
1896	Wm. McKinley*	O.	Rep.	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*	N. J.	Rep.	271
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem. }	6,502,925	{	176	Arthur Sewall	Me.	Dem.	149
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Peop. }		{		Thomas E. Watson	Ga.	Peop.	27
	Joshua Levering	Md.	Proh.	132,007			Hale Johnson	Ill.	Proh.	
	John M. Palmer	Ill	N.Dem.	133,146			Simon B. Buckner	Ky.	N.Dem.	
	Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y.	Soc. L.	36,274			Matthew Maguire	N. J.	Soc. L.	
	Charles E. Bentley.	Neb.	Nat.	13,969			James H. Southgate	N. C.	Nat.	
1900	Wm. McKinley*	O.	Rep.	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theo. Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep.	292
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem. P.	6,358,133		155	Adlai E. Stevenson.	Ill	Dem.P.	155
	John G. Woolley	Ill	Proh.	208,914			Henry B. Metcalf.	O.	Proh.	
	Wharton Barker	Pa.	MP	50,373			Ignatius Donnelly	Minn.	MP.	
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc. D	87,814			Job Harriman	Cal.	Soc. D	
	Jos. F. Malloney	Mass.	Soc. L.	39,739			Valentine Remmel	Pa.	Soc. L.	
	J. F. R. Leonard	Iowa.	U C.	1,059			John G. Woolley	Ill.	U C.	
	Seth H. Ellis	O.	U R.	5,698			Sam. T. Nicholson	Pa.	U R.	
1904	Theo. Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep.	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Chas. W. Fairbanks*	Ind.	Rep.	336
	Alton B. Parker	N. Y.	Dem.	5,077,911		140	Henry G. Davis	W. Va.	Dem.	140
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	402,283			Benjamin Hanford.	N. Y.	Soc.	
	Silas C. Swallow	Pa.	Proh.	258,536			George W. Carroll.	Tex.	Proh.	
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga.	Peop.	117,183			Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb.	Peop.	
	Chas. H. Corrigan.	N. Y.	Soc. L.	31,249			William W. Cox.	Ill.	Soc. L.	
1908	William H. Taft*	O.	Rep.	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman*	N. Y.	Rep.	321
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem.	6,409,104		162	John W. Kern	Ind.	Dem.	162
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	420,793			Benjamin Hanford.	N. Y.	Soc.	
	Eugene W. Chafin	Ariz.	Proh.	253,840			Aaron S. Watkins	O.	Proh.	
	Thos. E. Watson	Ga.	Peop.	29,100			Samuel Williams.	Ind.	Peop.	
	August Gillhaus.	N. Y.	Soc. L.	13,825			Donald L. Munro	Va.	Soc. L.	
	Thos L. Hisgen	Mass.	Ind.	82,872			Jno. Temple Graves	Ga.	Ind.	
1912	Woodrow Wilson*	N. J.	Dem.	6,293,019	2,173,512	435	Thos. R. Marshall*	Ind.	Dem.	435
	William H. Taft	O.	Rep.	3,484,956		8	Nicholas M. Butler	N. Y.	Rep.	8
	Theo. Roosevelt	N. Y.	Prog.	4,119,507		88	Hiram W. Johnson	Cal	Prog.	88
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	901,873			Emil Seidel	Wis.	Soc.	
	Eugene W. Chafin	Ariz.	Proh.	207,928			Aaron S. Watkins	O.	Proh.	
	Arthur E. Reimer	Mass	Soc. L.	29,259			August Gillhaus	N. Y.	Soc. L.	
1916	Woodrow Wilson*	N. J.	Dem.	9,129,269	581,941	277	Thos. R. Marshall*	Ind.	Dem.	277
	Charles E. Hughes	N. Y.	Rep.	8,547,328		254	Chas. W. Fairbanks	Ind.	Rep.	254
	Allan J. Benson	N. Y.	Soc.	590,579			Geo. R. Kirkpatrick	N. J.	Soc.	
	J. Frank Hanly	Ind.	Proh.	221,329			Ira Landrith	Mass.	Proh.	
	Arthur E. Reimer	Mass.	Soc. L.	14,180			Caleb Harrison	Ill.	Soc. L.	

* The candidates starred were elected.

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

(From reports of State officials on file in the Department of State, Washington, D. C.)

STATE.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900	1904	1908.	1912.	1916
Alabama	174,100	232,757	194,574	158,942	108,845	103,809	117,879	131,177
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,722	58,021
Arkansas	158,248	146,769	148,508	127,444	116,421	152,126	124,029	168,310
California	248,306	269,543	297,496	302,399	331,545	386,597	673,527	999,551
Colorado	91,799	93,891	189,819	220,665	243,687	263,877	266,880	293,966
Connecticut	153,984	164,262	174,402	180,140	191,117	189,999	190,398	213,874
Delaware	29,787	37,222	31,538	42,001	43,875	48,024	48,693	51,810
Florida	66,728	35,556	46,456	39,226	39,307	49,360	51,891	80,803
Georgia	142,869	221,616	163,262	122,736	130,992	132,794	121,420	158,690
Idaho	.....	19,609	29,621	57,701	72,578	97,283	105,755	134,615
Illinois	747,683	873,646	1,089,008	1,130,873	1,075,669	1,154,751	1,146,173	2,192,707
Indiana	536,949	553,613	637,124	663,840	681,934	721,126	654,474	718,848
Iowa	404,130	443,159	521,617	530,189	485,902	494,770	492,356	516,495
Kansas	330,216	324,905	335,787	353,766	328,557	375,946	365,497	629,813
Kentucky	344,159	340,844	445,956	467,600	435,765	490,687	453,698	519,947
Louisiana	115,899	115,565	101,046	67,904	53,908	75,146	79,377	92,982
Maine	128,133	116,009	118,504	105,721	96,037	106,336	129,640	136,407
Maryland	210,921	213,275	250,877	264,288	224,224	238,531	231,981	262,039
Massachusetts	344,498	390,672	417,367	414,697	445,146	456,926	488,056	531,817
Michigan	475,356	465,792	544,958	544,375	525,099	541,749	550,976	648,507
Minnesota	263,285	267,238	338,540	316,311	292,959	331,304	334,219	387,364
Mississippi	116,845	52,727	70,472	59,103	58,377	66,904	64,528	86,159
Missouri	521,353	540,650	558,329	683,656	643,861	715,874	698,562	786,762
Montana	.....	44,315	53,217	63,693	64,444	68,822	79,826	177,675
Nebraska	202,622	200,206	224,174	241,430	225,732	266,799	249,208	286,177
Nevada	12,278	10,878	10,314	10,196	12,115	24,526	20,115	33,316
New Hampshire	90,819	89,329	83,567	92,348	90,097	89,592	87,960	89,123
New Jersey	303,801	336,269	371,047	401,206	432,548	467,198	424,622	495,536
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,245	66,967
New York	1,317,160	1,318,988	1,424,140	1,548,006	1,617,770	1,638,350	1,587,983	1,706,354
North Carolina	285,956	281,025	330,990	292,672	208,110	252,310	244,455	299,912
North Dakota	.....	36,105	47,379	57,795	70,290	94,582	86,580	108,677
Ohio	840,361	850,166	1,014,295	1,035,789	1,004,668	1,121,588	1,037,094	1,165,086
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,228	253,801	292,416
Oregon	61,853	78,491	97,414	84,216	90,154	110,889	137,040	261,340
Pennsylvania	998,115	1,002,112	1,194,358	1,173,214	1,236,738	1,267,443	1,217,502	1,297,097
Rhode Island	40,750	53,193	54,781	56,548	68,656	72,317	77,894	87,816
South Carolina	79,565	70,492	68,938	50,862	55,140	66,398	50,350	63,531
South Dakota	.....	70,513	82,950	96,124	101,395	114,775	116,325	128,942
Tennessee	303,744	264,974	323,796	274,153	242,788	257,515	247,821	272,194
Texas	357,371	422,175	526,693	423,706	234,008	292,472	301,738	372,461
Utah	.....	.....	78,119	93,130	101,626	108,611	112,385	142,915
Vermont	63,440	55,785	63,831	55,785	51,887	52,654	62,841	64,465
Virginia	304,110	292,306	294,959	264,470	130,544	137,066	136,976	153,990
Washington	.....	87,962	93,583	107,524	145,251	183,879	322,799	381,030
West Virginia	159,441	171,071	201,768	220,815	240,026	258,151	268,560	289,842
Wisconsin	354,774	371,222	447,063	442,613	443,014	454,435	399,972	449,377
Wyoming	.....	16,706	20,606	24,646	30,713	37,609	42,296	51,840
Total	11,381,408	12,043,603	13,813,243	13,964,518	13,523,519	14,887,133	15,031,169	18,528,743
Plurality:								
Republican	.....	.....	567,692	861,459	2,544,343	1,269,900	.....	.....
Democratic	.....	363,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160,194	591,385

Figures do not include blank or void ballots or votes cast for names not appearing on any of the electoral tickets specified in the preceding table.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

BRANCH of International Woman Suffrage Alliance and of National Council of Women. National headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City. *President*—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Massachusetts. *Second Vice-President*—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York. *Third Vice-President*—Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Tennessee. *Fourth Vice-President*—Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York. *Fifth Vice-President*—Mrs. Helen Gardener, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Connecticut. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, New York. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, New York. *Directors*—Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, Kansas; Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Kentucky; Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, Indiana; Mrs. George Gellhorn, Missouri; Mrs. Ben Hooper, Wisconsin; Mrs. Arthur Livermore, New York; Miss Esther G. Ogden, New York; Mrs. George A. Piersol, Pennsylvania.

League of Women Voters: *Chairman*—Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, Wichita, Kan. *Secretary*—Miss Katherine Pierce, 112 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla. *Press Department*—Miss Rose Young, Director, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000, and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the President's salary was fixed at $75,000 a year.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY PARTIES AND STATES.

(Source: Journal of the United States Senate.)

STATE.	1888.		1892.			1896.		1900.		1904		1908.		1912.				1916.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	P.	R.	D.P	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	P.	T'l.	R.	D.
Alabama		10		11			11		11		11		11		12		12		12
Arizona															3		3		3
Arkansas		7		8			8		8		9		9		9		9		9
California	8		1	8		8	1	9		10		10			2	11	13		13
Colorado	3				4		4		4	5			5		6		6		6
Connecticut		6		6		6		6		7		7			7		7	7	
Delaware		3		3		3		3		3		3			3		3	3	
Florida		4		4			4		4		5		5		6		6		6
Georgia		12		13			13		13		13		13		14		14		14
Idaho					3		3		3	3		3			4		4		4
Illinois	22			24		24		24		27		27			29		29	29	
Indiana	15			15		15		15		15		15			15		15	15	
Iowa	13		13			13		13		13		13			13		13	13	
Kansas	9				10		10	10		10		10			10		10		10
Kentucky		13		13		12	1		13		13		13		13		13		13
Louisiana		8		8			8		8		9		9		10		10		10
Maine	6		6			6		6		6		6			6		6	6	
Maryland		8		8		8		8		1	7	2	6		8		8		8
Massachus'ts	14		15			15		15		16		16			18		18	18	
Michigan	13		9	5		14		14		14		14				15	15	15	
Minnesota	7		9			9		9		11		11				12	12	12	
Mississippi		9		9			9		9		10		10		10		10		10
Missouri		16		17			17		17	18		18			18		18		18
Montana			3				3		3	3		3			4		4		4
Nebraska	5		8				8	8		8			8		8		8		8
Nevada	3				3		3		3	3			3		3		3		3
N. Hampshire	4		4			4		4		4		4			4		4		4
New Jersey		9		10		10		10		12		12			14		14	14	
New Mexico															3		3		3
New York	36			36		36		36		39		39			45		45	45	
No. Carolina		11		11			11		11		12		12		12		12		12
No. Dakota			1	1	1	3		3		4		4			5		5		5
Ohio	23		22	1		23		23		23		23			24		24		24
Oklahoma													7		10		10		10
Oregon	3		3		1	4		4		4		4			5		5	5	
Pennsylvania	30		32			32		32		34		34				38	38	38	
Rhode Island	4		4			4		4		4		4			5		5	5	
So. Carolina		9		9			9		9		9		9		9		9		9
South Dakota			4				4	4		4		4				5	5	5	
Tennessee		12		12			12		12		12		12		12		12		12
Texas		13		15			15		15		18		18		20		20		20
Utah							3	3		3		3		4			4		4
Vermont	4		4			4		4		4		4		4			4	4	
Virginia		12		12			12		12		12		12		12		12		12
Washington			4				4	4		5		5				7	7		7
West Virginia		6		6		6		6		7		7			8		8	7	1
Wisconsin	11			12		12		12		13		13			13		13	13	
Wyoming			3				3	3		3		3			3		3		3
Total	233	168	145	277	22	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162	8	435	88	531	254	277
Plurality	65			132		95		137		196		159			347				23

Arizona became a State February 14, 1912. New Mexico was admitted January 6, 1912.
The electoral vote for Vice President in 1896 was: Republican, 271; Democratic, 149; Populist, 27

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

THE ratio under the Constitution was one Representative in Congress for each 30,000 of population. Thereafter, the ratios, as determined by the decennial censuses, were as follows: 1790 and 1800, one to each 33,000; 1810, one in each 35,000; 1820, one in each 40,000; 1830, one in each 47,700; 1840, one in each 70,680; 1850, one in each 93,423; 1860, one in each 127,381; 1870, one in each 131,425; 1880, one in each 151,911; 1890, one in each 173,901; 1900, one in each 194,182; 1910, one in each 211,877.

In 1910, and lasting until the new apportionment under the 1920 Census, each State's quota of Representatives was and is as follows: Alabama, 10; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 7; California, 11; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 12; New Mexico, 1; New York, 43; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 22; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 36; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 18; Utah, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1; total, 435.

Of the thirteen Original States the present quotas are the same as under the Constitution in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The original quotas in the other Original States were as follows: Georgia, 3; Massachusetts, 8; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 4; New York, 6; North Carolina, 5; Pennsylvania, 8; Rhode Island, 1; and South Carolina, 5.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Headquarters, 1729 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-Chairman*—Herbert Adams, Sculptor, N. Y. City. *Secretary and Executive Officer*—Colonel C. S. Ridley, United States Army. *Assistant to the Secretary*—Arno B. Cammerer, J. Alden Weir, New York City; William Mitchell Kendall, New York City; Charles A. Platt, New York City; John Russell Pope, New York City; Jas. L. Greenleaf, New York City.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY STATES, SINCE 1856.

1856.

STATE.	Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Amer.	STATE.	Buchanan, Dem	Fremont, Rep	Fillmore, Amer.
Alabama	46,739	.....	28,552	Missouri	58,164	.....	48,524
Arkansas	21,910	.....	10,787	New Hampshire	31,891	37,473	410
California	53,365	20,691	36,165	New Jersey	46,943	28,338	24,115
Connecticut	34,495	42,715	2,615	New York	195,878	276,007	124,604
Delaware	8,004	310	6,275	North Carolina	48,246	.....	36,886
Florida	6,358	.....	4,833	Ohio	170,874	187,497	28,126
Georgia	56,578	.....	42,228	Pennsylvania	230,686	147,286	82,189
Illinois	105,528	96,278	37,551	Rhode Island	6,680	11,467	1,675
Indiana	118,670	94,375	22,386	South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	36,568	45,073	9,669	Tennessee	73,638	.....	66,178
Kentucky	74,642	314	67,416	Texas	31,169	.....	15,639
Louisiana	22,164	.....	20,709	Vermont	10,569	291	60,310
Maine	67,379	39,080	3,325	Virginia	89,826	291	60,278
Maryland	39,115	281	47,460	Wisconsin	52,843	66,090	579
Massachusetts	39,240	108,190	19,726				
Michigan	52,139	71,762	1,660	Total	1,927,995	1,391,555	934,816
Mississippi	35,446	.....	24,195				

1860.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem	Breckenridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breckenridge, Dem.	Bell, Union
Ala	....	13,651	48,831	27,825	Mo	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
Ark	.....	5,228	28,732	20,094	N. H	37,519	25,883	2,125	441
Cal	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	N. J	58,234	62,801	.....	.....
Conn	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291	N. Y	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
Del	3,888	1,066	7,339	3,822	N. C	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Fla	.....	367	8,543	5,437	Ohio	221,610	187,232	11,303	12,193
Ga	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886	Ore	5,345	4,131	5,075	213
Ill	172,171	160,205	2,332	4,913	Pa	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Ind	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	R. I	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Iowa	70,118	55,639	1,034	1,763	S. C	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	Tenn	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
La	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204	Tex	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Me	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	Vt	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Md	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	Va	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Mass	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	Wis	86,110	65,021	888	161
Mich	88,480	65,057	805	405					
Minn	22,069	11,920	748	62	Total	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581
Miss	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040					

1864.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.
Alabama	.....	.....	Maine	61,503	44,211	Oregon	9,888	8,457
Arkansas	.....	.....	Maryland	40,153	32,737	Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316
California	62,134	43,841	Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	Rhode Island	13,692	8,470
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	Michigan	85,352	67,370	S. Carolina	.....	.....
Delaware	8,155	8,767	Minnesota	25,060	17,375	Tennessee	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Texas	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	Missouri	72,750	31,678	Vermont	42,419	13,321
Illinois	189,519	158,724	Nevada	9,826	6,594	Virginia	.....	.....
Indiana	150,422	130,233	N. Hampshire	36,596	33,034	West Virginia	23,152	10,438
Iowa	88,500	49,525	New Jersey	60,723	68,024	Wisconsin	83,458	65,884
Kansas	16,814	3,691	New York	368,735	361,986			
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	N. Carolina	.....	.....	Total	2,216,067	1,808,725
Louisiana	.....	.....	Ohio	265,654	205,599			

In South Carolina in 1848, 1852, 1856, and 1860 the Presidential Electors were chosen by the Legislature. In 1864 the States of Tennessee and Louisiana also held elections and were carried for Lincoln; "but," says A. K. McClure in his book "Our Presidents," "their votes were not necessary to the election of the Republican ticket, and although Lincoln earnestly desired that these States should be recognized and the votes counted, Congress, by joint resolution, that Lincoln signed with great reluctance, declared that they should not be recognized, and they were omitted" Nor was there any count in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, or Texas.

WHITE HOUSE BRIDES.

The following is a list of women who have been married in the Executive Mansion at Washington since it became the official residence of the Presidents of the United States.

1—Lucy Payne Washington, Mrs. Madison's sister, to Justice Todd of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1811.

2—Anna Todd to Representative John G Jackson, 1812.

3—Maria Monroe, daughter of the President, to Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur, 1820

4—Helen Jackson to John Adams, a son of the President, 1826.

5—Delia Lewis to Alphonse Yver Pageot, 1829.

6—Mary Easton to Lucien B. Polk, 1835.

7—Emily Martin to Lewis Randolph, 1837.

8—Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of the President, to William Waller, 1842.

9—Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, to Algernon Sartoris, 1874.

10—Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, to Gen. Russell Hastings, 1878.

11—Frances Folsom to President Grover Cleveland, 1886.

12—Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Representative Nicholas Longworth, 1906.

13—Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, to Francis Bowes Sayer, 1913.

14—Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President, to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, 1914.

1868.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.
Alabama	76,366	72,088	Maine	70,493	42,460	Ohio	280,167	238,621
Arkansas	22,112	19,078	Maryland	30,438	62,537	Oregon	10,961	11,125
California	54,583	54,077	Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382
Connecticut	50,995	47,952	Michigan	113,229	82,364	Rhode Island	12,993	6,548
Delaware	7,614	10,957	Minnesota	43,545	28,075	S. Carolina	62,301	45,237
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Tennessee	56,628	26,129
Georgia	57,134	102,722	Missouri	86,860	65,628	Texas	.....	.....
Illinois	250,293	199,143	Nebraska	9,729	5,439	Vermont	44,167	12,045
Indiana	176,548	166,980	Nevada	6,480	5,218	Virginia	.....	.....
Iowa	120,399	74,040	N. Hampshire	37,718	30,575	West Virginia	28,638	19,982
Kansas	30,028	13,620	New Jersey	80,131	83,001	Wisconsin	108,857	84,710
Kentucky	39,566	115,890	New York	419,883	429,883			
Louisiana	33,263	88,225	N. Carolina	96,769	84,601	Total	3,015,071	2,709,615

1872.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	Maine	61,422	29,087	Ohio	281,852	244,321
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	Maryland	66,760	67,687	Oregon	11,818	7,742
California	54,020	40,718	Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	Pennsylvania	349,589	212,041
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	Michigan	136,199	77,620	Rhode Island	13,665	5,329
Delaware	11,115	10,208	Minnesota	55,117	34,423	S. Carolina	72,290	22,703
Florida	17,763	15,427	Mississippi	82,175	47,288	Tennessee	84,930	94,218
Georgia	62,550	76,356	Missouri	119,116	151,434	Texas	47,406	66,500
Illinois	241,237	184,772	Nebraska	18,329	7,812	Vermont	41,481	10,927
Indiana	186,147	163,632	Nevada	8,413	6,236	Virginia	93,468	91,654
Iowa	131,566	71,179	N. Hampshire	37,168	31,425	West Virginia	32,323	29,533
Kansas	67,048	32,970	New Jersey	91,656	76,456	Wisconsin	104,992	86,477
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	New York	440,736	387,281			
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	N. Carolina	94,769	70,094	Total	3,597,070	2,834,079

1876.

STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama	68,230	102,002	Maine	66,300	49,823	Ohio	330,698	323,182
Arkansas	38,669	58,071	Maryland	71,981	91,780	Oregon	15,214	14,157
California	78,614	75,845	Massachusetts	150,063	108,777	Pennsylvania	384,142	366,158
Colorado	.....	.....	Michigan	166,534	141,095	Rhode Island	15,787	10,712
Connecticut	59,034	61,934	Minnesota	72,962	48,799	S. Carolina	91,870	90,906
Delaware	10,752	13,381	Mississippi	52,605	112,173	Tennessee	89,596	133,166
Florida	23,849	22,923	Missouri	145,029	203,077	Texas	44,800	104,755
Georgia	50,446	130,088	Nebraska	31,916	17,554	Vermont	44,092	20,254
Illinois	278,232	258,601	Nevada	10,383	9,308	Virginia	95,558	139,670
Indiana	208,011	213,526	N. Hampshire	41,540	38,510	West Virginia	41,392	55,584
Iowa	171,326	112,121	New Jersey	103,517	115,962	Wisconsin	130,068	123,927
Kansas	78,354	37,902	New York	489,207	521,949			
Kentucky	97,156	159,690	N. Carolina	108,417	125,427	Total	4,033,950	4,284,885
Louisiana	75,135	70,636						

1880.

STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k	STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k
Alabama	56,221	91,185	4,642	Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,135
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	Nevada	7,878	8,619	.....
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	New Hampshire	44,856	40,797	528
Connecticut	67,071	64,415	868	New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617
Delaware	14,138	15,181	121	New York	555,544	534,511	12,373
Florida	23,654	27,964	.....	North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126
Georgia	54,086	102,470	969	Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	Oregon	20,619	19,955	245
Indiana	232,164	225,522	12,986	Pennsylvania	444,713	407,502	20,648
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	Rhode Island	13,195	10,779	236
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,851	South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566
Kentucky	106,306	149,068	11,499	Tennessee	98,760	130,381	5,465
Louisiana	38,637	65,067	439	Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,215
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	Virginia	84,020	128,586	.....
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079
Michigan	185,190	131,301	34,895	Wisconsin	144,897	114,634	7,980
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267				
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	Total	4,449,053	4,442,030	307,306

In 1868 the Florida electors were chosen by the Legislature Under a joint resolution of Congress, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia were excluded from voting because they had no representation in Congress under the Reconstruction laws. The other Southern States had representation in Congress, except Georgia. There was a dispute in both Senate and House over Georgia, but Mr. Wade, President of the Senate, decided that Georgia's vote be counted.

In 1876 the Colorado electors were chosen by the Legislature.

1884.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback,	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback,
Ala.	93,951	59,591	612	873	Mo.	235,988	202,929	2,153	.....
Ark.	72,927	50,895	.....	1,847	Neb.	54,391	76,912	2,899	.....
Cal.	89,288	102,416	2,920	2,017	Nev.	5,578	7,193	.....	26
Col.	27,723	36,290	761	1,958	N. H.	39,198	43,254	1,571	552
Conn.	67,199	65,923	2,305	1,688	N. J.	127,778	123,366	6,153	3,456
Del.	16,976	13,053	64	10	N. Y.	563,154	562,005	25,006	17,004
Fla.	31,766	28,031	72	.....	N. C.	142,592	125,068	454	.....
Ga.	94,667	48,603	195	145	Ohio	368,280	400,082	11,069	5,179
Ill.	312,351	337,469	12,074	10,776	Ore.	24,604	26,860	492	726
Ind.	244,990	238,463	3,028	8,293	Penn.	392,785	473,804	15,283	16,992
Iowa	177,316	197,088	1,472	.....	R. I.	12,391	19,030	928	432
Kan.	90,132	154,406	4,495	16,341	S. C.	69,890	21,733	.....	.....
Ky.	152,961	118,122	3,139	1,691	Tenn.	133,324	124,093	1,176	956
La.	62,540	46,347	.....	.....	Tex.	225,309	93,141	3,534	3,321
Me.	52,140	72,209	2,160	3,953	Vt.	17,331	39,514	1,752	785
Md.	96,932	85,699	2,794	531	Va.	145,497	139,356	138	.....
Mass.	122,481	146,724	10,026	24,433	W. Va.	67,331	63,913	939	810
Mich.	149,835	192,669	18,403	42,243	Wis.	146,453	161,135	7,649	4,598
Minn.	70,144	111,923	4,684	3,583					
Miss.	76,510	43,509	.....	.....	Total	4,911,017	4,848,334	151,809	133,825

1888.

STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Fish, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.	STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Fish, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.
Ala.	57,597	117,320	593	.....	Mo.	236,253	261,954	4,540	18,589
Ark.	58,752	85,962	614	10,613	Neb.	108,425	80,532	9,429	4,226
Cal.	124,816	117,729	5,761	.....	Nev.	7,038	5,149	41	.....
Col.	50,774	37,567	2,191	1,266	N. H.	45,724	43,382	1,566	42
Conn.	74,584	74,920	4,234	240	N. J.	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
Del.	12,973	16,414	400	.....	N. Y.	650,338	635,965	30,231	626
Fla.	26,659	39,561	403	.....	N. C.	134,784	147,902	2,789	47
Ga.	40,446	100,449	1,808	.....	Ohio	416,054	396,455	24,356	3,496
Ill.	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,534	Ore.	33,291	26,522	1,677	363
Ind.	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	Penn.	526,091	446,633	20,947	3,873
Iowa	211,603	179,877	3,550	9,105	R. I.	21,969	17,530	1,251	.....
Kan.	182,904	102,745	6,779	37,788	S. C.	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Ky.	155,134	183,800	5,225	.....	Tenn.	138,988	158,779	5,969	48
La.	30,701	85,026	127	39	Tex.	88,280	234,883	4,749	29,459
Me.	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345	Vt.	45,192	16,788	1,459	.....
Md.	99,986	106,168	4,767	.....	Va.	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
Mass.	183,892	151,355	8,701	.....	W. Va.	78,171	78,677	1,085	1,508
Mich.	236,387	213,469	20,495	4,555	Wis.	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,552
Minn.	142,492	104,385	15,311	1,097					
Miss.	30,096	85,471	218	222	Total	5,440,216	5,538,233	249,907	148,105

1892.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.
Ala.	138,138	9,197	85,131	239	Neb.	24,983	87,227	83,134	4,902
Ark.	87,752	46,974	11,831	113	Nev.	714	2,811	7,264	89
Cal.	118,151	118,027	25,311	8,096	N. H.	42,081	45,658	293	1,297
Col.	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	N. J.	171,042	156,068	969	8,131
Conn.	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	N. Y.	654,868	609,350	16,429	38,190
Del.	18,581	18,077	.....	564	N. C.	132,591	100,346	44,732	2,636
Fla.	30,143	.....	4,843	570	N. Dak.	.....	17,159	17,650	899
Ga.	129,386	48,305	42,939	988	Ohio	404,115	405,187	14,850	26,012
Idaho	2	8,599	10,520	288	Ore.	14,243	35,002	26,875	2,281
Ill.	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,871	Penn.	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Ind.	262,740	255,615	22,198	13,044	R. I.	24,336	26,975	228	1,654
Iowa	196,366	219,795	20,595	6,402	S. C.	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....
Kan.	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553	S. Dak.	9,081	34,880	26,512	.....
Ky.	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	Tenn.	136,490	99,849	23,730	4,799
La.	87,922	13,331	13,332	.....	Tex.	239,148	81,444	99,638	2,165
Me.	48,024	62,878	2,045	3,062	Vt.	16,325	37,992	43	1,415
Md.	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	Va.	163,977	113,526	12,274	2,681
Mass.	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,539	Wash.	29,844	36,470	19,105	2,553
Mich.	202,296	222,708	19,931	20,857	W. Va.	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145
Minn.	100,579	122,736	30,398	14,182	Wis.	177,325	171,101	10,019	13,136
Miss.	40,237	1,406	10,259	610	Wyo.	8,454	7,722	530	.....
Mo.	268,628	226,762	41,183	4,298					
Mont.	17,534	18,838	7,259	517	Total	5,556,918	5,176,108	1,041,028	264,133

It was in the Presidential campaign of 1884 that the Rev. Dr. Burchard, heading a delegation of ministers who called on Mr. Blaine, at New York City, to congratulate him, made the much-lamented reference to "rum, Romanism, and rebellion," which was held largely responsible for Blaine's defeat. The defeat of Cleveland in 1888 was attributed by Democratic politicians to his message to Congress, delivered a year before, making the tariff and revenue question the sole issue before the country. In 1892 Simon Wing, the Socialist-Labor candidate, polled 21,164 votes, which is included in the total. Both Republicans and Democrats fused with the Weaver, or People's Party, in different States. This is why no votes were cast for Cleveland in Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, and Wyoming; none for Harrison in Florida, and only a nominal vote in Alabama and Mississippi.

1896.

STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Livering, Proh.	Palmer, Nat.-D.	STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Livering, Proh.	Palmer, Nat.-D.
Ala.	54,737	131,226	2,147	6,462	Nev.	1,939	7,802	.....	.....
Ark.	37,512	110,103	839	.....	N. H.	57,444	21,271	776	3,520
Cal.	146,588	166,496	2,573	2,006	N. J.	221,367	133,675	5,614	6,373
Col.	26,279	161,269	1,724	1	N. Y.	819,838	551,369	16,052	18,950
Conn.	110,285	56,740	1,806	4,336	N. C.	155,222	174,488	635	578
Del.	20,462	16,615	602	966	N. Dak.	26,335	20,686	358	.....
Fla.	11,257	31,958	644	1,772	Ohio.	525,991	474,882	5,068	1,858
Ga.	60,091	94,632	5,716	2,708	Ore.	48,779	46,739	919	977
Idaho.	6,314	23,135	172	.....	Penn.	728,300	433,228	19,274	11,000
Ill.	607,130	464,523	9,796	6,307	R. I.	37,437	14,459	1,160	1,166
Ind.	323,748	306,206	2,973	2,146	S. C.	9,313	58,801	.....	824
Iowa.	289,293	223,741	3,192	4,516	S. Dak.	41,042	41,225	604	.....
Kan.	159,345	171,695	1,698	1,209	Tenn.	149,403	168,878	3,140	2,106
Ky.	218,171	217,890	.....	4,781	Texas.	162,506	368,289	5,030	4,853
La.	22,037	77,175	.....	1,834	Utah.	13,461	67,053	.....	.....
Me.	80,465	34,588	1,570	1,870	Vt.	50,991	10,607	728	1,329
Md.	136,978	104,746	5,922	2,507	Va.	135,388	154,985	2,344	2,127
Mass.	278,976	105,711	2,998	11,749	Wash.	39,153	51,646	968	1,668
Mich.	293,072	236,994	4,938	6,905	W. Va.	105,379	94,488	1,223	678
Minn.	193,503	139,735	4,338	32,316	Wis.	268,135	165,523	7,507	4,584
Miss.	5,123	53,800	390	1,017	Wyo.	10,072	10,861	159	.....
Mo.	364,940	363,667	2,169	2,355					
Mont.	10,494	42,537	186	.....	Total.	7,104,779	6,502,925	132,007	133,148
Neb.	102,564	115,624	1,196	2,797					

1900.

STATE.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wooley, Proh.	Baker, A. F. Peop.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	STATE	McKinley, Rep	Bryan, Dem.	Wooley, Proh	Baker, A. F. Peop.	Debs, Soc. Dem.
Ala.	53,669	96,368	1,407	3,796	928	Nev.	3,849	6,347	....	....	.....
Ark.	44,800	81,142	584	972	27	N H.	54,799	35,489	1,270	....	790
Cal.	164,755	124,985	5,024	387	7,572	N. J.	219,391	165,908	7,144	669	4,221
Col.	93,067	122,733	3,790	389	684	N. Y.	822,013	678,462	22,077	...	12,869
Conn.	102,572	74,014	1,617	...	1,029	N. C.	132,997	157,733	990	737	.....
Del.	22,535	18,863	546	...	57	N. Dak.	35,398	20,531	731	110	518
Fla.	7,604	28,261	2,234	1,070	603	Ohio.	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847
Ga.	34,028	77,353	1,396	4,548	..	Ore.	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494
Idaho	27,198	29,646	857	213	.....	Penn.	712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831
Ill.	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	R. I.	33,784	19,812	1,529	.	.....
Ind.	336,063	309,581	13,717	1,438	2,374	S. C.	33,580	47,236	..	..	.....
Iowa.	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	S. Dak.	54,530	39,544	1,542	339	169
Kan.	185,955	162,601	3,605	.....	1,605	Tenn.	123,180	145,356	3,882	1,322	413
Ky.	226,205	234,879	2,262	1,662	770	Tex.	120,483	267,543	2,644	20,961	1,846
La.	13,928	53,671	.....	...	.....	Utah.	47,089	44,949	205	...	717
Me.	65,475	36,822	2,585	...	878	Vt.	51,127	10,179	368	.	371
Md.	136,212	122,271	4,502	...	908	Va.	115,687	146,079	2,153	.	145
Mass.	238,866	156,977	6,202	...	9,716	Wash.	57,456	44,833	2,363	.	2,006
Mich.	316,269	211,685	11,859	837	2,826	W. Va.	119,829	98,807	1,692	219	268
Minn.	190,461	112,901	8,555	..	3,065	Wis.	265,760	159,163	10,027	..	7,048
Miss.	5,753	51,706	..	1,642	...	Wyo.	14,482	10,164	..	..	..
Mo.	314,092	351,922	5,965	4,244	6,123						
Mont.	25,373	37,146	298	..	708	Total.	7,207,923	6,358,133	208,914	50,373	96,116
Neb.	121,835	113,163	3,695	1,103	823						

1904.

STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem	Debs, Soc	Swallow, Proh	Watson, Peop	STATE	Roosevelt, Rep	Parker, Dem	Debs, Soc.	Swallow, Proh.	Watson, Peop.
Ala.	22,472	79,857	853	612	5,051	Nev.	6,864	3,982	925	.. ..	344
Ark.	46,860	64,434	1,816	993	2,318	N. H.	54,163	34,074	1,090	759	82
Cal.	205,226	89,294	29,533	7,380	.....	N. J.	245,151	164,562	9,588	6,839	3,800
Col.	134,687	100,105	4,304	3,438	824	N. Y.	859,533	683,981	36,883	20,787	7,459
Conn.	111,089	72,909	4,543	1,506	495	N. C.	82,442	124,121	124	361	819
Del.	23,712	19,347	146	607	51	N. Dak.	52,595	14,273	2,017	1,140	165
Fla.	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	Ohio.	600,095	344,674	36,260	19,339	1,392
Ga.	24,003	83,472	197	684	21,511	Ore.	60,455	17,521	7,619	3,806	746
Idaho.	47,783	18,480	4,954	1,013	353	Penn.	840,949	335,430	21,863	33,717	.....
Ill.	632,645	327,606	69,225	34,770	6,725	R. I.	41,605	24,839	956	763	.....
Ind.	368,289	274,345	12,013	23,496	2,444	S. C.	2,254	54,635	22	. . .	1
Iowa.	307,907	149,141	14,847	11,601	2,207	S. Dak.	72,083	21,969	3,138	2,965	1,240
Kan.	212,955	86,174	15,849	7,306	6,253	Tenn.	105,369	131,282	1,354	1,906	2,506
Ky.	205,277	217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	Tex.	51,242	167,200	2,791	3,905	8,062
La.	5,205	47,708	995	.....	.....	Utah.	62,446	33,413	5,767	.....	.....
Me.	64,438	27,648	2,106	1,510	333	Vt.	40,456	9,777	844	792	.....
Md.	109,497	109,446	2,247	3,034	.....	Va.	46,450	80,638	218	1,382	359
Mass.	257,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,291	Wash.	101,540	28,098	10,023	3,229	669
Mich.	364,957	135,392	9,042	13,441	1,159	W. Va.	132,628	100,881	1,574	4,604	339
Minn.	216,651	55,187	11,692	6,253	2,103	Wis.	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530
Miss.	3,189	53,376	393	.....	1,425	Wyo.	20,489	8,930	1,077	207	.....
Mo.	321,449	296,312	13,009	7,191	4,226						
Mont.	34,932	21,773	5,676	335	1,520	Total.	7,623,486	5,077,971	402,321	258,536	117,183
Neb.	138,558	51,876	7,412	6,323	20,518						

Bryan got the nomination in 1896 by his "crown of thorns" speech at the convention. Democrats and Silver Republicans fused in many States at the election; Democrats and Populists also fused. In 1904, in Illinois, the Continental Party cast 830 votes.

1908.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Proh.	Hisgen, Ind	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Proh.	Hisgen, Ind.
Ala	26,283	74,374	1,399	665	495	Nev	10,775	11,212	2,103	.....	436
Ark	56,679	87,016	5,842	1,194	289	N. H	53,149	33,655	1,299	905	584
Cal	214,398	127,492	28,659	11,770	4,278	N. J	265,298	182,522	10,249	4,930	2,916
Col	123,700	126,644	7,974	5,559	.....	N. Y	870,070	667,468	38,451	22,667	35,817
Conn	112,815	63,255	5,113	2,380	728	N. C	114,887	136 928	345	.....	.....
Del	25,014	22,071	239	670	30	N. Dak	57,680	32,885	2,421	1,496	43
Fla	10,654	31,104	3,747	1,356	553	Ohio	572,312	502,721	33,795	11,402	439
Ga	41,692	72,350	584	1,059	77	Okla	110,558	122,406	21,779	.....	244
Idaho	52,621	36,162	6,400	1,968	119	Ore	62,530	38,049	7,339	2,682	289
Ill	629,932	450,810	34,711	29,364	7,724	Penn	745,779	448,778	33,913	36,694	1,057
Ind	348,993	338,262	13,476	18,045	514	R. I	43,942	24,706	1,365	1,016	1,105
Iowa	275,209	200,771	8,287	9,837	404	S. C	3,963	62,288	101	.....	42
Kan	197,216	161,209	12,420	5,033	68	S. Dak	67,466	40,266	2,846	4,039	88
Ky	235,711	244,092	4,185	5,887	200	Tenn	118,324	135,638	1,870	300	332
La	8,958	63,568	2,538	.....	79	Tex	65,666	217,302	7,870	1,634	115
Me	66,987	35,403	1,758	1,487	700	Utah	61,165	42,601	4,890	.....	92
Md	116,513	115,908	2,323	3,302	485	Vt	39,558	11,500	.....	802	804
Mass	265,966	155,543	10,781	4,781	19,239	Va	52,573	82,946	255	1,111	51
Mich	335,580	175,771	11,586	16,974	760	Wash	106,062	58,691	14,177	4,700	249
Minn	195,843	109,401	14,527	11,107	426	W. Va	137,869	111,418	3,679	5,139	46
Miss	4,363	58,286	978	.....	.....	Wis	247,747	166,632	28,164	11,564	.....
Mo	347,203	346,574	15,431	4,284	402	Wyo	20,846	14,918	1,715	66	64
Mont	32,333	29,326	5,855	827	443						
Neb	126,997	131,099	3,524	5,179	.....	Total	7,678,908	6,409,104	420,973	253,840	82,872

1912.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala	9,732	82,438	22,680	.....	3,029	N. H	32,927	34,724	17,794	535	1,980
Ariz	3,021	10,324	6,949	265	3,163	N. J	88,834	170,282	145,409	2,875	15,900
Ark	24,467	68,838	21,673	898	8,153	N. M	17,900	22,139	8,347	.....	2,859
Cal	3,914	283,436	283,610	23,366	79,201	N. Y	455,428	655,475	390,021	19,427	63,381
Col	58,386	114,232	72,306	5,063	16,418	N. C	29,139	144,507	69,667	1,025	117
Conn	68,324	74,561	34,129	2,068	10,056	N. D	23,090	29,555	25,726	1,243	6,966
Del	15,997	22,631	8,886	623	656	Ohio	278,168	424,834	229,807	11,511	90,144
Fla	4,279	36,417	4,535	1,854	4,806	Okla	90,786	119,156	.....	2,185	41,674
Ga	5,191	93,076	21,980	147	1,026	Ore	34,673	47,064	37,600	4,360	13,343
Idaho	32,810	33,921	25,527	1,537	11,960	Penn	273,305	395,619	447,426	19,533	80,915
Ill	253,593	405,048	386,478	15,710	81,278	R. I	27,703	30,412	16,878	616	2,049
Ind	151,267	281,890	162,007	19,249	36,931	S. C	536	48,357	1,293	.....	164
Iowa	119,805	185,325	161,819	8,440	16,967	S. D	.....	48,942	58,811	3,910	4,662
Kan	74,845	143,663	120,210	.....	26,779	Tenn	59,444	130,335	53,725	825	3,492
Ky	115,512	219,584	102,766	3,233	11,647	Tex	26,745	219,489	28,530	1,698	24,896
La	3,834	60,971	9,323	.....	5,249	Utah	42,100	36,579	24,174	.....	9,023
Me	36,545	51,113	48,495	946	2,541	Vt	23,332	15,354	22,132	1,095	928
Md	54,956	112,674	57,739	2,244	3,996	Va	23,288	90,332	21,777	709	820
Mass	155,948	173,406	142,228	2,754	12,616	Wash	70,445	86,840	113,698	9,810	40,134
Mich	152,244	150,751	214,584	8,934	23,211	W. Va	56,667	113,046	78,977	4,534	15,336
Minn	64,334	106,426	125,856	7,886	27,505	Wis	130,695	164,228	62,460	8,586	33,481
Miss	1,595	57,227	3,645	.....	2,061	Wyo	14,560	15,310	9,232	434	2,760
Mo	207,821	330,746	124,371	5,380	28,466						
Mont	18,512	27,941	22,456	32	10,885	Total	3,483,922	6,286,214	4,126,020	208,923	897,011
Neb	54,029	109,008	72,614	3,383	10,174						
Nev	3,196	7,986	5,620	.....	3,313	Plurality	.....	2,160,194	.....	.....	.....

1916.

STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Prog.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Prog.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.
Ala	22,809	99,409	.....	1,034	1,925	N. H	43,723	43,779	.....	303	1,318
Ariz	20,524	33,170	.....	1,153	3,174	N. J	269,352	211,645	.....	3,187	10,462
Ark	47,148	112,148	.....	2,015	6,999	N. M	31,163	33,693	.....	112	1,999
Cal	462,394	466,260	.....	27,698	43,259	N. Y	869,115	759,426	10,172	19,031	45,944
Col	102,308	178,816	.....	2,793	10,049	N. C	120,988	168,383	.....	51	490
Conn	106,514	99,786	.....	1,789	5,179	N. D	53,471	55,206	.....	.....	.....
Del	26,011	24,753	.....	566	480	Ohio	514,753	604,161	.....	8,080	38,092
Fla	14,611	55,984	.....	4,855	5,353	Okla	97,233	148,113	234	1,646	45,190
Ga	11,225	125,845	20,653	.....	967	Ore	126,813	120,087	.....	4,729	9,711
Idaho	55,368	70,054	.....	1,127	8,066	Penn	703,734	521,784	.....	28,525	42,637
Ill	1,152,549	950,223	.....	26,047	61,394	R. I	44,858	40,394	.....	470	1,914
Ind	341,005	334,063	3,898	16,368	21,855	S. C	1,550	61,846	.....	.....	135
Iowa	280,449	221,699	.....	3,371	10,976	S. D	64,217	59,191	.....	1,774	3,760
Kan	277,658	314,588	.....	12,882	24,685	Tenn	116,223	153,282	.....	147	2,542
Ky	241,854	269,999	.....	3,036	4,734	Tex	64,999	286,514	.....	1,985	18,963
La	6,466	79,875	6,349	.....	292	Utah	54,137	84,025	.....	149	4,460
Me	69,506	64,127	.....	597	2,177	Vt	40,250	22,708	.....	709	798
Md	117,347	138,359	.....	2,903	2,674	Va	49,356	102,824	.....	783	1,060
Mass	268,784	247,885	.....	2,993	11,058	Wash	167,244	183,388	.....	6,868	22,800
Mich	339,097	285,151	.....	8,139	16,120	W. Va	143,124	140,403	.....	175	6,140
Minn	179,544	179,152	290	7,793	20,117	Wis	221,323	193,042	.....	7,166	27,846
Miss	4,253	80,422	.....	.....	1,484	Wyo	21,698	28,316	.....	373	1,453
Mo	369,339	398,025	.....	3,584	14,612						
Mont	66,756	101,063	298	.....	9,564	Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	41,894	220,506	585,113
Neb	117,257	153,827	.....	2,952	7,141						
Nev	12,127	17,776	.....	348	3,065	Plurality	.....	591,385	.....	.....	.....

POLITICAL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

(For Presidential Conventions prior to 1908, see 1912 ALMANAC.)

1908.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE Democratic National Convention was held at Denver, Col., July 7-10. Nominations were made July 10. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. was nominated on the first ballot the vote being: Bryan, 892½; John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, 46.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Ill., June 16. One ballot was cast, July 19, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	979	Joseph G. Cannon, Ill	58
Necessary to a choice	490	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind	40
		Robert M. La Follette, Wis	25
William H. Taft, Ohio	702	Josepb B. Foraker, Ohio	16
Philander C. Knox, Pa	68	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y	3
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y	67		

1912.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., June 25-July 2. Balloting for a candidate for President began June 28 and a nomination was reached July 2. There were forty-six ballots taken. The first, tenth, twenty-fifth, forty-second and final ballots were as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	10th Ballot.	25th Ballot.	42d Ballot.	46th Ballot.
Total vote	1,086	1,088	1,088	1,087½	1,086
Necessary to a choice	724	725½	725½	725	724
Champ Clark, Missouri	440½	556	469	430	84
Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey	324	350½	405	494	990
Judson Harmon, Ohio	148	31	29	27	12
Oscar W Underwood, Alabama	117½	117½	108	104	..
Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana	31	31	30	..	..
Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut	22	..	..	..	..
Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts	..	..	43	28	..
William J. Bryan, Nebraska	1	1	1	½	..
William Sulzer, New York	2	..	..	..	..
John W. Kern, Indiana	..	1	..	1	..
William J. Gaynor, New York	..	..	..	1	..
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois	.		..	1	..
Ollie M. James, Kentucky	..	..	3	1	..

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., June 18-22. One ballot for the candidate for President was cast June 22, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	1,078	Theodore Roosevelt, New York	107
Necessary to a choice	540	Robert M. La Follette, Wis	41
Actual vote	728*	Albert B. Cummins, Iowa	17
		Charles E. Hughes, New York	2
William H. Taft, Ohio	561		

* 344 delegates withheld their votes and 6 delegates were absent.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Progressive party met at Chicago August 5 and on August 7 unanimously nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President on the first ballot.

1916.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at St. Louis, Mo., June 14-16. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were renominated by acclamation, June 15.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, June 9. Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks were nominated, respectively, for President and Vice-President. The third and final ballot for the Presidential nomination was taken June 10.

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.	CANDIDATES	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.
Hughes	253½	328½	949½	La Follette	25	25	3
Weeks	105	79	3	Taft	14	.....	.....
Root	103	98½	.....	Du Pont	12	13	5
Cummins	85	85	.....	Willis	4	1	.....
Burton	77½	76½	...	Borah	2	.....	.....
Fairbanks	74½	88½	.....	McCall	1	1	.....
Sherman	66	65	.....	Wanamaker	.....	5	.....
Roosevelt	65	81	18½	Wood	.....	1	.....
Knox	36	36	.....	Harding	.....	1	.....
Ford	32	.....	.....	Lodge	.....	.....	7
Brumbaugh	29	.....	.....	Not voting	.....	2	1

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Homer S. Cummings, Stamford, Ct. *Vice-Chairmen*—J. Bruce Kremer, Butte, Mont.; Samuel B. Amidon, Wichita, Kan. *Secretary*—E. G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne, Ind. *Executive Secretary*—W. R. Hollister, Jefferson City, Mo. *Treasurer*—W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia. *Director of Finance*—W. D. Jamieson, Shenandoah, Ia. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—John I. Martin, St. Louis, Mo. *Acting Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. J. Hughes, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Headquarters, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

State.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama	A. G. Patterson	Albany.
Arizona	Fred T. Colter	Colter.
Arkansas	Wallace Davis	Little Rock.
California	Isid. B. Dockweiler	Los Angeles.
Colorado	John T. Barnett	Denver.
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington.
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Idaho	R. H. Elder	Cœur d'Alene.
Illinois	Chas. Boeschenstein	Edwardsville.
Indiana	E. G. Hoffman	Fort Wayne.
Iowa	W. W. Marsh	Waterloo.
Kansas	Samuel B. Amidon	Wichita.
Kentucky	Wm. B. Haldeman	Louisville.
Louisiana	A. P. Pujo	Lake Charles.
Maine	D. J. McGillicuddy	Lewiston.
Maryland	J. W. Smith	Snow Hill.
Massachusetts	John W. Coughlin	Fall River.
Michigan	W. F. Connolly	Detroit.
Minnesota	Frederick B. Lynch	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. M. McBeath	Meridian.
Missouri	E. F. Goltra	St. Louis.
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer	Butte.
Nebraska	A. F. Mullen	Omaha.
Nevada	Jas. L. McCarthy	Goldfield.
N. Hampshire	R. C. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	Rob't S. Hudspeth	Jersey City.
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Las Vegas.
New York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
N. Carolina	A. W. McLean	Lumberton.
N. Dakota	H. H. Perry	Ellendale.
Ohio	E. H. Moore	Youngstown.
Oklahoma	Thos. Wade	Marlow.
Oregon	Dr. J. W. Morrow	Portland.
Pennsylvania	A. Mitchell Palmer	Stroudsburg.
Rhode Island	Patrick H. Quinn	Providence.
S. Carolina	John G. Evans	Spartanburg.
S. Dakota	James Mee	Centerville.
Tennessee	Cordell Hull	Carthage.
Texas	O. S. Carlton	Dallas.
Utah	Jas. H. Moyle	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Jas. E. Kennedy	Williston.
Virginia	Carter Glass	Lynchburg.
Washington	A. R. Titlow	Tacoma.
West Virginia	J. T. McGraw	Grafton.
Wisconsin	Jos. Martin	Green Bay.
Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins.
Alaska	T. J. Donohue	Valdez.
Dist. of Col	John F. Costello	Wash'ton, D. C.
Hawaii	John H. Wilson	Honolulu.
Philippines	Robert E Manly	Naga, Cam'rines
Porto Rico	Andres B. Crosas	San Juan.

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

State.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alaska	Mrs. John W. Troy	Juneau.
Ariz	Mrs. Bettie White	Douglas.
Ark	Mrs James D. Head	Texarkana.
Ala	Mrs. P. R. Jacobs	Birmingham.
Cal	Miss Mary E. Foy	Pasadena.
Col	Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee	Denver.
Ct	Caroline Ruutz-Rees	Greenwich.
Del	Mrs. V. L. Mustard	Lewes.
Fla	Mrs. J. A. Corbet	Jacksonville.
Ga	Mrs. John K. Ottley	Atlanta.
Idaho	Mrs. Teresa M. Graham	Coeur d'Alene.
Ill	Mrs. George Bass	Chicago.
Ind	Miss Julia E Landers	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Miss Anne B. Lawther	Dubuque.
Kan	Mrs. A. W. Harris	Lawrence.
Ky	Mrs. J. Frazier Bonnie	Louisville.
La	Mrs. Joseph E. Friend	New Orleans.
Me	Mrs. Wm. R. Pattangall	Augusta.
Mich	Mr. Emma E. Bower	Port Huron.
Minn	Mrs. Peter Olesen	Cloquet.
Miss	Miss H. S. Mitchell	Jackson.
Mont	Mrs. Henry L. Sherlock	Helena.
Mo		
Neb	Mrs. A. Shallenberger	Alma.
N. Hamp	Mrs. D. B. Jackson	Concord.
N. Mex	Mrs. N. B. Laughlin	Santa Fé.
N. Y	Mrs. John S. Crosby	New York City.
N. Car	Miss Mary O. Graham	Raleigh.
N. Dak	Mrs. Sveinbjorn Johnson	Grand Forks.
Ore	Mrs Alex. Thompson	Gresham.
Okla	Mrs. D. A. McDougal	Sapulpa.
Ohio	Mrs. Maude M Miller	Columbus.
R. I	Mrs. Robert E Newton	Providence.
S. Car	Mrs. W. C. Cathcart	Columbia.
S. Dak	Mrs. William Hyckey	Sioux Falls.
Tenn	Miss Charl. O. Williams	Memphis.
Tex	Mrs. P. V. Pennybacker	Austin.
Va	Mrs. John S. Williams	Richmond.
Wash	Mrs. J. M. Simpson	Spokane.
Wis	Mrs. Gertrude Bowler	Sheboygan.
Wyo	Mrs. W. S. Metz	Sheridan.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN.

State.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama	W. D. Nesbitt	Birmingham.
Arizona	George Babbitt	Flagstaff.
Arkansas	J. W. House, Jr	Little Rock.
California	D. S. Ewing	Fresno.
Colorado	Philip Hornbein	Denver.
Connecticut	David E. Fitzgerald	New Haven.
Delaware	H'y R. Isaacs	Wilmington.
Florida	George P. Raney, Jr	Tampa.
Georgia	Judge J. J. Flynt	Griffin.
Idaho	J. J Day	Moscow.
Illinois	Ernest Hoover	Taylorville.
Indiana	Fred Van Nuys	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Dr. J. W. Reynolds	Creston.
Kansas	W. H. Carpenter	Marion.
Kentucky	Thos. S. Rhea	Louisville.
Louisiana	L. E. Thomas	Shreveport.
Maine	W. R. Pattangall	Augusta.
Maryland	Dr. J. H. Wade	Boonsboro.
Massachusetts	Michael A. O'Leary	Cambridge.
Michigan	T. B. Preston	Ionia.
Minnesota	D. D. Daly	St. Paul.
Mississippi	S. W. Mullins	Holly Springs.
Missouri	B. M. Neale	Greenfield.
Montana	Hugh R. Wells	Miles City.
Nebraska	A. P. Sprague	York.
Nevada	J. F. Kunz	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Alex. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	C. F. McDonald	Englishtown.
New Mexico	Arthur Seligman	Santa Fé.
New York	W. W. Farley	Albany.
N. Carolina	Thomas D. Warren	Newbern.
N. Dakota	J. N. Kelly	Grand Forks.
Ohio	W. W. Durbin	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Ben. La Fayette	Checotah.
Oregon	H. G. Starkweather	Portland.
Pennsylvania	L. H. Rupp	Allentown.
Rhode Island	Al. Archambault	Providence.
S. Carolina	John G. Evans	Spartanburg.
S. Dakota	J. E. Kelly	Colman.
Tennessee	L. D. Hill	Sparta.
Texas	M. H. Wolfe	Dallas.
Utah	W. R. Wallace	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Park H. Pollard	Essex Junction.
Virginia	Royer A. James	Richmond.
Washington	G. F. Christensen	Steveson.
West Virginia	C. L. Shaver	Fairmont.
Wisconsin	O. A. La Budde	Elkhart Lake.
Wyoming	Ray E. Lee	Cheyenne.

SECRETARIES OF DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES.

Ala., Ira Champion, Montgomery; Ariz., T. M. Drennan, Phoenix; Ark., C. C. Calvert, Ft. Smith; Cal., George F. Welch, San Francisco; Col., G. B. McFall, Denver; Conn., Alexander S. Lynch, West Haven; Del., James Lord, Dover; Fla., Geo. P. Raney, Tampa; Ga., Hiram L. Gardner, Eatonton; Idaho, G. W. Suppiger, Moscow; Ill., Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon; Ind., A. C. Sallee, Indianapolis; Iowa, W. I. Branagan, Emmetsburg; Kan., Albert Jones, Topeka; Ky., S. R. Glenn, Louisville; La., A. W. Newlin, New Orleans; Me., James B. Perkins, Boothby Harbor; Md., Albert J. Almoney, Rockville; Mass., Frederic Tudor, Buzzards Bay; Mich., A. R. Canfield, Clare; Minn., John A. Pearson, St. Paul; Miss., Jos. E. Norwood, Magnolia; Mo., J. L. Shepherd, Reger; Mont., Guy La Follett, Helena; Neb., Clinton J. Campbell, Lincoln; Nev., Wm. McKnight, Carson City; N. Hamp., Cyprian J. Belanger, Manchester; N. J., William L. Dill, Paterson; N. Mex., Miss Peggy Tarom, Santa Fe; N. Y., George R. Vannamee, Watertown; N. Car., H. P. Whitehurst, New Bern; N. Dak., H. L. Halverson, Minot; Ohio, John R. Cassidy, Columbus; Okla., George L. Bowman, Kingfisher; Ore., Lillian Hackleman, Portland; Pa., Warren Van Dyke, Harrisburg; R. I., John J. Barry, Central Falls; S. Car., Willie Jones, Columbus; S. Dak., Dr. J. E. McNamee, Canova; Tenn., J. D. Jacobs, Murfreesboro; Tex., A. S. Moody, Houston; Utah, R. B. Thurman, Salt Lake City; Vt., Geo. R. Stackpole, Winooski; Va., J. N. Brenaman, Richmond; Wash., George S. Canfield, Spokane; W. Va., Stuart H. Bowman, Huntington; Wis., Joseph S. Giuduce, Schleisingerville; Wyo., Fred L. Thompson, Cheyenne.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman	Will H. Hays	Indiana.
Ass't to Chair.	Ralph V. Sollitt	New York City
Vice-Chairman.	John T. Adams	Dubuque, Ia.
Secretary	James B. Reynolds	Massachusetts.
Treasurer	Fred W. Upham	Illinois.
Alabama	Oliver D. Street	Guntersville.
Arizona	Allen B. Jaynes	Tucson.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	Wm. H. Crocker	San Francisco.
Colorado	Hubert Work	Pueblo.
Connecticut	John T. King	Bridgeport.
Delaware	Coleman du Pont	Wilmington.
Florida	George W. Bean	Tampa.
Georgia	Henry S. Jackson	Atlanta.
Idaho	John W. Hart	Rigby.
Illinois	Wm. H. Thompson	Chicago.
Indiana	Jas. A. Hemenway	Boonville.
Iowa	John T. Adams	Dubuque.
Kansas	Fred Stanley	Wichita.
Kentucky	A. T. Hert	Louisville.
Louisiana	Emile Kuntz	New Orleans.
Maine	Alfred J. Sweet	Auburn.
Maryland	Wm. P. Jackson	Salisbury.
Mass'chusetts	W. Murray Crane	Dalton.
Michigan	Charles B. Warren	Detroit.
Minnesota	Frank B. Kellogg	St. Paul.
Mississippi	M. J. Mulvihill	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Jacob L. Babler	St. Louis.
Montana	Thomas A. Marlow	Helena.
Nebraska	R. B. Howell	Omaha.
Nevada	H. G. Humphrey	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Fred W. Estabrook	Nashua.
New Jersey	Hamilton F. Kean	Elizabeth.
New Mexico	H. O. Bursum	Socorro.
New York	Herbert Parsons	New York.
N. Carolina	John M. Morehead	Charlotte.
N. Dakota	Gunder Olson	Grafton.
Ohio	Rud'h K. Hynicka	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	James J. McGraw	Ponca City.
Oregon	Ralph E. Williams	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Boies Penrose	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Fred S. Peck	Barrington.
S. Carolina	J. W. Tolbert	Greenwood.
S. Dakota	Willis C. Cook	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	Jesse M. Littleton	Chattanooga.
Texas	H. F. MacGregor	Houston.
Utah	Reed Smoot	Provo.
Vermont	Earle S. Kinsley	Rutland.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	Big Stone Gap.
Washington	S. A. Perkins	Tacoma.
West Virginia	V. L. Highland	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Alfred T. Rogers	Madison.
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan	Casper.
Alaska	Cornelius S. Murane	Juneau.
Dist. of Col	Edward F. Colladay	Wash'ton, D. C.
Hawaii	R. W. Shingle	Honolulu.
Philippines	Henry B. McCoy	Manila.
Porto Rico	R. H. Todd	San Juan.

Headquarters. New York and Chicago.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.

States.	*Chairmen.*	*Post-Offices.*
Alabama	Pope M. Long	Cordova.
Arizona	Albert M. Sames	Douglas.
Arkansas	A. C. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	Raymond Benjamin	San Francisco.
Colorado	Rush L. Holland	Col. Springs.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback	Canaan.
Delaware	Daniel J. Layton, Jr.	Georgetown.
Florida	Daniel T. Gerow	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Roscoe Pickett	Jasper.
Idaho	John Thomas	Gooding.
Illinois	Frank L. Smith	Dwight.
Indiana	Edm. M. Wasmuth	Huntington.
Iowa	Chas. A. Rawson	Des Moines.
Kansas	H. H. Motter	Olathe.
Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro.
Louisiana	D. A. Lines	New Orleans.
Maine	Frank J. Ham	Augusta.
Maryland	Galen L. Tait	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frank B. Hall	Worcester.
Michigan	Burt D. Cady	Port Huron.
Minnesota	Gustav Lindquist	St. Paul.
Mississippi		
Missouri	W. L. Cole	Union.
Montana	John A. Tressler	Malta.
Nebraska	Robert W. Devoe	Lincoln.
Nevada	H. G. Humphrey	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Dwight Hall	Dover.
New Jersey	E. C. Stokes	Trenton.
New Mexico	George R. Craig	Albuquerque.
New York	George A. Glynn	New York City.
N. Carolina	Frank A. Linney	Boone.
N. Dakota	Wm. Lemke	Fargo.
Ohio	N. H. Fairbanks	Springfield.
Oklahoma	Vernon Whiting	Pawhuska.
Oregon	Thomas Tongue, Jr.	Hillsboro.
Pennsylvania	William E. Crow	Uniontown.
Rhode Island	Jos. P. Burlingame	Providence.
S. Carolina	Jos W. Tolbert	Greenwood.
S. Dakota	W. H. King	Mitchell.
Tennessee	H. H. Clements	Knoxville.
Texas	Phil E. Baer	Paris.
Utah	Henry Welsh	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	J. E. Piddock	Bellows Falls.
Virginia	Joseph L. Crupper	Alexandria.
Washington	S. A. Walker	Seattle.
West Virginia	W. E. Baker	Elkins.
Wisconsin	Geo. A. West	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	T. Blake Kennedy	Cheyenne.
Dist. of Col	W. T. Galliher	Wash'ton, D. C.

N. Y. STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President—Mrs. Geo. D. Hewitt of Carthage. *District Chairmen*—First District, Mrs. Austin N. Palmer, New York City; Second District, Mrs. R. Edson Doolittle, Brooklyn; Third District, Mrs. A. J. Norton, Coxsackie; Fourth District, Mrs. Hattie Leonard Colborn, Schenectady; Fifth District, Mrs. A. B. Carter, Carthage; Sixth District, Mrs. F. E. Bates, Ithaca; Seventh District, Mrs. Nora Herrick; Eighth District, Mrs. Charles B. Smallwood, Buffalo; Ninth District, Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, Westchester.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—1916-1920.

Chairman—V. G. Hinshaw, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Chairmen*—W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Frances E Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky. *Treasurer*—H. P. Faris, Clinton, Mo. Robert H. Patton, Springfield, Ill.; F. C. Hendrickson, Cumberland, Md.; E. L. G. Hohenthal, S. Manchester, Ct.; Daniel A. Poling, Boston, Mass ; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira, N. Y.

Alabama—A. F Lokey, Birmingham; Dr. Isaac Higgs, Citronelle.
Arizona—Eugene W. Chafin, Long Beach, Cal.; John Wix Thomas, Phoenix.
Arkansas—G. H. Kimball, Little Rock; J. H. Parker, Dardenelle.
California—H. Clay Needham, Los Angeles.
Colorado—John Hipp and Otto Reinhardt, Denver.
Connecticut—E. L. G. Hohenthal, South Manchester; F. G. Platt, New Britain.
Delaware—L. W. Brosius and Wm. E. Hawkins, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Matthew E. O'Brien and John R. Mahoney, Washington.
Florida—John P. Coffin and Mrs. Charlotte R. Coffin, Johnstown.
Idaho—Col. James M. Ingersol, Pocatello; Lowell H. Coates, Northgate, N. Dak.
Illinois—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
Indiana—J. Raymond Schmidt, Chicago; Sumner W. Haynes, Portland.
Iowa—A. MacEachron, Waterloo; Fred T. Stevenson, Waukee.
Kansas—O. A. Herbert, Peabody; J. N. Woods, Ottawa.
Kentucky—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington; Wm. B. Gragg, Somerset.
Maine—Wm. I. Sterling and Frederick A. Shepherd, Waterville.
Maryland—Finley C. Hendrickson, Cumberland; Geo. R. Gorsuch, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—John B. Lewis, Reading; Daniel A. Poling, Boston.
Michigan—Burton L. Rockwood, Chicago; John H. Easley, Plainwell
Minnesota—W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis; E. E. Lobeck, Alexandria.
Mississippi—B. F. Howard, Gulfport.
Missouri—H. P. Faris, Clinton; Julius C. Hughes, Richmond.
Nebraska—J. H. Currie, Bradshaw; John Grant Shick, University Place.
Nevada—Rev. J. M. Swander, Elko.
New Hampshire—Ralph Meras, Exeter; Arthur B. Simonds, Franklin.
New Jersey—Will D. Martin, Hasbrouck Heights; James Gilbert Mason, Metuchen.
New Mexico—Dr. Randolph Cook, Albuquerque; Dr. W. G. Bassett, Des Moines.
New York—Olin S. Bishop, Utica; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira.
North Carolina—Thomas P. Johnston, Salisbury; Dr. J. M. Templeton, Cary.
North Dakota—George Lippman, Granville; O. E. McCracken, Fargo.
Ohio—Aaron S. Watkins, Columbus Grove; Howson L. Peeke, Sandusky.
Oklahoma—Ernest Allison Smith, Guthrie; J. E. Brewer, Enid.
Oregon—George L. Cleaver, Imbler; J. P. Newell, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Dr. B. E. P. Prugh, Harrisburg; David B. McCalmont, Franklin.
Rhode Island—Louis Remington, Rumford; Frederick T. Jenckes, W. Barrington.
South Dakota—Dr. C. V. Templeton, Woonsocket; W. T. Rafferty, Watertown.
Tennessee—Dr. Ira Landrith, Chicago.
Texas—P. F. Paige, Dallas; H. L. Winchel, Cisco.
Utah—Prof. W. N. Jonas, Cowley, Wyo.; Rev. Henry N. Olson, Duluth, Minn.
Vermont—L. W. Hanson, Montpelier; George S. Woods, Pawlet.
Washington—Walter E. McDowell, Olympia; Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck, Tacoma.
Virginia—E. R. McIntyre, Drewery's Bluff; France M. Hammond, Troutville.
West Virginia—J. E. Cunningham, Pennsboro; J. Goodloe Jackson, Jane Lew.
Wisconsin—A. J. Benjamin, Milwaukee; H. H. Tubbs, Elkhorn.
Wyoming—J. H. Cortner, Farmland, Ind; A. B. Campbell, Thermopolis.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen, 45 Rose Street, New York City. *National Executive Committee*—Sidney Armer, San Francisco, Cal.; John M Francis, Du Quoin, Ill.; Charles Ginsberg, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Sweeny, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn ; Karl Oberheu, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J.; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y.; John D. Goerke, Cleveland, O ; Donald L Munro, Portsmouth, Va.; John C. Schafer, Seattle, Wash.; A. Nasteff, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Fenyves, New York City; Steven Teofanov, Dayton, O.; Ingvar Paulsen, Dorchester, Mass.

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William Brandt, St. Louis, Mo.; George J. Roewer, Jr., Boston, Mass.; James Oneal, New York City; Oliver C. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Edmund T. Melms, Milwaukee, Wis ; William H. Henry, Indianapolis, Ind ; John Hagel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Otto Branstetter, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION.

The Washington Headquarters Association, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is a patriotic society and holds its meetings once a month at Washington Headquarters, 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Officers are: *Organizer*—Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer. *President*—Mrs. Simon Baruch, 51 West 70th Street. *Honorary Presidents*—Mesdames. William R Stuart, N. Taylor Phillips, George Wilson Smith. *Honorary Vice-President*—Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle *Vice Presidents*—Mesdames Oviedo Bostwick, Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Albert Emerson Hadlock. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Joseph Kendrick Butler, 28 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Charles A. J. Queck-Berner. *Enrolling Secretary*—Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle. *Historian*—Mrs. Percy Hamilton Gordsell

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Each State and Territory is represented by one Vice-President and one member of the General Council. Membership about 11,000. This association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878. Officers: *President*—Hampton L. Carson, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—George Whitelock, 1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Frederick E Wadhams, 78 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y. *Assistant Secretaries*—W. Thomas Kemp, Gaylord Lee Clark, 1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore Md.

MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE FRONTIER.

The qualification for membership is to be lineal descent in the male or female lines from an ancestor who took part in actual hostilities against the native Indians *Commander-General*—Gordon Monges Ash, Frederick, Md. *First Vice-Commander-General*—Dr J. G. B. Bulloch, Washington, D. C. *Second Vice-Commander-General*—H. M M Richards, Lebanon, Pa. *Third Vice-Commander-General*—Col. H. J. de la Vergne, New Orleans La *Secretary-General and Treasurer-General*—Robert J. F. McCowan, Bridgeton, N J. *Board of Managers*—Mrs. S. M L. Haley, South Lee, N. H ; Mrs Robert Hall Wiles, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Warner Moore, Richmond, Va ; Mrs. W. Samuel Goodwyn, Emporia, Va.; Mrs J. F. Wiemann, Little Rock, Ark.; Frank H. Andrew, Cambridge, [illegible] Lieut. Ora A. Martin, United States Navy.

PHILIPPINE ELECTION RETURNS.

THE general election in the Philippines was held on June 3, 1919. Out of 715,352 persons regis (of whom about 23,000 were in the city of Manila) the total vote was 670,599 (including 72,631 in the ci of Manila). The largest vote (56,739) was cast in the Province of Pangasinan. The Philippine Legislature consists of 23 Senators (of whom 20 are Nationalists, 1 Democrat, and 2 Independent) and 91 Representatives (of whom 77 are Nationalists, 4 Democrats, 8 Independents, 1 Nat. Ind., and 1 Popular Nat. League). Of the 36 elective Provincial Governors, 34 are Nationalists, 1 Democrat, 1 Independent. The Senators hold office 6 years, one-half having been elected in 1916, the other half in 1919. The Representatives serve 3 years, and were chosen by the people in 1919. The Provincial Governors serve 3 years. They were elected in 1919.

The Filipino people have established the stable government demanded by Congress as the prerequisite for the granting of their independence, in the opinion of Governor-General Harrison of the Philippines, expressed in his annual report, made public in the United States late in November, 1919 He reiterated the hope that "early independence will be conceded" Every American soldier could have been withdrawn from the islands during the war, Governor Harrison said, and the United States could have depended upon the Filipino people "to defend the American interests and the prestige of the American flag in the archipelago."

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

THIS amendment, which had received the legislative ratification of the required two-thirds of the States by January 16, 1919, was proclaimed by the State Department on January 29 as *going into full force and effect on January 16, 1920.* (For text of the amendment see page 195)

The Eighteenth Amendment was introduced in the Senate as Joint Resolution No. 17 on April 14, 1917, by Mr. Sheppard of Texas, and with some textual alterations passed the Senate August 1, 1917, by 65 to 20, eleven members not voting. The resolution was amended in the House by deferring its effect until the end of a year after its adoption, and by giving the States concurrent power with Congress to enforce its provisions, instead of leaving the enforcement to Congress alone. As the measure came from the Senate it was to be inoperative unless ratified within six years from the date of its submission, but the House added another year of grace, and passed the amendment December 17 by 282 to 128, twenty-three members not voting. The Senate concurred in all amendments on December 18, and it was deposited in the Department of State on December 19, 1917, in its final form. The first State Legislature to ratify was that of Mississippi, January 8, 1918.

DATES OF RATIFICATION.

1918.	1918.	1919.	1919.
1. Mississippi...Jan. 8	13. Georgia.....July 22	23. Washington..Jan. 13	35. Utah.....Jan. 15
2. Virginia.. ...Jan. 10	14. Louisiana....Aug. 3	24. California....Jan. 13	36. Nebraska....Jan. 16
3. Kentucky....Jan. 14	15. Florida.....Dec. 14	25. Arkansas.....Jan. 14	37. Missouri.....Jan. 16
4. S. Carolina...Jan. 23		26. Illinois.....Jan. 14	38. Wyoming....Jan. 16
5. N. Dakota...Jan. 25	1919.	27. Indiana.....Jan. 14	39. Minnesota...Jan. 17
6. Maryland....Feb. 13	16. Michigan....Jan. 2	28. Kansas .....Jan. 14	40. Wisconsin....Jan. 17
7. Montana.....Feb. 19	17. Oklahoma....Jan. 7	29. N. Carolina..Jan. 14	41. N. Mexico...Jan. 20
8. Texas.....Mar. 4	18. Ohio.....Jan. 7	30. Alabama.....Jan. 14	42. Nevada.....Jan. 21
9. Delaware....Mar. 18	19. Tennessee....Jan. 8	31. Iowa.....Jan. 15	43. Vermont.....Jan. 29
10. S. Dakota....Mar. 20	20. Idaho.....Jan. 8	32. Colorado.....Jan. 15	44. New York...:Jan. 29
11. Mas'chusetts..April 2	21. Maine.....Jan. 8	33 Oregon.... ..Jan. 15	45. Pennsylvania Feb. 25
12. Arizona.....May 22	22. West Virginia.Jan. 9	34. N. Hamp....Jan. 15	

One of the first points raised against the amendment by the "Drys" was, not two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives voted for it. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that point in a suit between the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and the State of Kansas as to the validity of the Webb-Kenyon United States Act, by holding that the Constitutional requirement meant two-thirds of the quorum present. The second and chief contention was that ratification by the Legislature is not sufficient in States which have a referendum clause in their Constitutions, but that the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution must be submitted in those States directly to the people at the polls. In Oregon, where this argument was first put to a legal test, the Supreme Court, April 29, 1919, ruled that the referendum clause in the Oregon Constitution was applicable only to State legislation. The Supreme Court of the State of Washington, 5 to 4, decided in favor of the referendum.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adopted a resolution instructing the Attorney General of the State to begin action in the name of the State to contest the constitutionality of the amendment as an infringement upon the police power of the State and "contrary to the spirit and system of the dual form of government erected by the Constitution."

The Ohio Supreme Court, 6 to 1, September 30, 1919, decided that the Eighteenth Amendment must be submitted to the people, under the referendum law of that State. The word "Legislature," as used in the Federal Constitution, the Ohio court said, comprised the entire legislative power of the State and as so used included not only the two branches of the General Assembly but the popular will expressed in the referendum provided for it.

The people of Ohio, November 4, 1919, voted against the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment by a majority of less than one thousand. For vote, see election tables elsewhere.

The States themselves to the number of 33, not including Alaska and the District of Columbia, have adopted prohibition by States or by constitutional amendments, beginning with Maine in 1851 and coming down, in point of time, to Delaware and Wyoming, in which two commonwealths prohibition takes effect in 1920.

The Federal Food Conservation Law of August 10, 1917, as a matter of food conservation, forbade the use of foods, fruits, food materials, and feeds in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes. This provision was to be in effect after 30 days from the approval of the act, and to continue until the end of the war as "ascertained and proclaimed by the President." The same act authorized the President to limit, regulate, or prohibit the use of the same articles as above in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes; or he might limit the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor. This action was to be taken whenever the President should find it essential to the national defense, and to continue in force in his discretion. Orders were issued in accordance with this power, and the supply of fuel to breweries was also regulated. The brewing of non-intoxicating or "near" beer was forbidden for a time, but early in 1919 the ban was removed, the Bureau of Internal Revenue adopting a standard of under one-half of 1 per cent. alcoholic content as permissible. Many of the brewers, by advice of counsel, joined in a test case against the law, and brewed and sold 2.75 per cent. beer.

The Federal War Time Prohibition Act of November 21, 1918, which went into effect on June 30, 1919, provided that after the latter date and "until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President," the sale of distilled spirits or of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes should be unlawful; withdrawal from bond and sale for export were permitted.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES.

State.	Previous Resid. Required.				Which Sex May Vote.			Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship).	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane).
	State.	C'nty.	Town or City.	Elec. Dist. Pre. or Ward.	Con. & Nat'l. Elects.	State Elections.	At School or Other Local Elections.		
Ala.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Property or ability to read and write and employment.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted.)
Ariz.	1 yr.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.		Persons under guardianship.
Ark.	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 mo.	1 mo.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at primaries.	Poll tax.	
Cal.	1 yr.	90 dys		30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Col.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.		Persons under guardianship.
Ct.	1 yr.		6 mos.		Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections	Good moral character, ability to read Constitution.	Bribery, dueling.
Del.	1 yr.	3 mos.		30 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school and city charter elections.		Bribery, paupers.
Fla.	1 yr.	6 mos.		30 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at city charter elections.	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance.
Ga.	1 yr.	3 mos.			Male.	Male.	Male.	Ability to read.	Delinquent taxpayers.
Idaho	6 mos.	30 dys	3 mos.	10 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.	Must be registered.	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Ill.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at Presidential and local elections.		Penitentiary convicts.
Ind.	6 mos.	60 dys	60 dys	30 dys	Both.	Male.	Women may vote at Presidential (?)	Declarants.	Soldiers and sailors.
Iowa	6 mos.	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Both.	Male.	Women property owners may vote on tax questions.		
Kan.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.	Declarants.	Bribery, persons under guardianship, duelists, dishonorably discharged officials, ex-Confederates.
Ky.	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 dys	60 dys	Male.	Male.	Both at school.		Bribery.
La.	2 yrs.	1 yr. in	Parish	6 mos.	Male.	Male.	Women property owners may vote on tax questions.	Property or ability to read and write.	Inmates of charitable institutions except soldiers' homes, interdicted persons.
Me.	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Both.	Male.	Male.	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
Md.	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	1 day.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at city charter elections.	Citizens who can read.	Bribery, election crimes.
Mass.	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections	Ability to read Constitution and write name. Poll tax.	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Mich.	6 mos.	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.	Civilized Indians may vote.	Duelists, tribal Indians.
Minn.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Male.	Both.	Civilized Indians may vote.	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
Miss.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections.	Ability to read or explain Constitution. Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, delinquent taxpayers.
Mo.	1 yr.	60 dys	60 dys	60 dys	Both.	Male.	Male.		Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Mont.	1 yr.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.		Indians.
Neb.	6 mos.	40 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at Presidential and local elections.	Declarants.	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Nev.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.	Poll tax.	Dueling, Indians, Chinese.
N. H.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections.	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Paupers, non-taxpayers.
N. J.	1 yr.	5 mos.			Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections.		Paupers.
N. M.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Male.	Male.	Both.		Untaxed Indians.
N. Y.	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.		Bettros on elections, bribery.
N. C.	2 yrs.	6 mos.		4 mos.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at city charter elections.	Ability to read and write. Poll tax.	Atheists, malfeasance in office.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	PREVIOUS RESID. REQUIRED.				WHICH SEX MAY VOTE.			Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship).	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane).
	State.	C'nty.	Town or City.	Elec. D Prc. or Ward.	Con. & Nat'l. Elects.	State Elections.	At School or Other Local Elections.		
N. Dak..	1 yr...	6 mos.	.....	90 dys	Both..	Male..	Both.....	Declarants. Civilized Indians may vote.	Persons under guardianship, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Ohio....	1 yr...	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Male..	Male..	Women may vote at school and city charter elections.	.....	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Okla....	1 yr...	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	Both..	Both..	Both.....	.....	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poor houses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Ore.....	6 mos.	No spe	cified t	ime.	Both..	Both..	Both.....	30 days in district required in school elections. Property.	Soldiers and sailors, Chinese. Registration required.
Penn....	1 yr...	.....	.....	2 mos.	Male..	Male..	Male.....	.....	Brib'y, elect'n crimes, non-taxpay's.
R. I.....	2 yrs..	.....	6 mos.	.....	Male..	Male..	Women may vote for Presidential Electors.	Property, $134 or $7 per annum.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians of Narragansett tribe.
S. C.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	4 mos.	4 mos.	Male..	Male..	Male.....	Ability to read and write for persons not registered before Jan. 1, 1898. Poll tax.	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
S. Dak..	6 mos.	30 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Both..	Both..	Both.....	.....	Persons under guardianship.
Tenn....	1 yr...	6 mos.	.....	.....	Both..	Male..	Women may vote at city charter elections.	Poll tax.	
Tex.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Male..	Male..	Women may vote at primaries....	Declarants. Poll tax.....	Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Utah....	1 yr...	4 mos.	.....	60 dys	Both..	Both..	Both.....	.....	Election crimes.
Vt.....	1 yr...	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Male..	Male..	Women may vote at municipal and school elections.	Good behavior.....	Bribery, deserters, ex-Confederates
Va.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	30 dys	Male..	Male..	Male.....	Poll tax.....	Bribery, dueling, paupers.
Wash...	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both..	Both..	Both.....	Ability to read and write English.	Untaxed Indians.
W. Va...	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	.....	Male..	Male..	Male.....	.....	Bribery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Wis.....	1 yr...	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Both..	Male..	Women may vote at school elections.	Civilized Indians may vote.....	Bettors on election, dueling, persons under guardianship.
Wyo....	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Both..	Both..	Both...	Ability to read Constitution, unless physically disabled.	

Arizona—Questions upon bond issues or special assessments submitted to vote of property taxpayers.
Florida—Must be registered to be qualified voter. Persons disqualified, after conviction—bettors on election, bribery, dueling.
Idaho—Chinese and Indians not taxed are disqualified.
Louisiana—Special qualifications—Must have paid a poll tax two years unless over sixty and be an enrolled voter.
Massachusetts—Must be in election district, precinct or ward C.,LG.,S.& R. Does not apply to those over sixty or physically disqualified. Naturalized must be United States residents for two years before voting.
Mississippi—Time in election district, precinct or ward—ministers six months.
North Carolina—Special qualifications—Must be registered. Those over fifty and those just coming of age need not pay poll tax.
Rhode Island—Registration required and payment of registry tax of $1 unless service in military or marine form.
Texas—In city or town elections only taxpayers to vote on expenditures of money or assumption of debt.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The United States House of Representatives, May 21, 1919, passed (304 to 89) a resolution submitting to the States a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution extending suffrage to women. The Senate passed (56 to 25) the resolution June 4, 1919. The first State to take action was Wisconsin, whose Legislature, June 5, ratified the amendment. Other State ratifications were Michigan, June 10; Kansas, New York, and Ohio, June 16; Illinois, June 17; Pennsylvania, June 24; Massachusetts, June 25; Texas, June 28; Iowa, July 2; Missouri, July 3; Arkansas, July 28; Montana, July 30; Nebraska, August 1; Minnesota, Sept. 8; New Hampshire, Sept. 10; Utah, Sept. 30; California, Nov. 1; Maine, Nov. 5; North Dakota, Dec. 1; South Dakota, Dec. 4. The proposed Amendment reads as follows: "Article —, Section 1—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Section 2—Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The following States had granted State-wide woman suffrage: Wyoming (1869), Colorado (1893), Utah (1896), Idaho (1896), Washington (1910), California (1911), Kansas, Arizona, and Oregon (1912), Alaska (1913), Montana and Nevada (1914), New York (1917), Michigan, Oklahoma, and South Dakota (1918).

Election Returns by States.

Note—Other past votes are collected in one table after Wyoming.
(1918 Congressional election figures also will be found grouped following these returns.)

ALABAMA.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.				U. S. SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh	Underwood, Dem	Birch, Rep
Autauga....	773	99	11	5	525	15
Baldwin....	767	216	143	10	539	27
Barbour....	1,235	45	13	12	707	10
Bibb.....	1,247	217	106	17	742	18
Blount.....	1,488	1,229	26	6	1,159	1,062
Bullock.....	743	4	2	.....	472	.....
Butler.....	1,162	78	6	3	694	9
Calhoun....	2,232	442	29	25	1,000	35
Chambers .	1,683	168	7	14	1,679	10
Cherokee...	1,136	508	27	5	803	361
Chilton....	884	1,363	40	14	823	108
Choctaw....	765	21	12	2	473	.....
Clarke.....	1,397	25	12	.....	763	5
Clay.....	1,198	677	1	3	1,100	135
Cleburne....	762	576	5	9	626	341
Coffee.....	2,029	426	17	4	821	56
Colbert....	1,132	352	44	1	687	87
Conecuh...	1,032	42	17	2	503	8
Coosa.....	872	485	34	3	800	139
Covington.	1,717	305	107	24	1,041	40
Crenshaw.	1,129	139	5	7	797	9
Cullman	1,396	1,351	9	7	1,373	961
Dale	1,260	597	4	9	1,535	283
Dallas.... .	1,575	23	7	4	860	2
De Kalb....	1,787	1,190	33	14	1,352	966
Elmore....	1,631	.....	.....	.....	1,053	26
Escambia ..	985	108	3	.....	581	14
Etowah ...	1,887	862	73	7	1,755	655
Fayette. ...	1,031	697	18	15	852	497
Franklin...	1,044	984	39	7	831	846
Geneva. . .	1,265	713	23	12	696	116
Greene ..	383	9	.....	.....	296	1
Hale.....	795	15	1	2	505	.....
Henry.....	865	143	27	5	506	15
Houston....	1,678	466	46	14	1,736	47
Jackson....	1,909	567	32	16	925	.....
Jefferson....	10,679	2,052	296	95	4,873	255
Lamar.... .	1,299	303	4	29	741	120
Lauderdale..	1,678	369	47	13	862	130
Lawrence.	995	43	4	416	520	138
Lee	1,369	42	30	5	657	5
Limestone.	1,450	92	19	13	513	7
Lowndes...	540	9	1	1	421	1
Macon.... .	575	43	2	1	697	2
Madison ..	2,206	215	45	8	1,234	28
Marengo...	1,191	19	1	1	901	.....
Marion. ..	1,328	807	1	8	857	456
Marshall .	1,944	1,183	33	10	1,340	1,066
Mobile	3,026	832	75	21	1,508	9
Monroe.....	1,029	17	2	1	628	2
Montgomery	3,316	106	19	11	1,576	6
Morgan. ...	2,120	364	44	38	1,225	147
Perry.....	897	20	12	1	508	.....
Pickens.....	1,179	218	18	4	639	8
Pike.....	1,791	50	11	6	1,088	8
Randolph..	1,328	652	4	5	697	220
Russell.....	752	3	4	.....	553	1
Shelby.....	1,311	1,428	8	9	1,202	222
St. Clair....	990	851	53	8	784	389
Sumter.....	770	8	6	.....	440	1
Talladega. .	1,541	447	4	6	925	71
Tallapoosa.	1,892	129	33	3	1,142	22
Tuscaloosa..	2,437	218	41	12	1,075	41
Walker.....	2,314	1,860	107	20	2,721	1,150
Washington.	500	32	2	4	316	2
Wilcox.....	866	1	.....	.....	603	.....
Winston....	726	1,107	6	7	530	909
Total.....	99,516	28,662	1,916	1,034	63,389	12,320

U. S. Sen., 1918, J. H. Bankhead, Dem., unopposed, 54,880.

PAST VOTE OF ALABAMA PRESIDENTIALS.

1880—Dem., 90,687; Rep., 56,178; Greenback, 4,642
1884—Dem., 92,973; Rep., 59,144; Greenback, 762; Proh., 612.
1888—Dem., 117,320; Rep., 56,197; Proh., 583.
1892—Dem., 138,138; Rep., 9,197; Popul., 85,181; Proh. 239.

PAST VOTE OF ALABAMA PRESIDENTIALS —*Continued.*

1896—Dem., 107,137; Rep., 54,737; Nat. Dem., 6,462; Proh., 2,147; Popul., 24,089.
1900—Dem., 96,368; Rep., 53,669; Proh., 1,407; A. F. Peop., 3,796; Soc. Dem., 928.
1904—Dem., 79,857; Rep., 22,472; Soc., 853; Proh., 612; Soc. Lab., 839; Popul., 5,051.
1908—Dem., 74,374; Rep., 25,308; Soc., 1,399; Proh., 662; Popul., 1,568; Ind., 495.
1912—Dem., 82,438; Rep., 9,732; Progr., 22,680; Soc., 3,029.

ARIZONA.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.				GOVERNOR, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh	Colter, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.
Apache. ...	648	311	16	5	528	409
Cochise.....	6,115	3,203	694	120	4,898	4,110
Coconino...	1,171	802	77	22	867	935
Gila	3,686	1,495	510	42	2,876	2,117
Graham... .	1,597	497	119	44	1,252	822
Greenlee....	1,492	672	156	14	1,159	786
Maricopa. .	7,634	5,747	574	685	4,977	7,779
Mohave....	1,335	643	243	5	899	527
Navajo	1,240	574	25	42	812	780
Pima.....	2,079	2,616	150	77	1,842	2,465
Pinal	1,232	855	60	32	1,079	1,169
Santa Cruz..	726	666	42	8	683	609
Yavapai....	2,893	1,716	331	43	2,590	2,615
Yuma.....	1,322	727	177	14	1,126	804
Total.....	33,170	20,524	3,174	1,153	25,588	25,927

Gov., 1918, Smith, Soc., 444.

The Workmen's Compensation amend. failed 1918 by a vote of 12,873 to 27,177.

The death penalty for murder was adopted 1918 by a vote of 20,443 to 0,602.

Compulsory vaccination of children was defeated 1918 by 13,941 to 13,411.

PAST VOTE OF ARIZONA.

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 2,542; Gr., 1,097; Ind., 822.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 4,095; Rep., 3,606.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 6,121; Rep., 5,145.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 5,095; Rep., 6,747.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 6,355; Rep., 4,472.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 7,686; Rep., 3,852.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 6,137; Rep., 4,941.
1892 (Cong.), Dem., 7,152; Rep., 5,171.
1894 (Cong.), Dem., 4,773; Rep., 5,648; Pop., 3,006.
1896 (Cong.), Dem., 6,065; Rep., 4,090; Pop., 3,895.
1900 (Cong.), Dem., 8,664; Rep., 7,664; Pro., 292; Soc., 1,304.
1902 (Cong.), Dem., 9,716; Rep., 9,239.
1904 (Cong.), Dem., 10,494; Rep., 9,521; Pro., 108.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 11,101; Rep., 8,909; Soc., 2,078.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 11,727; Rep., 12,435; Soc., 1,912; Pro., 106.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 11,123; Rep., 9,166.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 10,324; Rep., 3,021; Prog., 6,949; Soc., 3,163; Pro., 265.
1912 (Cong.), Dem., 11,389; Rep., 3,110; Prog., 5,819; Soc., 3,034; Pro., 193.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 25,226; Rep., 17,602; Prog., 5,206; Soc., 2,973.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 33,170; Rep., 20,524; Soc., 3,174; Pro., 1,153.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 27,946; Rep., 27,976.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,588; Rep., 25,927; Soc., 444.

ARIZONA INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1901, which were in force at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and continued in force by provision of that document, and remained in force until the adoption of the 1913 Code, required registration as one of the qualifications of an elector, but this qualification was omitted in the 1913 Code, hence it was impossible to check the signatures to petitions.

ARKANSAS.

Counties. (75.)	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	U.S.Sen.1916 Kirby, Dem.	Remmel, Rep	Gov., 1916. Br'gh Dem	Townsend, Rep
Arkansas	1,119	613	1,101	665	1,313	618
Ashley	1,519	463	1,594	542	1,548	436
Baxter	914	318	844	310	929	335
Benton	3,106	1,293	3,093	1,453	3,524	1,374
Boone	1,413	598	1,431	611	1,595	677
Bradley	1,159	314	1,182	322	1,291	315
Calhoun	933	275	975	270	963	273
Carroll	1,512	1,034	1,429	1,021	1,585	1,062
Chicot	570	474	524	394	594	341
Clark	1,975	678	1,956	752	2,102	693
Clay	1,950	973	1,993	981	2,192	919
Cleburne	865	271	991	332	973	303
Cleveland	1,128	230	1,144	358	1,146	285
Columbia	2,074	721	1,998	696	2,160	688
Conway	1,401	1,032	1,380	1,053	1,511	944
Craighead	1,957	543	2,047	590	2,354	490
Crawford	1,622	1,195	1,649	1,339	1,758	1,240
Crittenden	563	91	528	93	570	75
Cross	927	252	832	307	930	225
Dallas	1,150	527	1,162	544	1,259	451
Desha	960	369	1,061	314	1,137	219
Drew	1,627	838	1,615	822	1,731	739
Faulkner	2,031	817	2,116	922	2,030	808
Franklin	1,679	582	1,781	701	1,747	613
Fulton	1,096	392	1,064	412	1,054	369
Garland	1,678	1,057	1,952	982	2,226	744
Grant	957	190	994	198	1,078	164
Greene	2,292	533	2,216	608	2,396	535
Hempstead	2,103	1,238	1,958	1,320	2,163	1,287
Hot Spring	1,429	645	1,651	718	1,674	577
Howard	1,317	545	1,451	523	1,470	452
Independ'ce	1,987	762	1,909	361	2,080	717
Izard	1,267	285	1,033	309	1,250	349
Jackson	1,351	476	1,303	546	1,355	441
Jefferson	2,173	923	2,161	969	2,448	811
Johnson	1,479	571	1,560	694	1,699	602
Lafayette	891	365	844	403	1,002	355
Lawrence	1,706	298	1,678	336	1,751	276
Lee	848	353	806	335	886	339
Lincoln	889	477	856	407	1,013	331
Little River	842	364	796	332	911	370
Logan	2,018	1,183	2,344	1,389	2,402	1,181
Lonoke	2,180	515	2,060	561	2,995	464
Madison	1,456	1,332	1,484	1,426	1,475	1,396
Marion	781	274	874	304	874	277
Miller	1,418	402	1,309	367	1,460	367
Mississippi	1,249	417	1,130	349	1,372	316
Monroe	741	508	641	485	812	325
Montgomery	939	432	913	458	933	404
Nevada	1,376	657	1,248	641	1,417	621
Newton	559	675	597	843	556	679
Ouachita	1,405	970	1,320	1,080	1,473	994
Perry	975	439	849	388	1,072	390
Phillips	1,466	552	1,375	423	1,546	373
Pike	1,178	605	1,219	633	1,204	597
Polnsett	1,174	511	1,033	425	1,276	337
Polk	1,242	448	1,074	457	1,217	434
Pope	2,148	783	2,067	821	2,320	864
Prairie	1,061	655	1,091	671	1,128	476
Pulaski	6,008	2,593	5,687	2,381	6,853	1,605
Randolph	1,553	458	1,473	446	1,742	416
Saline	1,567	231	1,376	226	1,745	200
Scott	1,369	514	1,290	519	1,422	483
Searcy	629	919	622	947	693	1,038
Sebastian	3,719	1,366	2,971	1,195	3,898	1,328
Sevier	1,265	244	1,213	265	1,291	207
Sharp	972	251	1,078	293	1,047	252
St. Francis	960	395	1,012	391	1,023	336
Stone	682	298	553	281	680	319
Union	1,691	273	1,927	301	1,978	215
Van Buren	1,272	743	1,223	802	1,263	750
Washington	2,922	1,625	2,858	1,628	3,254	1,508
White	2,823	673	2,591	745	2,876	677
Woodruff	935	438	946	504	1,015	421
Yell	2,099	781	2,179	927	2,281	811
Total	112,282	47,135	110,293	48,922	122,941	43,963

CHANCERY DISTRICTS IN ARKANSAS.

1—J. E. Martineau; 2—E. G Hammock; 3—J. P Henderson; 4—John M. Elliott; 5—A. L Hutchins; 6—Jas. D. Shaver; 7—J. M. Barker; 8—Lyman F Reeder; 9—Jordan Sellers; 10—J. V. Bourland; 11—Ben. F. McMahan; 12—Archer Wheatley.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, ARKANSAS, 1918.

Counties.	Br'gh Dem.	Fulks. Soc.	Counties.	Br'gh Dem.	Fulks Soc.
Arkansas	547	27	Lincoln	431	13
Ashley	378	7	Little River	399	12
Baxter	468	42	Logan	1,692	139
Benton	2,350	252	Lonoke	1,975	162
Boone	1,205	61	Madison	1,232	103
Bradley	589	40	Marion	758	99
Calhoun	395	12	Miller	602	25
Carroll	1,623	149	Mississippi	784	32
Chicot	249		Monroe	499	13
Clark	743	20	M'tgomery	755	124
Clay	1,478	170	Nevada	832	112
Cleburne	768	106	Newton	649	117
Cleveland	472	10	Ouachita	645	5
Columbia	1,456	30	Perry	583	28
Conway	1,169	52	Phillips	1,825	6
Craighead	697	22	Pike	460	21
Crawford	1,954	145	Poinsett	832	50
Crittenden	340	1	Polk	852	83
Cross	492	14	Pope	1,255	89
Dallas	531	15	Prairie	854	68
Desha	408	10	Pulaski	2,059	114
Drew	610	20	Randolph	1,036	31
Faulkner	940	84	Saline	530	18
Franklin	1,126	153	Scott	688	47
Fulton	990	25	Searcy	866	117
Garland	1,695	133	Sebastian	1,683	204
Grant	272	2	Sevier	586	65
Greene	1,638	112	Sharp	609	35
Hempstead	1,296	215	St. Francis	373	23
Hot Spring	812	85	Stone	354	22
Howard	724	28	Union	666	24
Indep'dence	886	67	Van Buren	1,077	144
Izard	653	15	Washington	2,062	130
Jackson	727	28	White	1,760	140
Jefferson	799	24	Woodruff	479	7
Johnson	1,443	130	Yell	1,000	22
Lafayette	556	24			
Lawrence	589	25	Total	68,192	4,792
Lee	382	3			

PAST VOTE OF ARKANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 37,927; Rep., 41,073.
1874 (Cong.), Dem , 40,938; Rep , 22,787.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 58,083; Rep , 38,669: Gr., 289
1878 (Cong.), Dem , 32,652; Gr , 18,967.
1880 (Pres), Dem , 60,865; Rep., 42,549; Gr., 4,079.
1882 (Gov), Dem , 87,675; Rep., 49,352; Gr., 10,142.
1884 (Pres), Dem , 72,927; Rep., 50,805; Gr., 1,847.
1886 (Gov), Dem , 90,650; Rep., 54,070; Wheel., 19,169.
1888 (Gov), Dem , 99,229; U. L., 84,223
1888 (Pres), Dem., 85,962; Rep , 58,752; U L , 10,613; Proh., 641.
1889 (Sup Ct.), Dem., 52,925; Rep., 41,615.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 106,267; U. L., 85,181
1892 (Pres.), Dem , 87,834; Rep., 46,884; Pop., 11,631; Proh , 113
1894 (Gov), Dem., 74,809; Rep , 26,055; Pop , 24,541; Proh , 1,551.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 91,114; Rep , 35,836; Pop , 13,990. Proh., 851
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 110,103; Rep., 37,512; Proh , 839; Nat., 893.
1900 (Gov.), Dem , 88,637; Rep , 44,701; Pop., 3,641.
1900 (Pres), Dem., 81,142; Rep , 44,800; Pop , 972; Proh , 584; Un. R , 341.
1902 (Gov), Dem., 77,354; Rep , 29,251; Pop., 8,345; Proh , 4,791.
1904 (Gov.), Dem , 91,991; Rep , 53,898; Proh., 2,527; Soc., 1,364
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 64,434; Rep., 46,860; Soc , 1,816; Proh , 993; Pop., 2,318.
1906 (Gov), Dem., 102,749; Rep., 40,965; Soc., 2,169; Proh., 3,274.
1908 (Pres), Dem , 87,015; Rep., 56,760; Soc., 5,750; Proh , 1,121; Pop., 1,026; Ind., 313
1908 (Gov), Dem., 111,478; Rep., 45,409; Soc., 6,787.
1910 (Gov), Dem , 101,646; Rep , 39,570; Soc , 9,196.
1912 (Gov), Dem., 109,826; Rep , 46,440; Soc., 13,384.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 68,838; Rep , 24,297; Prog., 21,673; Proh , 898; Soc., 8,153.
1914 (Gov), Dem., 94,096; Rep , 30,987; Soc., 10,434.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,449; Rep., 11,222.
1916 (Pres), Dem., 112,282; Rep., 47,135; Soc , 6,993; Proh., 2,015.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 122,041; Rep., 43,963; Soc , 9,730.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,293; Rep., 48,922.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc	Hanly, Proh	U.S. Sen. 1916 Patton, Dem	Johnson, Rep *
Alameda....	43,748	51,417	5 439	1,544	22,207	65,963
Alpine.....	23	60	...	...	15	56
Amador....	1,766	1,209	136	38	1,129	1,536
Butte.....	4,888	3,956	445	389	3,029	4,872
Calaveras..	1,524	1,175	136	38	1,008	1,506
Colusa	1,998	1,011	129	45	1,525	1,238
Contra Costa	6,092	5,731	912	302	2,863	8,464
Del Norte.	471	499	141	25	301	542
El Dorado..	1,755	1,068	186	33	1,303	1,316
Fresno.....	14,241	11,707	1,675	912	8,119	15,441
Glenn.....	1,797	1,342	109	94	1,138	1,657
Humboldt..	4,103	5,786	1,070	361	2,426	7,068
Imperial ..	3,273	2,694	368	329	2,045	3,162
Inyo.....	966	846	153	52	521	922
Kern.....	9,566	5,611	567	251	6,915	7,149
Kings.....	2,905	2,221	259	220	2,048	2,279
Lake.....	1,164	791	182	96	613	1,049
Lassen.....	1,323	877	146	30	759	1,109
Los Angeles	114,070	135,554	8,097	10,061	81,149	142,280
Madera.....	1,880	1,323	187	89	1,111	1,757
Marin.....	3,789	4,328	425	106	1,757	5,963
Mariposa..	802	451	93	29	501	591
Mendocino	3,371	3,494	456	150	2,254	3,995
Merced.....	2,637	2,132	293	182	1,195	2,635
Modoc.....	1,222	768	84	29	828	745
Mono.....	158	137	27	5	87	147
Monterey .	3,878	3,599	371	191	2,448	4,237
Napa.....	3,088	3,914	308	155	2,164	4,051
Nevada.....	2,548	1,586	286	99	1,320	2,589
Orange.....	6,474	10,609	648	1,920	4,898	9,676
Placer.....	3,375	1,954	322	148	1,875	3,148
Plumas.....	1,025	663	106	21	561	924
Riverside..	4,561	7,152	785	836	3,218	7,593
Sacramento.	14,538	10,696	853	546	8,177	16,368
San Benito..	1,688	1,449	94	40	1,197	1,417
S.Bernardino	9,398	11,932	809	1,410	6 213	12,103
San Diego..	16,815	16,978	1,627	1,132	8,813	20,767
S. Francisco	78,225	63,093	6,358	1,404	31,986	101,574
San Joaquin.	11,151	7,861	801	557	7,082	10,437
S. Luis Ob'po	3,539	2,854	565	159	2,045	3,659
San Mateo..	4,185	5,207	554	179	1,721	7,666
S'ta Barbara	5,198	4,153	479	347	3,182	4,796
Santa Clara	14,185	16,592	1,023	887	7,828	20,802
Santa Cruz .	4,511	4,228	386	324	2,763	4,827
Shasta.....	2,828	2,008	452	113	1,813	2,491
Sierra.....	594	360	56	9	351	482
Siskiyou....	3,447	2,059	432	109	2,076	2,806
Solano.....	5,678	3,536	330	192	2,328	6,807
Sonoma.....	8,377	9,733	937	293	5,131	11,195
Stanislaus...	5,490	4,401	743	1,067	2,863	6,293
Sutter	1,543	1,211	81	49	1,185	1,276
Tehama.....	2,531	1,739	345	181	1,658	2,152
Trinity.....	661	121	104	17	411	537
Tulare.....	7,299	6,845	913	533	4,934	7,754
Tuolumne...	1,584	1,057	242	44	969	1,359
Ventura....	2,835	3,980	266	138	2,623	3,360
Yolo.....	2,922	2,334	170	78	2,383	2,531
Yuba	1,980	1,530	102	31	1,157	2,188
Total.....	466,289	462,516	43,263	27,713	277,852	574,037

* And Progressive.

PAST VOTE OF CALIFORNIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem , 40,718; Rep., 54,044; Lib. Rep., 81; Dem. (O'C.), 1,068.
1875 (Gov), Dem , 61,509; Rep., 31,322; Ind , 29,752.
1876 (Pres), Dem , 76,464; Rep., 79,264; Gr., 47.
1879 (Gov), Dem., 47,647; Rep., 67,965; Work., 44,482.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 80,472; Rep., 80,370; Gr., 3,404
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 90,694; Rep , 67,175; Gr., 1,020; Proh., 5,772.
1884 (Pres), Dem., 89,288; Rep , 102,416; Gr., 2,017; Proh , 2,920.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 84,970; Rep., 84,318; Amer., 7,347; Proh., 6,432; Ind., 12,227.
1888 (Pres), Dem , 117,729; Rep., 124,816; Amer., 1,591; Proh., 5,761.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 117,184; Rep., 125,129; Amer., 10,073.
1892 (Pres), Dem., 118,293; Rep., 118,149; Pop., 25,352; Proh., 8,129.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 111,942; Rep., 110,738; Pop., 51,304; Proh., 10,561.
1894 (Sec.), Dem., 86,443; Rep., 126,541; Pop., 49,734; Proh., 8,262; Ind., 2,405.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, CALIFORNIA, 1918.

Counties.	Stephens Rep	Bell, Ind.	Counties.	Stephens Rep.	Bell, Ind.
Alameda...	42,276	27,332	Placer.....	1,978	937
Alpine....	56	9	Plumas....	540	251
Amador....	933	887	Riverside..	7,181	2,021
Butte.....	3,637	1,496	Sacramento	9,004	5,517
Calaveras..	905	650	San Benito.	1,227	858
Colusa .. .	1,200	722	San Bernar.	9,899	3,909
Con. Costa.	4,539	3,778	San Diego..	16,333	7,618
Del Norte..	585	268	San Fran...	36,099	56,726
El Dorado.	950	681	San Joaq'n.	9,475	5,776
Fresno .. .	15,607	6,679	San L. Obis	3,128	1,806
Glenn.....	1,685	757	San Mateo.	3,909	3,817
Humboldt..	5,974	2,317	San. Barb'a	4,699	1,915
Imperial. .	2,748	1,066	Santa Clara	13,167	8,077
Inyo	744	315	Santa Cruz.	4,104	1,863
Kern	5,894	4,897	Shasta.....	1,949	937
Kings.....	3,286	1,375	Sierra	379	181
Lake.....	1,032	619	Siskiyou...	2,196	1,360
Lassen	1,068	444	Solano.....	3,254	3,497
Los Angeles	106,198	54,031	Sonoma....	5,158	6,696
Madera ..	1,763	994	Stanislaus .	6 459	2,795
Marin.....	2,811	2,961	Sutter....	1,093	495
Mariposa .	605	439	Tehama....	1,963	731
Mendocino	2,780	2,281	Trinity....	475	245
Merced....	2,751	1,337	Tulare.....	8,927	3,025
Modoc	930	428	Tuolumne..	1,263	827
Mono.....	114	67	Ventura....	3,243	1,465
Monterey..	3,739	1,954	Yolo.....	1,765	1,238
Napa. .	1,805	3,511	Yuba.....	964	451
Nevada..	1,899	875			
Orange....	9,192	2,985	Totals...	387,547	251,189

Stephens, for Gov., 1918, also got Progressive and Prohibition votes, all of which are included in the one column. Roser, Soc., for Gov., 1918, got 29,003 votes, and Rolph, Jr., Ind., got 20,605.

Att. Gen. (1918), Webb, Rep -Dem., 480,981; Stewart, Rep , 90,130; McKee, Soc., 46,043.

Supt Pub Instl (1918), Wood, 295,949; Hyatt, 254,709.

Liquor Reg —For, 256,778; against, 341,897.

Regulating interest—For, 231,147; against, 212,207.

Absent voters—For, 189,845; against, 252,387.

Proh initiative act—For, 275,643; against, 306,488.

CALIFORNIA VOTE ON PROHIBITION, NOVEMBER, 1918.

Counties.	Yes.	No	Counties.	Yes.	No.
Alameda...	28,720	36,171	Placer.....	1,480	2,120
Alpine.....	33	11	Plumas.....	404	442
Amador....	521	1,085	Riverside..	5,368	2,351
Butte.....	2,940	2,524	Sacramento	6,151	11,637
Calaveras..	541	704	San Benito.	840	979
Colusa.....	885	990	San Bernar.	7,639	4,355
Con. Costa.	3,220	4,547	San Diego..	12,967	9,363
Del Norte..	463	226	San Fran...	20,531	67,791
El Dorado	673	1,164	San Joaq...	6,181	7,772
Fresno	11,706	7,232	S. L. Obispo	2,324	2,082
Glenn.....	1,190	1,183	San Mateo.	2,093	4,673
Humboldt..	4,569	2,968	San. Barb'a	3,399	2,589
Imperial...	2,169	956	Santa Clara	9,108	10,218
Inyo	498	409	Santa Cruz.	2,962	2,432
Kern.....	5,120	3,883	Shasta.....	1,357	1,528
Kings	2,445	1,511	Sierra.....	231	281
Lake.....	646	726	Siskiyou...	1,725	1,987
Lassen.....	808	681	Solano.....	2,064	4,202
Los Angeles	78,621	59,715	Sonoma.....	3,590	7,358
Madera....	1,289	969	Stanislaus..	4,905	3,070
Marin.....	1,591	3,646	Sutter.....	747	1,106
Mariposa .	325	402	Tehama....	1,502	1,198
Mendocino	1,761	2,491	Trinity....	248	434
Merced....	1,944	1,476	Tulare.....	6,509	3,698
Modoc.....	542	579	Tuolumne..	762	985
Mono.....	44	79	Ventura....	2,238	1,537
Monterey..	2,440	2,509	Yolo.....	1,393	1,887
Napa.....	1,290	3,532	Yuba.....	665	1,177
Nevada ...	1,411	1,642			
Orange.....	7,861	3,225	Totals...	275,643	306,488

The proposed act declared "that every person, firm or corporation, which manufactures, imports or sells intoxicating liquors after December 31, 1918, except denatured alcohol, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by $25 fine and twenty-five days imprisonment for first offense, and by $50 fine and fifty days imprisonment for second offense, and by $100 fine and one hundred days imprisonment for each subsequent offense."

COLORADO.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson. Dem	Hughes Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Prog.
Adams	2,120	1,165	125	21	3
Alamosa	1,308	488	64	4	2
Arapahoe	2,652	1,444	129	12	19
Archuleta	830	473	11	3	8
Baca	1,294	826	208	24	6
Bent	1,472	833	55	30	3
Boulder	7,419	3,986	482	163	21
Chaffee	2,546	864	78	21	4
Cheyenne	802	558	82	10	2
Clear Creek	1,289	474	32	1	3
Conejos	1,721	928	6	5	11
Costilla	1,028	579	25	9	30
Crowley	1,160	847	51	29	6
Custer	539	403	35	5	2
Delta	2,817	1,612	282	61	5
Denver	43,029	23,185	1,826	409	63
Dolores	251	46	30	.....	.....
Douglas	820	612	13	5	1
Eagle	1,136	397	36	7	.....
Elbert	1,230	951	90	19	9
El Paso	8,381	7,159	552	321	24
Fremont	3,395	2,257	243	69	1
Garfield	2,479	1,139	161	36	.....
Gilpin	763	407	15	5	1
Grand	624	378	11	3	1
Gunnison	1,618	736	115	11	2
Hinsdale	178	94	29	1	.....
Huerfano	2,632	2,027	25	31	12
Jackson	331	157	5	4	.....
Jefferson	3,368	2,040	139	21	6
Kiowa	936	723	141	21	6
Kit Carson	1,571	1,030	147	30	1
Lake	2,672	993	38	190	7
La Plata	2,590	1,029	158	21	3
Larimer	4,868	2,798	417	94	7
Las Animas	5,300	3,511	152	43	41
Lincoln	1,702	1,129	119	32	4
Logan	2,679	1,422	111	23	8
Mesa	4,394	2,223	544	231	3
Mineral	273	135	8	2	.....
Moffat	740	512	31	4	2
Montezuma	1,458	425	76	9	.....
Montrose	2,571	1,315	252	40	1
Morgan	2,371	1,541	111	29	4
Otero	3,963	2,678	167	104	12
Ouray	961	399	56	3	2
Park	674	372	28	2	3
Phillips	795	532	56	9	2
Pitkin	915	263	100	3	2
Prowers	2,168	1,683	244	61	2
Pueblo	10,710	6,545	731	137	18
Rio Blanco	702	468	12	4	0
Rio Grande	1,756	886	47	26	2
Routt	1,972	849	114	16	1
Saguache	1,254	681	46	5	4
San Juan	693	214	74	7	2
San Miguel	1,325	578	71	7	3
Sedgwick	519	529	67	8	6
Summit	717	268	28	7	.....
Teller	3,515	1,693	231	17	5
Washington	1,748	989	129	29	3
Weld	8,600	5,395	324	208	6
Yuma	2,466	1,436	224	31	4
Total	178,816	102,308	10,049	2,793	409

COLORADO—*Continued.*

Counties.	Governor, 1916. Gunter, Dem.	Carlson, Rep.	Goddard, Soc.	Governor, 1918. Tyman, Dem.	Shoup, Rep.	M. L. Geffs, Soc.
Adams	1,861	1,203	139	1,887	1,512	115
Alamosa	1,076	626	77	656	508	23
Arapahoe	2,396	1,659	185	1,874	1,617	94
Archuleta	589	472	33	370	355	19
Baca	934	953	251	754	707	93
Bent	1,219	1,020	49	715	730	13
Boulder	6,356	4,902	616	4,019	2,856	155
Chaffee	2,027	1,163	100	1,286	928	42
Cheyenne	653	628	97	659	538	51
Clear Creek	1,124	565	45	753	493	29
Conejos	913	1,098	18	733	890	20
Costilla	908	588	31	731	453	15
Crowley	1,002	1,004	63	774	724	28
Custer	482	377	41	398	495	25
Delta	2,089	2,113	335	1,625	1,663	75
Denver	40,739	24,427	2,379	20,722	30,055	1,123
Dolores	195	69	37	200	43	29
Douglas	689	616	26	633	703	24
Eagle	936	503	59	613	346	16
Elbert	1,120	1,008	106	1,112	899	51
El Paso	7,126	7,884	724	3,944	7,598	169
Fremont	2,656	2,661	277	1,759	3,050	147
Garfield	1,983	1,451	201	1,419	1,107	57
Gilpin	542	149	29	376	257	10
Grand	525	374	25	367	327	16
Gunnison	1,364	842	145	1,007	616	47
Hinsdale	161	101	42	116	97	15
Huerfano	2,344	2,196	32	2,653	2,259	40
Jackson	297	185	8	161	201	0
Jefferson	2,942	2,254	173	2,546	2,471	109
Kiowa	719	858	125	717	694	44
Kit Carson	1,071	1,320	173	955	1,275	141
Lake	2,374	1,207	201	1,384	966	76
La Plata	2,249	1,212	189	1,123	774	44
Larimer	4,002	3,353	195	2,684	3,291	136
Las Animas	4,564	3,232	175	3,798	3,147	144
Lincoln	1,420	1,365	122	1,167	1,109	55
Logan	2,116	1,860	181	2,093	1,735	108
Mesa	3,314	3,106	659	2,018	2,295	171
Mineral	270	146	45	173	93	19
Moffat	617	601	35	549	478	31
Montezuma	1,164	593	90	684	345	12
Montrose	1,932	1,903	287	1,714	1,355	123
Morgan	1,839	1,836	164	1,653	1,904	77
Otero	3,210	3,130	163	2,468	2,623	68
Ouray	781	519	78	518	353	26
Park	602	377	40	402	456	18
Phillips	496	770	91	522	572	45
Pitkin	733	371	110	545	260	33
Prowers	1,644	2,135	235	1,282	1,458	71
Pueblo	8,987	7,097	910	5,433	7,454	354
Rio Blanco	585	511	16	349	491	10
Rio Grande	1,388	1,072	49	997	809	26
Routt	1,613	1,027	134	1,049	857	37
Saguache	970	826	55	819	583	21
San Juan	547	291	84	312	166	30
San Miguel	1,116	724	70	762	514	38
Sedgwick	382	600	79	530	646	41
Summit	641	270	47	378	272	17
Teller	2,996	2,139	285	1,367	1,213	81
Washington	1,442	1,206	110	1,316	1,207	81
Weld	7,168	6,740	385	5,385	6,355	210
Yuma	1,732	1,902	249	1,459	1,445	181
Total	151,962	117,723	12,495	102,597	112,693	5,249

PAST VOTE OF COLORADO.

1876 (Gov.) Dem. 13,316; Rep. 14,154.
1878 (Gov.) Dem. 11,573; Rep. 14,396; Gr. 2,755.
1880 (Pres.) Dem. 24,647; Rep. 27,450; Gr. 1,435.
1882 (Gov.) Dem. 29,897; Rep. 27,552.
1884 (Pres.) Dem. 27,723; Rep. 36,290; Gr. 1,958; Proh. 761.
1884 (Gov.) Dem. 27,420; Rep. 30,471.
1886 (Cong.) Dem. 26,929; Rep. 27,732; Proh. 3,597.
1886 (Gov.) Dem., 28,129; Rep. 26,533; Proh. 2,710.
1888 (Pres.) Dem. 37,567; Rep. 50,774; Proh. 2,191; U. Lab. 1,266.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 34,736; Rep., 43,118; U. Lab., 5,207; Proh., 1,054.
1891 (Ch. J.), Dem., 30,361; Rep., 40,417; Proh., 6,384.
1892 (Pres.) Rep. 38,620; Proh. 1,638; Fus. 53,585
1894 (Sup. Ct.) Dem. 9,634; Rep. 90,845; Pop; 76,487.
1896 (Pres.) Dem. 158,674; Rep. 26,271; Proh. 1,717; Pop. 2,389; Nat. 386; Soc. L. 159.
1897 (Sup Ct.) Fus 68.888; Rep. 64,947.
1898 (Gov.) Fus 92,274; Rep. 50,880.
1900 (Gov.) Fus., 121,995; Rep., 93,245; Proh., 3,786.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 122,733; Rep., 93,072; Proh., 3,790; Soc. D., 714; Pop., 389; Soc. L., 684.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 80,217; Rep., 87,512; Proh., 4,022; Soc., 2,562; Soc. L., 1 432; Proh., 6,554.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 107,103; Rep., 134,601; Soc., 4,304; Proh., 3,438; Soc. L., 335; Pop., 824
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 124,617; Rep., 113,499; Soc., 2,614; Soc. L., 247; Peo., 298; Proh., 2,755
1906 (Gov.), Fus., 74,512; Rep., 92,646; Soc., 16,938; Ind., 17,640
1908 (Pres.), Fus., 126,644; Rep., 123,700; Soc., 7,974; Proh., 5,559.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties. (8)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1918. Spellacy, Dem.	Holcomb, Rep.
Hartford...	24,398	23,265	1,247	685	19,183	18,910
New Haven.	30,416	30,175	2,099	382	24,250	24,209
New London	8,322	8,283	252	177	6,416	6,642
Fairfield....	20,873	25,962	1,064	255	15,484	18,996
Windham...	3,797	4,259	69	82	2,883	3,692
Litchfield..	6,183	7,288	163	98	4,305	6,356
Middlesex. .	3,765	4,524	102	65	2,629	3,835
Tolland....	2,032	2,758	183	45	1,623	2,251
Total.....	99,786	106,514	5,179	1,789	76,773	84,891

Pres. (1916), Reimer, Soc. Lab., 606.

Governor (1918), Plunkett, Soc., 4,001; Lackey, Proh., 1,014; Klawansky, Soc. Labor, 560; Parsons, Nat., 124.

PAST VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 45,866; Rep., 50,626; Lib. Rep., 14; Dem. (O'C.), 204.
1874 (Gov.), Dem., 46,755; Rep., 39,973; Proh., 4,942.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 61,934; Rep., 59,084; Gr., 774; Proh., 378.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 46,385; Rep., 48,867; Gr., 8,314; Proh., 1,079.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 61,415; Rep., 67,071; Gr., 868; Proh., 409
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 59,014; Rep., 54,853; Gr., 697; Proh., 1,034.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 67,167; Rep., 65,893; Gr., 1,684; Proh., 2,489.
1884 (Gov.), Dem., 67,910; Rep., 66,274; Gr., 1,379; Proh., 1,636.

DELAWARE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, 1916.

	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Total
Democratic.....	14,894	4,210	5,649	24,753
Repub. & Prog.....	16,166	3,813	6,032	26,011
Prohibition.....	436	66	64	566
Socialist.....	490			490

UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Jos. O Wolcott, Dem	15,141	4,417	5,876	25,434
Henry A. duPont, R..	15,047	3,162	4,716	23,925
Hiram R. Burton, Pro	867	435	1,059	2,361
William C. Ferris, Soc.	490			490

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Albert F. Polk, Dem..	17,404	4,220	5,771	24,395
T. W. Miller, Rep....	15,933	3,405	4,864	24,202
E.G.Bradford Jr., Prog	723	400	1,007	2,130
Fred. K. Miller, Soc...	484			484

GOVERNOR, 1916.

Jas H. Hughes, Dem.	14,496	4,170	5,337	24,053
J.G.Townsend, R.& P	16,547	3,839	6,262	26,648
Frank A. Houck, Soc..	490			490

U. S. SENATOR, 1918.

Willard Saulsbury, D.	12,058	3,751	4,301	20,113
L. Heisler Ball, Rep ..	11,449	3,500	5,570	21,519
John Conner, Soc.....	420			420

U. S. Sen. (1918), Conner, Soc., 420. State Treas. (1918), Soper, Dem., 19,243; Fisher, Rep, 21,607; Dayton, Soc., 421.

PAST VOTE OF DELAWARE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 10,206; Rep., 11,115; Dem. (O'C.), 437.
1874 (Gov.), Dem., 12,388; Rep., 11,269.
1876 (Pres), Dem., 13,381; Rep, 10,740.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 10,321; Gr., 2,966.
1880 (Pres), Dem, 15,183; Rep, 14,150; Gr., 120.
1882 (Gov.), Dem, 16,558; Rep., 14,620.
1884 (Pres), Dem., 16,976; Rep., 13,053; Gr., 6; Proh, 55.
1886 (Gov.), Dem, 13,942; Rep., 111; Proh., 7,835.
1888 (Pres), Dem, 16,414; Rep, 12,973; Proh, 460
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 17,801; Rep, 17,258; Proh 138

FLORIDA.

Counties. (52.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	Gov. 1916. Catts, Proh.	Knott Dem.
Alachua....	2,030	440	13	31	1,067	1,128
Baker.....	439	52	32	14	439	92
Bay.....	725	279	55	85	506	399
Bradford....	1,302	153	30	21	1,007	515
Brevard....	599	174	66	42	234	467
Broward....	382	158	26	92	444	152
Calhoun....	539	209	14	73	680	227
Citrus.....	601	46	46	16	435	224
Clay.....	380	79	37	31	329	158
Columbia..	861	226	63	29	596	314
Dade.....	1,654	629	185	209	1,418	854
De Soto....	1,755	385	151	164	1,644	598
Duval....	5,456	1,339	674	397	2,896	3,834
Escambia.	2,183	416	40	96	1,251	1,359
Franklin .	312	81	231	24	233	180
Gadsden...	875	57	44	16	482	530
Hamilton...	675	113	8	15	509	274
Hernando...	446	38	31	18	328	182
Hillsborough	4,627	691	595	449	3,633	3,079
Holmes...	763	427	65	169	1,099	323
Jackson. .	1,975	410	20	31	1,307	1,068
Jefferson.	646	104	6	5	357	314
La Fayette	849	45	27	14	619	290
Lake.....	886	330	17	42	682	494
Lee.....	751	167	96	83	694	261
Leon.....	875	191	36	16	386	629
Levy.....	712	216	30	27	608	240
Liberty...	280	57	20	9	228	131
Madison.	721	22	48	6	434	350
Manatee ..	1,033	289	88	93	789	428
Marion.....	1,567	462	121	119	808	975
Monroe....	730	345	110	248	440	169
Nassau....	420	94	47	24	228	372
Okaloosa ..	603	303	22	34	482	338
Orange....	1,261	415	21	23	663	897
Osceola....	511	453	83	55	563	159
Palm Beach	725	312	132	147	453	535
Pasco.....	779	223	65	73	693	328
Pinellas.....	1,503	555	187	136	1,009	726
Polk	2,574	575	63	184	1,875	1,070
Putnam....	879	416	96	68	675	690
St John's	1,133	326	103	106	658	800
St. Lucie....	703	134	62	91	507	416
Santa Rosa.	896	111	42	21	335	712
Seminole...	706	155	67	75	436	364
Sumter....	599	70	40	14	337	359
Suwanee.. .	1,209	56	23	124	773	554
Taylor.....	547	51	2	13	358	255
Volusia...	1,541	886	69	121	1,245	1,037
Wakulla ...	387	121	53	14	331	94
Walton....	753	549	63	57	852	265
Washington	626	159	56	108	661	234
Total.....	55,948	14,594	4,855	7,814	39,546	30,343

In Florida, in 1918, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Railroad Commissioners were elected.

Education and prohibition amendments to the State Constitution were adopted in 1819. There was no opposition vote on the returns

PAST VOTE OF FLORIDA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem, 15,428; Rep, 17,765.
1876 (Pres), Dem, 24,440; Rep, 24,350.
1880 (Pres), Dem., 27,964; Rep, 23,654.
1884 (Pres), Dem., 31,769; Rep, 28,031; Proh., 72.
1888 (Pres), Dem., 39,561; Rep., 26,657; Proh., 423.
1890 (Comp), Dem, 29,176; Rep., 4,637.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 30,143; Pop, 4,843; Proh., 475.
1896 (Pres.), Dem, 30,683; Pop, 2,053; Rep., 11,288; N D., 654; Proh, 1,778.
1898 (Treas), Dem, 20,738; Rep., 3,999.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 29,251; Rep, 6,238; Pop., 631.
1900 (Pres.), Dem, 28,007; Rep, 7,314; Pop., 1,070; Proh., 1,039; Soc., 601
1902 (Sec. St), Dem., 16,428—no opposition.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 28,971; Rep., 6,357; Pop., 1,270.
1904 (Pres.), Dem, 27,046; Rep., 8,314; Pop., 1,605; Soc., 1,742
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 30,036; Rep., 6,453; Soc., 3,427.
1908 (Pres), Dem, 31,104; Rep., 9,923; Soc., 3,747; Proh., 1,356; Ind, 553.
1912 (Pres.), Dem, 36,417; Rep., 4,279; Prog, 4,535; Soc., 4,806; Proh., 1,854.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 38,977; Rep., 2,646; Prog., 2,314; Soc, 3,467; Proh., 1,061.

GEORGIA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Appling	413	44	Dawson	440	273	Jefferson	588	63	Schley	222	2
Bacon	287	46	Decatur	1,147	35	Jenkins	402	7	Screven	625	36
Baker	435	.....	De Kalb	1,690	12	Johnson	715	20	Spalding	835	41
Baldwin	579	65	Dodge	788	64	Jones	398	27	Stephens	500	15
Banks	989	126	Dooly	737	.....	Laurens	1,269	64	Stewart	471	23
Barrow	712	148	Dougherty	836	37	Lee	316	3	Sumter	1,065	38
Bartow	1,325	92	Douglas	416	61	Liberty	245	26	Talbot	511	17
Ben Hill	627	3	Early	442	4	Lincoln	333	5	Taliaferro	255	7
Berrien	2,102	32	Echols	173	.....	Lowndes	1,870	60	Tattnall	574	49
Bibb	2,018	201	Effingham	450	8	Lumpkin	455	55	Taylor	405	57
Bleckley	362	6	Elbert	1,756	.....	Macon	440	21	Telfair	773	25
Brooks	969	103	Emanuel	1,500	288	Madison	1,241	19	Terrell	677	10
Bryan	295	17	Evans	334	34	Marion	330	42	Thomas	1,298	42
Bulloch	1,410	29	Fannin	720	166	McDuffie	466	70	Tift	1,034	42
Burke	673	19	Fayette	494	25	McIntosh	114	20	Toombs	425	33
Butts	595	52	Floyd	2,137	50	Meriwether	1,118	36	Towns	358	481
Calhoun	265	9	Forsyth	1,146	166	Miller	464	15	Troup	1,227	38
Camden	251	4	Franklin	1,540	44	Milton	462	11	Turner	400	145
Campbell	508	77	Fulton	8,945	1,311	Mitchell	921	41	Twiggs	365	20
Candler	442	.....	Gilmer	742	258	Monroe	721	52	Union	532	523
Carroll	1,621	118	Glascock	126	8	Montgom'y	1,002	21	Upson	734	18
Catoosa	624	32	Glynn	477	45	Morgan	643	59	Walker	1,883	439
Charlton	169	52	Gordon	1,010	190	Murray	1,162	301	Walton	1,305	83
Chatham	3,797	368	Grady	675	39	Muscogee	1,833	110	Ware	1,066	133
Chatt'h'ch'e	156	5	Greene	676	53	Newton	943	102	Warren	292	47
Chattooga	1,006	20	Gwinnett	1,528	222	Oconee	497	.....	Washington	954	18
Cherokee	855	292	Habersham	1,032	48	Oglethorpe	657	18	Wayne	460	29
Clarke	1,036	113	Hall	1,662	141	Paulding	670	10	Webster	248	20
Clay	225	9	Hancock	562	30	Pickens	497	420	Wheeler	372	31
Clayton	517	3	Haralson	837	137	Pierce	489	85	White	639	6
Clinch	374	53	Harris	550	23	Pike	766	65	Whitfield	1,093	16
Cobb	1,750	137	Hart	750	22	Polk	1,172	.....	Wilcox	590	12
Coffee	2,091	120	Heard	439	11	Pulaski	383	13	Wilkes	785	17
Colquitt	1,305	53	Henry	868	78	Putnam	462	8	Wilkinson	371	28
Columbia	521	6	Houston	805	52	Quitman	125	2	Worth	690	31
Coweta	1,179	85	Irwin	503	31	Rabun	633	87			
Crawford	111	2	Jackson	1,185	71	Randolph	645	43	Total	127,763	11,294
Crisp	577	4	Jasper	537	14	Richmond	2,708	238			
Dade	616	25	Jeff Davis	299	14	Rockdale	490	73			

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1918.

COUNTIES.	Dorsey, Dem.	COUNTIES.	Dorsey, Dem	COUNTIES.	Dorsey, Dem	COUNTIES.	Dorsey, Dem.	COUNTIES.	Dorsey, Dem.
Appling	353	Cobb	739	Grady	344	Meriwether	602	Taliaferro	163
Bacon	170	Coffee	866	Greene	343	Miller	114	Tattnall	333
Baker	56	Colquitt	804	Gwinnett	769	Milton	155	Taylor	220
Baldwin	357	Columbia	179	Habersham	313	Mitchell	313	Telfair	282
Banks	289	Coweta	531	Hall	706	Monroe	467	Terrell	360
Barrow	388	Crawford	536	Hancock	265	Montgomery	536	Thomas	631
Bartow	527	Crisp	243	Haralson	411	Morgan	306	Tift	451
Ben Hill	221	Dade	178	Harris	293	Murray	433	Toombs	157
Berrien	787	Dawson	264	Hart	267	Muscogee	510	Towns	226
Bibb	587	Decatur	361	Heard	225	Newton	395	Troup	1,263
Bleckley	179	De Kalb	2,527	Henry	318	Oconee	173	Turner	229
Brooks	360	Dodge	422	Houston	302	Oglethorpe	391	Twiggs	.....
Bryan	126	Dooly	332	Irwin	569	Paulding	406	Union	245
Bulloch	676	Dougherty	267	Jackson	596	Pickens	208	Upson	325
Burke	259	Douglas	258	Jasper	306	Pierce	297	Walker	433
Butts	210	Early	222	Jeff Davis	278	Pike	1,063	Walton	566
Calhoun	.....	Echols	107	Jefferson	285	Polk	460	Ware	509
Camden	114	Effingham	364	Jenkins	120	Pulaski	326	Warren	226
Campbell	216	Elbert	489	Johnson	319	Putnam	256	Washington	561
Candler	196	Emanuel	797	Jones	206	Quitman	73	Wayne	179
Carroll	1,205	Evans	175	Laurens	1,290	Rabun	183	Webster	77
Catoosa	156	Fannin	513	Lee	.....	Randolph	255	Wheeler	257
Chatham	1,533	Fayette	164	Liberty	231	Richmond	658	White	174
Charlton	79	Floyd	865	Lincoln	278	Rockdale	186	Whitfield	1,210
Chattaho'hee	34	Forsyth	401	Lowndes	608	Schley	137	Wilcox	291
Chattooga	418	Franklin	411	Lumpkin	7	Screven	318	Wilkes	898
Cherokee	476	Fulton	2,163	Macon	.....	Spalding	344	Wilkinson	209
Clarke	1,035	Gilmer	530	Madison	258	Stephens	242	Worth	.....
Clay	89	Glascock	270	Marion	151	Stewart	212		
Clayton	195	Glynn	166	McDuffie	213	Sumter	418	Total	59,526
Clinch	177	Gordon	472	McIntosh	56	Talbot	213		

There was no opposition.

Pres. (1916), Benson, Soc., 941; Prog., 20,692.

In 1918 the people ratified constitutional amendments providing for pensions for Confederate veterans and their widows.

U. S. Senator (1918), Harris, Dem., 53,731; Williams, Rep., 7,078.

PAST VOTE OF GEORGIA (PRESIDENTIAL).

1884—Dem., 94,567; Rep., 47,603; Greenback, 145; Proh., 195.

1888—Dem., 100,499; Rep., 40,496; U. L., 136; Proh., 1,808.

1892—Dem., 129,361; Rep., 48,305; Pop., 42,937; Proh., 988.

IDAHO.

Counties.	President. 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor. 1918. Samuels, Dem.	Davis Rep.
Ada	5,207	5,299	359	3,143	5,937
Adams	645	667	129	379	515
Bannock	4,084	2,950	302	1,385	2,718
Bear Lake	1,566	1,229	31	640	1,394
Benewah	1,374	935	337	641	1,078
Bingham	2,306	1,885	145	1,163	1,534
Blaine	1,830	1,239	173	594	708
Boisé	1,048	1,231	113	242	418
Bonner	2,003	679	409	1,411	1,663
Bonneville	2,341	1,745	86	864	1,496
Boundary	653	601	100	316	639
Butte	.....	.....	.....	393	462
Camas	.....	.....	.....	359	279
Canyon	4,478	3,570	645	3,025	2,860
Cassia	1,629	1,331	291	1,378	1,935
Clearwater	678	839	242	533	693
Custer	879	154	64	308	631
Elmore	1,099	692	83	548	714
Franklin	1,432	1,089	30	341	1,170
Fremont	2,695	1,654	194	950	1,469
Gem	990	750	146	750	831
Gooding	1,089	1,093	100	916	1,178
Idaho	2,265	1,892	370	1,029	1,579
Jefferson	1,606	1,002	115	547	974
Kootenai	2,855	2,741	715	1,660	2,510
Latah	2,811	2,777	440	1,219	2,814
Lemhi	1,080	723	80	584	604
Lewis	1,255	901	118	559	718
Lincoln	1,084	1,139	96	871	1,077
Madison	1,371	1,132	21	560	894
Minidoka	1,135	965	540	1,325	1,120
Nez Perce	2,675	1,753	219	1,062	2,227
Oneida	1,326	1,014	29	536	1,037
Owyhee	775	602	84	627	716
Payette	.....	.....	.....	879	1,217
Power	1,079	1,024	50	583	723
Shoshone	4,239	2,431	485	1,380	2,918
Teton	726	650	27	255	435
Twin Falls	3,974	3,083	593	3,106	3,503
Valley	.....	.....	.....	370	756
Washington	1,802	1,547	109	1,070	1,452
Total	70,054	55,368	8,066	38,499	57,626

Four new counties voted in 1918 in Idaho.
Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh , 1,127

PAST VOTE OF IDAHO.

1880 (Cong.), Dem , 3,604; Rep., 2,090.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 1,547; Rep , 741.
1886 (Cong.), Dem , 7,416; Rep., 7,842.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 6,404; Rep., 9,609; Ind. Rep., 1,458.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 7,948; Rep , 10,262.
1892 (Pres.), Rep., 8,599; Proh., 288; Pop., 10,520.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 6,769; Rep., 8,178; Proh., 264; Pop., 4,865.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 7,057; Rep., 10,208; Pop., 7,121.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 23,190; Rep., 6,324; Proh , 179.
1898 (Gov), Dem., 19,407; Rep., 13,794; Proh , 1,175.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 28,628; Rep., 26,468; Proh., 1,031; Pop., 246.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 29,646; Rep., 27,198; Proh., 857; Pop., 213.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 26,021; Rep., 31,874; Proh., 489; Soc., 1,320.

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, IDAHO, 1918.

County.	U. S. Sen. 1918. Borah Rep.	Moore Dem	County.	U. S. Sen. 1918. Borah Rep.	Moore Dem.
Ada	6,222	2,673	Idaho	1,921	684
Adams	621	256	Jefferson	978	519
Bannock	2,610	1,218	Kootenai	2,963	1,129
Bear Lake	1,240	843	Latah	2,781	1,256
Benewah	1,033	688	Lemhi	857	303
Bingham	1,718	884	Lewis	901	350
Blaine	811	459	Lincoln	1,262	640
Boisé	415	250	Madison	905	525
Bonner	1,884	1,125	Minidoka	1,860	506
Bonneville	1,606	726	Nez Perce	2,278	930
Boundary	621	293	Oneida	1,053	472
Butte	641	197	Owyhee	945	402
Camas	469	163	Payette	1,560	508
Canyon	4,300	1,619	Power	894	357
Cassia	2,351	986	Shoshone	2,714	1,567
Clearwater	801	413	Teton	456	202
Custer	568	368	Twin Falls	3,177	3,290
Elmore	730	507	Valley	754	377
Franklin	957	515	Washington	1,755	706
Fremont	1,494	927			
Gem	1,159	439	Total	63,587	31,018
Gooding	1,321	719			

All of the proposed amendments to the Idaho Constitution, submitted to the people in 1918 were defeated.

ILLINOIS.

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, ILLINOIS, 1918.

Counties.	Lewis, Dem.	McCormick, Rep	Counties.	Lewis, Dem.	McCormick, Rep.	Counties	Lewis, Dem.	McCormick, Rep.	Counties.	Lewis, Dem.	McCormick, Rep.
Adams	5,547	4,453	Ford	695	2,085	Livingston	2,234	4,614	Randolph	2,098	3,082
Alexander	1,324	2,267	Franklin	2,805	3,244	Logan	2,198	2,982	Richland	1,421	1,457
Bond	870	1,808	Fulton	3,278	4,485	Macon	3,670	5,708	Rock Island	4,643	6,701
Boone	484	1,845	Gallatin	1,199	962	Macoupin	4,501	4,095	Saline	2,117	3,452
Brown	1,015	621	Greene	1,955	1,535	Madison	6,141	7,790	Sangamon	7,887	9,666
Bureau	2,752	3,746	Grundy	814	2,091	Marion	3,029	2,879	Schuyler	1,515	1,437
Calhoun	712	615	Hamilton	1,570	1,583	Marshall	1,313	1,855	Scott	1,146	1,046
Carroll	621	2,300	Hancock	3,025	3,173	Mason	1,631	1,598	Shelby	2,950	2,766
Cass	1,959	1,459	Hardin	570	722	Massac	354	1,628	Stark	563	1,282
Champaign	3,151	5,735	Henderson	533	1,196	McDonough	2,065	3,381	St. Clair	8,767	9,490
Christian	3,369	3,236	Henry	2,077	4,905	McHenry	1,609	3,578	Stephenson	2,481	3,953
Clark	2,188	2,517	Iroquois	1,847	3,716	McLean	4,067	6,102	Tazewell	2,748	3,423
Clay	1,480	1,888	Jackson	2,580	3,879	Menard	1,231	1,329	Union	1,862	1,225
Clinton	1,350	1,580	Jasper	1,674	1,690	Mercer	1,235	2,495	Vermilion	5,333	7,403
Coles	2,992	3,645	Jefferson	2,623	2,759	Monroe	840	1,840	Wabash	1,268	1,266
Cook	201,219	158,883	Jersey	1,215	1,149	Montg'mry	3,562	3,411	Warren	1,653	2,854
Crawford	2,265	2,576	Jo Daviess	1,478	2,628	Morgan	2,948	3,363	Wash'gton	984	2,274
Cumberl'd	1,374	1,522	Johnson	716	1,451	Moultrie	1,347	1,474	Wayne	1,727	2,485
Dekalb	1,146	3,815	Kane	4,376	8,509	Ogle	1,204	3,819	White	2,038	2,076
Dewitt	1,686	2,251	Kankakee	2,308	3,959	Peoria	7,577	9,313	Whiteside	1,411	4,307
Douglass	1,348	2,052	Kendall	345	1,351	Perry	1,805	2,503	Will	4,929	7,837
Dupage	1,829	3,951	Knox	2,160	5,209	Piatt	981	1,819	Williamson	2,965	4,828
Edgar	2,963	2,904	Lake	2,381	4,943	Pike	2,772	2,331	Winnebago	2,579	6,618
Edwards	473	1,457	La Salle	6,918	8,882	Pope	420	1,167	Woodford	1,339	2,232
Effingham	1,679	1,839	Lawrence	1,919	2,153	Pulaski	848	1,507			
Fayette	2,229	2,810	Lee	1,497	3,424	Putnam	356	768	Total	426,943	479,967

U. S. Sen., (1918), Lloyd, Soc., 37,167 (of which 22,563 was in Cook Co.); Vennum, Proh., 3,151 (of which 438 was in Cook Co.); Francis, Soc. Labor, 3,268 (of which 1,852 was in Cook Co)

The voters (1918) also supported a hard-road project, amended the banking law, and agreed to call a Constitutional Convention.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, So L
Adams	14,268	11,858	389	263	30
Alexander	3,940	5,395	116	47	7
Bond	2,652	3,626	38	394	4
Boone	1,211	5,181	190	91	5
Brown	2,856	1,579	17	120	....
Bureau	5,793	8,213	249	335	24
Calhoun	1,181	1,168	29	30	5
Carroll	1,980	4,496	94	137	3
Cass	4,465	3,193	152	236	16
Champaign	9,601	14,632	254	799	18
Christian	7,982	6,923	421	799	27
Clark	5,311	4,936	51	142	6
Clay	3,574	3,879	145	83	11
Clinton	4,201	3,423	302	100	11
Coles	7,772	8,314	88	177	6
Cook	379,438	435,695	32,471	2,309	1,050
Crawford	5,570	5,084	142	181	8
Cumberland	2,960	2,879	41	85	8
Dekalb	3,386	9,764	316	231	....
Dewitt	4,460	4,380	99	204	3
Douglas	3,768	4,564	150	259	7
Dupage	4,816	9,610	378	450	10
Edgar	6,710	6,099	136	202	7
Edwards	1,389	2,885	5	133	....
Effingham	4,529	3,207	72	131	7
Fayette	5,669	5,316	221	205	8
Ford	2,054	4,670	125	189	5
Franklin	6,419	6,371	704	114	116
Fulton	8,686	9,735	1,175	401	74
Gallatin	2,920	1,985	85	89	7
Greene	6,150	3,400	....	....	....
Grundy	2,241	4,811	101	94	2
Hamilton	3,644	3,239	75	38	5
Hancock	7,711	6,472	166	367	10
Hardin	1,264	1,419	34	29	....
Henderson	1,611	2,528	60	119	3
Henry	5,220	11,406	520	276	12
Iroquois	4,977	8,503	87	342	7
Jackson	6,780	8,356	185	122	4
Jasper	3,884	3,110	57	117	5
Jefferson	6,685	6,028	101	182	9
Jersey	3,052	2,644	20	112	3
Jo Daviess	3,505	5,775	143	199	7
Johnson	1,822	3,273	69	64	2
Kane	9,875	23,868	906	555	45
Kankakee	6,096	10,594	92	211	16
Kendall	1,008	3,316	19	56	....
Knox	6,785	10,918	435	417	8
Lake	5,447	12,905	715	184	25
La Salle	14,625	20,662	851	321	31
Lawrence	5,052	4,431	190	353	....
Lee	4,087	7,985	144	263	7
Livingston	6,462	9,801	97	350	4
Logan	5,726	5,933	310	310	15
Macon	11,181	13,997	632	617	34
Macoupin	10,012	8,875	1,089	328	31
Madison	16,302	17,594	1,091	287	43
Marion	7,892	6,438	425	209	12
Marshall	2,593	3,579	110	121	7
Mason	3,886	3,029	53	168	3
Massac	1,236	3,926	38	117	6
McDonough	5,740	7,192	250	364	3
McHenry	3,278	9,024	53	172	1
McLean	11,699	14,988	450	1,016	7
Menard	2,689	2,693	60	106	10
Mercer	3,430	5,308	69	199	2
Monroe	2,104	2,825	27	8	....
Montgomery	7,903	7,065	607	218	31
Morgan	7,104	7,536	157	191	10
Moultrie	3,370	2,933	55	161	6
Ogle	3,297	8,639	69	363	5
Peoria	18,719	18,615	718	344	83
Perry	4,445	4,796	170	214	24
Piatt	3,028	4,012	88	98	4
Pike	7,005	5,293	239	249	13
Pope	1,158	2,924	57	25	5
Pulaski	2,169	3,863	87	49	1
Putnam	785	1,444	42	40	....
Randolph	5,403	5,517	132	181	13
Richland	3,431	2,992	79	132	2
Rock Island	10,914	16,169	2,855	384	88
Saline	5,930	7,061	787	176	30
Sangamon	17,958	20,900	1,001	576	29
Schuyler	3,392	2,595	36	215	4
Scott	2,457	2,126	21	46	....
Shelby	7,515	5,911	83	357	5
Stark	1,390	2,887	31	28	1
St. Clair	22,622	22,134	1,152	423	75
Stephenson	5,463	8,620	433	228	20
Tazewell	6,743	6,672	341	258	14
Union	5,171	3,135	60	74	7
Vermilion	13,864	16,330	605	1,673	24
Wabash	3,264	2,600	86	179	2
Warren	4,498	6,294	154	199	7
Washington	2,794	4,657	105	85	....
Wayne	4,934	5,383	59	173	7
White	5,066	4,137	151	83	16
Whiteside	3,839	10,045	127	482	14
Will	11,378	19,881	317	171	18
Williamson	8,172	10,262	580	124	42
Winnebago	6,198	14,893	1,439	352	15
Woodford	3,619	4,273	87	192	11
Total	950,229	1152549	61,394	26,047	2,482

MALE AND FEMALE VOTES IN ILLINOIS FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

In the whole State:
Male Voters—Dem., 566,937; Rep, 693,334; Soc, 44,219; Proh., 9,835; Soc. Labor, 1,682.
Female Voters—Dem., 383,292; Rep, 459,215; Soc, 17,175; Proh, 16,212; Soc. Labor, 806.
In Cook County (Chicago)—
Male Voters—Dem., 233,814; Rep., 269,962; Soc., 23,327; Proh., 985; Soc. Labor, 690.
Female Voters—Dem., 145,624; Rep, 165,733; Soc., 9,144; Proh., 1,324; Soc. Labor, 360.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1837.

Following is a list of Chicago's Mayors, with their politics, and the dates of their election:

1837—Wm B. Ogden, Dem.
1838—B. S. Morris, Whig.
1839—Benj. W. Raymond, Whig.
1840—Alex Loyd, Dem.
1841—F. C Sherman, Dem.
1842—Benj. W. Raymond, Whig.
1843—Aug. Garrett, Dem.
1844—Aug. Garrett, Dem.
1844—Al. S. Sherman, Whig.
1845—Aug. Garrett, Dem.
1846—John P. Chapin, Whig.
1847—Jas. Curtiss, Dem.
1848—Jas. H. Woodworth, Ind.-Dem.
1849—J. H. Woodworth, Whig-Dem.
1850—Jas. Curtiss, Dem.
1851—Walt. S. Gurnee, Dem.
1852—W. S. Gurnee, Dem.
1853—Chas. M. Gray, Dem.
1854—Isaac L. Milliken, Dem.
1855—Levi D. Boone, Knownothing.
1856—Thos. Dyer, Dem.
1857—John Wentworth, Fus.-Rep.
1858—John C. Haines, Rep.
1859—J. C. Haines, Rep.
1860—John Wentworth, Rep.
1862—F. C. Sherman, Dem.
1863—F. C. Sherman, Dem.
1865—John B. Rice, Rep.
1867—John B. Rice, Rep.
1869—Roswell B. Mason, Peo.
1871—Jos. Medill, Fireproof.
1873—Harv. D. Colvin, Peoples.
1876—Thos. Hoyne, Popular.
1876—Monroe Heath, Rep.
1877—Monroe Heath, Rep.
1879—Carter H Harrison, Dem
1881—Carter H. Harrison, Dem
1883—Carter H Harrison, Dem.
1885—Carter H. Harrison, Dem.
1887—John A. Roche, Rep.
1889—Dewitt C. Cregier, Dem.
1891—Hemp. Washburn, Rep.
1893—Carter H. Harrison, Dem.
1895—Geo. B. Swift, Rep.
1897—C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.
1899—C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem
1901—C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.
1903—C. H. Harrison, Jr, Dem.
1905—Edw. F. Dunne, Dem.
1907—Fred. A. Busse, Rep.
1911—C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.
1915—W. H. Thompson, Rep.
1919—W. H. Thompson, Rep.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

CHICAGO MAYORALTY ELECTION, APRIL 1, 1919.

Ward.	Democratic. Robert M. Sweltzer.		Republican. William Hale Thompson.		Socialist John M. Collins.		Soc.-Labor. Adolph S. Carm.		Labor. John Fitzgerald.		Independent. Maclay Hoyne.	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
1	4996	1530	2572	897	126	46	6	3	347	67	784	244
2	2128	1195	9598	5971	305	169	9	1	368	128	1676	568
3	4062	3103	6132	4228	178	152	12	4	675	269	3199	2478
4	3431	2354	1748	1102	138	44	17	5	1218	493	963	604
5	3946	2253	2928	1937	164	70	70	16	1303	309	1101	563
6	4976	3303	5439	3379	278	194	22	7	618	296	5193	4177
7	5343	3654	7046	4731	288	275	24	20	1147	373	4888	3868
8	3452	1971	3819	2366	167	98	37	8	1636	430	1328	693
9	2711	1374	4456	2732	1275	521	57	23	960	239	1711	932
10	2536	1744	1579	936	379	252	26	19	416	164	445	280
11	2855	1732	2059	1289	296	137	20	7	773	226	614	264
12	4035	2627	2315	1277	538	292	59	26	1261	468	1166	662
13	6672	5524	4535	3235	431	226	30	15	1230	416	1925	1243
14	4131	2741	4189	2937	260	135	14	10	1075	407	1036	583
15	3443	1889	4230	2190	1370	810	116	43	1725	507	1453	655
16	3118	1755	1165	619	135	62	25	4	936	257	716	286
17	2247	1201	1161	569	82	33	6	5	500	149	486	187
18	3319	1764	3178	1592	314	148	27	9	964	239	2624	1369
19	2957	1300	1122	435	139	65	22	14	306	63	636	204
20	2279	1285	1279	684	162	74	12	5	250	90	188	95
21	4815	2524	3518	1709	328	123	40	10	941	218	1751	999
22	2470	1347	2068	991	492	192	64	39	535	141	555	218
23	3950	2534	5614	3605	520	355	29	18	1057	347	2503	1877
24	3814	2436	3737	2287	605	300	54	19	1185	354	1146	703
25	6580	4858	8297	5494	289	277	17	12	803	341	6838	5373
26	4947	2947	8322	4793	732	445	61	18	1831	593	2906	1874
27	6279	2993	10051	5182	1217	639	85	34	3259	993	4138	2192
28	3606	2090	3916	2340	528	246	38	18	1785	569	1261	686
29	5070	2780	4552	2641	443	267	29	19	2698	797	1682	764
30	3893	2597	3093	2187	133	76	15	5	1374	400	708	353
31	4603	3548	5687	4321	285	187	34	18	1572	572	1762	1097
32	5666	3967	9158	6117	370	295	28	11	1870	560	3925	2974
33	4828	3144	10224	6321	774	434	71	20	2311	743	2890	1727
34	5526	3089	5143	2520	1290	578	90	40	1863	558	2153	1003
35	7806	6063	7391	4893	531	300	32	25	1822	600	2186	1259
Total	146990	91216	161321	98507	15562	8517	1298	550	42614	13376	67837	43054
	238206		259828		24079		1488		55990		110891	

"WET" AND "DRY" VOTE, CHICAGO, 1919.

At the Chicago Municipal Election of April 1, 1919, the people voted also on Prohibition, with the following result:

	Men.	Women	Total		Men	Women.	Total
Dry	67707	76325	144032	Wet	266529	124731	391260

CHICAGO MAYORALTY ELECTION, APRIL 6, 1915.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
William Hale Thompson, Republican	249713	148825	398538
Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat	161179	89882	251061
Seymour Stedman, Socialist	16420	8032	24452
John H Hill, Prohibition	2007	1967	3974
Total	434277	250404	684681

PAST VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 184,938; Rep , 241,941; Lib.-Rep., 119; Dem. (O'C.), 3,058.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 258,061; Rep , 278,232; Gr , 17,233; Proh., 141
1878 (Treas.), Dem., 169,965; Rep , 215,283; Gr , 65,673; Proh., 2,192.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 277,321; Rep , 318,037; Gr , 26,358; Proh., 443
1882 (Treas.), Dem., 254,551; Rep , 249,067; Gr , 15,520; Proh., 9,068.
1884 (Pres.), Dem , 312,584; Rep., 337,411; Gr , 10,849; Proh., 12,005.
1886 (Treas.), Dem., 240,864; Rep , 276,680; Lab., 34,832; Proh., 19,766.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 355,313; Rep , 367,860; Lab , 6,304; Proh., 18,015.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 348,278; Rep., 370,473; Lab., 7,090; Proh., 21,695; U. L., 150
1890 (Treas.), Dem., 331,837; Rep , 321,990; Proh , 23,306.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 426,281; Rep., 399,288; Pop., 22,207; Proh., 25,870.
1894 (Treas.), Dem., 322,459; Rep., 445,886; Pop., 59,793; Proh., 19,475.
1896 (Gov.), Dem -Pop., 474,278; Rep., 587,587; U. D., 8,100; Proh., 14,582
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 464,523; Pop., 1,090; Rep., 607,130; Gold D , 6,390; Proh , 9,796; Nat , 793; Soc. L., 1,147.
1898 (Treas.), Dem., 405,490; Rep., 448,940; Pop., 7,386; Proh., 11,753.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 518,966; Rep., 580,198; S. D., 8,617; Proh., 15,643; S. L., 1,319; Pop., 1,048.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 503,061; Rep., 597,985; S. D., 9,687; Proh , 17,623; Pop , 1,141; Soc. L , 1,373; U. C., 352.
1902 (Treas.), Dem., 360,925; Rep., 450,695; Soc., 20,167; Proh., 18,434; S. L., 8,235; Peo., 1,518.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 334,880; Rep., 634,029; Proh., 35,390; Soc. D., 59,062; Soc. L., 4,379; Peo., 14,364; Cont., 780.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 327,606; Rep., 632,645; S. D., 69,225; Proh., 34,770; Soc. L., 4,698; Pop., 4,698; Cont., 830.
1906 (Treas.), Dem., 271,984; Rep., 417,544; S. D., 42,002; Proh., 88,393; S. L., 3,757.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 450,795; Rep., 629,929; Soc., 34,691; Proh., 29,343; Soc. L., 1,675; Pop., 601; Ind., 7,648; U. C., 400.

INDIANA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Hanly, Proh	Benson, Soc	Reimer, So. L.	COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Hanly, Proh	Benson, Soc.	Reimer, So. L.
Adams.....	2,875	1,796	7	171	23	4	Madison..	8,106	7,449	18	484	1,579	116
Allen.....	9,470	10,169	928	421	1,003	99	Marion....	35,013	30,699	177	744	2,224	143
Bartholom'w	3,441	3,287	40	145	66	2	Marshall	3,221	2,855	22	216	77	5
Benton.....	1,502	1,872	6	53	23	.....	Martin .	1,549	1,534	2	22	26	2
Blackford...	1,867	1,595	4	126	105	9	Miami..	3,854	3,390	75	214	303	18
Boone	3,513	3,333	37	125	82	6	Monroe.....	2,796	3,033	32	105	58	5
Brown.....	1,016	506	.....	31	10	2	Montgomery	4,107	4,300	41	106	147	10
Carroll....	2,401	2,465	5	118	34	2	Morgan....	2,616	2,860	20	94	113	10
Cass.....	5,140	4,879	13	200	121	10	Newton.	1,278	1,377	155	43	36	5
Clark.....	3,572	3,173	7	43	73	8	Noble . .	3,069	3,417	4	130	35	2
Clay.....	3,435	3,102	14	119	562	12	Ohio....	632	597	1	25	3	.....
Clinton....	3,662	3,638	8	134	149	7	Orange .	2,091	2,481	15	42	52	5
Crawford..	1,508	1,201	4	152	58	3	Owen	1,812	1,585	14	42	95	.....
Daviess.....	3,143	3,191	21	128	210	17	Parke.....	2,329	2,598	9	184	212	22
Dearborn...	3,010	2,318	5	97	62	3	Perry.....	2,089	1,762	11	15	28	1
Decatur....	2,374	2,717	16	109	69	2	Pike.....	2,212	2,172	4	59	137	16
De Kalb....	3,372	2,898	8	232	136	11	Porter	1,871	2,913	21	37	76	1
Delaware...	5,946	6,919	46	407	432	21	Posey....	2,722	2,291	5	86	26	2
Dubois.....	3,072	1,492	5	55	19	10	Pulaski...	1,387	1,474	203	58	27	1
Elkhart.....	5,723	5,850	13	603	708	44	Putnam...	2,965	2,453	21	86	132	11
Fayette.....	2,074	2,360	21	64	58	5	Randolph	2,682	4,045	68	525	128	7
Floyd.....	3,850	3,200	9	68	140	8	Ripley ..	2,549	2,686	13	67	67	3
Fountain....	2,437	2,634	149	88	130	9	Rush ..	2,569	2,950	21	160	57	3
Franklin....	2,426	1,495	12	73	8	1	Scott ...	1,068	802	5	31	4	.....
Fulton.....	2,231	2,325	119	63	33	1	Shelby...	3,900	3,201	35	242	81	2
Gibson.....	3,765	3,576	17	226	201	16	Spencer..	2,335	2,560	14	122	50	4
Grant.....	5,827	6,059	31	980	1,019	51	Starke....	1,334	1,550	1	35	44	5
Greene.....	3,990	3,878	29	199	833	20	Steuben...	1,427	2,118	6	255	657	4
Hamilton..	2,799	3,951	21	362	72	7	St. Joseph.	9,709	7,961	371	436	24	4
Hancock...	2,779	2,138	11	166	47	3	Sullivan...	3,880	2,630	16	205	667	65
Harrison....	2,373	2,086	18	98	64	.....	Switzerland .	1,446	1,214	.....	58	36	2
Hendricks...	2,453	3,046	18	118	88	10	Tippecanoe	4,918	6,386	40	208	108	9
Henry.	3,560	4,386	165	378	265	17	Tipton . .	2,337	2,166	7	203	62	4
Howard....	3,934	4,777	12	456	840	63	Union.....	826	997	3	38	19	.....
Huntington..	3,833	3,761	21	450	149	11	Vanderburg	10,028	9,966	43	185	717	34
Jackson	3,312	2,422	5	139	74	6	Vermillion .	2,343	2,616	4	133	771	120
Jasper.....	1,488	1,995	5	33	10	.....	Vigo...	11,165	8,934	103	516	1,677	101
Jay.....	3,070	3,075	7	345	109	6	Wabash . .	3,168	3,849	25	293	277	29
Jefferson...	2,518	2,675	11	113	56	3	Warren. . .	1,011	1,823	5	67	45	5
Jennings. .	1,686	1,791	9	60	34	1	Warrick . . .	2,244	2,396	159	88	57	5
Johnson . .	3,108	2,428	35	107	53	6	Washington	2,414	1,871	7	48	29	2
Knox.....	5,380	4,805	11	142	923	103	Wayne....	5,007	6,112	42	303	295	32
Kosciusko..	3,447	4,025	15	232	134	12	Wells....	2,928	1,947	6	285	56	4
La Grange..	1,512	1,958	11	93	43	3	White..	2,262	2,442	6	71	35	4
Lake.. ...	9,946	13,263	60	108	651	84	Whitley...	2,510	2,191	4	170	26	2
Laporte....	5,276	5,726	14	83	240	48							
Lawrence...	3,108	3,813	21	66	246	2	Total.....	331,063	341,005	3,898	16,368	21,855	1,659

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, INDIANA, 1918.

COUNTIES.	Conter, Dem.	Roach, Rep	COUNTIES	Conter, Dem	Roach, Rep	COUNTIES.	Conter, Dem	Roach, Rep.	COUNTIES.	Conter, Dem	Roach, Rep
Adams.....	2,119	1,623	Fulton.....	1,855	2,135	Marion.....	20,126	29,806	Spencer....	1,832	2,241
Allen.....	8,560	9,148	Gibson.....	3,100	3,393	Marshall ..	2,680	2,793	Starke. ..	1,010	1,415
Barthol'w ..	2,791	2,976	Grant.....	4,401	6,180	Martin....	1,276	1,357	Steuben...	1,032	2,320
Benton.....	1,029	1,693	Greene.....	3,530	3,937	Miami.....	3,121	3,090	St. Joseph .	6,559	6,460
Blackford ..	1,450	1,439	Hamilton...	1,929	3,593	Monroe.....	2,197	2,590	Sullivan...	3,186	2,318
Boone.....	3,028	3,071	Hancock...	2,394	2,088	M'tgomery..	3,287	3,831	Switzerland	1,324	1,130
Brown.....	721	381	Harrison....	1,959	2,164	Morgan ...	2,272	2,663	Tippecanoe.	3,212	5,178
Carroll.....	1,788	2,427	Hendricks..	1,979	2,927	Newton ...	933	1,311	Tipton..	1,958	3,086
Cass.	4,091	4,382	Henry.... .	2,416	3,827	Noble.....	2,430	3,101	Union.....	716	935
Clark.....	3,240	2,680	Howard...	2,249	3,937	Ohio.. ..	625	564	Vanderburg	7,413	8,528
Clay.....	3,178	2,932	Huntington	2,927	3,793	Orange.....	1,617	2,145	Vermillion ..	1,884	1,947
Clinton....	3,170	3,461	Jackson ..	2,492	2,428	Owen	1,504	1,467	Vigo.....	7,581	7,187
Crawford...	1,213	1,066	Jasper.....	1,072	1,863	Parke.... ..	1,820	2,478	Wabash.....	2,282	3,555
Daviess....	2,582	3,218	Jay.....	2,669	2,894	Perry.....	1,714	1,761	Warren.....	698	1,606
Dearborn..	2,304	1,961	Jefferson....	1,948	2,704	Pike.....	1,771	1,970	Warrick....	2,028	2,303
Decatur....	1,922	2,511	Jennings...	1,353	1,701	Porter	1,184	2,673	Washington.	2,174	1,695
De Kalb....	2,741	2,917	Johnson....	2,549	2,123	Posey.... .	2,287	2,103	Wayne.....	3,346	5,081
Delaware...	4,553	6,277	Knox.....	4,260	4,524	Pulaski	1,130	1,411	Wells.....	2,431	1,960
Dubois ...	2,312	1,426	Kosciusko..	2,592	3,919	Putnam...	2,783	2,378	White.....	1,778	2,407
Elkhart	4,207	5,515	La Grange..	1,027	1,954	Randolph...	1,875	3,992	Whitley..	2,030	2,173
Fayette . . .	1,604	2,275	Lake.....	6,169	9,642	Ripley.....	2,064	2,452			
Floyd.....	3,262	3,027	Laporte....	3,758	4,737	Rush .. .	2,118	2,884	Total	251,694	301,207
Fountain.	2,037	2,478	Lawrence...	2,035	3,080	Scott....	912	786			
Franklin....	1,895	1,301	Madison....	5,942	6,575	Shelby.....	3,222	2,765			

Sec. of State (1918) Kelly, Soc., 11,297; Grisso, Proh., 8,409.

PAST VOTE OF INDIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 163,632; Rep., 186,147; Dem. (O'C.), 1,417.

1874 (Sec. St.), Dem., 182,154; Rep., 164,902; Gr., 16,233.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 213,526; Rep., 208,011; Gr. 9,533.

1878 (Sec. St.), Dem., 194,491; Rep., 180,755; Gr., 39,448

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 225,528; Rep., 232,164; Gr., 12,986.

1882 (Sec. St.), Dem., 220,921; Rep., 210,000; Gr., 13,615.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 244,992; Rep., 238,480; Gr., 8,293; Proh., 3,028.

1886 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 228,598; Rep., 231,922; Gr., 4,640; Proh., 9,185.

IOWA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, S. L.
Adair	1,619	1,922	17	10	.....
Adams	1,365	1,401	16	9	.....
Allamakee	1,714	2,411	24	8	2
Appanoose	2,510	3,327	461	32	16
Audubon	1,247	1,581	7	6	2
Benton	2,556	3,189	106	29	8
Blackhawk	4,270	6,742	247	79	23
Boone	2,338	2,955	256	70	19
Bremer	1,132	2,684	19	11	1
Buchanan	1,808	3,000	23	24	.....
Buena Vista	1,454	2,045	48	17	.....
Butler	977	2,722	40	18	.....
Calhoun	1,515	2,276	66	42	2
Carroll	2,085	2,408	18	22	2
Cass	1,801	2,763	51	8	1
Cedar	1,595	2,862	30	14	2
Cerro Gordo	2,289	3,556	105	49	.....
Cherokee	1,646	1,578	22	24	.....
Chickasaw	1,697	1,999	20	13	.....
Clarke	1,175	1,507	19	33	1
Clay	1,234	1,649	75	17	1
Clayton	2,379	3,347	72	17	2
Clinton	3,903	5,576	291	69	11
Crawford	1,919	2,756	44	11	.....
Dallas	2,495	2,900	95	40	8
Davis	1,811	1,476	39	18	.....
Decatur	2,111	1,962	36	24	2
Delaware	1,332	2,837	49	22	3
Des Moines	3,827	4,132	292	73	21
Dickinson	893	1,249	35	5	.....
Dubuque	6,063	5,772	372	11	5
Emmet	809	1,409	34	7	.....
Fayette	2,311	3,872	140	39	5
Floyd	1,250	2,691	99	25	6
Franklin	691	2,464	22	11	2
Fremont	2,085	1,732	45	35	6
Greene	1,455	2,345	8	41	5
Grundy	1,015	2,127	14	6	2
Guthrie	1,805	2,316	37	28	2
Hamilton	1,125	3,037	78	39	2
Hancock	913	1,726	24	15	1
Hardin	1,481	3,335	46	56	7
Harrison	2,932	2,610	96	49	2
Henry	1,728	2,470	24	31	6
Howard	1,560	1,562	34	38	3
Humboldt	809	1,676	20	8	.....
Ida	1,244	1,412	92	14	.....
Iowa	1,763	2,484	18	23	2
Jackson	2,186	2,533	66	22	6
Jasper	3,382	3,092	141	48	5
Jefferson	1,734	2,167	29	37	1
Johnson	3,650	2,704	32	15	2
Jones	1,966	2,848	26	18	.....
Keokuk	2,486	2,822	51	48	1
Kossuth	1,748	2,647	26	16	2
Lee	3,993	4,395	139	49	11
Linn	6,131	8,212	278	119	11
Louisa	1,081	1,876	37	16	3
Lucas	1,536	1,672	234	40	8
Lyon	1,137	1,760	46	1	.....
Madison	1,711	1,871	25	30	4
Mahaska	3,151	3,143	98	133	4
Marion	3,094	2,459	145	31	3
Marshall	2,414	4,172	224	101	5
Mills	1,600	1,707	38	27	3
Mitchell	1,033	1,963	37	16	.....
Monona	1,910	1,777	25	.....	.....
Monroe	2,095	2,144	451	47	12
Montgomery	1,431	2,333	82	18	3
Muscatine	2,694	3,929	573	34	12
O'Brien	1,787	2,021	29	10	.....
Osceola	874	1,258	28	7	.....
Page	1,747	2,933	106	68	3
Palo Alto	1,630	1,594	40	22	1
Plymouth	2,258	2,666	30	62	1
Pocahontas	1,658	1,808	37	18	4
Polk	12,327	11,295	764	211	59
Pottawattamie	6,263	5,992	187	78	9
Poweshiek	1,880	2,748	99	61	.....
Ringgold	1,351	1,733	25	15	1
Sac	1,629	2,057	35	16	1
Scott	5,212	8,329	1,143	40	46
Shelby	2,060	1,898	25	12	1
Sioux	2,049	2,261	37	7	3
Story	1,772	3,722	49	76	5
Tama	2,572	3,061	57	40	5
Taylor	1,775	2,219	44	18	1
Union	1,985	2,050	30	37	2
Van Buren	1,735	1,994	32	32	4
Wapello	3,994	4,338	786	41	10
Warren	1,910	2,182	30	55	2
Washington	2,139	2,745	34	44	1
Wayne	1,935	1,936	71	32	3
Webster	3,196	3,917	151	52	5
Winnebago	584	1,713	23	29	.....
Winneshiek	1,956	2,876	121	15	2
Woodbury	8,819	5,735	212	79	8
Worth	566	1,463	34	12	2
Wright	1,135	2,599	65	11	.....
Soldier's Vote	1,102	1,108	23	6	2
Total	221,699	280,439	10,976	3,371	460

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, IOWA, 1918.

Counties.	Porter, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Counties	Porter, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Counties.	Porter, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Counties.	Porter, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Adair	1,253	1,484	Davis	1,530	1,345	Jefferson	1,139	1,547	Polk	6,447	6,178
Adams	1,169	989	Decatur	1,613	1,704	Johnson	2,249	1,376	Pottawat'le	174	.....
Allamakee	1,865	1,624	Delaware	.....	700	Jones	.....	200	Poweshiek	1,447	2,099
Appanoose	1,877	2,651	Des Moines	3,077	2,305	Keokuk	2,086	2,300	Ringgold	1,003	1,488
Audubon	1,401	789	Dickinson	622	1,041	Kossuth	2,093	1,628	Sac	1,145	1,285
Benton	1,869	1,907	Dubuque	4,585	3,340	Lee	3,869	3,211	Scott	4,030	5,033
Blackhawk	2,711	4,443	Emmet	.....	171	Linn	3,840	5,863	Shelby	2,166	1,044
Boone	1,573	1,703	Fayette	2,082	2,362	Louisa	692	1,243	Sioux	2,352	1,075
Bremer	1,997	1,247	Floyd	1,086	1,761	Lucas	1,108	1,302	Story	1,616	1,924
Buchanan	1,170	1,886	Franklin	1,047	1,484	Lyon	1,231	841	Tama	2,470	1,912
Buena Vista	1,407	1,280	Fremont	1,181	1,265	Madison	1,223	1,563	Taylor	1,090	1,685
Butler	1,170	1,610	Greene	927	1,349	Mahaska	1,882	2,351	Union	1,592	1,634
Calhoun	1,135	1,363	Grundy	1,497	1,229	Marshall	1,707	3,068	Van Buren	1,260	1,768
Carroll	2,419	1,195	Guthrie	1,320	1,852	Mills	.....	700	Wapello	2,442	3,428
Cass	1,357	2,124	Hamilton	1,154	1,624	Mitchell	1,027	1,351	Warren	1,297	1,737
Cedar	1,642	1,678	Hancock	1,270	1,113	Monona	1,325	1,628	Washington	1,728	2,087
Cer. Gordo	1,849	2,017	Hardin	1,389	1,915	Moproe	1,982	2,036	Wayne	1,978	1,747
Cherokee	1,153	1,218	Harrison	1,975	2,324	Montgo'ry	1,693	1,215	Webster	2,082	2,329
Chickasaw	1,851	1,412	Henry	.....	539	Muscatine	1,927	2,926	Winnebago	1,115	740
Clarke	1,170	989	Howard	1,265	1,056	O'Brien	1,583	1,394	Winneshiek	2,359	1,427
Clay	796	1,149	Humboldt	971	896	Osceola	1,023	626	Woodbury	3,763	5,178
Clayton	2,461	1,922	Ida	1,193	907	Page	1,540	2,033	Worth	850	876
Clinton	3,392	3,785	Iowa	1,533	1,254	Palo Alto	1,030	947	Wright	997	1,693
Crawford	2,482	1,345	Jackson	1,718	1,923	Plymouth	2,051	1,681			
Dallas	1,509	2,336	Jasper	2,240	2,578	Pocahontas	1,395	1,217	Total	161,451	175,568

KANSAS.

Counties. (105.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc	Hanly, Proh	Governor, 1918. Landon, Dem	Allen, Rep.
Allen	4,043	4,120	354	105	1,363	3,315
Anderson	2,739	2,385	227	77	1,425	2,571
Atchison	4,634	4,624	101	153	1,783	4,320
Barber	2,061	1,632	172	118	910	1,973
Barton	3,281	2,383	211	106	1,289	2,709
Bourbon	5,209	3,370	302	86	2,315	3,627
Brown	3,503	4,282	190	125	1,315	4,032
Butler	4,248	3,614	296	215	2,091	4,346
Chase	1,583	1,356	80	51	708	1,775
Chautauqua	1,737	2,085	345	29	606	1,765
Cherokee	6,188	4,350	931	116	2,719	3,703
Cheyenne	787	498	177	105	346	780
Clark	1,102	653	59	85	323	758
Clay	2,631	2,691	227	93	1,103	2,636
Cloud	3,837	2,870	189	294	1,372	3,399
Coffey	3,121	2,799	161	61	1,418	2,959
Comanche	963	730	111	93	439	969
Cowley	5,943	5,282	612	201	2,528	5,661
Crawford	8,064	7,067	3,279	129	3,125	6,419
Decatur	2,431	1,007	146	47	1,168	1,198
Dickinson	4,971	4,322	180	116	1,683	4,609
Doniphan	1,916	2,826	91	35	733	2,762
Douglas	3,831	4,968	171	255	1,179	4,582
Edwards	1,431	1,157	90	159	494	1,549
Elk	2,051	1,769	163	41	813	1,730
Ellis	2,335	1,186	55	32	1,258	1,326
Ellsworth	1,936	1,944	74	69	990	1,813
Finney	1,370	1,234	185	103	443	1,310
Ford	3,043	2,336	185	235	1,185	2,584
Franklin	4,128	3,883	304	284	1,668	4,205
Geary	1,740	1,730	97	23	543	1,403
Gove	861	642	55	43	333	902
Graham	1,801	1,150	241	36	790	1,352
Grant	208	200	32	9	109	282
Gray	889	660	90	68	301	762
Greeley	163	210	69	35	51	283
Greenwood	2,948	2,957	174	53	1,310	3,185
Hamilton	522	511	101	26	258	595
Harper	2,648	1,797	195	244	1,076	2,256
Harvey	3,129	3,468	332	161	1,613	3,660
Haskell	349	248	57	31	139	356
Hodgeman	761	564	45	136	341	786
Jackson	2,896	3,439	34	60	1,321	3,439
Jefferson	2,904	3,162	116	77	1,383	3,094
Jewell	4,180	3,021	135	248	1,966	3,552
Johnson	3,928	3,767	137	68	1,692	3,962
Kearny	488	538	109	51	232	617
Kingman	2,626	1,891	167	259	1,327	2,174
Kiowa	956	901	40	302	426	1,424
Labette	6,431	5,327	656	99	2,630	5,490
Lane	659	353	81	29	282	527
Leavenworth	6,002	5,534	536	104	2,675	4,666
Lincoln	2,106	1,716	54	64	977	2,009
Linn	2,930	2,699	256	51	1,189	2,501
Logan	709	590	70	37	278	705
Lyon	5,581	4,210	356	308	1,988	4,632
Marion	2,789	3,453	274	105	1,146	3,236
Marshall	4,275	4,581	185	106	1,988	4,474
McPherson	3,730	3,791	238	213	1,645	4,052
Meade	977	972	71	143	361	1,064
Miami	4,047	3,086	199	61	1,881	2,954
Mitchell	3,197	2,413	137	78	1,329	2,395
Montgomery	8,053	6,359	764	175	2,747	6,823
Morris	2,577	2,288	87	53	1,167	2,673
Morton	457	405	51	42	208	562
Nemaha	3,579	3,591	61	69	1,967	3,521
Neosho	4,890	4,052	238	57	2,549	4,304
Ness	1,213	927	177	147	499	1,310
Norton	2,876	1,616	173	49	1,099	1,896
Osage	4,276	3,770	287	103	2,067	4,198
Osborne	2,621	2,149	82	229	1,006	2,556
Ottawa	2,691	2,003	117	123	1,260	2,313
Pawnee	2,124	1,481	120	121	950	1,644
Phillips	2,912	2,271	149	96	1,265	2,293
Pottawat'ie	2,834	3,688	61	43	1,457	3,687
Pratt	2,607	1,820	130	241	966	2,276
Rawlins	1,271	803	165	52	614	1,026
Reno	6,649	6,832	941	425	2,738	6,808
Republic	3,805	2,882	117	85	1,764	3,157
Rice	2,800	2,493	188	369	1,159	2,880
Riley	2,637	3,320	299	87	1,270	3,742
Rooks	2,394	1,621	111	108	995	1,853
Rush	1,473	1,223	173	62	819	1,209
Russell	1,931	2,011	79	90	696	1,725
Saline	4,846	3,976	225	143	2,144	3,574
Scott	684	415	110	45	356	600
Sedgwick	13,363	10,871	863	924	6,835	10,709
Seward	1,103	678	97	84	511	1,022
Shawnee	9,452	12,597	510	402	3,253	11,449
Sheridan	1,189	760	55	23	655	880
Sherman	1,196	582	87	23	597	850
Smith	3,431	2,605	175	131	1,437	2,847
Stafford	2,148	1,311	174	191	895	2,246
Stanton	170	180	22	32	89	241
Stevens	646	291	46	85	280	673
Sumner	5,518	4,078	458	305	2,463	4,639
Thomas	1,299	641	101	19	752	882
Trego	1,094	867	68	32	439	869
Wabaunsee	1,706	2,640	89	43	810	2,626
Wallace	497	381	79	8	196	553
Washington	3,316	3,765	127	73	1,643	3,756
Wichita	333	318	43	23	125	375
Wilson	3,493	2,970	553	87	1,283	3,125
Woodson	1,794	1,861	161	44	844	2,157
Wyandotte	17,850	13,863	1,028	380	5,223	11,214
Soldier vote	235	286	2	2	610	1,53[illegible]
Total	314,588	277,658	24,687	12,882	133,054	287,957

Governor (1918), Kleihege, Soc., 12,703 civilian and 28 soldier

United States Senator (1918), Thompson, Dem., 149,300, of which 741 was soldier; Capper, Rep, 281,931, of which 1,464 was soldier; Harding, Soc, 11,429, of which 29 was soldier.

Secretary of State (1918), including soldier, Salisbury, Dem, 140,540; Pettijohn, Rep., 255,556; Scovell, Soc, 15,243

Attorney General (1918), including soldier, Gaitskill, Dem., 139,905; Hopkins, Rep., 250,318.

Suffrage Amendment 519186 for, 238,453; against, 91,617. No soldier vote was recorded

PAST VOTE OF KANSAS

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 32,970; Rep., 66,805; Dem. (O'C), 596.

1874 (Gov.), Dem., 35,301; Rep., 48,594

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 37,002; Rep., 78,322; Gr, 7,772; Proh., 110

1878 (Gov.), Dem., 37,308; Rep., 74,020; Gr, 27,057.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 59,789; Rep., 121,520; Gr, 19,710; Proh, 25.

1882 (Gov.), Dem., 83,237; Rep., 75,158; Gr, 20,989

1884 (Pres), Dem, 90,132; Rep, 154,406; Gr, 16,341; Proh., 4,954.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 115,687; Rep., 149,615; Proh, 8,094.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 102,745; Rep., 182,904; U. L, 37,788; Proh., 6,779.

PAST VOTE OF KANSAS—*Continued.*

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 71,357; Rep., 115,025; F. A., 106,972 Proh., 1,230.

1892 (Pres), Rep., 157,237; Pop., 163,111; Proh., 4,539

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 26,709; Rep., 148,697; Pop., 118,329 Proh., 5,496

1895 (Ch. J.), Rep, 124,272; Fr. Sil, 42,888.

1896 (Pres), Dem., 126,660; Pop., 46,194; Rep., 159,541 Gold Dem, 1,209; Proh., 1,921; Nat, 620.

1898 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 134,158; Rep., 149,292 Soc. Lab., 642; Proh, 1,092.

1900 (Gov), Dem. and Pop., 164,794; Rep, 181,893 Proh., 2,662; Soc Dem, 1,258.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 162,601; Rep, 185,985 Soc. Dem, 1,253; Proh., 3,605.

1902 (Gov.), Dem and Pop., 117,148; Rep, 159,242 Soc., 4,098; Proh, 6,065; Pop, 635.

1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 84,800; Rep, 210,893 Soc., 15,494; Proh., 7,245; Pop, 6,156.

1904 (Gov), Dem, 116,991; Rep, 186,731; Soc, 12,101 Proh., 6,584.

1906 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 150,024; Rep., 152,117 Soc., 4,453; Proh., 7,521.

1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 161,209; Rep, 197,216 Soc., 12,420; Proh., 5,033; Ind., 301.

1908 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop, 162,385; Rep, 196,692; Soc., 11,721; Proh., 3,886; Ind., 68.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 146,014; Rep., 162,181; Soc., 15,384; Proh., 2,373.

KENTUCKY.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep	Hanly, Proh	Benson, Soc	Prog	Reimer. S. Lb.
Adair	1,675	1,863	14	1	....	1
Allen	1,647	3,147	34	4	....	....
Anderson	1,521	1,065	26	1	....	1
Ballard	2,222	692	13	75	....	3
Barren	3,370	2,462	33	23	....	2
Bath	1,796	1,360	16	8	....	2
Bell	1,373	3,321	19	54	2	1
Boone	2,008	531	9	....	....	....
Bourbon	2,715	2,167	21	7	....	....
Boyd	2,738	2,883	60	62	2	6
Boyle	2,052	1,494	23	3	....	....
Bracken	1,676	1,082	18	47	1	1
Breathitt	2,067	1,584	22	3	....	2
Breckinridge	2,172	2,549	55	13	2	2
Bullitt	1,508	826	7	1	....	....
Butler	1,158	2,456	23	10	....	1
Caldwell	1,605	1,672	17	49	2	1
Calloway	3,334	1,026	18	135	....	3
Campbell	7,290	5,696	96	513	2	11
Carlisle	1,646	494	12	33	....	....
Carroll	1,757	525	18	1	....	....
Carter	1,954	2,818	28	19	1	....
Casey	1,352	1,949	30	8	2	6
Christian	3,644	4,594	44	54	1	....
Clark	2,620	1,731	31	6	....	....
Clay	820	2,271	6	5	1	....
Clinton	379	1,260	14	....	....	....
Crittenden	1,455	1,794	24	19	1	3
Cumberland	653	1,394	15	....	....	....
Daviess	5,396	4,078	70	29	2	4
Edmonson	935	1,339	14	7	2	....
Elliott	1,151	525	10	1	....	....
Estill	1,180	1,524	21	....	1	2
Fayette	6,348	5,472	70	19	3	3
Fleming	2,240	1,836	40	1	2	1
Floyd	2,217	1,823	10	16	....	5
Franklin	3,345	1,426	18	12	....	3
Fulton	2,200	747	28	17	....	4
Gallatin	1,060	283	4	....	1	1
Garrard	1,375	1,628	20	4	....	1
Grant	1,841	1,078	36	3	1	....
Graves	5,197	1,930	17	131	2	5
Grayson	1,953	2,368	28	13	....	2
Green	1,239	1,412	19	....	1	....
Greenup	1,820	1,821	32	92	....	4
Hancock	833	918	12	32	1	3
Hardin	3,272	1,887	12	16	1	2
Harlan	690	2,670	22	53	....	1
Harrison	2,778	1,409	52	7	....	....
Hart	2,048	2,031	20	36	3	....
Henderson	3,699	2,218	49	125	2	3
Henry	2,595	1,302	22	5	....	2
Hickman	1,982	539	15	24	....	....
Hopkins	3,757	3,615	31	102	....	4
Jackson	252	1,968	16	3	....	....
Jefferson	28,840	28,386	205	883	12	93
Jessamine	1,727	1,326	65	....	....	....
Johnson	1,253	2,500	22	41	2	2
Kenton	10,402	5,267	103	411	4	24
Knott	1,454	571	4	....	1	1
Knox	1,126	3,192	20	24	3	....
Larue	1,350	936	12	1	1	1
Laurel	1,171	2,383	18	78	3	3
Lawrence	1,910	1,928	26	18	....	....
Lee	793	1,135	12	1	....	4
Leslie	133	1,516	4	2	1	....
Letcher	1,121	2,220	11	12	1	1
Lewis	1,276	2,324	40	69	2	4
Lincoln	2,212	1,868	35	41	2	3
Livingston	1,287	923	12	83	....	3
Logan	3,373	2,501	43	31	....	3
Lyon	1,191	748	12	9	....	5
Madison	3,295	3,017	22	10	2	1
Magoffin	1,433	1,535	23	5	2	3
Marion	2,063	1,396	15	3	....	....
Marshall	2,263	1,201	20	46	....	2
Martin	280	1,100	8	15	22	1
Mason	2,820	2,127	46	7	....	....
McCracken	4,356	3,058	28	211	1	18
McCreary	224	1,630	5	22	1	1
McLean	1,589	1,439	24	41	....	....
Meade	1,317	803	8	36	....	1
Menifee	730	369	....	1	1	....
Mercer	2,093	1,531	31	4	....	2
Metcalfe	1,046	1,107	15	4	1	1
Monroe	882	2,008	7	1	2	1
Montgomery	1,705	1,195	11	12	2	1
Morgan	2,319	1,123	14	7	3	4
Muhlenberg	2,900	3,533	22	146	....	5
Nelson	2,639	1,546	31	4	....	2
Nicholas	1,829	964	29	6	1	2
Ohio	2,723	3,286	48	156	3	2
Oldham	1,455	642	14	5	....	2
Owen	2,911	663	23	10	....	2
Owsley	197	1,173	9	3	....	....
Pendleton	1,728	1,206	26	13	1	2
Perry	904	2,217	26	53	....	4
Pike	3,414	4,212	42	31	....	4
Powell	757	587	....	....	....	....
Pulaski	2,531	4,136	59	16	1	2
Robertson	663	415	5	....	....	....
Rockcastle	968	1,932	7	8	....	3
Rowan	881	941	12	5	....	....
Russell	859	1,298	24	5	....	....
Scott	2,611	1,486	21	7	2	4
Shelby	2,919	1,863	17	5	1	2
Simpson	1,887	955	11	5	....	....
Spencer	1,271	891	6	1	....	....
Taylor	1,360	1,322	19	5	....	....
Todd	2,051	1,671	31	28	....	2
Trigg	1,722	1,533	14	60	4	3
Trimble	1,319	259	21	5	1	....
Union	2,754	1,184	5	49	1	....
Warren	4,228	3,002	54	11	4	6
Washington	1,654	1,654	12	3	....	....
Wayne	1,373	1,638	22	1	....	3
Webster	2,673	2,082	28	20	....	....
Whitley	1,171	3,919	15	33	2	4
Wolfe	1,108	645	6	....	....	....
Woodford	1,786	1,300	11	9	....	....
Total	269,990	241,854	3,036	4,731	129	333

PAST VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 100,212; Rep., 88,816; Dem., (O'C.), 2,374; Lib. Rep., 217.
1875 (Gov.), Dem., 126,976; Rep., 90,795.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 159,690; Rep., 97,156; Gr., 1,944; Proh., 818.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 125,799; Rep., 81,882; Gr., 18,954.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 147,999; Rep., 104,550; Gr., 11,498; Proh., 258.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 133,615; Rep., 89,181.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 152,961; Rep., 118,122; Gr., 1,691; Proh., 3,139.
1885 (Treas.), Dem., 106,214; Rep., 38,617.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 144,619; Rep., 127,604; Lab., 4,487; Proh., 8,390.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 183,800; Rep., 155,134; Lab., 622; Proh., 5,225.
1889 (Treas.), Dem., 147,982; Rep., 114,649; Proh., 3,351.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 144,168; Rep., 116,087; Lab., 25,361; Proh., 3,293.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 175,461; Rep., 135,491; Pop., 23,500; Proh., 6,442.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 163,524; Rep., 172,436; Pop., 16,911; Proh., 4,186.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 217,890; Rep., 218,171; Gold D., 5,114; Proh., 4,781.
1897 (Clerk), Dem., 187,482; Rep., 169,678; Gr., 7,274; N. D., 9,562; Proh., 1,734.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 191,331; Rep., 193,714; Pop., 3,038; Proh., 2,346.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 230,273; Rep., 226,755.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 235,103; Rep., 227,128; Pop., 1,861; Proh., 3,780; Soc. D., 456; Soc. L., 408.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 229,014; Rep., 202,764; Pop., 4,830; Soc., 2,044; S. L., 615.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 217,171; Rep., 205,277; Pop., 2,511; Proh., 6,609; Soc., 3,602; Soc. L., 2,596.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 196,428; Rep., 214,481; Proh., 3,652.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 244,092; Rep., 235,711; S. L., 404; Soc., 4,060; Proh., 5,887; Pop., 324; Ind., 200.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 226,771; Rep., 195,436; Proh., 3,673; Soc., 8,718; S. L., 800; Peo., 218.

PAST VOTE OF KENTUCKY—*Continued*

1912 (Pres), Dem, 219,584; Rep., 115,512; Prog, 102,766; Soc, 11,647; Proh, 3,233; S L, 956

1914 (U. S Sen), Dem, 176,605; Rep, 144,758; Soc, 4,890; Prog, 14,108

1915 (Gov.), Dem., 219,991; Rep., 219,520; Prog. 1,371; Soc, 3,317; Proh., 4,201.

1916 (Pres), Dem, 269,990; Rep., 241,854; Proh 3,036; Soc., 4,734; Prog., 122; S. L., 333.

1918 (U S. Sen), Dem, 184,385; Rep, 178,797

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT, NOVEMBER 4, 1919

Counties	Black Dem	Morrow, Rep.	Beckner, Soc	Proh Amdt Yes	Proh Amdt No	Counties.	Black Dem.	Morrow, Rep.	Beckner, Soc.	Proh. Amdt. Yes.	Proh. Amdt. No.
Adair	1,613	2,078	10	1,576	1,004	Larue	1,036	1,042	8	968	743
Allen	1,310	2,217	..	1,677	1,132	Laurel	1,024	2,628	23	1,949	1,394
Anderson	1,300	1,261	10	1,036	1,014	Lawrence	1,371	1,645	7	1,879	901
Ballard	1,872	681	23	1,519	696	Lee	745	1,205	3	810	639
Barren	2,803	2,379	19	2,532	1,767	Leslie	101	1,512	8	659	519
Bath	1,337	1,369	5	1,679	592	Letcher	881	2,662	12	975	1,222
Bell	1,087	4,192	40	2,027	2,410	Lewis	928	2,479	29	1,732	1,279
Boone	1,452	540	9	1,102	815	Lincoln	2,088	2,981	..	2,025	1,353
Bourbon	2,557	2,113	1	2,153	1,870	Livingston	1,048	978	25	1,105	644
Boyd	1,815	3,111	40	2,760	1,999	Logan	3,122	2,308	22	2,348	1,616
Boyle	1,975	1,607	7	1,901	1,090	Lyon	976	761	11	784	510
Bracken	1,209	1,096	28	1,022	1,241	Madison	2,897	3,229	15	2,486	1,953
Breathitt	1,505	1,725	4	1,206	910	Magoffin	915	1,594	1	959	741
Breckinridge	1,865	2,494	7	2,176	1,647	Marion	1,721	1,352	14	1,184	1,491
Bullitt	1,231	784	7	652	1,177	Marshall	1,692	1,085	19	1,705	536
Butler	915	2,337	5	1,397	841	Martin	164	1,006	..	593	402
Caldwell	1,444	1,666	34	1,613	1,353	Mason	2,068	2,353	13	1,738	2,364
Calloway	2,366	885	47	2,052	927	McCracken	3,224	3,346	116	3,670	2,407
Campbell	3,500	7,662	564	3,324	9,243	McCreary	280	1,556	11	936	773
Carlisle	1,252	423	4	972	524	McLean	1,366	1,360	21	1,633	826
Carroll	1,519	553	12	1,039	915	Meade	1,133	810	17	708	1,095
Carter	1,445	2,740	31	2,232	1,362	Menifee	495	343	6	448	271
Casey	1,167	2,010	9	1,840	760	Mercer	1,987	1,702	13	2,164	1,270
Christian	3,412	4,629	51	4,042	2,845	Metcalfe	946	1,198	7	980	540
Clark	2,328	1,685	...	2,169	1,354	Monroe	698	1,960	11	1,226	667
Clay	708	2,336	9	1,258	1,129	Montgomery	1,505	1,209	4	1,507	1,001
Clinton	297	1,304	2	957	306	Morgan	1,668	1,149	2	1,568	904
Crittenden	1,142	1,702	14	1,471	1,093	Muhlenburg	2,318	3,566	189	3,075	2,554
Cumberland	513	1,412	6	1,027	613	Nelson	2,196	1,650	6	1,621	1,811
Daviess	4,258	4,046	25	4,077	3,355	Nicholas	1,574	1,002	6	1,564	931
Edmonson	796	1,403	4	753	871	Ohio	2,147	3,155	90	2,971	1,920
Elliott	919	490	2	768	599	Oldham	1,178	654	4	819	830
Estill	1,031	1,647	7	1,126	1,120	Owen	2,434	783	9	1,891	1,184
Fayette	5,430	5,952	24	4,667	5,366	Owsley	187	1,181	5	736	416
Fleming	1,794	1,805	8	1,988	1,276	Pendleton	1,389	1,290	5	1,457	1,151
Floyd	1,904	2,086	130	1,483	927	Perry	1,038	2,852	10	866	1,225
Franklin	2,960	1,436	5	2,187	1,928	Pike	3,054	4,802	29	2,206	2,755
Fulton	1,473	586	11	1,069	860	Powell	568	559	7	586	280
Gallatin	826	293	5	501	562	Pulaski	1,854	4,244	15	3,376	1,653
Garrard	1,394	1,677	19	2,038	766	Robertson	572	420	1	602	310
Grant	1,413	1,079	3	993	1,339	Rockcastle	886	2,020	7	1,536	817
Graves	4,223	1,669	66	3,363	1,841	Rowan	739	879	14	813	434
Grayson	1,541	2,346	17	2,127	1,488	Russell	711	1,431	3	1,155	357
Green	1,098	1,395	12	1,298	674	Scott	2,371	1,506	15	2,229	1,499
Greenup	1,090	1,742	36	1,336	1,038	Shelby	2,717	1,962	14	2,436	1,957
Hancock	609	770	21	790	350	Simpson	1,517	996	8	1,090	1,207
Hardin	2,327	1,899	15	1,725	2,113	Spencer	1,063	709	5	1,093	595
Harlan	940	3,900	28	2,218	1,644	Taylor	1,302	1,420	7	1,584	608
Harrison	2,471	1,445	7	1,787	1,825	Todd	1,704	1,690	10	1,356	986
Hart	1,621	1,988	24	1,625	1,603	Trigg	1,518	1,492	25	1,068	963
Henderson	2,585	1,805	84	2,266	1,783	Trimble	1,053	251	3	632	545
Henry	2,437	1,338	4	2,233	1,410	Union	1,872	1,016	49	1,307	1,388
Hickman	1,340	427	9	977	561	Warren	3,471	2,970	22	1,113	684
Hopkins	3,417	3,446	75	2,995	2,675	Washington	1,464	1,759	9	1,640	1,020
Jackson	202	2,005	..	851	756	Wayne	1,093	1,676	4	1,652	720
Jefferson	21,399	30,847	791	12,371	37,334	Webster	2,033	1,890	19	1,990	1,521
Jessamine	1,735	1,412	6	1,924	1,065	Whitley	827	3,892	43	2,721	1,368
Johnson	937	2,599	23	2,007	1,327	Wolfe	829	640	2	748	546
Kenton	5,216	7,948	683	3,833	9,902	Woodford	1,600	1,282	8	1,214	1,418
Knott	1,275	644	5	711	744						
Knox	1,081	3,210	12	1,653	1,602	Total	214,114	254,290	4,221	208,755	198,038

Two proposed amendments to the Kentucky State Constitution were voted on by the electorate in November, 1919. The first, which was carried decisively, provides that the General Assembly may, in addition to the indictment or prosecution now provided, by general law provide other manner, method or mode for the vacation of office, or the removal from office of any Sheriff, Jailer, Constable, or peace officer for neglect of duty, and may provide the method, manner or mode of reinstatement of such officers.

The second proposed amendment, giving State-wide Prohibition, would forbid, after June 30, 1920, the manufacture, sale or transportation of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and directs and empowers the General Assembly by appropriate legislation to enforce said Prohibition.

LOUISIANA.

Parishes. (61.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Prog	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Pleasant, Dem	Parker, Prog.
Acadia	1,165	202	22	1	1,129	1,686
Allen	708	81	2	.....	766	280
Ascension	531	106	61	....	686	627
Assumption	489	221	373	...	772	1,140
Avoyelles	1,253	44	12	...	1,705	1,098
Beauregard	968	59	2	....	848	378
Bienville	1,229	20	5	11	1,357	97
Bossier	675	9	.	.. .	660	13
Caddo	3,109	151	4	1	2,877	418
Calcasieu	1,798	165	10	1	1,537	1,000
Caldwell	554	20	3	9	648	222
Cameron	163	10	.....	...	182	126
Catahoula	459	20	1	.. .	459	101
Claiborne	1,276	15	1	1	1,307	41
Concordia	264	10	3	.. .	231	75
De Soto	1,104	17	.....	15	1,049	179
E.Baton R'ge	1,482	130	35	.. .	1,562	1,113
E. Carroll	219	3	.....	.	200	43
E. Feliciana	489	21	1	..	517	149
Evangeline	808	26	37	28	825	1,069
Franklin	684	10	.. .	..	825	162
Grant	640	31	4	30	783	189
Iberia	802	134	850		938	1,636
Iberville	471	169	23		552	550
Jackson	980	27	2	..	919	115
Jefferson	1,041	56	8	. . .	1,409	330
Jeff's'n Davis	656	200	17	15	892	964
Lafayette	1,066	73	476	.	1,100	1,494
Lafourche	629	157	1,149	..	722	1,776
La Salle	610	20	8	. .	573	176
Lincoln	932	42	4	2	1,098	175
Livingston	503	35	18	... .	654	492
Madison	187	1	.....	.....	212	19
Morehouse	564	3	1	3	545	84
Natchitoches	1,181	45	7	25	1,356	482
Orleans	30,936	2,531	516	....	25,827	14,340
Ouachita	1,215	35	3	2	1,253	339
Plaquemines	461	43	7	....	562	222
Pte. Coupée	301	37	15	. . .	385	684
Rapides	2,184	134	24	...	2,224	690
Red River	567	4	....	..	676	168
Richland	650	7	....	....	706	46
Sabine	1,147	39	5	....	931	244
St Bernard	363	23	5	. .	416	138
St Charles	297	30	3	. .	283	340
St. Helena	319	9	6	..	332	136
St James	520	185	22	. .	651	860
St. John Bap	289	115	8	..	343	606
St. Landry	139	117	121	. .	1,168	1,809
St. Martin	971	36	392	.. .	877	856
St. Mary	652	162	605	..	671	1,475
St. Tamm'y	782	95	15	....	1,037	654
Tangipahoa	1,326	159	12	....	1,527	763
Tensas	204	5	2	. . .	216	18
Terrebonne	606	113	588	....	670	1,166
Union	1,106	22	1	9	1,276	5
Vermilion	1,310	78	832	10	1,355	1,851
Vernon	. . .	.....	....	.....	1,391	392
Washington	1,094	66	14	. . .	1,079	501
Webster	1,040	6	2	15	1,030	43
W Bat'nR'ge	237	28	5	... .	242	298
W. Carroll	311	14	2	14	354	202
W. Feliciana	261	8	5	. .	232	179
Winn	868	50	.....	100	1,108	349
Total	79,875	6,466	6,349	292	80,807	48,068

U. S. Sen. (1918), Ransdell, 44,224; no opposition.

Number of poll taxes paid, in 1917—white, 154,097; colored, 7,993.

Number of voters in 1918—white 144,095; colored, 737.

Number of voters of native birth (1918) 135,621.

Voters with educ. qualif.—white 121 902; col 661.

Voters with pers. property qualif—white, 1,637; col., 11.

PAST VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

1872 (Pres.) Dem. 57,029; Rep. 71,634 (count of Rep Returning Board).

1876 (Pres) Dem. 83,723; Rep 77 174

1876 (Pres.) Dem. 70,508; Rep. 75,315 (count of Rep. Returning Board).

1880 (Pres.) Dem. 65,310; Rep. 31,891; Gr. 439.

1884 (Pres.) Dem. 62,529; Rep. 46,347; Proh. 338; Gr. 120.

LA. 1918 VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Parishes.	For.	Ag'st.	Parishes.	For.	Ag'st.
Acadia	236	265	Morehouse	182	34
Allen	196	118	Natchito'es	431	183
Ascension	130	103	Orleans	5,414	14,552
Assumption	64	70	Ouachita	422	104
Avoyelles	187	270	Plaquem's	109	86
Beauregard	273	105	Po'te C'pée	121	86
Bienville	391	288	Rapides	627	241
Bossier	212	123	Red River	189	100
Caddo	1,641	394	Richland	205	40
Calcasieu	493	116	Sabine	234	191
Caldwell	191	30	St Bernard	76	65
Cameron	25	54	St. Charles	42	20
Catahoula	150	4	St Helena	53	44
Claiborne	295	192	St. James	98	120
Concordia	86	26	St.Jo'n Bap	48	35
De Soto	302	143	St. Landry	228	429
E. Baton R.	523	318	St. Martin	99	319
East Carroll	61	26	St. Mary	256	127
E.Feliciana	156	53	St. Tam'ny	217	151
Evangeline	128	227	Tangipahoa	367	167
Franklin	121	37	Tensas	45	49
Grant	249	58	Terrebonne	141	173
Iberia	240	215	Union	190	124
Iberville	127	122	Vermilion	128	119
Jackson	310	234	Vernon	235	270
Jefferson	250	214	Washing'n	242	114
Jef'n Davis	239	144	Webster	470	129
Lafayette	165	283	W.Baton R.	31	44
Lafourche	113	225	W. Carroll	77	12
La Salle	210	50	W. Felici'a	76	63
Lincoln	299	133	Winn	290	78
Livingston	97	136			
Madison	60	32	Totals	19,573	23,077

Another amendment which passed exempts soldiers and sailors from poll tax; and another which passed limits the State tax rate to three mills and parish, municipal, levee and other board tax rate to five mills and limiting special taxation.

MAINE.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson-Soc	Hanly Proh.	Governor 1918. M'Intire, Dem	Milliken, Rep.
Aroostoog'n	5,464	4,496	279	47	5,114	4,886
Aroostook	2,420	5,775	48	50	3,254	4,831
Cumberland	9,795	11,768	321	77	8,879	8,912
Franklin	1,908	1,988	63	26	1,471	2,324
Hancock	3,303	3,191	115	21	2,621	3,035
Kennebec	5,527	6,731	223	51	4,885	5,929
Knox	3,434	2,211	179	22	2,809	2,069
Lincoln	1,718	1,781	51	14	1,729	2,020
Oxford	3,615	4,026	98	33	3,058	3,882
Penobscot	7,395	7,322	135	70	7,021	5,896
Piscataquis	1,763	2,141	30	20	1,601	2,011
Sagadahoc	1,791	1,828	91	20	1,699	1,928
Somerset	3,134	3,567	236	24	3,073	3,919
Waldo	2,539	2,418	104	21	1,966	2,558
Washington	3,459	3,890	62	37	3,561	3,747
York	6,853	6,373	142	64	5,209	5,660
Soldier vote	. .	..	.....	.....	968	462
Total	64,118	69,506	2,177	597	58,918	64,069

PAST VOTE OF MAINE.

1872 (Pres) Dem 29,087; Rep. 61,422.

1873 (Gov) Dem. 32,619; Rep. 45,314.

1874 (Gov) Dem 41,566; Rep. 52,864

1875 (Gov) Dem. 53,213; Rep. 57,085.

1876 (Pres) Dem. 49,823; Rep. 66,300; Gr 663.

1877 (Gov) Dem 42,114; Rep. 53,631; Gr. 5,266.

1878 (Gov) Dem 27,872; Rep. 56,579; Gr. 41,404

1879 (Gov.) Dem 21,668; Rep. 68,766; Gr. 47,590

1880 (Gov.) Fus. 73,786; Rep. 73,597; Proh. 418; Gr. 4 408.

1880 (Pres.) Dem. 65,171; Rep. 74,039; Gr 4,408; Proh. 235

1882 (Gov.) Dem. 63,852; Rep 72,724; Gr 1,302; Proh. 395

1884 (Gov.) Dem. 58,070; Rep. 77,779; Gr. 3,147; Proh. 1,157

1884 (Pres) Dem 51,656; Rep. 71,716; Gr. 3,994; Proh. 2,160.

1886 (Gov.) Dem. 56,242; Rep. 68,893; Proh. 3,873.

1888 (Pres) Dem. 50,481; Rep. 73,734; Lab. 1,344; Proh. 2,691.

MARYLAND.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	Reimer, Soc.L.
Allegany	4,859	5,760	147	377	29
Anne Arundel	4,111	2,705	134	137	29
Baltimore	15,226	12,633	336	158	53
Baltimore City	60,226	49,805	836	27	8
Calvert	910	975	37	7	19
Caroline	1,965	1,666	55	16	32
Carroll	4,016	3,602	108	13	26
Cecil	2,587	1,959	42	9	33
Charles	1,363	1,374	80	11	15
Dorchester	2,750	2,468	76	75	13
Frederick	6,094	5,725	119	67	13
Garrett	1,031	1,808	35	16	9
Harford	3,345	2,302	60	11	18
Howard	1,913	1 346	35	12	16
Kent	1,886	1,673	20	43	8
Montgomery	3,805	2,913	85	83	24
Prince George's	3,493	3,058	76	3	5
Queen Anne's	2,266	1,242	43	33	14
St. Mary's	1,443	1,064	57	38	11
Somerset	1,885	2,364	105	19	8
Talbot	2,180	1,753	131	267	7
Washington	5,642	5,093	91	5	5
Wicomico	3,285	2,539	88	31	31
Worcester	2,138	1,520	107	1,216	330
Total	138,359	117,347	2,903	2,674	756

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, MD., 1919.

COUNTIES.	Ritchie, Dem.	Nice, Rep.	COUNTIES.	Ritchie, Dem.	Nice, Rep.
Allegany	3,369	4,806	Howard	1,868	1,502
Anne Ar'd'l.	3,093	2,901	Kent	1,733	1,524
Baltimore	5,882	5,407	Montgom'y.	3,397	2,745
Balt. City	54,203	52,397	Pr. George's	2,638	2,777
Calvert	784	1,138	Qu'n Anne's	1,921	1,264
Caroline	1,877	1,568	St. Mary's	1,326	1,351
Carroll	3,370	3,819	Somerset	1,823	2,323
Cecil	2,207	1,931	Talbot	1,969	1,774
Charles	1,059	1,479	Washington	3,959	4,593
Dorchester	2,338	2,891	Wicomico	2,787	2,501
Frederick	4,996	5,708	Worcester	2,009	1,811
Garrett	786	1,584			
Harford	2,846	2,281	Totals	112,240	112,075

Ritchie's plurality, 165.

Gov. (1919), A. L. Blessing, Soc., 2,799; R. W. Stevens, Labor, 1,663

PAST VOTE OF MARYLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 67,506; Rep., 66,442; Lib. Rep., 181; Dem. (O'C.), 19.
1875 (Gov.), Dem., 85,454; Rep., 72,530.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 91,780; Rep., 71,981; Gr., 33; Proh., 10.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 90,771; Rep., 68,609.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 93,706; Rep., 78,515; Gr., 818.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 92,694; Rep., 80,707.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 96,866; Rep., 82,748; Gr., 578; Proh., 2,827.
1885 (Comp.), Dem., 102,912; Rep., 72,304; Proh., 1,903.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 99,038; Rep., 86,622; Proh., 4,416.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 106,168; Rep., 99,986; Proh., 4,767.
1889 (Comp.), Dem., 103,900; Rep., 96,527; Proh., 3,741.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 108,539; Rep., 78,388; Proh., 5,120.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 113,866; Rep., 92,736; Pop., 796; Proh., 5,877.
1893 (Comp.), Dem., 98,806; Rep., 79,954; Proh., 7,586.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 106,169; Rep., 124,936; Pop., 989; Proh., 7,719.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 104,735; Rep., 136,959; Gold D., 2,507; Proh., 5,918; Nat., 136; Soc. L., 587.
1897 (Comp.), Dem., 114,064; Rep., 121,173; Proh., 6,096.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 128,409; Rep., 116,286; Proh., 5,275.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 122,271; Rep., 136,212; Soc. D., 908; Proh., 4,582; Soc. L., 391; U. R., 147.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 108,548; Rep., 95,923; Soc. D., 1,302; Proh., 2,913.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 109,446; Rep., 109,497; Soc. D., 2,247; Proh., 3,034.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 102,051; Rep., 94,300; Proh., 3,776.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 115,908; Rep., 113,803; Soc., 2,323; Proh., 3,302; Ind., 485.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTIES. (14.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	GOVERNOR, 1918. Long, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.
Barnstable	1,892	2,836	39	55	2,750	1,121
Berkshire	8,357	9,787	484	103	8,235	6,360
Bristol	18,065	22,578	932	332	18,553	13,668
Dukes	309	464	9	5	403	145
Essex	32,489	35,909	2,093	426	28,637	26,032
Franklin	3,054	4,353	166	60	3,869	2,010
Hampden	17,028	18,207	761	204	15,040	12,687
Hampshire	4,202	5,748	190	83	5,587	2,480
Middlesex	49,844	60,802	1,660	609	47,824	39,885
Nantucket	307	249	6	1	210	180
Norfolk	12,702	19,284	615	188	15,396	10,880
Plymouth	11,609	13,515	1,041	142	10,519	8,204
Suffolk	61,047	42,492	1,998	353	30,436	50,417
Worcester	27,540	32,541	1,064	432	26,720	23,337
Total	247,845	268,765	11,058	2,993	197,406	214,179
Soldier vote	40	19			684	422
Grand total	247,885	268,784			214,863	197,828

Gov. (1918), McBride, Soc., 7,757; Paulson, Soc. Lab., 1,913.

The voters in 1918 lengthened the terms of Governor to two years, beginning with the candidate elected in 1920.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, MASS., 1919.

COUNTIES.	Long, Dem	Coolidge, Rep.	Ernst Proh	King, Soc.	Paulsen, Soc.L.
Barnstable	473	3,570	15	11	6
Berkshire	5,832	11,013	137	303	126
Bristol	13,476	28,036	176	529	337
Dukes	73	738	7	2	3
Essex	26,477	42,181	258	1,330	41
Franklin	1,155	5,758	21	94	21
Hampden	11,607	22,472	104	745	156
Hampshire	2,199	7,570	37	159	35
Middlesex	40,553	70,326	271	954	303
Nantucket	53	397	2	3	3
Norfolk	10,072	22,825	82	341	115
Plymouth	6,994	16,018	70	604	112
Suffolk	51,794	48,531	140	1,107	414
Worcester	21,915	38,039	359	859	279
Totals	192;673	317,774	1,679	7,041	2,321

PAST VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 59,195; Rep., 133,495; Lib. Rep., 65.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 108,777; Rep., 150,003; Gr., 779; Proh., 84.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 10,162; Rep., 134,725; Butler Dem., 109,435; Proh., 1,913.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 9,989; Rep., 122,751; Butler Dem., 109,149; Proh., 1,643.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 111,960; Rep., 165,205; Gr., 4,548; Proh., 682.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 54,586; Rep., 96,609; Gr., 4,889; Proh., 1,640.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 133,946; Rep., 119,997; Proh., 2,137.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 150,228; Rep., 160,092; Proh., 1,881.
1884 (Gov.), Dem., 111,829; Rep., 119,345; Gr., 24,363; Proh., 8,542.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 122,352; Rep., 146,724; Gr., 24,382; Proh., 9,903.
1885 (Gov.), Dem., 90,346; Rep., 112,243; Gr., 2,227; Proh., 4,714.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 112,883; Rep., 122,346; Proh., 8,251; Lab., 112 and 49.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 118,394; Rep., 136,000; Lab., 595; Proh., 10,945.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,855; Rep., 183,892; Proh., 8,701.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 120,582; Rep., 127,357; Proh., 15,108.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 140,507; Rep., 131,454; Proh., 13,554.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 157,982; Rep., 151,515; Lab., 1,772; Proh., 8,968.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 186,377; Rep., 183,483; Pop., 1,976; Proh., 7,067.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 176,813; Rep., 202,814; Pop., 3,210; Proh., 7,539.
1893 (Gov.), Dem., 156,916; Rep., 192,613; Pop., 4,885; Proh., 8,556.

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (83.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Gov., 1918. Bailey, Dem.	Sleeper, Rep.
Alcona	453	573	38	10	215	434
Alger	650	687	55	24	277	571
Allegan	3,591	4,803	223	136	1,515	3,687
Alpena	1,392	2,020	61	12	631	1,213
Antrim	932	1,336	150	52	405	1,024
Arenac	938	911	59	32	452	707
Baraga	462	748	88	8	214	756
Barry	2,491	3,157	112	99	1,461	2,798
Bay	5,996	6,708	317	66	3,058	4,901
Benzie	770	900	159	64	335	657
Berrien	6,054	7,511	231	132	3,169	6,059
Branch	3,062	3,100	93	98	1,695	2,777
Calhoun	8,037	6,484	648	194	3,981	5,697
Cass	2,666	2,518	142	60	1,614	2,241
Charlevoix	1,152	1,877	307	70	476	1,213
Cheboygan	1,383	1,576	89	21	741	1,201
Chippewa	1,768	2,365	140	47	711	1,608
Clare	769	1,049	76	33	444	980
Clinton	2,094	3,381	39	61	1,067	2,443
Crawford	450	409	19	6	237	332
Delta	1,781	3,088	244	40	1,019	2,083
Dickinson	1,291	2,393	213	43	859	1,973
Eaton	3,461	3,802	107	97	2,042	3,493
Emmet	1,363	1,724	290	45	680	1,299
Genesee	9,311	9,353	416	197	3,366	6,185
Gladwin	729	935	62	36	286	913
Gogebic	1,510	2,204	123	128	784	1,808
G'd Traverse	1,848	1,917	331	63	786	1,607
Gratiot	2,960	3,434	60	121	1,354	2,941
Hillsdale	3,424	3,463	43	178	1,836	3,156
Houghton	4,615	8,013	273	401	2,422	5,780
Huron	1,816	4,743	74	59	926	2,750
Ingham	7,664	7,846	623	235	5,162	7,891
Ionia	3,911	3,950	139	159	2,325	3,572
Iosco	729	984	24	19	309	939
Iron	877	2,139	125	21	518	1,277
Isabella	2,113	2,700	73	87	1,245	2,518
Jackson	8,058	6,938	203	219	4,036	4,602
Kalamazoo	7,164	5,951	794	243	3,360	4,707
Kalkaska	430	724	80	20	161	481
Kent	20,364	16,095	939	502	10,530	16,919
Keweenaw	194	860	21	26	83	823
Lake	347	588	29	5	131	503
Lapeer	1,937	3,315	23	101	934	2,845
Leelanau	763	984	56	21	217	734
Lenawee	5,519	6,247	78	159	3,448	5,046
Livingston	2,297	2,460	9	65	1,674	2,244
Luce	257	527	6	17	95	459
Mackinac	908	1,082	31	6	569	758
Macomb	3,108	4,552	42	93	1,775	3,495
Manistee	2,177	2,360	106	52	1,303	1,832
Marquette	2,625	5,263	331	98	1,618	3,997
Mason	1,689	2,198	175	72	792	1,685
Mecosta	1,178	2,455	255	84	591	1,729
Menominee	1,854	2,671	117	48	1,443	2,145
Midland	1,154	2,104	60	15	239	1,850
Missaukee	917	1,160	26	25	247	790
Monroe	4,202	3,787	47	82	3,661	3,282
Montcalm	2,601	3,894	108	140	1,310	3,235
M'ntm'r'ncy	272	396	54	7	152	355
Muskegon	4,165	5,692	601	128	3,229	4,494
Newaygo	1,625	2,117	.....	90	613	1,988
Oakland	6,659	7,730	292	200	3,965	6,079
Oceana	1,387	1,957	170	82	560	1,685
Ogemaw	743	878	42	51	334	829
Ontonagon	888	1,235	122	25	337	811
Osceola	1,285	2,193	18	47	475	1,763
Oscoda	175	245	5	5	72	209
Otsego	519	531	9	16	145	445
Ottawa	3,911	5,484	244	85	1,649	4,538
Presque Isle	806	1,407	60	8	348	1,050
Roscommon	239	311	24	3	144	299
Saginaw	8,431	9,544	312	144	4,999	7,523
Sanilac	1,867	4,630	38	117	824	3,235
Schoolcraft	623	994	45	15	321	806
Shiawassee	3,308	3,926	180	233	1,716	3,547
St. Clair	4,617	6,538	129	99	2,151	4,996
St. Joseph	3,567	3,132	191	62	1,888	2,521
Tuscola	2,329	4,461	52	171	915	3,220
Van Buren	3,225	4,302	167	66	1,246	3,624
Washtenaw	5,279	6,505	136	106	3,099	5,344
Wayne	60,935	70,056	3,204	980	41,424	50,171
Wexford	1,683	2,333	115	95	695	1,571
Total	283,993	337,952	16,012	8,085	158,142	266,738

Pres. (1916), Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 831.

MICHIGAN—VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS AND AMENDMENTS—1919.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Russell C. Ostrander, Republican	506,342
John E. Bird, Republican	504,841
Robert E. Bunker, Democrat	217,413
Patrick H. O'Brien, Democrat	221,831
Edward O. Foss, Socialist	25,862
Albert Renner, Socialist	23,768
Harvey B. Hatch, Prohibition	29,566
Wincnt H. D. Fox, Prohibition	27,093
Paul Lindberg, Soc. Labor	51
Paul Dinger, Soc. Labor	42

STATE UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

Benjamin S. Hanchett, Republican	503,884
Lucius L. Hubbard, Republican	498,448
Effie Gaylord Huston, Democrat	214,807
Etta Comstock Boltwood, Democrat	216,112
V. Milton Breitmayer, Socialist	24,102
Harvey A. Heddan, Socialist	23,881
Mary E. Faull, Prohibition	27,658
Alice M. Tucker, Prohibition	27,934
Louis Herzoeg, Soc. Labor	44
Steve Bulawsky, Soc. Labor	51

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Thomas E. Johnson, Republican	496,939
Mary Hinsdale, Democrat	155,886
Robert A. Washburn, Socialist	24,587
Emor L Calkins, Prohibition	27,422
Herman Westlund, Soc. Labor	48
Fred L. Keeler, Republican	2,457
Mary L. Hinsdale, Democrat	73,357

MEMBERS STATE BOARD EDUCATION.

Frank Cody, Republican	511,349
Josephine Fitzgerald, Democrat	217,192
Adrian Mount, Socialist	23,674
Ruth Y. Johnston, Prohibition	28,815
I. J. Lebrun, Soc. Labor	46

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Dora H. Stockman, Republican	503,714
L. Whitney Watkins, Republican	504,036
George Winegar, Democrat	215,267
Herbert E. Livermore, Democrat	211,383
Delbert E. Harley, Socialist	23,627
M. E. Elzinga, Socialist	23,182
Wirt McClain, Prohibition	26,419
Frederick C. Niemann, Prohibition	26,911
Mike Miller, Soc. Labor	51

CIRCUIT JUDGE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
(To fill vacancy.)

John H. Goff, Republican	103,169
Maurice Sugar, Socialist	7,722
Herman Richter, Prohibition	1,317

AMENDMENTS TO STATE CONSTITUTION.

Relative to bonding for highway purposes:	
For	558,572
Against	225,239
Total	783,811
Salaries of public officers:	
For	313,539
Against	418,778
Total	732,317
Beer and wine:	
For	322,603
Against	530,123
Total	852,726

PAST VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 77,020; Rep., 136,199; Dem. (O'C.), 2,861; Proh., 1,271.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 141,095; Rep., 166,534; Gr., 9,060; Proh., 766; Anti-secret Soc., 75.
1878 (Gov.). Dem., 78,503: Rep., 126,280; Gr., 73,313.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 131,301; Rep., 185,190; Gr., 34,895; Proh., 942; Lab., 312.
1882 (Gov.). Dem.-Gr., 154,269; Rep. 149,697; Str. Gr., 2,006; Proh., 5,854.
1883 (Sup. Ct.), Dem.-Gr., 127,326; Rep., 119,870; Str. Gr., 541; Proh., 13,467.
1884 (Pres.), Dem.-Gr., 189,361; Rep., 192,669; Str. Gr., 753; Proh., 18,403. (Dem. without Gr. vote, 149,835.)
1884 (Gov.), Dem.-Gr., 186,887; Rep., 190,840; Str. Gr., 414; Proh., 22,207.
1885 (Reg't.), Dem.-Gr., 155,743; Rep., 138,358; Proh., 14,708.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 174,042; Rep., 181,474; Proh., 25,179.

MINNESOTA.

Counties. (86.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh	Governor. 1918. Burnquist, Rep.	Evans, F-L
Aitkin	877	1,122	335	42	943	546
Anoka	1,171	1,263	77	66	1,490	309
Becker	1,453	1,761	181	91	1,446	1,346
Beltrami	1,912	1,331	716	56	1,427	989
Benton	945	1,020	81	22	1,012	747
Big Stone	869	810	77	48	973	334
Blue Earth	2,211	2,864	95	131	2,618	1,524
Brown	1,101	2,078	252	39	960	2,296
Carlton	1,115	1,096	425	90	925	506
Carver	960	1,950	34	24	984	1,521
Cass	1,260	982	281	42	1,136	396
Chippewa	1,134	1,311	261	93	1,055	1,296
Chisago	944	1,749	130	32	1,350	1,078
Clay	1,716	1,549	104	84	1,346	1,400
Clearwater	544	493	158	36	468	554
Cook	162	125	63	13	231	57
Cottonwood	762	1,425	116	63	1,272	733
Crow Wing	1,568	1,715	445	101	1,443	1,016
Dakota	2,373	1,881	144	110	1,728	1,509
Dodge	895	1,260	45	53	1,235	340
Douglas	1,398	1,709	176	113	1,133	2,071
Faribault	1,123	2,184	76	151	2,425	698
Fillmore	1,313	2,945	92	164	3,197	770
Freeborn	1,347	2,418	106	152	2,447	698
Goodhue	1,875	3,471	122	178	3,124	1,562
Grant	778	878	66	61	890	695
Hennepin	36,395	27,957	3,302	771	30,919	13,638
Houston	744	1,783	23	28	1,663	434
Hubbard	799	635	171	37	702	278
Isanti	935	1,123	217	56	710	1,643
Itasca	1,504	1,163	429	47	1,627	436
Jackson	1,272	1,503	75	41	1,396	859
Kanabec	608	776	174	23	780	731
Kandiyohi	1,968	1,612	167	104	1,435	2,069
Kittson	749	709	107	44	624	777
Koochiching	1,089	474	255	19	781	584
Lac Qui Parle	1,047	1,614	100	96	1,481	958
Lake	506	401	366	50	466	248
Le Sueur	1,723	1,430	53	46	1,486	976
Lincoln	1,174	777	40	42	929	731
Lyon	1,893	1,389	200	78	1,788	1,032
McLeod	1,305	1,772	69	59	1,675	1,535
Mahnomen	411	262	43	4	367	364
Marshall	1,513	1,461	204	83	1,181	1,566
Martin	1,756	1,741	88	107	2,193	492
Meeker	1,475	1,780	67	54	1,547	1,449
Mille Lacs	1,113	1,127	248	39	1,095	918
Morrison	1,650	1,887	225	100	1,509	1,308
Mower	1,572	2,520	64	82	2,247	896
Murray	1,193	1,137	69	37	1,250	684
Nicollet	814	1,288	38	58	1,038	1,107
Nobles	1,280	1,413	46	62	1,497	791
Norman	1,076	1,046	227	130	1,087	1,123
Olmsted	1,926	2,101	90	112	2,376	1,288
Otter Tail	2,858	4,328	502	258	3,298	3,096
Pennington	1,004	868	237	35	565	1,138
Pine	1,507	1,531	341	70	1,398	1,008
Pipestone	732	1,010	151	32	1,103	659
Polk	3,498	2,471	381	155	2,360	2,106
Pope	1,121	1,321	57	78	1,312	856
Ramsey	22,291	13,317	1,684	516	10,067	9,963
Red Lake	691	463	50	21	292	546
Redwood	1,361	2,029	121	49	1,845	1,266
Renville	1,660	2,432	115	191	2,002	2,145
Rice	2,083	2,408	56	98	2,460	615
Rock	705	1,196	66	33	1,229	387
Roseau	834	821	405	55	499	1,040
St Louis	12,056	10,834	2,544	615	10,661	3,571
Scott	1,361	972	13	24	807	970
Sherburne	731	965	41	47	1,025	383
Sibley	973	1,737	37	34	1,001	1,598
Stearns	3,350	4,312	141	104	2,647	3,454
Steele	1,497	1,734	41	47	1,615	517
Stevens	787	943	24	40	751	499
Swift	1,181	1,335	85	55	1,011	1,228
Todd	1,922	1,919	339	132	1,652	1,871
Traverse	779	774	27	9	619	493
Wabasha	1,149	1,787	41	84	1,525	1,003
Wadena	651	938	116	20	764	690
Waseca	1,178	1,522	47	60	1,297	721
Washington	1,610	2,167	149	118	1,603	924
Watonwan	801	1,300	30	35	1,164	676
Wilkin	808	690	42	21	669	375
Winona	2,907	2,916	133	87	2,631	1,377
Wright	2,262	2,683	87	97	2,377	1,312
Yellow Med	1,238	1,501	149	107	1,159	1,505
Total	179,152	179,544	20,117	7,793	166,515	111,948

Pres (1916), Progr., 290; Soc. Lab., 468

F.-L. in the above 1918 Governor's column means Farmer-Labor. Wheaton, Dem., got, 1918, for Governor, 76,793 votes; Stageberg, National, 6,648; Berot, Soc., 7,794

For Senator in Congress, 1918, Nelson, Rep., got 206,555 votes; Calderwood, Nat., 137,274.

Vote, 1918, on amendment to the State Constitution: For, 189,574; against, 173,615. The amendment is to Article 15 of the State Constitution, bringing state-wide prohibition after July 1, 1920.

Burnquist is the 19th and 20th Governor of Minnesota His predecessor, Winfield S. Hammond, elected on the Democratic ticket in 1914, died in office, at Clinton, La, Dec. 30, 1915.

GOVERNORS OF MINNESOTA SINCE 1849.

Territorial.
1849—Alexander Ramsey,
1853—Willis A. Gorman,
1857—Samuel Medary.

State.
1858—Henry H. Sibley,
1860—Alexander Ramsey,
1863—Henry A. Swift,
1864—Stephen Miller,
1866—Wm. R. Marshall,
1870—Horace Austin,
1874—Cushman K. Davis,
1876—John S. Pillsbury,
1882—Lucius F. Hubbard,
1887—A. R. McGill,
1889—William R. Merrian,
1893—Knute Nelson,
1895—David M. Clough,
1899—John Lind,
1901—Sam'l R. Van Sant,
1905—John A. Johnson,
1909—Adolph Q. Eberhart,
1915—W S. Hammond,
1915—J. A. A. Burnquist.

PAST VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 34,423; Rep., 55,709; Lib Rep., 788.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 48,787; Rep., 72,955; Gr., 2,389; Proh., 72.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 41,583; Rep., 56,918; Gr., 4,264; Proh., 2,868.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 53,315; Rep., 93,903; Gr., 3,267; Proh., 286.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 36,655; Rep., 64,485.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 57,819; Rep., 72,404; Proh., 4,924.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 70,065; Rep., 111,685; Gr., 3,583; Proh., 4,684.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 104,464; Rep., 107,064; Proh., 8,966.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 104,385; Rep., 142,492; Proh., 15,311; W. L., 1,094.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 85,844; Rep., 88,111; For. Affl., 58,514; Proh., 8,424.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 100,920; Rep., 122,823; Pop., 29,313; Proh., 14,182.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 53,579; Rep., 147,944; Pop., 87,931; Proh., 6,879.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 139,626; Rep., 193,501; Gold D., 3,202; Proh., 4,343; Soc. L., 915
1898 (Gov.), Fus., 131,980; Rep., 111,796; Pop., 1,766; Proh., 5,299.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 150,651; Rep., 152,905.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 112,901; Rep., 190,461; Proh., 8,555; Soc. D., 3,065; Soc. L., 1,329.
1902 (Gov.), Fus., 99,375; Rep., 155,861; Proh., 5,735; Soc., 3,074; Peo., 5,347; Soc. L., 2,426; Nat., 2,393.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 148,091; Rep., 141,847.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 55,187; Rep., 216,651; Proh., 6,253; Soc., 11,692; Soc. L., 974; Pop., 2,103.
1906 (Gov.), Fus., 168,715; Rep., 92,082; Proh., 7,709; Soc., 5,006.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 173,845; Rep., 153,667; Proh., 7,024; Soc., 6,516; Ind., 593.
1908 (Pres.), Fus., 109,594; Rep., 195,876; Proh., 8,658; Soc., 10,021; S. L., 843; Pop., 1,309; Ind., 420.
1910 (Gov.), Fus., 103,779; Rep., 164,185; Proh., 8,960; Soc., 6,510; S. L., 6,510; Pub. Own., 11,173.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc	U S Sen. Williams, Dem	Governor, 1915. Bilbo, Dem.	Lester, Soc.
Adams	671	42	1	568	200	21
Alcorn	1,452	125	12	1,290	929	71
Amite	1,024	16	6	927	618	21
Attala	1,267	110	27	1,286	1,231	107
Benton	718	38	....	677	783	45
Bolivar	.....	.....	....	.....	349	14
Calhoun	1,225	45	34	1,013	1,279	82
Carroll	943	34	16	849	533	70
Chickasaw	1,215	47	40	1,143	614	41
Choctaw	872	53	28	732	845	35
Claiborne	435	5	1	384	182	7
Clarke	1,092	49	29	943	900	74
Clay	832	27	1	820	378	30
Coahoma	697	21	3	631	252	21
Copiah	1,486	20	7	1,341	846	41
Covington	836	63	71	809	1,015	147
De Soto	861	12	1	831	451	34
Forrest	1,146	54	62	1,105	598	143
Franklin	769	22	6	626	496	48
George	341	32	29	331	292	29
Greene	399	32	4	341	242	18
Grenada	649	28	7	628	185	17
Hancock	512	68	2	473	187	22
Harrison	1,395	197	55	1,254	461	57
Hinds	2,220	97	20	2,279	910	56
Holmes	1,070	21	14	1,017	474	15
Issaquena	94	8	3	83	106	8
Itawamba	1,407	184	1	1,343	777	48
Jackson	743	87	22	637	279	30
Jasper	1,040	58	37	998	677	33
Jefferson	456	3	1	420	223	4
Jeff. Davis	634	45	4	558	461	26
Jones	1,664	196	220	1,562	1,519	323
Kemper	939	71	18	853	1,099	69
Lafayette	1,370	47	13	1,245	659	37
Lamar	744	89	49	718	580	41
Lauderdale	3,058	157	85	2,748	1,250	155
Lawrence	725	18	3	606	464	26
Leake	1,434	31	28	1,366	1,302	52
Lee	1,683	91	5	1,636	1,350	75
Leflore	853	28	..	840	154	26
Lincoln	1,282	105	20	1,158	743	114
Lowndes	1,028	29	8	928	459	19
Madison	782	36	22	746	268	43
Marion	792	51	5	688	636	41
Marshall	1,017	8	1	956	560	51
Monroe	1,684	82	15	1,613	815	54
Montgomery	997	35	24	840	451	41
Neshoba	1,459	69	43	1,397	1,391	147
Newton	1,341	19	56	1,251	1,106	59
Noxubee	656	10	3	642	279	34
Oktibbeha	911	48	1	869	628	56
Panola	1,262	29	..	1,196	575	18
Pearl River	521	35	1	463	489	22
Perry	395	32	23	354	210	12
Pike	1,451	53	12	1,342	465	34
Pontotoc	1,314	110	3	1,230	1,020	34
Prentiss	1,342	164	32	1,308	1,024	131
Quitman	272	12	1	238	100	9
Rankin	1,104	8	12	904	625	31
Scott	1,106	25	18	1,012	746	13
Sharkey	246	6	2	232	230	23
Simpson	966	34	6	872	1,060	99
Smith	1,271	30	16	1,124	1,230	137
Stone	451	31	5	388	.....	....
Sunflower	879	20	2	822	300	26
Tallahatchie	1,061	6	..	1,010	539	39
Tate	1,074	18	7	954	417	34
Tippah	1,547	82	11	1,465	1,238	54
Tishomingo	1,031	175	19	986	482	42
Tunica	173	..	..	168	113	9
Union	1,666	89	8	1,618	956	54
Walthall	665	12	11	590	468	14
Warren	1,204	73	5	1,087	321	27
Washington	836	47	3	784	241	35
Wayne	787	47	34	805	688	36
Webster	944	143	46	765	848	96
Wilkinson	460	8	4	417	411	31
Winston	1,152	47	27	1,055	905	78
Yalobusha	1,175	49	6	1,032	549	37
Yazoo	1,146	25	7	1,070	715	27
Total	80,422	4,253	1,484	74,290	50,541	4,064

Governor, 1919, Lee M. Russell, Dem., was elected without opposition At the primaries, earlier in the year, there were two contestants for the Democratic nomination. Russell got 77,453 votes; Oscar G. Johnston, 69,531.

MISSISSIPPI CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following amendment to the State Constitution was made by the people Nov. 4, 1919, 30,000 for and 10,000 against:

"Be it resolved by the people of the State of Mississippi that section 206 of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"'SECTION 206—There shall be a county common school fund, which shall consist of the poll tax, to be retained in the counties where the same is collected, and a State common school fund, to be taken from the general fund in the State treasury, which together shall be sufficient to maintain the common schools for the term of four months in each scholastic year. But any county or separate school district may levy an additional tax to maintain its schools for a longer time than the term of four months. The State common school fund shall be distributed among the several counties and separate school districts in proportion to the number of educable children in each, to be determined by data collected through the office of the State Superintendent of Education in the manner to be prescribed by law.

"'But the legislature shall have power to make an additional appropriation to be disbursed by the State Board of Education in such manner as to equalize public school terms throughout the State.'"

PAST VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI:

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 47,287; Rep., 82,406.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 112,143; Rep., 52,705.
1877 (Gov.), Dem., 96,382; Rep., 1,168.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 75,750; Rep., 34,854; Gr., 5,797.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 76,365; Rep., 51,361
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 76,510; Rep., 43,509.
1885 (Gov.), Dem., 88,783; Rep., 1,081.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,471; Rep., 30,096; Proh., 218; U. L., 22.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 40,237; Rep., 1,406; Proh., 910; Pop., 10,256.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 46,873; Pop., 17,466
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 63,298; Rep., 4,849; Gold D., 1,021; Proh., 390.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 42,273; Pop., 6,097
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 51,706; Rep., 5,753; Pop., 1,644.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 32,191; no opposition.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 53,376; Rep., 3,189; Pop., 1,425; Soc., 393.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 29,529.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 60,876; Rep., 4,505; Soc., 978; Pop., 1,165.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 40,200; Soc., 3,822.
1911 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 32,237; Soc., 8,922.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 57,164; Rep., 1,511; Prog., 3,627; Soc., 2,017.
*1915 (Gov.), Dem., 50,541; Soc., 4,406.
*1916 (Pres.), Dem., 80,422; Rep., 4,253; Soc., 1,484; Prog., 520.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 74,290.

* No returns received from Bolivar County.

MISSOURI.

Counties. (115.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	U. S. Sen. 1918. Folk, Dem	Spencer, Rep.
Adair.....	2,275	2,681	244	38	1,531	2,156
Andrew.....	1,853	2,087	16	20	1,414	1,827
Atchison....	1,697	1,626	27	27	1,314	1,400
Audrain....	3,572	1,741	25	16	2,576	1,406
Barry.....	2,752	2,683	148	17	2,035	2,548
Barton.....	2,217	1,597	154	40	1,808	1,444
Bates.....	3,255	2,597	129	67	2,525	2,347
Benton.....	1,285	1,842	26	27	982	1,659
Bollinger..	1,538	1,624	69	13	1,097	1,361
Boone....	5,601	2,180	30	23	3,802	1,540
Buchanan .	10,973	7,761	278	93	7,061	6,349
Butler.....	2,135	2,717	174	13	1,271	2,005
Caldwell....	1,683	2,069	3	23	1,175	1,736
Callaway...	3,882	2,009	15	12	2,909	1,499
Camden....	930	1,261	41	8	637	1,041
Cp. Girard'u	2,993	3,753	74	44	2,098	2,994
Carroll...	2,822	2,978	43	36	2,211	2,502
Carter....	586	469	66	6	478	396
Cass.....	3,337	2,104	60	43	2,334	1,699
Cedar.. ...	1,410	1,874	74	27	1,120	1,794
Chariton ..	3,135	2,183	22	36	2,377	1,591
Christian...	938	1,978	141	14	591	1,680
Clark.....	1,692	1,782	28	12	1,373	1,589
Clay.....	3,902	1,307	38	12	2,616	708
Clinton.....	2,153	1,551	19	48	1,541	1,212
Cole....	2,915	2,746	31	10	1,864	2,592
Cooper...	2,537	2,830	18	29	1,983	2,291
Crawford..	1,312	1,642	47	18	1,012	1,506
Dade.....	1,618	1,941	54	23	1,203	1,649
Dallas.....	1,022	1,428	47	12	661	1,308
Daviess.....	2,375	2,342	12	44	1,925	2,073
De Kalb ...	1,647	1,640	12	31	1,316	1,446
Dent.....	1,457	1,252	66	5	1,117	1,042
Douglas....	737	1,730	164	14	378	1,354
Dunklin....	3,723	1,924	375	8	2,793	1,290
Franklin..	2,468	4,325	94	42	1,385	3,711
Gasconade.	510	2,513	19	13	277	1,961
Gentry....	2,104	1,823	33	45	1,725	1,556
Greene.....	7,191	7,543	542	122	4,412	6,387
Grundy.....	1,789	2,481	46	63	1,133	2,111
Harrison....	2,205	2,741	62	77	1,532	2,326
Henry.....	3,653	2,727	71	49	2,732	2 235
Hickory....	552	1,144	59	11	397	1,068
Holt.....	1,615	2,030	14	29	1,166	1,816
Howard ...	2,866	1,121	16	18	2,194	828
Howell ..	1,861	2,132	225	23	1,367	1,805
Iron.... .	1,027	874	24	9	917	716
Jackson ..	44,556	32,943	1,094	336	4,912	2,269
Jasper..	10,513	9,358	913	197	5,703	6,822
Jefferson....	3,021	3,310	130	19	2,224	2,821
Johnson....	3,701	2,966	62	29	2,758	2,585
Knox.....	1,657	1,460	37	23	1,229	1,336
Laclede.....	1,755	1,877	89	9	1,271	1,767
Lafayette...	4,073	4,019	93	29	3,199	3,244
Lawrence...	2,809	3,228	260	44	2,062	2,856
Lewis.....	2,357	1,429	25	20	1,609	1,145
Lincoln.....	2,468	1,612	11	19	1,985	1,294
Linn	3,441	2,801	81	46	2,530	2,412
Livingston..	2,609	2,424	39	35	1,992	2,198

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	U. S. Sen. 1918. Folk, Dem.	Spencer, Rep.
McDonald..	1,631	1,414	93	26	1,407	1,300
Macon.....	3,805	3,034	164	52	2,810	2,562
Madison....	1,310	1,230	21	8	932	991
Maries.....	1,319	725	20	7	853	561
Marion	4,534	2,759	53	53	2,823	1,966
Mercer.....	1,042	1,733	28	32	501	1,282
Miller.....	1,395	1,862	88	8	918	1,673
Mississippi.	1,874	1,330	48	7	1,048	694
Moniteau..	1,675	1,748	35	16	1,311	1,585
Monroe.....	3,738	742	86	14	2,758	498
Montgomery	1,988	2,079	18	33	1,599	1,803
Morgan.....	1,368	1,578	13	7	1,031	1,409
New Madrid	2,715	2,039	99	18	1,646	1,051
Newton.....	3,158	2,929	249	64	2,306	2,492
Nodaway...	3,874	3,540	41	44	2,669	2,780
Oregon.....	1,799	660	82	5	1,047	431
Osage.....	1,383	1,769	24	8	891	1,808
Ozark.. ..	651	1,331	26	9	424	1,095
Pemiscot....	2,447	2,076	95	3	1,668	1,489
Perry.....	1,396	1,988	10	8	954	1,758
Pettis.....	4,665	4,319	253	63	3,091	3,720
Phelps... .	1,887	1,487	36	8	1,426	1,092
Pike.... ...	3,344	2,322	45	12	2,405	1,656
Platte... ...	2,974	921	11	8	1,941	598
Polk.....	2,149	2,613	63	30	1,562	2,391
Pulaski.... .	1,339	1,003	40	6	1,118	732
Putnam....	1,035	2,106	59	42	659	1,800
Ralls	1,994	826	9	14	1,462	658
Randolph. .	6,081	2,111	45	36	3,696	1,508
Ray.....	3,380	1,718	32	29	2,501	1,227
Reynolds...	1,209	592	35	4	893	457
Ripley....	1,325	1,053	105	10	995	873
St. Charles .	1,914	3,518	33	12	1 109	3,249
St. Clair....	1,881	1,718	115	34	1,516	1,608
St. Francois.	3,675	3,015	157	33	2,945	2,709
Ste.Genev've	1,218	1,137	14	3	870	1,072
St. Louis....	7,587	12,485	454	99	4,170	9,933
St.Louis City	74,059	83,798	3,484	432	40,276	76,066
Saline.....	4,503	2,966	26	55	3,362	2,053
Schuyler	1,341	995	15	25	1,084	810
Scotland . .	1,592	1,243	51	14	1,178	1,119
Scott... .	2,816	2,235	201	24	1,788	1,596
Shannon. .	1,213	788	141	3	922	674
Shelby.. ...	2,519	1,195	21	23	1,758	799
Stoddard ...	3,274	2,482	314	28	2,120	1,830
Stone..	621	1,525	116	6	425	1,296
Sullivan...	2,446	2,420	40	28	1,771	2,107
Taney	679	1,123	34	7	386	873
Texas.....	2,291	1,809	86	27	1,850	1,513
Vernon.....	3,776	2,211	193	37	2,575	1,711
Warren....	487	1,752	41	3	282	1,612
Washington	1,394	1,657	24	5	1,096	1,543
Wayne	1,594	1,528	92	14	1,186	1,120
Webster....	1,903	2,114	61	33	1,495	1,947
Worth.....	1,079	892	7	36	889	749
Wright	1,593	2,176	77	16	1,163	1,888
(Kan. City)	...	...	.	. .	25,967	16,718
Total.....	398,032	369,339	14,612	3,884	267,397	302,680

Lipscomb, Soc., for U. S. Senator (1918), 6,725; Cox, Soc. Lab., 904.

For U. S. Senator (1916), O'Hare, Soc , 14,654; Scheidler, Soc. Lab , 962.

The nine constitutional amendments submitted to the people in 1918 were defeated by an average vote of 290,000 to 90,000.

For Sup't of Public Schools (1918), Dem., 285,643; Rep , 286,757; Proh., 1,982; Soc., 6,936; Soc. Lab., 868.

Supreme Court Judge, Div. No. 1 (1918), Dem , 286,853; Rep , 286,175; Soc., 7,947; Soc. Lab., 775.

PAST VOTE OF MISSOURI.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 151,434; Rep., 121,271; Dem. (O'C.), 2,429; Lib. Rep., 5,280.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 203,077; Rep., 145,029; Gr., 3,498; Proh., 64.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 208,609; Rep., 153,567; Gr , 35,045

1882 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 198,620; Rep., 128,239; Gr , 33,407

1884 (Pres), Dem., 285,988; Rep -Gr., 202,929; Proh., 2,151.

1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 229,125; Rep., 178,490; Gr., 12,430; Proh., 3,504.

1888 (Gov.), Dem., 255,764; Rep , 242,533; U. L , 15,388; Proh., 4,387

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 261 974; Rep., 233,237; U. L., 18,632; Proh , 4,539.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 268,398; Rep., 226,918; Pop., 41,213; Proh., 4,331.

1894 (Sup. Ct), Dem., 226,547; Rep., 229,691; Pop. 42,463; Proh., 3,099; Soc. L., 1,572.

1896 (Pres), Dem., 363,667; Rep., 304,940; Gold D. 2,355; Proh., 2,169; Nat , 293; Soc. L., 595.

1898 (Sup. Ct), Dem , 285,778; Rep., 255,428; Peo. 9,937; Proh., 2,933; Soc. D., 1,645; Soc. L., 1,063.

1900 (Gov.), Dem , 350,045; Rep., 317,905; Pop. 4,356; Proh. 5,195

1900 (Pres.) Dem , 351,922; Rep., 314,092; Pop. 4,244; Proh., 5,965; Soc. D., 6,128; Soc. L., 1,294.

1902 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 273,081; Rep , 226,397; Soc. 5,335; Proh., 4,995; Pub , 3,358; S L., 969; Allied, 1,841

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 296,312; Rep., 321,449; Soc., 13,009 Proh., 7,191; Soc. L., 1,674; Pop., 4,226.

MONTANA.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	Gov., 1916. Stewart, Dem	Edwards Rep.
Beaverhead	1,463	1,455	.....	89	1,498	1,345
Big Horn	740	497	2	15	689	546
Blaine	1,261	857	.....	72	1,060	1,061
Broadwater	1,100	584	9	53	976	686
Carbon	1,926	1,708	.....	379	1,813	1,730
Cascade	6,612	3,253	18	758	5,971	3,235
Chouteau	2,738	1,486	13	183	2,289	1,732
Custer	2,602	1,615	1	141	2,109	1,884
Dawson	2,815	2,105	.....	187	2,748	1,852
Deer Lodge	4,171	1,860	3	109	3,357	2,634
Fallon	1,815	1,169	5	95	1,690	1,223
Fergus	5,749	3,290	5	380	4,910	3,875
Flathead	2,978	2,913	15	520	2,644	3,211
Gallatin	3,661	2,527	2	116	3,966	2,110
Granite	812	574	4	89	642	714
Hill	3,241	1,709	8	428	2,416	2,371
Jefferson	1,124	712	4	104	1,007	806
Lewis&Cl'ke	4,337	3,423	2	200	4,142	3,654
Lincoln	1,486	807	2	288	1,016	874
Madison	1,672	1,279	.....	67	1,577	1,359
Meagher	1,482	1,158	1	46	1,258	1,340
Mineral	781	251	6	188	606	330
Missoula	4,060	2,926	10	558	2,604	4,132
Musselshell	2,036	1,738	1	274	1,720	1,827
Park	2,950	1,957	5	297	1,870	2,091
Phillips	1,252	999	2	102	1,020	1,114
Powell	1,310	939	.....	83	1,233	1,059
Prairie	622	535	.....	22	627	489
Ravalli	1,967	1,623	5	233	1,377	2,205
Richland	1,917	1,223	.....	180	1,643	1,407
Rosebud	1,608	1,337	2	95	1,573	1,260
Sanders	1,178	793	3	151	1,013	861
Sheridan	3,264	1,724	4	271	2,756	1,933
Silver Bow	13 084	6,757	143	1,563	8,742	10,021
Stillwater	1,197	918	1	69	1,148	1,087
Sweet Grass	839	890	.....	44	821	865
Teton	2,273	1,603	5	292	1,910	1,871
Toole	1,075	698	4	195	888	767
Valley	2,102	1,111	7	222	1,612	1,427
Wibaux	585	466	.....	65	523	475
Yellowstone	4,259	3,281	10	251	4,159	3,081
Total	101,063	66,750	302	9,564	85,683	76,547

PAST VOTE OF MONTANA.

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 6,485; Rep., 2,757.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 7,799; Rep., 6,371.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 12,398; Rep., 10,914.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 13,584; Rep., 13,385.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 17,990; Rep , 14,272.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 17,360; Rep., 22,486; Proh., 148.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 19,564; Rep., 18,988.
1890 (Cong), Dem , 15,411; Rep., 15,128.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 17,581; Rep., 18,851; Pop., 7,334; Proh., 549.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 17,650; Rep., 18,187; Pop., 7,794; Proh., 543.
1894 (Cong.), Dem., 10,369; Rep., 23,140; Pop , 15,240; Proh., 519.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 42,537; Rep , 10,494; Proh., 186
1898 (Cong.), Dem., 23,351; Rep., 14.823; Pop., 11,607.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 37,146; Rep., 25,373; Soc. D., 708; Proh., 298; Pop., 110; Soc. L., 111.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 31,119; Rep., 22,691; Ind. Dem., 9,188; Soc. D., 505.
1902 (Sup. Jus.), Fus., 21,204; Rep., 31,690; Soc., 2,466.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 21,773; Rep., 34,932; Soc , 5,676; Proh., 335; Soc. L., 208; Pop., 1,520.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,377; Rep., 26,957; Soc., 3,431.
1906 (Cong), Dem., 22,874; Rep., 28,268; Soc., 4,638; Pop., 261.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 29,032; Rep., 32,819; Soc., 5,318.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 29,326; Rep., 32,333; Soc., 5,855; Proh., 827; Ind., 1,200.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 32,282; Rep., 30,792; Soc., 5,112.
1910 (Cong.), Dem., 28,180; Rep., 32,525.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 27,941; Rep., 18,512; Prog., 22,456; Soc., 10,885; Proh., 32.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 25,381; Rep., 22,950; Prog., 18,881; Soc., 12,566.
1914 (Cong.), Dem., 37,012; Rep., 26,161; Prog., 6,694; Soc., 12,278.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 101,063; Rep., 66,750; Prog., 302; Soc., 9,564.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 85,683; Rep., 76,547; Soc., 11,342.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 85,380; Rep., 72,758; Soc., 9,292.

MONTANA—VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1918.

Counties.	Walsh, Dem	Lanstrum Rep.	Counties.	Walsh, Dem.	Lanstrum Rep.
Beaverhead	762	845	Missoula	2,282	1,901
Big Horn	257	196	Musselsh'll	863	849
Blaine	618	447	Park	940	1,065
Broadw't'r	668	472	Phillips	403	739
Carbon	979	1,151	Powell	756	654
Carter	420	494	Prairie	237	435
Cascade	3,215	2,349	Ravalli	1,011	1,091
Chouteau	1,267	692	Richland	407	376
Custer	833	1,051	Rosebud	553	488
Dawson	772	840	Sanders	805	497
Deer Lodge	2,123	1,339	Sheridan	924	1,020
Fallon	408	558	Silver Bow	5,877	4,587
Fergus	2,164	1,433	Stillwater	412	504
Flathead	1,435	1,876	Sweet Gr's	266	331
Gallatin	1,947	1,368	Teton	1,206	1,063
Granite	547	432	Toole	525	339
Hill	1,832	829	Valley	664	657
Jefferson	646	536	Wheatland	474	485
L. and C	2,381	2,553	Wibaux	239	297
Lincoln	669	564	Yellowst'e	1,748	1,667
Madison	878	733			
Meagher	374	271	Total	46,147	40,223
Mineral	360	149			

State Constit. amend. as to elevator bond issue (1918): for, 54,205; against, 29,623.

NEBRASKA.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1918

County.	Neville, Dem.	McK'lvie Rep.	County.	Neville. Dem.	McK'lvie Rep.
Adams	1,598	2,470	Kearney	983	1,016
Antelope	1,109	1,636	Keith	481	472
Arthur	162	84	Keya Paha	310	278
Banner	114	183	Kimball	279	372
Blaine	185	183	Knox	1,473	1,645
Boone	1,102	1,663	Lancaster	4,496	6,767
Box Butte	466	606	Lincoln	1,584	1,432
Boyd	589	818	Logan	223	165
Brown	535	549	Loup	137	168
Buffalo	1,821	2,276	McPherson	96	130
Burt	1,020	1,454	Madison	1,363	2,181
Butler	1,624	1,552	Merrick	900	1,205
Cass	1,689	2,191	Morrill	552	566
Cedar	1,285	1,584	Nance	716	1,000
Chase	433	473	Nemaha	1,217	1,510
Cherry	992	870	Nuckolls	1,136	1,467
Cheyenne	794	780	Otoe	1,515	2,057
Clay	1,252	2,029	Pawnee	875	1,258
Colfax	1,038	949	Perkins	388	301
Cuming	845	1,661	Phelps	889	1,316
Custer	2,245	2,920	Pierce	707	1,205
Dakota	712	578	Platte	1,690	1,762
Dawes	593	775	Polk	967	1,316
Dawson	1,409	1,542	Red Willow	844	1,215
Deuel	296	364	Richardson	1,661	2,189
Dixon	944	1,162	Rock	319	424
Dodge	1,933	2,227	Saline	1,905	1,681
Douglas	12,387	9,509	Sarpy	860	1,005
Dundy	358	548	Saunders	1,792	2,363
Fillmore	1,235	1,730	Scott's Bluff	696	1,155
Franklin	827	1,157	Seward	1,137	2,235
Frontier	631	982	Sheridan	780	734
Furnas	1,081	1,437	Sherman	736	775
Gage	1,983	3,256	Sioux	370	368
Garden	488	389	Stanton	600	829
Garfield	260	317	Thayer	1,087	1,758
Gosper	373	496	Thomas	196	142
Grant	121	91	Thurston	1,040	791
Greeley	979	631	Valley	718	1,086
Hall	1,397	2,448	Washington	1,258	1,272
Hamilton	1,136	1,646	Wayne	653	1,160
Harlan	785	1,041	Webster	839	1,520
Hayes	215	279	Wheeler	214	198
Hitchcock	487	642	York	1,205	2,400
Holt	1,401	1,699			
Hooker	166	106	Totals	97,886	120,888
Howard	1,081	882			
Jefferson	1,107	1,992	Plurality	....	23,002
Johnson	776	1,442			

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties. (93.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Sutton, Rep.
Adams	2,657	2,041	98	64	2,544	2,304
Antelope	1,881	1,495	32	41	1,387	2,454
Arthur	286	143	9	3	285	145
Banner	166	142	17	1	125	175
Blaine	246	184	13	9	209	233
Boone	2,005	1,225	35	36	1,566	1,737
Box Butte	914	591	28	23	777	732
Boyd	852	809	47	12	802	862
Brown	901	528	42	17	695	731
Buffalo	2,877	2,216	136	63	2,508	2,555
Burt	1,425	1,508	23	24	1,165	1,838
Butler	2,332	1,120	35	21	2,202	1,322
Cass	2,595	1,927	135	61	2,322	2,390
Cedar	1,715	1,727	21	26	1,849	1,594
Chase	551	369	40	21	424	515
Cherry	1,734	1,091	124	34	1,507	1,351
Cheyenne	834	563	41	24	812	602
Clay	1,975	1,737	69	33	1,725	2,052
Colfax	1,628	897	47	6	1,524	908
Cuming	1,424	1,551	51	9	1,774	1,229
Custer	3,609	2,047	227	83	2,317	3,177
Dakota	1,032	612	22	10	972	670
Dawes	1,088	751	49	16	824	1,002
Dawson	1,989	1,444	60	42	1,763	1,790
Deuel	340	181	16	4	290	241
Dixon	1,550	1,208	29	28	1,158	1,390
Dodge	2,644	2,446	160	50	2,644	2,445
Douglas	24,796	14,557	1,755	234	22,124	17,784
Dundy	370	347	43	17	412	519
Fillmore	1,911	1,561	42	35	1,739	1,734
Franklin	1,315	1,081	38	26	1,306	1,143
Frontier	1,138	736	67	28	902	996
Furnas	1,607	1,163	43	53	1,234	1,593
Gage	3,385	3,383	83	74	3,396	3,441
Garden	598	306	34	15	536	365
Garfield	426	302	57	11	335	402
Gosper	617	434	20	11	513	543
Grant	211	157	6	3	133	165
Greeley	1,289	627	43	17	1,204	717
Hall	2,483	2,555	159	61	2,617	2,480
Hamilton	1,816	1,444	31	49	1,547	1,765
Harlan	1,267	834	95	27	1,013	1,092
Hayes	382	219	39	9	326	285
Hitchcock	733	435	25	9	596	558
Holt	2,213	1,568	77	38	1,993	1,846
Hooker	218	109	3	7	197	141
Howard	1,695	698	54	21	1,577	854
Jefferson	1,841	1,813	177	38	1,736	1,889
Johnson	1,117	1,373	14	15	1,223	1,302
Kearney	1,396	760	46	19	1,148	1,042
Keith	544	389	46	11	567	402
Keya Paha	401	316	40	13	311	403
Kimball	288	223	20	13	297	321
Knox	2,329	1,910	53	29	2,246	1,981
Lancaster	9,093	7,042	314	232	7,076	9,257
Lincoln	2,192	1,309	213	40	2,170	1,484
Logan	283	172	25	8	260	209
Loup	219	164	36	8	177	222
McPherson	184	106	15	9	144	160
Madison	2,258	2,428	47	42	2,355	2,439
Merrick	1,349	1,178	49	50	1,214	1,380
Morrill	888	470	57	12	698	677
Nance	1,165	930	17	18	890	1,237
Nemaha	1,653	1,438	46	34	1,599	1 449
Nuckolls	1,732	1,411	79	28	1,538	1,636
Otoe	2,344	2,121	53	40	2,430	2,137
Pawnee	1,171	1,228	33	41	1,103	1,373
Perkins	397	210	41	5	321	290
Phelps	1,425	971	71	42	943	1,475
Pierce	1,020	1,228	15	17	1,158	1,116
Platte	2,412	1,918	41	27	2,728	1,616
Polk	1,600	1,060	46	50	1,275	1,402
Red Willow	1,418	977	144	17	1,179	1,164
Richardson	2,650	2,039	64	66	2,449	2,358
Rock	449	375	46	7	314	524
Saline	2,646	1,469	32	27	2,560	1,626
Sarpy	1,320	885	33	17	1,321	988
Saunders	2,671	1,957	89	66	2,444	2,299
Scott's Bluff	1,537	1,144	169	30	1,193	1,498
Seward	1,797	1,855	24	22	1,973	1,741
Sheridan	1,158	604	74	27	956	817
Sherman	1,208	706	79	19	1,085	810
Sioux	737	344	33	14	565	437
Stanton	899	736	17	15	997	663
Thayer	1,581	1,772	74	30	1,771	1,598
Thomas	261	244	18	6	207	204
Thurston	1,255	717	26	11	1,161	919
Valley	1,388	840	51	15	1,109	1,151
Washington	1,555	1,297	76	20	1,557	1,373
Wayne	1,096	1,208	19	29	1,068	1,193
Webster	1,469	1,191	61	46	1,233	1,439
Wheeler	270	163	59	2	223	233
York	2,206	2,011	48	59	1,909	2,849
Total	158,827	117,771	7,141	2,952	143,361	137,701

Pres. (1916), Prog., 624.
Gov. (1918), Graves, Proh., 3,469.
U. S. Sen. (1918), Morehead, Dem., 99,690; Norris, Rep., 120,036.
Constit. Cons. (1918), for, 121,830; against, 44,491
Suffrage amend to State Constit. (1918), for, 123,292; against, 51,600.

PAST VOTE OF NEBRASKA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 7,705; Rep., 18,242; Lib. Rep., 107.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 17,554; Rep., 31,916; Gr., 2,320; Pro., 1,599.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 28,523; Rep., 54,979; Gr., 3,950.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 28,167; Rep., 55,237; Gr., 3,898.
1884 (Pres.), Dem. and Gr, 54,391; Rep., 76,903; Pro., 2,899.
1885 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 49,489; Rep., 72,994; Pro., 4,445.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 52,656; Rep., 75,956; Lab., 1,442; Pro., 8,175.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 80,552; Rep., 108,425; Lab., 4,226; Pro., 9,420.
1889 (Sup Judge), Dem., 72,442; Rep., 91,470; Pro., 5,821.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 24,943; Rep., 87,213; Pop., 83,134; Pro., 4,902.
1894 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 97,815; Rep., 94,613; Sil. Dem , 6,985.
1895 (Sup. Ct), Dem , 18,638; Sil Dem., 10,214; Rep., 79,516; Pop., 70,573; Pro , 4,344
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 115,880; Rep., 102,304; Gold Dem , 2,885; Pro., 1,193; Nat , 797; Soc. L., 183.
1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 102,828; Rep , 89,009; N. D., 718; Pro., 1,625.
1900 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 113,018; Rep , 113,879; Soc. Dem , 674; Pro., 4,315; Pop., 1,095.
1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop , 114,013; Rep., 121,835; Soc. Dem , 823; Pro , 3,655; Pop., 1,104.
1902 (Gov.), Dem , 91,116; Rep , 96,471; Soc , 3,757; Pro., 3,397.
1903 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 87,864; Rep , 96,991; Soc., 2,595; Pro , 4,394.
1904 (Pres), Dem , 51,876; Rep , 138,558; Soc., 7,412; Pop., 20,518; Pro , 6,328.
1904 (Gov.), Rep., 111,711; Fus , 102,568; Pro., 5,488; Soc., 5,122.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 84,885; Rep , 97,858; Soc , 2,999; Pro., 5,106.
1908 (Pres), Dem , 131,099; Rep., 126,997; Soc., 3,524; Pro., 5,179.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 132,960; Rep., 121,076; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 4,464.
1910 (Gov), Dem , 107,522; Rep , 122,883; Soc., 6,268.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 109,008; Rep , 54,316; Soc., 72,689; Pro., 3,383.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 123,997; Rep , 114,075; Soc., 9,964; Pro., 3,642.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 120,206; Rep , 101,228; Prog., 8,655; Soc , 5,734; Pro , 2,573
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 158,827; Rep., 117,771; Soc., 7,141; Pro., 2,897.
1916 (Gov.), Dem.. 143,361; Rep., 137,701; Soc , 6,861; Pro., 4,215.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem , 142,282; Rep , 131,059; Soc., 7,425; Pro., 4,429
1918 (U. S. Sen), Dem., 99,690; Rep., 120,086.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 97,886; Rep , 3,409.

NEVADA.

Counties.	President, 1916.		U. S Senator, 1918.		Governor. 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep	H'nderson, Dem.	Roberts, Rep	Boyle, Dem.	Oddie, Rep.
Churchill...	831	531	501	429	581	777
Clark.....	1,115	529	784	280	884	492
Douglas....	301	337	307	288	254	324
Elko.....	2,020	1,072	1,668	431	1,226	1,056
Esmeralda..	1,135	711	468	371	515	567
Eureka.....	263	239	202	134	174	215
Humboldt...	1,681	1,004	885	627	1,190	812
Lander.....	473	322	353	223	413	328
Lincoln.....	634	202	354	141	432	170
Lyon.....	769	669	575	484	643	736
Mineral.....	617	386	270	204	319	312
Nye.....	1,601	1,019	1,123	550	1,120	1,058
Ormsby.....	610	534	403	498	507	460
Storey.....	465	403	326	271	398	262
Washoe....	3,341	3,225	2,463	2,647	2,615	3,334
White Pine..	1,922	948	1,615	475	1,604	942
Total.....	17,778	12,131	12,197	8,053	12,875	11,845

Pres. (1916), Benson, Soc., 3,065; Hanly, Proh, 348.

Gov. (1918), there were but two candidates.

U S. Sen. (1918), Anne Martin, Ind., 4,603; Scanlan, Soc., 710.

PAST VOTE OF NEVADA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 6,236; Rep., 7,146; Lib. Rep., 1,611.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 9,308; Rep., 10 383.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 9,252; Rep., 9,747.
1880 (Pres), Dem., 9,611; Rep., 8,732.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 7,700; Rep., 6,535.
1884 (Pres.), Dem , 5,578; Rep., 7,193; Gr., 26.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 5,869; Rep., 6,463.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 5,326; Rep., 7,229; Pro., 41.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 5,791; Rep., 6,691.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 714; Rep., 2,811; Pop., 7,264; Pro., 89.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 678; Rep., 3,861; Pop., 711; Sil. Dem., 5,223.
1896 (Pres), Rep., 1,938; Sil. Dem , 7,802; Pop., 575.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 2,060; Rep., 3,548; Pop., 883; Soc., 3,570.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	President, 1916.			Governor, 1918.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Martin, Dem	Bartlett, Rep.	Scat.
Belknap....	2,310	2,579	62	1,812	2,276	....
Carroll	2,003	2,259	22	1,502	2,012	....
Cheshire ...	2,779	3,337	121	1,639	2,603	....
Coos.....	3,247	2,762	210	2,003	2,357	....
Grafton.....	4,644	4,795	49	3,159	4,166	....
Hillsborough	10,939	9,927	502	8,954	8,326	....
Merrimack..	5,967	5,970	160	4,965	4,907	6
Rockingham	5,637	5,866	114	3,886	5,730	....
Strafford....	4,040	4,037	49	3,179	3,683	....
Sullivan....	2,215	2,193	29	1,284	2,168	1
Total.....	43,781	43,725	1,318	32,383	38,228	7

Pres. (1916), Hanly, Proh., 303.

U. S. Sen. (1918), Keyes, Rep., 37,783; Reed, Dem , 32,763.

PAST VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 31,424; Rep , 38,732; Dem. (O'C), 100; Lib. Rep , 5,160.
1876 (Pres), Dem , 38,509; Rep , 41,539; Gr , 76.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 31,135, Rep., 38,175; Gr , 6,507.
1880 (Pres), Dem., 40,794; Rep , 44,852; Gr , 528; Pro., 180.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 36,879; Rep , 38,399
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 39,187; Rep., 43,250; Gr., 1,571; Pro., 552.
1886 (Gov.), Dem , 37,338; Rep., 37,799; Pro., 2,137.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 43,382; Rep , 45,724; Pro., 1,566; U. L , 13
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 42,386; Rep , 42,479; Pro., 1,375.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 42,081; Rep , 45,658; Pop., 292; Pro., 1,297.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 28,333; Rep., 48,387.

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	President, 1916.				Governor, 1919.	
	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Edwards Dem	Bugbee, Rep.
Atlantic....	5,467	9,713	122	133	4,289	8,464
Bergen.....	11,530	18,494	595	113	12,623	15,207
Burlington .	6,535	8,803	115	158	5,341	7,444
Camden....	14,010	18,318	1,101	350	13,010	16,492
Cape May .	2,097	2,904	37	66	1,352	2,644
Cumberland	4,573	5,692	308	323	2,892	4,903
Essex.....	34,596	54,167	2,280	184	39,424	33,736
Gloucester..	3,745	5,352	118	538	2,919	5,049
Hudson...	44,663	42,518	1,811	73	59,226	23,113
Hunterdon .	4,462	3,408	45	65	3,221	3,218
Mercer.....	10,621	14,213	460	154	10,196	11,541
Middlesex..	9,975	11,851	185	103	10,374	10,756
Monmouth..	10,729	11,624	103	120	9,226	10,594
Morris.....	6,798	8,530	214	172	5,450	8,281
Ocean.....	2,076	3,386	31	28	1,397	2,653
Passaic....	13,340	18,754	1,561	128	13,455	14,944
Salem.. . .	3,353	4,080	68	84	2,237	3,178
Somerset .	3,653	4,707	34	50	3,312	4,192
Sussex. ..	3,093	2,461	70	42	2,277	2,101
Union....	10,328	16,705	1,040	97	11,498	11,664
Warren. .	5,574	3,202	107	201	3,767	2,812
Total.....	211,018	268,982	10,405	3,182	217,486	202,976

Edwards' plurality, 14,510.

Gov. (1919), Butterworth, Soc., 3,243; Dintenfass, Single Tax, 1,246; Farr, Soc., 11,814; Lane, Pro., 6,089. Legislature will be Republican by 15 on joint ballot.

Pres. (1916), Reimer, Soc. Lab , 855

U S Sen. (1918), Dem., 151,454; Rep., 175,209; Soc., 13,358; Pro., 7,178; Soc. Lab., 1,826.

PAST VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 76,800; Rep , 91,666; Lib. Rep., 344; Dem. (O'C.), 630.
1876 (Pres), Dem., 115,962; Rep., 103,517; Gr., 714; Pro., 43.
1877 (Gov.), Dem., 97,837; Rep., 85,094; Gr., 5,058.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 122,505; Rep., 120,555; Gr., 2,617; Pro., 191.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties.	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1918.		Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Walton, Dem	Fall, Rep	Garcia, Dem.	Larrazolo, Rep.
Bernalillo .	2,394	2,711	1,733	2,045	1,650	2,096
Chaves.....	2,275	862	1,009	501	1,022	456
Colfax ...	2,006	1,835	1,223	1,399	1,150	1,405
Curry ...	1,175	355	910	305	906	280
De Baca....	....	....	401	161	404	151
Doña Aña...	1,078	1,606	708	1,176	722	1,153
Eddy.... .	1,402	425	617	284	648	255
Grant.... .	2,305	1,869	1,730	1,230	1,639	1,173
Guadalupe	1,172	1,067	622	693	639	681
Lea.	....	....	348	33	348	30
Lincoln	863	889	623	683	634	652
Luna.....	796	418	674	426	685	366
McKinley..	550	669	445	581	439	568
Mora... . .	1,505	1,590	1,070	1,249	1,098	1,202
Otero	824	561	469	502	492	447
Quay	1,539	598	906	410	879	382
Rio Arriba	1,528	1,992	1,064	1,636	1,216	1,487
Roosevelt .	1,088	230	606	129	607	112
Sandoval	734	611	473	618	467	617
San Juan .	637	385	451	348	464	317
San Miguel	2,231	2,932	1,338	2,557	1,305	2,591
Santa Fé...	1,406	1,830	908	1,469	925	1,447
Sierra.....	493	460	377	346	378	339
Socorro....	1,558	1,954	900	1,532	869	1,542
Taos	910	1,320	565	802	541	858
Torrance..	679	918	630	799	614	796
Union.....	1,996	1,495	1,371	1,136	1,394	1,082
Valencia . .	383	1,540	299	1,272	298	1,267
Total....	33,527	31,152	22,470	24,322	22,433	23,752
Railr'd vote.	166	11				

Pres (1916), Soc., 1,999; Pro., 112.

Gov. (1918), Moulton, Soc , 847.

U. S. Sen. (1918), Metcalf, Soc., 531.

NEW YORK.

Counties. (62)	President, 1916.						Governor—1918. (Incl. Soldier Vote.)			
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hughes, Amer.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, Soc. L.	Smith, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.	Whitman, Proh.
Albany	18,799	26,519	285	109	159	41	25,793	36,688	723	478
Allegany	3,191	6,209	94	99	486	2	2,751	7,514	154	594
Bronx	47,870	40,338	6,995	600	95	306	78,459	31,160	20,184	185
Broome	8,906	11,366	209	79	833	13	10,130	18,469	263	159
Cattaraugus	6,565	8,685	377	140	421	9	5,159	9,991	278	565
Cayuga	6,391	7,831	117	....	336	14	6,314	9,842	192	1,322
Chautauqua	7,153	14,346	924	436	864	47	5,894	16,687	885	866
Chemung	7,461	6,351	220	58	609	5	6,438	11,186	206	525
Chenango	3,887	5,148	54	50	345	6	3,528	7,245	63	255
Clinton	4,130	4,958	21	28	148	3	2,800	4,868	13	193
Columbia	4,938	5,229	24	85	71	2	6,165	7,027	93	188
Cortland	2,693	4,468	105	53	314	3	2,602	6,351	108	405
Delaware	4,986	6,205	153	61	248	7	5,585	8,071	156	197
Dutchess	8,906	10,886	133	196	151	26	10,223	12,735	405	502
Erie	45,622	53,191	2,305	447	447	448	47,898	51,684	11,369	3,800
Essex	2,373	4,609	21	34	62	1	2,077	4,692	23	69
Franklin	3,593	5,086	17	60	172	8	2,740	5,300	32	360
Fulton	4,085	5,687	425	69	297	28	3,462	6,746	348	899
Genesee	2,802	5,537	19	53	267	4	2,675	6,178	105	365
Greene	3,622	3,617	59	32	104	4	3,911	4,735	75	84
Hamilton	623	612	3	....	11	1	554	493	2	3
Herkimer	6,271	7,647	188	287	176	11	6,210	8,461	299	761
Jefferson	7,089	11,110	324	87	454	17	7,241	14,296	216	523
Kings	125,625	119,675	10,220	1,077	445	415	202,227	120,851	29,454	951
Lewis	2,675	3,393	12	25	120	1	2,472	1,815	24	2,157
Livingston	3,608	5,133	18	78	196	5	2,988	5,940	141	605
Madison	3,937	5,816	126	65	260	13	4,172	7,029	121	618
Monroe	21,782	39,142	1,444	251	1,110	134	28,226	42,831	4,905	4,343
Montgomery	5,347	6,644	112	60	104	18	6,273	8,008	204	769
Nassau	8,430	13,775	127	135	73	15	10,333	14,314	368	225
New York	139,547	111,926	12,013	1,328	261	485	206,081	101,075	28,982	..
Niagara	8,367	11,976	317	236	312	16	8,704	12,361	708	853
Oneida	16,070	18,661	367	152	525	30	18,972	21,234	1,087	1,734
Onondaga	19,892	27,603	1,113	212	1,369	64	26,667	33,536	2,877	2,158
Ontario	5,286	7,491	53	...	349	4	5,153	10,686	123	243
Orange	10,198	13,131	238	488	217	23	10,906	14,849	494	662
Orleans	2,529	4,863	19	40	159	2	2,448	4,579	74	..
Oswego	6,210	9,854	46	....	959	3	7,267	11,817	118	1,165
Otsego	5,975	5,855	74	71	326	3	5,374	8,770	57	259
Putnam	1,290	1,708	5	9	18	....	1,797	2,233	26	36
Queens	31,350	34,670	2,355	...	115	104	59,655	29,551	7,145	172
Rensselaer	13,822	14,640	213	328	201	26	20,016	19,542	1,130	1,321
Richmond	8,843	7,204	204	115	109	23	12,862	6,506	619	157
Rockland	4,469	4,988	85	53	55	9	6,607	6,962	289	64
St. Lawrence	6,056	13,029	67	113	407	11	5,739	16,704	60	351
Saratoga	6,711	8,921	154	41	280	4	7,636	11,916	136	373
Schenectady	8,962	9,378	1,446	381	328	71	8,549	12,277	2,004	949
Schoharie	3,457	2,826	11	25	233	2	3,426	4,055	42	169
Schuyler	1,629	1,947	13	9	136	....	1,289	3,099	12	65
Seneca	2,845	3,278	25	29	327	1	2,994	4,928	37	345
Steuben	8,032	10,076	196	348	645	11	7,595	13,828	297	865
Suffolk	8,422	12,669	168	73	174	16	11,476	15,974	410	383
Sullivan	3,659	4,315	110	25	65	7	4,521	4,365	314	70
Tioga	2,748	3,335	94	41	172	6	2,518	5,102	51	132
Tompkins	3,455	4,658	121	78	316	10	3,084	6,094	104	610
Ulster	7,807	10,580	71	54	354	5	8,243	11,631	187	434
Warren	2,825	4,832	126	48	97	11	3,270	5,116	85	73
Washington	3,907	7,281	108	29	135	3	3,995	9,068	59	108
Wayne	4,797	7,341	22	124	427	2	3,367	8,657	68	427
Westchester	22,457	33,807	932	886	195	103	30,690	37,899	2,552	1,286
Wyoming	2,783	4,892	22	60	208	4	2,318	5,965	121	245
Yates	1,666	2,918	24	22	129	..	1,347	4,448	29	96
Totals	759,426	869,066	45,944	10,172	19,031	2,666	1,009,936	956,034	121,705	38,794

Olive M. Johnson, Soc.-Labor, 5,183; Whitman, "no party," 266; blank ballots, 43,630; void, 16,892; scattering, 530; whole number of votes, 2,192,970. Smith's plurality, 14,842

Lieutenant Governor—Walker, Dem., 965,471; Schoeneck, Rep., 930,066; Bloor, Soc., 130,206; Colvin, Proh., 48,142; Gillhaus, Soc.-Labor, 5,605.

Secretary of State—Bard, Dem., 886,306; Hugo, Rep., 1,005,426; Hughan, Soc., 134,520; McCarthy, Proh., 40,072; Moonelie, Soc.-Labor, 5,405.

State Comptroller—Coler, Dem., 909,255; Travis, Rep. and Proh., 1,007,483; Shehan, Soc., 136,590; Berns, Soc.-Labor, 5,996.

State Treasurer—Cohen, Dem., 839,777; Wells, Rep., 1,028,752; Noonan, Soc., 137,823; Humphrey, Proh., 44,606; Kavinsky, Soc.-Labor, 5,268.

Attorney-General—Morschauser, Dem., 878,300; Newton, Rep., 990,863; Wilcox, Soc., 136,992; Spriggs, Proh., 43,229; Donohue, Soc.-Labor, 6,929

State Engineer and Surveyor—La Du, Dem., 865,573; Williams, Rep., 991,521; Wilcox, Soc., 138,566; Passage, Proh., 40,628; Galotta, Soc.-Labor, 5,667.

STATE PRIMARIES, SEPT. 3, 1918.

Rep. (Gov.), Whitman, 295,471; Lewis, 118,879—(Lieut. Gov.), Schoeneck, 226,530; Bennett, 97,702; Heacock, 51,648—(Comptroller), Fraser, 93,308; Kissel, 25,829; Travis, 245,494—(Treasurer) Baylor, 146,998; Wells, 199,361—(Atty. Gen.), Newton, 214,835; Becker, 143,371. There was no contest for nominations for Sec. of State or for State Engineer, Hugo and Williams receiving, respectively, 354,066 and 342,571.

Dem. (Gov.), Smith, 199,752; Osborn, 32,761. There were no contests for the other nominations, the recorded primary vote being: (Lieut. Gov.), Walker, 208,187; (Sec. of State), Bard, 205,304; (Comptroller), Coler, 206,040; (Treas.), Cohen, 196,169; (Atty. Gen.), Morschauser, 199,471; (State Eng.), La Du, 200,116.

Soc.—No contests. (Gov.), Ervin, 9,687.

Proh. (Gov.), Whitman, 5,855; Bishop, 5,621. The other places were not contested.

Vote on Suffrage amendment to State Constitution (1917): for, 703,129; against, 600,776.

Cities debt limit amendment to State Constitution (1917): for, 591,728; against, 420,303.

For Supreme Court, 1st Dist., Bronx and New York counties (1917), McAvoy, Dem., 149,563; Ordway, Rep., 104,044; Aleinikoff, Soc., 60,685; Danchy, Proh., 803.

For Supreme Court, 1st Dist. (1918), Dowling, Dem., Rep. and Proh., 320,426; Lydon, Dem., 228,483; Wagner, 242,516—Ottinger, Rep., 135,460; Nevin, Rep., 105,105—Hillquit, Soc., 62,502; Horowitz, Soc., 54,335; Aleinikoff, Soc., 51,929—Manierre, Proh., 2,489; Hinds, Proh., 1,739—blank, etc., 232,911.

The vote (1918) on the proposed State Constitutional Amendment to limit bond issues to 50 years—for, 780,099; against, 285,977. The highway amendments were carried by substantially the same vote.

PAST VOTE OF NEW YORK.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 387,221; Rep., 440,745; Pro., 201; Dem. (O'C.), 1,454; Lib. Rep., 80.
1873 (Sec. St.), Dem., 341,171; Rep., 330,180; Pro., 3,238.
1874 (Gov.), Dem., 416,391; Rep., 366,074; Pro., 11,768.
1875 (Sec. St.), Dem., 390,211; Rep., 375,401; Pro., 11,103.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 522,043; Rep., 489,225; Pro., 2,359; Gr., 1,987.
1877 (Sec. St.), Dem., 383,062; Rep., 371,798; Pro., 7,230.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 375,790; Tam., 77,566; Rep., 418,567; Gr., 20,286; Pro., 4,437.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 534,511; Rep., 555,544; Gr., 12,373; Pro., 1,517.
1881 (Sec. St.), Dem., 403,893; Rep., 416,915; Gr., 16,018; Pro., 4,445.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 535,318; Rep., 342,464; Gr., 11,974; Pro., 25,783.
1883 (Sec. St.), Dem., 427,525; Rep., 446,103; Gr., 7,221; Pro., 18,816.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 563,048; Rep., 562,001; Gr., 17,002; Pro., 25,001.
1885 (Gov.), Dem., 501,465; Rep., 490,331; Gr., 2,130; Pro., 30,867.
1886 (Ct. App.), Dem., 468,455; Rep., 460,637; Gr., 2,181; Pro., 36,414.
1887 (Sec. St.), Dem., 469,888; Rep., 452,811; U. L., 70,055; Pro., 41,850; Prog. L., 7,622; Union L., 1,017; Gr., 953.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 635,757; Rep., 648,759; United L., 2,668; Pro., 30,231; Union L., 626.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 650,464; Rep., 631,293; Pro., 30,215; Soc., 3,348.
1889 (Sec. St.), Dem., 505,894; Rep., 485,367; Pro., 26,763.
1889 (Atty. Gen.), Dem., 499,480; Rep., 489,769; Pro., 26,863.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 582,893; Rep., 534,956; U. L., 14,651; Pro., 30,353.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 654,865; Rep., 609,350; Pop., 17,956; Pro., 38,190.
1893 (Sec. St.), Dem., 520,614; Rep., 545,098; Soc. L., 19,984; Pro., 34,241.
1894 (Gov.) Dem., 517,710; Rep., 673,818; Soc. L., 15,868; Pro., 23,526; Pop., 11,049; Ind., 27,202.
1895 (Sec. St.), Dem., 511,060; Rep., 601,205; Soc. L., 21,497; Pro., 23,239.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 551,369; Rep., 819,838; Soc. L., 17,667; Pro., 16,052; Gold D., 18,950.
1897 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 554,680; Rep., 493,791; Soc. L., 20,854; Pro., 19,653.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 643,921; Rep., 661,717; Soc. L., 23,860; Pro., 18,383; Cit. Un., 2,002.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 693,733; Rep., 804,859; Soc. L., 13,493; Pro., 22,704.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 678,386; Rep., 821,992; Soc. L., 12,622; Pro., 22,043; Soc. D., 12,869.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 656,347; Rep., 665,150; Gr., 15,886; Pro., 20,490; Soc. D., 23,400.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 683,981; Rep., 859,513; Gr., 36,883; Pro., 20,787; Soc. L., 9,127; Pop., 7,459.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 733,704; Rep., 813,264; Soc., 36,257; Pro., 20,568.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 691,105; Rep., 749,002; Soc., 21,751; Pro., 15,985; Ind. L., 17,837.
1907 (Ct. App.), Dem., 1,165,282; Rep., 1,180,275; Soc., 23,798; Pro., 18,775.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 735,189; Rep., 804,651; Soc., 33,994; Pro., 18,802; Soc. L., 3,655.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 667,468; Rep., 870,070; Soc., 38,451; Pro., 22,667; S. L., 3,877; Ind., 35,785.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 689,700; Rep., 622,299; Soc., 48,529; Ind. L., 48,470; Pro., 22,295; S. L., 5,717.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 655,475; Rep., 455,423; Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,381; Pro., 19,427; S. L., 4,251.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 649,559; Rep., 444,105; Prog., 393,183; Soc., 56,917; Pro., 18,990; S. L., 4,461.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 412,253; Rep., 686,701; Amer., 70,655; Ind. L., 125,252; No Party, 3,764; Pro., 54,189; Prog., 45,586; Soc., 37,793; S. L., 2,350.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 671,010; Rep., 639,112; Prog., 61,977; Soc., 55,266; Pro., 27,813; S. L., 3,064.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 759,426; Rep., 869,066; Soc., 45,944; Pro., 19,031; Amer., 10,172; S. L., 2,666.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 686,862; Rep., 835,820; Soc., 52,560; Pro., 21,773; Prog., 6,669; Ind., 5,266; Amer., 22,165; Soc. L., 3,847.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 605,933; Rep., 839,314; Soc., 61,167; Pro., 19,302; Ind. L. and Prog., 15,339.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 1,009,936; Rep., 956,034; Pro., 38,794; Soc., 121,705; S. L., 5,183.
1918 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 965,471; Rep., 930,066; Soc., 130,206; Pro., 48,142; Soc. L., 5,605.
1918 (Sec. St.), Dem., 886,306; Rep., 1,005,426; Soc., 134,520; Pro., 40,072; Soc. Lab., 5,405.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—NEW YORK CITY—1918 (INCLUDING SOLDIER).

MANHATTAN.			
Ass Dist	Smith Dem.	Whit Rep.	Ervin Soc.
1	11,505	1,845	1,236
2	6,304	1,741	1,413
3	14,061	3,331	414
4	4,892	1,092	2,389
5	14,230	3,176	385
6	4,230	2,427	2,924
7	8,875	7,132	355
8	4,756	1,831	2,989
9	9,316	7,493	453
10	8,140	7,265	532
11	9,671	6,661	513
12	14,551	3,155	978
13	8,942	5,782	543
14	11,392	2,810	1,673
15	8,758	7,338	1,062
16	12,996	2,890	2,586
17	5,481	3,067	3,212
18	7,598	2,482	2,126
19	7,295	6,580	848

MANHATTAN—*Cont.*			
Ass. Dist.	Smith Dem	Whit Rep.	Ervin Soc.
20	6,165	2,144	720
21	5,929	6,660	387
22	10,145	5,773	497
23	11,006	8,424	767
Total	205,981	101,075	28,982

BRONX.			
1	12,019	3,107	2,532
2	14,004	5,584	2,517
3	6,987	2,709	3,209
4	6,732	2,653	3,933
5	7,745	3,539	3,758
6	8,811	3,852	825
7	9,184	3,257	2,639
8	13,073	7,094	733
Total	78,555	31,345	20,222

BROOKLYN.			
Ass Dist	Smith Dem	Whit Rep.	Ervin Soc
1	8,026	4,293	250
2	7,044	5,066	2,597
3	7,010	1,539	250
4	9,220	3,858	1,130
5	10,384	8,385	665
6	7,135	4,377	2,830
7	9,072	3,120	392
8	8,744	5,092	198
9	9,692	5,854	749
10	10,268	7,226	327
11	11,500	9,381	338
12	11,976	7,447	625
13	5,833	1,959	1,381
14	4,897	1,393	2,143
15	9,251	2,910	517
16	8,867	4,752	955
17	8,429	8,662	672
18	9,293	7,183	2,158
19	5,318	2,179	1,970
20	14,582	8,377	2,016

BROOKLYN—*Cont.*			
Ass Dist	Smith Dem	Whit Rep.	Ervin Soc.
21	10,072	11,470	778
22	10,779	7,891	3,107
23	4,645	2,437	3,410
Total	202,225	124,861	29,459

QUEENS.			
1	10,959	3,047	1,035
2	9,770	3,140	1,773
3	9,832	4,195	920
4	8,116	7,288	926
5	9,821	6,574	611
6	5,617	5,485	2,195
Total	59,655	29,729	7,145

RICHMOND.			
1	7,648	3,353	344
2	5,214	3,153	275
Total	12,862	6,506	619
G.To.	559,278	293,516	86,427

NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

PRES. AND GOV., 1916; MAYOR, 1917.—MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.	Mayor, 1917. Hylan, Dem. Civil'n	Hylan, Dem. Soldier	Bennett, Rep Civil'n	Bennett, Rep Soldier	Mitchel, Fus. Civil'n	Mitchel, Fus. Soldier	Hillquit, Soc Civil'n	Hillquit, Soc Soldier	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep	Gov., 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Gov., 1916. Whitman, Rep.
1	6,868	325	483	23	1,261	40	2,148	74	2,903	2,057	2,737	1,805
2	4,118	201	312	28	1,305	31	2,948	60	4,314	1,423	4,140	1,262
3	8,699	492	653	52	2,471	105	1,033	45	4,002	2,045	3,906	1,716
4	2,661	97	86	4	328	11	3,878	128	3,541	1,465	3,339	1,279
5	8,536	492	938	63	1,650	95	1,140	23	4,738	1,688	4,466	1,668
6	2,187	100	381	15	831	8	3,827	92	2,486	3,003	2,526	2,687
7	3,848	312	645	64	4,924	320	708	30	4,296	2,081	3,960	2,094
8	2,715	103	292	19	994	23	4,347	127	3,678	1,636	3,392	1,488
9	3,863	260	618	75	5,570	302	977	33	3,324	1,967	3,055	1,927
10	4,024	257	562	70	5,322	430	852	19	2,871	2,641	2,858	2,219
11	4,228	225	503	56	4,913	253	1,281	41	4,865	2,389	4,566	2,295
12	8,650	442	576	43	1,882	81	1,821	37	3,721	1,758	3,691	1,512
13	4,141	243	558	71	3,444	205	1,221	43	3,823	2,172	3,582	2,088
14	6,261	375	596	40	1,683	70	2,833	63	4,330	2,226	4,094	2,091
15	3,581	251	412	48	4,957	430	1,673	57	5,349	6,821	5,169	6,643
16	7,019	382	478	52	1,389	46	4,064	91	4,221	2,319	4,075	2,167
17	2,622	112	290	12	1,773	41	4,780	141	5,404	5,675	5,145	5,196
18	4,197	267	312	24	1,399	47	2,647	68	4,063	2,995	3,974	2,720
19	3,534	204	1,074	100	2,976	112	1,867	81	7,965	7,364	7,573	7,097
20	3,824	195	402	26	1,257	32	1,342	33	3,844	2,872	3,781	2,568
21	3,003	206	802	86	3,323	142	1,267	40	5,767	6,680	5,418	6,553
22	4,401	262	499	52	4,057	152	1,391	46	3,888	3,604	4,212	3,015
23	4,654	291	680	55	5,853	210	1,713	46	15,316	15,041	14,527	14,812
									2,889	1,914	2,806	1,620
									3,815	3,889	3,586	3,806
									4,081	2,816	3,567	2,800
									3,021	4,353	2,838	4,308
									2,677	2,216	2,534	1,982
									4,060	5,111	4,073	4,766
									4,237	4,185	3,972	3,945
									6,114	5,571	5,617	5,534
Total	107,634	6,094	12,152	1,078	63,562	3,186	49,758	1,418	139,547	111,926	133,178	105,963

In Manhattan, for Mayor, 1917, Colvin, Proh, 177; Seidel, Soc. Lab., 263; Wallace, Single Taxer, 99.

The votes for President and Governor, 1916, in this table, include districts 24 to 31 inclusive, now in Bronx County.

BROOKLYN.

1	4,953	285	1,109	56	2,407	149	615	18	3,968	3,741	3,460	3,861
2	3,412	193	1,134	46	2,296	87	3,247	76	3,948	1,450	3,353	1,567
3	4,709	211	785	33	747	28	572	19	3,989	1,513	3,547	1,625
4	5,130	257	1,354	51	1,416	51	2,137	55	4,570	3,824	3,934	3,925
5	5,433	330	1,738	100	2,833	108	1,272	39	4,923	6,355	4,372	6,533
6	3,265	166	1,019	61	1,334	42	4,130	92	3,915	3,940	3,253	4,055
7	5,445	293	1,129	65	1,559	43	952	16	4,715	2,673	3,924	2,881
8	5,444	312	1,065	43	889	24	540	20	4,392	2,205	3,872	2,321
9	4,912	331	1,417	83	2,899	111	1,600	38	9,706	8,298	8,265	8,901
10	4,940	337	1,343	116	3,242	162	790	29	5,055	4,930	4,486	5,105
11	5,514	383	1,485	88	4,446	231	837	24	5,113	4,918	4,561	5,040
12	5,797	343	1,681	84	3,399	198	1,278	28	6,433	6,120	5,597	6,498
13	3,524	173	784	26	625	11	2,207	55	3,390	3,086	2,928	2,936
14	3,098	147	512	17	523	8	3,142	91	3,660	2,043	3,187	2,031
15	5,579	275	967	35	984	28	1,066	35	4,588	2,950	4,036	2,936
16	4,430	216	1,085	63	2,609	96	2,005	46	11,796	10,636	10,165	11,301
17	3,993	287	1,350	95	3,535	150	1,156	41	4,104	5,675	3,771	5,575
18	4,130	186	976	63	3,372	103	3,182	65	9,980	13,498	9,120	13,651
19	3,240	148	879	26	545	17	2,993	71	2,781	4,144	2,736	3,823
20	8,921	383	2,293	77	2,172	78	3,555	79	3,555	5,822	3,443	5,628
21	4,557	286	1,340	87	6,003	237	1,438	37	2,549	2,017	2,129	2,017
22	6,004	276	2,325	88	2,229	58	4,775	118	9,568	12,955	8,416	12,947
23	2,107	123	531	39	856	21	4,193	106	8,927	6,882	7,101	7,299
Total	108,546	5,941	28,301	1,447	50,970	1,951	47,682	1,198	125,625	119,675	109,656	122,456

BRONX.

1	6,819	308	844	56	1,978	33	3,874	76	1,795	1,057	1,629	968
2	7,103	421	908	64	3,223	112	3,567	91	14,069	11,514	13,152	10,778
3	3,301	170	407	26	1,586	41	4,865	107	5,807	5,810	5,712	5,013
4	3,016	160	383	33	1,517	54	4,967	91	14,023	11,583	12,952	10,936
5	3,313	151	402	42	2,121	47	5,684	118	12,176	10,400	11,751	9,651
6	5,213	243	860	46	1,967	59	1,701	39				
7	4,361	229	523	34	2,046	54	3,594	66	47,870	40,364	45,196	37,346
8	6,291	393	885	63	4,273	136	1,506	28				
Total	39,417	2,075	5,212	364	18,711	536	29,758	616	The Bronx gains 3 Assemblymen in the reapportionment.			

QUEENS

1	6,366	259	604	39	1,804	47	2,024	64	6,639	4,961	6,421	4,616
2	6,036	187	930	31	880	32	3,033	70	6,637	5,490	6,511	5,012
3	5,778	234	707	45	2,133	72	2,001	44	9,608	12,569	9,443	11,691
4	4,503	209	921	69	3,720	152	1,160	44	8,434	11,252	8,220	10,791
5	5,403	273	1,167	62	2,896	87	1,389	44				
6	5,959	192	1,283	58	1,760	58	3,538	66	31,318	34,272	30,595	32,110
Total	34,045	1,354	5,612	304	13,193	448	13,145	332	Queens gains 2 Assemblymen.			

RICHMOND.

Assembly Districts.	Mayor, 1917. Hylan, Dem. Civil'n	Hylan, Dem. Soldier	Bennett, Rep. Civil'n	Bennett, Rep. Soldier	Mitchel, Fus. Civil'n	Mitchel, Fus. Soldier	Hillquit, Soc Civil'n	Hillquit, Soc Soldier	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Gov., 1916. Whitman, Rep.
1	4,648	208	772	33	1,633	79	711	7	8,843	7,204	7,574	7,402
2	3,859	135	1,114	49	1,191	37	685	22				
Total	8,507	343	1,886	82	2,824	116	1,396	29	353,203	313,441	326,199	305,277
									39,762	. . .	20,922	.....
Gr'd city total.	298,149	15,807	53,163	3,275	149,260	6,230	141,739	3,589	704,356		674,241	

Richmond gains one Assemblyman under the redistricting. Hylan's plurality, 158,466.

The total civilian and soldier vote for City Comptroller was—Craig, Dem., 318,576; Prendergast, Rep. and Fus., 202,934; Sieverman, Soc., 123,821. For President Board of Aldermen—Smith, Dem., 309,676; Adamson, Rep. and Fus., 211,590; Cassidy, Soc., 122,092.

For Mayor, 1913, the total vote was—McCall, Dem., 233,919; Mitchel, Fus., 358,181; Russell, Soc., 32,057.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., 31,788; Hanly, Proh., 1,028; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,333.

For United States Senator, 1916, McCombs, Dem., received 119,106 in Manhattan, 40,044 in the Bronx, 87,183 in Brooklyn, 27,894 in Queens, and 7,471 in Richmond—total, 281,698; Calder, Rep., got 100,594 in Manhattan, 35,192 in the Bronx, 135,193 in Brooklyn, 31,556 in Queens, and 6,523 in Richmond—total, 309,058, giving Calder a plurality of 27,360 over McCombs; Cannon, Soc., received 44,927 votes; Colvin, Proh., 1,428; Colby, Ind. L.-Prog., 6,684; Gilhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,455.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR MAYOR, 1913.

MANHATTAN & BRONX.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus	Russell, Soc.	Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
1	3,448	2,305	54	20	3,134	3,291	711
2	3,581	2,207	499	21	3,413	7,328	332
3	4,703	2,049	229	22	2,917	3,800	890
4	2,888	2,107	656	23	7,508	15,989	646
5	4,466	2,415	103	24	2,759	2,201	595
6	1,361	3,961	677	25	2,540	4,564	146
7	3,597	2,885	143	26	2,354	4,533	909
8	2,367	2,846	690	27	2,330	3,886	72
9	3,401	2,225	159	28	2,142	2,534	315
10	1,850	3,536	663	29	2,801	5,619	146
11	4,185	2,982	157	30	4,699	5,993	638
12	4,524	2,083	335	31	2,528	7,626	420
13	3,720	2,295	97	32	7,456	14,351	1,422
14	3,935	3,049	214	33	3,881	6,374	859
15	3,317	6,639	133	34	6,473	13,804	2,044
16	3,478	2,993	264	35	6,683	10,854	1,016
17	2,968	6,520	227				
18	3,237	3,444	510	T'l	129,113	178,224	17,383
19	4,469	8,936	382				

BROOKLYN.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus	Russell, Soc.	Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
1	2,906	4,365	159	20	2,377	6,056	563
2	3,355	2,245	127	21	1,393	2,918	824
3	3,861	2,131	68	22	4,807	13,709	1,725
4	2,904	4,883	401	23	3,596	8,243	2,201
5	2,640	7,578	232				
6	1,977	5,280	806	T'l.	77,826	137,074	11,560
7	3,553	3,613	165				
8	3,456	2,932	118				
9	5,430	9,252	598				
10	3,282	5,532	162				
11	3,116	5,628	160				
12	3,798	7,368	244				
13	2,949	3,611	332				
14	2,946	3,092	299				
15	3,794	3,828	259				
16	6,019	11,524	555				
17	2,289	6,764	231				
18	5,114	12,557	397				
19	2,264	3,965	899				

QUEENS.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
1	4,466	5,762	557
2	4,877	5,811	430
3	6,154	11,832	1,516
4	4,600	10,874	362
T'l.	20,097	34,279	2,865

RICHMOND.

Dis	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fus.	Russell, Soc.
T'l	6,883	8,604	249
G'd T'l.	233,919	358,181	32,057

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 31,787 votes; Hanly, Proh., 1,025; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,333.

For United States Senator, 1916, Cannon, Soc., received 44,924 votes; Colvin, Proh., 1,426; Colby, Ind. L.-Prog., 6,646; Gilhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,454.

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

In 1901, Shepard, D., received in Manhattan and Bronx, 156,631; Brooklyn, 88,858; Queens, 13,679; Richmond, 6,009; total, all boroughs, 265,177. Low, F., Manhattan and Bronx, 162,298; Brooklyn, 114,625; Queens, 13,118; Richmond, 6,772; total, all boroughs, 296,813. Manierre, P., in Manhattan and Bronx, 617; Brooklyn, 501; Queens, 74; Richmond, 72; total, all boroughs, 1,264. Kelnard, S. L., Manhattan and Bronx, 4,323. Brooklyn, 1,638; Queens, 181; Richmond, 71; total, all boroughs, 6,213. Hanford, S. D., Manhattan and Bronx, 6,409; Brooklyn, 2,692; Queens, 613; Richmond, 120; total, all boroughs, 9,834. Grand total, 579,301.

1903

	Manhat'n & Bronx	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond	Total.
McClellan, D.	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458	314,782
Low, Fus.	132,178	101,251	11,960	6,697	252,086
Furman, S. D.	11,318	4,529	976	133	16,956
Hunter, S. L.	3,540	1,411	178	76	5,205
McKee, Proh.	376	396	47	50	869
Grand total					589,898

1905.

	Manhat'n & Bronx	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D.	140,264	68,788	13,228	6,127	228,407
Ivins, R.	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,499	137,184
Hearst, M.O.L.	123,292	84,835	13,706	3,096	224,929
Grand total					590,520

1909.

	Manhat'n & Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond	Total.
Gaynor, D.	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,067	250,378
Bannard, R., F.	86,497	73,860	11,907	5,040	177,304
Hearst, C.A.L.	87,155	49,040	15,186	2,806	154,187
Cassidy, S.	6,811	3,874	1,004	79	11,168
Hunter, S. L.	813	369	56	18	1,256
Manierre, P'h.	302	363	112	89	866
Grand total					595,159

1913.

	Manhat'n & Bronx	Brooklyn.	Que'ns	Richmond.	Total.
Mitchel, Fus.	178,224	137,074	34,279	8,604	358,181
McCall, Dem.	129,113	77,826	20,097	6,883	233,919
Russell, S.	17,383	11,560	2,865	249	32,057
Walters, S. L.	952	538	129	28	1,647
Raymond, P.	412	587	118	96	1,213
Grand total					627,017

NEW YORK CITY VOTE, NOVEMBER 4, 1919.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MANHATTAN.

Assembly Dist.	Moran, Dem.	La G'dia, Rep.	Oneal, Soc	Packer, Proh
1	8,022	4,919	1,947	19
2	3,814	4,383	2,179	7
3	10,538	5,679	933	78
4	4,290	1,344	3,048	5
5	10,610	4,939	1,162	49
6	3,116	3,805	3,764	13
7	5,795	9,316	641	87
8	2,848	3,384	4,048	23
9	6,596	9,868	707	63
10	4,947	9,875	688	54
11	5,977	9,016	1,015	86
12	11,798	5,311	1,650	60
13	5,473	7,609	1,089	91
14	8,541	4,617	2,973	46
15	5,400	10,030	1,605	60
16	9,417	4,791	4,142	43
17	3,216	4,226	4,832	13
18	5,415	5,445	3,030	19
19	4,925	7,206	1,378	60
20	4,619	3,940	1,246	38
21	3,875	7,425	661	36
22	6,474	7,438	1,011	81
23	6,795	10,535	1,359	105
Total	142,501	145,108	45,112	1,136

BROOKLYN.

Assembly Dist.	Moran, Dem.	La G'dia, Rep.	Oneal, Soc.	Packer, Proh.
1	6,780	6,781	443	81
2	4,368	6,675	3,769	85
3	5,517	3,186	430	60
4	6,999	6,062	1,724	74
5	7,251	10,428	881	201
6	4,378	5,734	3,576	86
7	6,792	4,955	760	156
8	7,484	3,780	391	52
9	7,095	8,385	1,278	209
10	8,275	9,368	625	193
11	8,768	12,034	654	181
12	9,034	10,095	988	186
13	3,948	3,635	1,983	35
14	3,867	2,920	3,146	31
15	7,369	4,260	761	72
16	5,876	7,539	1,931	82
17	6,371	10,585	972	196
18	6,529	8,988	3,071	170
19	3,384	4,006	2,535	35
20	9,398	11,349	2,467	177
21	6,933	13,059	1,056	188
22	6,792	10,107	4,066	120
23	2,565	3,854	4,308	27
Total	146,273	167,785	41,815	2,697

QUEENS.

Assembly Dist.	Moran, Dem.	La G'dia, Rep	Oneal, Soc	Packer, Proh.
1	8,188	5,212	1,830	60
2	7,189	4,614	2,622	59
3	7,820	5,836	1,737	121
4	6,420	9,183	949	135
5	7,267	8,239	1,083	154
6	6,836	7,648	2,820	94
Total	43,720	40,732	11,041	633

BRONX.

Assembly Dist.	Moran, Dem.	La G'dia, Rep.	Oneal, Soc.	Packer, Proh.
1	9,104	4,794	4,245	57
2	10,576	6,969	3,957	84
3	4,626	3,939	5,038	24
4	4,669	3,462	5,566	48
5	4,918	4,336	5,682	37
6	8,333	4,150	1,263	74
7	6,244	5,255	3,803	36
8	10,094	8,486	1,238	88
Total	58,559	41,391	30,792	488

RICHMOND.

Assembly Dist.	Moran, Dem.	La G'dia, Rep.	Oneal, Soc.	Packer, Proh.
1	6,842	4,507	449	95
2	4,465	4,022	407	217
Total	11,307	8,529	856	312

Total for City—Moran, 402,360; La Guardia, 403,545; Oneal, 129,616; Packer, 5,266.

La Guardia's plurality, 1,185.

None of the votes on this page include 400 soldier ballots, uncounted up to Dec. 5.

SURROGATE, NEW YORK COUNTY.

Foley, Dem., 148,214; O'Malley, Rep, 134,437; Sackin, Soc, 50,129

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DISTRICT.

(New York County and Bronx.)

Luce, D., N.Y.C., 125,453; Bx., 14,633; tot., 170,086.
Untermyer, D., N.Y.C., 110,901; Bx, 36,015; tot., 146,-916.
McCook, R., N.Y C., 143,561; Bx., 49,089; tot., 192,650
Newburger, R., N.Y.C., 167,778; Bx., 60,433; tot., 228,-211.
Warshow, S., N.Y.C., 45,647; Bx., 30,488; tot., 76,135.
Stroebel, S., N.Y C, 43,204; Bx., 29,164; tot, 72,368.

REGISTRATION, NEW YORK CITY, 1919.

County.	Males	Females.	Total.
New York	257,335	129,092	386,427
Bronx	101,288	49,349	150,637
Kings	265,394	141,735	407,129
Queens	74,157	36,303	110,460
Richmond	17,196	7,404	24,600
Total	715,370	363,883	1,0[illegible]9,253

RESULTS IN BROOKLYN (KINGS COUNTY).

Register—Webster, Dem., 143,387; Maddox, Rep., 162,544; Glass, Soc., 43,501.
County Clerk—Kelly, Dem., 157,814; Gaynor, Rep., 153,093; Lichtenfeld, Soc., 41,212.
Sheriff—Browne, Dem., 145,827; Drescher, Rep., 163,911; Laidler, Soc., 41,788.
District Attorney—Johnston, Dem, 122,875; Lewis, Rep., 194,919; Wolfman, Soc., 37,321.
Surrogate—Wingate, Dem, 158,491; McLear, Rep., 151,837; Shulman, Soc., 42,640.
County Judges—Nash, Dem., 109,723; Griffin, Dem., 112,038; Dike, Rep., 177,671; Haskell, Rep., 189,504; Larle, Soc., 37,795; Rivkin, Soc., 33,396

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Joseph Malvy, Dem., 11,885; Charles A. Marshall, Rep., 7,881; Elinor Byrns, Soc., 1,005; John B. Dorman, Proh., 341.

The only State-wide vote in New York in 1919 was on four proposed amendments to the State Constitution: (1) Amending Sec. 7 of Art. 1, by declaring the use of property for the drainage of swamp or agricultural lands to be a public use, and providing that the compensation and cost of such drainage may be assessed wholly or partly against any property benefited thereby; (2) amending Art. 2 by inserting a new section to be Section 1-a, authorizing the Legislature to enact general laws to provide a manner by which absent qualified voters may vote at any general election and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside; (3) amending Sec. 6, Art. 3, by fixing the salary of State Senators at $3,500, Assemblymen at $3,000, and the Speaker of the Assembly at $5,000; (4) amending Art. 6 increasing the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals.

No. 1 won, by 718,150 to 590,134; No. 2 won, by 787,076 to 534,703; No. 3 lost, by 625,881 to 679,243; No. 4 lost, by 607,600 to 690,158. No. 1 and No. 2 went in effect January 1, 1920.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (100.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Simmons Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Morehead. Rep.	Governor, 1916. Bickett, Dem	Governor, 1916. Linney, Rep.
Alamance...	2,476	2,278	2,528	2,241	2 483	2,292
Alexander...	954	1,187	821	1,144	922	1,208
Alleghany...	796	641	687	475	784	616
Anson..	2,046	301	1,166	148	2,047	274
Ashe.... .	1,898	1,939	1,778	1,875	1,889	1,950
Avery...	360	1,158	198	690	324	1,283
Beaufort...	1,957	1,274	1,704	688	1,949	1,256
Bertie. ..	1,461	116	1,159	28	1,475	60
Bladen...	1,261	651	951	349	1,269	598
Brunswick.	810	989	385	520	825	931
Buncombe..	4,229	3,830	4,104	3,231	4,487	3,835
Burke.... .	1,621	1,474	1,352	1,510	1,585	1,484
Cabarrus.	2,080	2,314	1,840	2,065	2,091	2,308
Caldwell	1,725	1,659	1,670	1,542	1,724	1,707
Camden..	363	86	305	58	374	64
Carteret...	1,165	1,246	1,064	992	1,142	1,263
Caswell.....	849	338	872	228	838	342
Catawba .	2,569	2,624	2,323	2,485	2,547	2,685
Chatham .	1,839	1,501	1,716	1,422	1,813	1,514
Cherokee...	1,362	1,362	903	1,120	1,003	1,361
Chowan ..	610	91	608	46	604	80
Clay.....	400	453	370	428	398	461
Cleveland ..	2,764	1,497	2,410	1,116	2,705	1,469
Columbus..	2,143	1,327	1,346	529	2,192	1,245
Craven.....	1,780	542	1,561	256	1,787	507
Cumberland	1,971	1,217	1,344	356	1,996	1,173
Currituck ..	945	87	507	34	921	72
Dare.....	470	363	364	293	458	375
Davidson..	2,675	2,801	2,535	2,680	2,617	2,814
Davie.....	910	1,245	674	1,216	901	1,259
Duplin....	1,824	1,527	1,672	1,051	1,836	1,516
Durham...	2,463	1,837	2,030	1,144	2,505	1,786
Edgecombe.	2,028	135	1,568	50	2,018	117
Forsyth....	4,115	3,585	4,027	2,917	4,108	3,629
Franklin.....	2,057	396	1,597	188	2,092	381
Gaston.....	3,019	2,542	3,164	2,120	3,019	2,531
Gates	826	309	446	102	800	287
Graham....	476	460	371	335	475	460
Granville...	1,713	648	1,474	344	1,702	642
Greene....	1,066	294	720	132	1,062	286
Guilford....	4,616	3,670	3,747	2,394	4,588	3,643
Halifax....	2,312	299	1,746	89	2,337	246
Harnett ..	1,992	1,603	1,865	1,373	1,979	1,624
Haywood...	2,403	1,523	2,085	1,144	2,376	1,526
Henderson..	1,166	1,795	984	1,450	1,154	1,794
Hertford.. .	977	209	693	80	967	178
Hoke.....'.	780	110	769	32	792	284
Hyde.....	840	277	570	136	794	85
Iredell.....	3,335	2,073	3,398	1,664	3,290	2,076
Jackson.....	1,306	1,288	1,040	915	1,302	1,293
Johnston....	3,468	2,857	3 213	2,594	3,227	2,916
Jones.....	712	233	639	134	705	231
Lee.....	1,054	573	902	568	1,049	, 581
Lenoir.....	1,656	667	1,295	260	1,696	653
Lincoln.....	1,521	1,369	1,438	1,372	1,502	1,386
Macon.....	1,146	1,069	1,143	945	1,126	1,053
Madison...	972	1,965	601	1,373	941	1,991
Martin...	1,472	281	1,313	220	1,460	270
McDowell...	1,274	1,218	1,193	1,183	1,268	1,234
Mecklenburg	4,508	1,257	3,995	732	4,403	1,163
Mitchell....	462	1,298	311	779	462	1,297
Montgomery	1,222	1,196	1,116	950	1,225	1,188
Moore...	1,337	1,047	1,169	830	1,361	1,029
Nash.....	2,189	826	1,579	364	2,174	826
N'w Hanover	2,355	492	1,177	31	2,499	251
Northam'ton	1,510	45	1,121	22	1,462	30
Onslow. .	1,197	785	930	418	1,144	804
Orange...	1,230	1,158	741	641	1,213	1,159
Pamlico...	710	527	522	400	700	530
Pasquotank	1,177	270	635	114	1,168	229
Pender.....	970	400	897	346	973	353
Perquimans	645	288	486	191	631	286
Person.....	953	917	791	814	937	929
Pitt.....	2,839	719	2,569	333	2,762	740
Polk.....	679	750	657	671	683	743
Randolph	2,747	3,031	2,655	2,884	2,761	3,037
Richmond...	1,553	650	1,513	349	1,606	593
Robeson....	2,894	1,453	2,576	625	3,063	1,435
Rockingham	2,316	1,957	2,001	1,733	2,288	1,978
Rowan.....	3,053	2,320	2,871	2,099	3,001	2,454
Sutherford..	2,445	1,871	2,199	1,712	2,432	1,871
Sampson....	1,369	2,727	1,026	2,418	1,326	2,758
Scotland...	938	137	803	84	9-4	161
Stanly.....	2,110	1,941	1,977	1,786	2,105	1,945
Stokes... .	1,569	1,852	1,345	1,724	1,513	1,871
Surry	2,029	2,977	1,815	2,577	2,022	2,982
Swain.....	829	1,128	647	949	794	1,142
Transylvania	821	841	790	737	821	836
Tyrrell....	416	392	308	246	410	388
Union....	2,662	702	2,157	267	2,758	635
Vance....	1,451	558	1,230	294	1,459	537
Wake....	4,627	2,461	3,740	1,318	4,719	2,298
Warren....	1,217	227	1,081	71	1,279	133
Washington	651	486	511	451	651	486
Watauga...	1,141	1,352	1,005	1,374	1,134	1,381
Wayne....	2,625	1,446	2,245	963	2,627	1,425
Wilkes.....	1,632	3,470	1,720	2,752	1,595	3,471
Wilson.....	2,052	730	1,416	390	2,050	676
Yadkin.....	879	1,721	697	1,196	858	1,738
Yancey....	1,273	1,982	1,168	794	1,263	1,101
Total.....	168,383	120,890	143,524	93,697	167,761	120,157

Pres. (1916), Benson, Soc., 509; Hanly, Proh., 53.
State Constit. Amendment (1918) to exempt homestead notes from taxation: for, 79,946; against, 19,846.
State Constit. Amendment (1918) to insure a 6-months school term: for, 122,062; against, 20,095.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Gov.), Dem., 96,731; Rep., 98,630.
1872 (Pres), Dem., 70,092; Rep., 94,783.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 125,427; Rep., 108,419.
1878 (Cong.), Dem., 68,263; Rep., 53,369.
1880 (Pres.), Dem , 124,204; Rep., 115,878; Gr., 1,136.
1882 (Cong. Large), Dem., 111,763; Rep., 111,320.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 142,952; Rep., 125,068; Pro., 454.
1884 (Gov.), Dem., 143,249; Rep., 123,010.
1886 (Ch. Jus.), Dem , 117,428; Rep , 94,079.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 147,902; Rep., 134,784; Pro., 2,789; U. L., 32.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 147,925; Rep., 133,475.
1890 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 142,316; Rep., 99,987.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 132,951; Rep., 100,342; Pop., 44,736; Pro., 2,636.
1894 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 127,593; Rep. and Pop., 148,344.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 145,216; Rep., 154,052; Pop., 30,932.
1896 (Pres.), Fus., 174,488; Rep., 155,222; Gold. D., 578; Pro., 675; Nat., 247.
1898 (Judge), Dem., 177,449; Rep., 159,511.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 186,650; Rep., 126,296; Pro., 358.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 157,752; Rep., 133,081; Peo., 830; Pro., 1,086.
1902 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Dem., 132,339; Rep., 71,275.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 128,761; Rep., 79,505; Pro., 237; Soc., 109.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,121; Rep., 81,442; Peo., 819; Pro., 361; Soc., 124.
1908 (Pres.), Dem , 136,995; Rep., 114,937; Pro., 360; Soc., 337.
1908 (Gov), Dem , 145,102; Rep , 107,760; Soc., 310.
1910 (And), Dem., 140,531; Rep., 94,017.
1912 (Pres), Dem., 144,507; Rep , 29,319; Prog., 69,130; Soc., 1,025; Pro , 117
1912 (Gov.), Dem , 149,975; Rep., 43,625; Prog., 49,930; Soc., 944.
1914 (U. S Sen.), Dem., 121,342; Rep., 87,101.
1916 (Pres), Dem , 168,383; Rep , 120,890; Soc., 509; Pro., 53.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 167,161; Rep., 120,157; Soc., 509.

LIMITATION ON GOVERNOR'S TERM.

Under the North Carolina Constitution, the Governor is elected for a term of four years, and is not eligible for that office for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieut.-Governor or President of the State Senate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1918. Frazier, Rep.	Doyle Dem.
Adams	532	469	63	11	569	322
Barnes	1,678	1,467	75	34	1,715	1,114
Benson	922	1,210	109	29	1,089	702
Billings	276	306	36	5	265	118
Bottineau	1,471	1,294	329	36	1,676	788
Bowman	685	374	88	4	650	373
Burke	922	519	197	14	865	424
Burleigh	1,267	1,182	129	22	1,431	1,096
Cass	3,303	3,093	157	73	2,150	2,882
Cavalier	1,149	1,502	68	8	1,009	1,056
Dickey	920	1,037	99	13	989	766
Divide	950	707	126	11	820	369
Dunn	1,028	566	46	4	822	418
Eddy	650	505	89	12	644	302
Emmons	609	1,090	25	2	719	352
Foster	662	549	14	10	580	491
Golden Val'y	697	499	63	10	414	574
Grand Forks	2,814	2,159	125	50	1,814	2,259
Grant	...	...	...	...	1,068	492
Griggs	668	521	59	27	777	360
Hettinger	661	856	67	11	652	402
Kidder	650	604	134	23	904	314
La Moure	990	1,045	141	20	1,387	562
Logan	260	567	51	6	411	88
McHenry	1,456	1,394	200	37	1,740	728
McIntosh	270	950	7	1	650	161
McKenzie	1,316	692	185	16	1,184	465
McLean	1,210	1,054	247	20	1,458	936
Mercer	353	730	52	3	690	236
Morton	1,835	2,785	299	23	1,488	846
Mountrail	1,262	740	231	34	1,341	480
Nelson	861	1,013	77	36	929	633
Oliver	327	346	48	3	457	121
Pembina	1,400	1,469	16	12	1,022	1,242
Pierce	789	703	74	22	829	477
Ramsey	1,331	1,169	90	13	978	980
Ransom	1,121	1,093	45	27	1,128	528
Renville	1,012	532	119	24	959	277
Richland	1,772	2,097	41	28	1,581	1,440
Rolette	762	600	132	6	831	437
Sargent	868	1,050	67	11	873	808
Sheridan	319	807	25	10	674	171
Sioux	200	232	24	7	262	284
Slope	867	516	91	7	525	305
Stark	953	1,469	57	6	822	831
Steele	515	676	71	6	870	422
Stutsman	1,866	1,644	109	24	1,672	1,242
Towner	769	665	77	11	753	422
Traill	664	1,423	72	43	1,104	900
Walsh	2,003	1,670	126	13	1,514	1,641
Ward	2,791	1,743	301	84	2,049	1,697
Wells	810	1,226	48	9	1,134	538
Williams	1,769	903	495	26	1,580	861
Total	55,206	53,471	5,716	997	54,517	36,733

Initiative and Referendum Amendment (1918), for, 47,447; against, 32,598.
Public Ownership of Industries (1918), for, 46,830; against, 32,574
The above and other amendments to the State Constitution, adopted by the people at the November, 1918, election, were signed by the Governor and put in force on Jan. 22, 1919

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, NORTH DAKOTA, 1916.

Counties.	Frazier, Rep.	McArthur, Dem.	Johnson, Soc.	Counties.	Frazier, Rep.	McArthur, Dem	Johnson, Soc.	Counties.	Frazier, Rep.	McArthur, Dem	Johnson, Soc.
Adams	856	135	17	Griggs	1,072	167	13	Renville	1,281	269	58
Barnes	2,692	475	35	Hettinger	1,276	190	36	Richland	2,593	1,162	23
Benson	1,862	320	40	Kidder	1,262	118	23	Rolette	1,150	207	45
Billings	510	51	17	LaMoure	1,786	293	55	Sargent	1,535	375	18
Bottineau	2,563	416	96	Logan	734	108	11	Sheridan	1,002	80	8
Bowman	938	141	28	McHenry	2,423	476	71	Sioux	322	69	17
Burke	1,266	239	107	McIntosh	1,020	163	5	Slope	1,001	301	36
Burleigh	2,018	470	32	McKenzie	1,714	314	70	Stark	1,777	421	45
Cass	4,495	1,670	91	McLean	1,879	388	129	Steele	1,105	131	12
Cavalier	2,114	518	23	Mercer	958	122	31	Stutsman	2,670	765	30
Dickey	1,604	377	34	Morton	3,929	629	183	Towner	1,276	220	22
Divide	1,364	272	54	Mountrail	1,770	282	142	Traill	1,882	229	24
Dunn	1,267	264	34	Nelson	1,633	290	35	Walsh	3,059	674	27
Eddy	1,063	140	25	Oliver	667	57	9	Ward	3,360	1,123	173
Emmons	1,227	402	14	Pembina	2,251	533	5	Wells	1,647	325	24
Foster	839	242	4	Pierce	1,151	363	25	Williams	1,922	789	377
Golden Valley	856	282	17	Ramsey	1,832	557	86				
Grand Forks	3,294	1,396	63	Ransom	1,838	346	16	Total	87,665	20,351	2,615

PAST VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA.
(U. B. Dakota to 1884)

1874 (Cong), Dem., 2,189; Rep., 4,597.
1876 (Cong.), Dem., 2,413; Rep., 6,199.
1878 (Cong.), Dem., 8,493; Rep., 10,455.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 9,340; Rep., 18,796; Ind , 290.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 9,034; Rep., 38,161; Ind , 54.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 3,352; Rep., 28,906.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 15,540; Rep., 23,290.
1889 (Gov), Dem., 12,733; Rep., 25,305.
1890 (Gov), Dem., 12,604; Rep., 19,053; F. A , 4,821.
1892 (Gov.), Fus., 18,995; Rep., 17,236.
1892 (Pres.), Pop , 17,700; Rep., 17,519; Pro., 899
1894 (Gov.), Dem , 8,188; Rep., 23,723; Pop., 9,354.
1896 (Pres), Dem., 20,686; Rep., 26,335; Pro., 358.
1898 (Gov.), Fus., 19,496; Rep., 27,308.
1900 (Gov.), Fus , 22,275; Rep., 34,052; Pro., 560; Soc. D , 425; Peo. 213.
1900 (Pres), Fus., 20,519; Rep., 35,891; Pro., 731; Soc. D., 528; Pop , 110.
1902 (Gov.), Dem , 17,566; Rep., 31,621; Soc., 1,139.
1904 (Pres.), Fus , 14,273; Rep., 52,595; Soc., 2,005; Pro., 1,137; Pop., 165.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 16,744; Rep., 47,828; Pro., 1,388; Soc., 1,700.
1906 (Gov), Fus., 34,420; Rep , 29,359; Soc , 975.
1908 (Pres.), Fus , 32,885; Rep., 57,680; Soc , 2,421; Pop., 165; Ind., 38; Pro., 1,549
1908 (Gov), Fus., 49,346; Rep., 47,093; Soc., 490.
1910 (Gov), Dem , 47,003; Rep , 45,015.
1912 (Pres), Dem , 29,555; Rep , 23,090; Prog., 25,726; Soc., 6,966; Pro , 1,243.
1912 (Gov.), Dem , 31,544; Rep., 39,811; Pro., 9,406; Soc., 6,835.
1914 (Gov), Dem., 34,809; Rep., 44,260; Soc , 5,188; Prog., 3,817.
1914 (U. S. Sen), Dem., 29,918; Rep., 48,583; Prog., 2,597; Soc , 5,468.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 55,206; Rep., 53,471; Soc., 5,716; Pro., 997.
1916 (Gov.), Dem , 20,351; Rep., 87,665; Soc., 2,615.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,988; Rep., 57,711; Soc., 8,472.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 36,733; Rep., 54,517.

OHIO.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh	Governor, 1918. Cox, Dem	Willis, Rep.
Adams	2,887	2,819	107	34	2,309	2,760
Allen	7,905	5,713	411	111	5,613	5,058
Ashland	4,000	2,534	97	48	3,150	2,557
Ashtabula	5,306	6,608	569	143	3,765	6,611
Athens	4,101	5,554	338	73	3,525	4,896
Auglaize	4,124	2,763	246	42	2,902	2,734
Belmont	7,911	7,526	1,387	222	7,134	6,980
Brown	3,959	2,227	45	11	3,067	1,868
Butler	10,806	5,850	1,625	111	9,045	5,606
Carroll	1,672	2,086	61	66	1,153	2,150
Champaign	3,338	3,695	70	30	2,513	3,309
Clark	8,848	8,715	538	192	6,707	7,813
Clermont	4,247	3,549	106	27	3,522	3,082
Clinton	2,602	3,620	52	47	2,053	3,074
Columbiana	7,788	8,118	999	421	6,146	7,393
Coshocton	4,269	2,831	284	159	3,273	3,118
Crawford	6,014	2,673	215	68	4,289	3,552
Cuyahoga	71,533	51,287	5,662	418	62,036	45,705
Darke	6,186	4,322	115	242	4,414	4,812
Defiance	3,359	2,565	97	34	2,601	2,779
Delaware	3,754	3,461	49	104	2,611	3,666
Erie	5,152	4,170	317	32	4,253	3,839
Fairfield	6,172	3,380	111	81	4,420	3,715
Fayette	2,616	2,772	67	31	1,949	2,666
Franklin	34,103	24,107	1,172	345	25,664	21,361
Fulton	2,507	2,933	69	28	1,562	2,993
Gallia	2,577	2,860	67	24	1,514	2,587
Geauga	1,245	1,806	43	24	939	1,584
Greene	2,913	4,458	209	115	2,133	3,988
Guernsey	4,312	4,228	776	130	3,761	3,970
Hamilton	51,990	64,030	3,739	310	56,618	40,048
Hancock	5,416	4,268	211	81	3,826	4,604
Hardin	4,304	4,119	113	31	3,165	4,084
Harrison	1,911	2,517	50	36	1,187	2,624
Henry	3,252	2,482	91	38	2,356	2,712
Highland	3,964	3,727	60	45	3,044	3,480
Hocking	2,907	2,357	134	27	2,403	2,140
Holmes	2,846	955	43	21	2,015	1,149
Huron	4,136	4,048	139	57	2,871	4,389
Jackson	2,922	3,116	127	38	2,344	2,687
Jefferson	5,250	6,658	500	109	4,647	5,679
Knox	4,578	3,646	96	63	3,458	3,657
Lake	2,596	2,887	106	29	1,722	2,761
Lawrence	2,821	4,363	165	33	1,903	3,247
Licking	8,183	5,935	268	114	6,236	5,312
Logan	3,483	4,345	45	56	2,560	4,128
Lorain	7,658	6,868	464	52	5,806	6,882
Lucas	30,779	16,711	3,000	136	24,360	16,638
Madison	2,667	2,809	16	24	2,091	2,635
Mahoning	13,013	11,256	741	215	9,621	10,754
Marion	5,273	4,264	264	49	3,596	4,264
Medina	2,984	2,754	111	36	2,149	3,212
Meigs	2,628	3,184	189	30	2,073	2,883
Mercer	3,893	2,065	55	184	2,813	2,377
Miami	5,582	5,772	433	86	4,120	5,846
Monroe	3,322	1,504	51	36	2,247	1,417
Montgomery	24,339	19,683	2,618	235	20,782	18,261
Morgan	1,833	2,136	105	67	1,432	2,078
Morrow	2,345	2,062	39	95	1,574	2,347
Muskingum	6,323	7,597	376	201	5,641	6,276
Noble	2,175	2,290	32	53	1,614	2,160
Ottawa	3,347	1,793	46	8	2,231	1,900
Pauldingg	2,313	2,647	85	23	1,712	2,498
Perry	3,860	3,953	381	67	3,416	3,879
Pickaway	3,820	2,629	21	42	2,861	2,644
Pike	2,091	1,616	29	17	1,659	1,350
Portage	4,269	3,142	215	57	3,369	3,442
Preble	3,387	2,881	59	53	2,523	3,141
Putnam	4,294	2,243	53	38	2,932	2,613
Richland	6,985	4,886	343	69	5,154	5,444
Ross	5,154	4,857	109	50	3,820	4,432
Sandusky	5,264	3,557	132	84	3,733	4,039
Scioto	4,808	6,356	521	124	4,850	5,156
Seneca	6,451	4,301	320	89	4,807	4,297
Shelby	3,801	2,352	110	38	3,129	2,705
Stark	15,316	14,159	1,506	322	11,519	13,883
Summit	19,343	11,593	1,260	343	15,195	12,604
Trumbull	6,091	6,167	684	136	4,473	6,468
Tuscarawas	7,606	5,404	806	54	5,736	5,737
Union	2,747	3,187	47	31	1,962	3,118
Van Wert	3,753	3,802	131	43	2,856	3,640
Vinton	1,433	1,420	53	7	1,143	1,291
Warren	2,937	3,610	60	35	2,425	3,084
Washington	5,267	4,745	335	97	3,573	4,949
Wayne	5,930	3,676	135	106	4,174	4,331
Williams	3,552	3,132	131	58	2,531	3,440
Wood	5,796	5,034	202	76	3,699	5,385
Wyandot	3,250	2,078	33	11	2,624	2,132
Total	604,361	514,858	38,092	8,689	486,403	474,459

OHIO'S 1919 PROHIBITION REFERENDUM VOTE.

The next page contains the various votes in Ohio on November 4, 1919, on the Eighteenth Amendment, and other Prohibition referendums. The votes were for and against the following proposals:

1. (Proposed by initiative petition)—That a section to be known as Section 9-1, Article XV of the Ohio State Constitution be adopted to provide that the phrase "intoxicating liquor" shall not be defined or construed to mean any beverage which is in fact non-intoxicating and that no beverage containing two and three-quarters or less per cent. of alcohol by weight shall be deemed an intoxicating liquor.

2. (Proposed by initiative petition)—To repeal State-wide Prohibition of the sale and manufacture for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, viz: Section 9, Article XV, of the Constitution, and the statutes passed in pursuance thereof; to revive the laws relating to intoxicating liquors in force and effect November 4, 1918; to adopt proposed Section 9, Article XV of the Constitution, providing for the licensing of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage and for the limitation of the number of saloons in territory where the traffic is not prohibited under general local option laws applying to municipalities, residence districts within municipalities, townships containing no municipalities or townships outside of municipalities therein, providing for home rule, in said subdivisions under general local option laws and limiting the definition and construction of the phrase "intoxicating liquor."

3. (Proposed amendment to the State Constitution)—All property shall be taxed by such rules and methods and in such classes as may be provided by law. The rules and methods shall be uniform within the classes so established. State, city, village, county bonds, etc., are exempted under the amendment.

4. (By referendum petition)—Ohio State Senate Joint Resolution No. 4, adopted January 7, 1919, and filed with the United States Secretary of State January 22, 1919, ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. The said amendment ratified by the Eighty-third General Assembly of Ohio provides: "After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

5. The Crabbe Act (by referendum petition)—Passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 17, 1919, approved by the Governor May 16, 1919, and filed with the Secretary of State May 19, 1919. To provide for State Prohibition of the liquor traffic, for the enforcement of such Prohibition and the repeal of all sections of the General Code inconsistent therewith."

PAST VOTE OF OHIO.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 241,484; Rep., 281,852; Pro., 2,100; Lib. Rep., 2,837; Dem. (O'C.), 1,163.

1875 (Gov.), Dem., 292,273; Rep., 297,817; Pro., 2,593.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 323,182; Rep., 330,693; Pro., 1,636; Gr., 3,057.

1877 (Gov.), Dem., 271,625; Rep., 249,195; Pro., 4,836.

Counties.	1		2		3		4		5	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	1,311	3,034	1,220	2,823	1,022	3,231	2,906	1,548	2,746	1,508
Allen	4,129	6,975	3,954	6,861	4,943	6,032	6,520	4,748	6,343	4,589
Ashland	1,770	3,587	1,786	3,504	1,722	3,599	3,551	1,962	3,420	1,953
Ashtabula	3,784	6,427	3,629	6,179	4,351	5,775	6,245	4,163	6,064	3,971
Athens	3,084	4,709	2,901	4,537	2,639	4,523	4,741	3,254	4,442	3,280
Auglaize	2,624	2,834	2,468	2,795	1,475	4,113	2,584	3,001	2,430	2,940
Belmont	5,882	8,078	5,691	7,937	5,456	8,042	8,093	6,208	7,748	6,131
Brown	1,843	2,793	1,765	2,659	1,184	3,531	2,691	2,179	2,531	2,170
Butler	9,101	6,912	8,696	6,835	9,488	6,196	7,103	9,324	6,667	9,422
Carroll	815	2,485	810	2,436	521	2,804	2,354	1,020	2,316	999
Champaign	2,047	3,247	1,984	3,171	1,528	3,906	3,036	2,298	2,866	2,204
Clark	7,473	7,946	7,213	7,883	7,037	7,606	8,183	7,574	7,866	7,563
Clermont	2,476	3,518	2,415	3,324	1,805	4,184	3,420	2,742	3,204	2,829
Clinton	1,793	3,425	1,726	3,338	1,042	4,258	3,357	1,985	3,217	1,959
Columbiana	5,264	9,184	5,134	8,929	5,815	7,987	9,115	5,658	8,791	5,590
Coshocton	1,939	4,055	1,856	3,974	1,746	4,305	3,765	2,365	3,691	2,312
Crawford	3,033	4,607	2,935	4,513	2,583	5,093	4,472	3,372	4,274	3,356
Cuyahoga	80,045	48,249	76,855	48,340	77,559	46,375	48,051	82,199	44,512	83,396
Darke	2,984	6,028	2,852	5,841	2,370	6,604	5,660	3,476	5,434	3,441
Defiance	1,997	3,055	1,873	3,063	1,252	3,795	2,823	2,437	2,742	2,263
Delaware	1,594	3,711	1,611	3,664	1,269	4,050	3,596	1,842	3,531	1,808
Erie	4,545	3,089	4,398	3,053	3,068	4,382	2,990	4,694	2,776	4,852
Fairfield	2,553	5,218	2,377	5,111	1,921	5,822	5,079	2,901	4,886	2,800
Fayette	1,489	2,740	1,396	2,646	1,205	2,975	2,684	1,686	2,563	1,598
Franklin	24,163	27,386	22,895	27,072	22,113	28,952	27,822	24,919	26,159	25,092
Fulton	1,385	2,865	1,336	2,809	866	3,457	2,621	1,731	2,517	1,715
Gallia	1,029	2,465	974	2,338	728	2,738	2,344	1,228	2,194	1,153
Geauga	868	1,419	831	1,365	779	1,546	1,397	959	1,334	915
Greene	1,999	4,061	2,044	3,825	1,857	4,081	3,878	2,291	3,840	2,156
Guernsey	2,751	4,694	2,691	4,508	2,134	4,866	4,653	3,076	4,556	2,927
Hamilton	78,385	24,875	76,531	24,901	63,588	33,873	25,399	79,853	23,024	81,055
Hancock	2,554	5,641	2,479	5,469	2,288	5,893	5,594	2,747	5,441	2,691
Hardin	2,247	4,126	2,130	4,010	1,894	4,519	3,922	2,555	3,759	2,484
Harrison	880	2,718	860	2,674	645	2,914	2,619	943	2,599	914
Henry	2,178	2,561	2,070	2,509	1,356	3,398	2,373	2,469	2,215	2,496
Highland	2,068	4,433	1,886	4,253	1,320	5,092	4,305	2,228	4,118	2,153
Hocking	1,261	2,435	1,200	2,377	1,162	2,486	2,416	1,387	2,325	1,393
Holmes	983	1,736	917	1,713	668	2,053	1,627	1,134	1,583	1,080
Huron	2,676	4,197	2,602	4,107	2,514	4,301	3,964	3,003	3,813	2,931
Jackson	1,687	2,858	1,538	2,665	1,354	3,013	2,799	1,909	2,584	1,813
Jefferson	4,439	5,997	4,315	5,860	4,819	5,242	6,244	4,592	6,008	4,528
Knox	2,422	4,324	2,358	4,236	2,085	4,688	4,192	2,675	4,008	2,662
Lake	1,932	2,727	1,849	2,645	2,266	2,336	2,711	2,054	2,426	2,012
Lawrence	2,220	2,704	1,968	2,583	2,408	2,428	2,874	2,324	2,559	2,241
Licking	4,382	6,587	4,224	6,505	3,601	7,442	6,483	4,674	6,165	4,654
Logan	1,965	4,422	1,855	4,369	1,844	4,474	4,344	2,200	4,262	2,129
Lorain	5,694	7,415	5,478	7,328	5,595	7,161	7,274	6,057	7,023	6,097
Lucas	28,442	18,736	27,039	18,945	30,659	16,037	19,216	29,053	17,505	29,759
Madison	1,357	2,697	1,280	2,600	1,286	2,818	2,684	1,527	2,508	1,495
Mahoning	10,578	12,160	9,944	12,083	10,688	11,501	12,450	10,759	11,634	10,857
Marion	2,599	5,177	2,506	5,060	2,196	5,503	4,946	2,915	4,662	2,896
Medina	1,761	3,285	1,720	3,157	1,419	3,655	3,137	2,011	3,101	1,994
Meigs	1,868	2,745	1,731	2,605	1,698	2,755	2,775	1,962	2,595	1,914
Mercer	2,382	2,809	2,224	2,747	1,856	3,235	2,728	2,554	2,606	2,531
Miami	3,964	6,124	3,737	6,059	5,051	4,765	6,319	4,036	6,048	3,974
Monroe	1,482	1,839	1,400	1,733	724	2,570	1,611	1,849	1,495	1,778
Montgomery	19,719	18,455	18,860	18,527	20,810	15,063	18,858	20,336	17,908	20,527
Morgan	896	2,275	859	2,226	536	2,597	2,154	1,104	2,091	1,048
Morrow	947	2,590	942	2,508	544	3,042	2,374	1,191	2,312	1,180
Muskingum	4,398	6,654	4,258	6,427	3,767	6,958	6,482	4,628	6,282	4,611
Noble	1,054	1,967	1,063	1,838	640	2,416	1,782	1,313	1,733	1,226
Ottawa	2,019	2,262	1,941	2,256	1,524	2,781	2,178	2,188	2,103	2,185
Paulding	1,244	2,159	1,197	2,097	927	2,484	1,993	1,503	1,902	1,505
Perry	2,378	4,089	2,192	3,953	2,093	4,457	4,068	2,563	3,910	2,447
Pickaway	1,656	3,346	1,546	3,185	1,200	3,817	3,219	1,934	3,015	1,878
Pike	839	1,529	757	1,516	674	1,525	1,485	926	1,367	943
Portage	2,714	3,618	2,607	3,636	2,581	3,720	3,606	2,842	3,517	2,796
Preble	1,654	3,633	1,563	3,573	1,436	3,831	3,513	1,863	3,393	1,828
Putnam	2,230	3,292	2,209	3,136	1,617	3,865	3,079	2,564	2,960	2,559
Richland	3,830	6,373	3,553	6,299	4,801	5,230	6,334	4,008	6,133	3,973
Ross	3,048	4,508	2,686	4,248	2,544	4,654	4,506	3,182	4,243	3,129
Sandusky	3,470	4,257	3,233	4,172	2,747	4,876	3,969	3,780	3,805	3,711
Scioto	4,776	5,039	4,629	4,869	4,050	5,140	4,991	5,108	4,727	5,076
Seneca	3,827	5,136	3,716	5,086	3,590	5,069	4,997	4,093	4,845	4,078
Shelby	2,351	3,048	2,271	2,974	1,122	4,306	2,781	2,714	2,665	2,656
Stark	12,651	14,454	11,997	14,456	12,826	13,358	14,632	13,011	13,859	13,163
Summit	14,130	14,053	12,706	14,721	19,309	8,987	15,600	13,225	14,478	13,672
Trumbull	4,156	7,939	4,089	7,772	4,519	7,468	8,040	4,606	7,885	4,433
Tuscarawas	4,367	7,038	4,230	6,929	3,982	7,326	6,979	4,642	6,846	4,522
Union	1,400	3,113	1,301	3,016	1,410	3,075	3,130	1,471	2,990	1,405
Van Wert	2,011	3,807	1,968	3,670	1,529	4,264	3,624	2,342	3,483	2,280
Vinton	653	1,827	621	1,258	405	1,553	1,215	820	1,190	760
Warren	2,075	3,204	1,998	3,146	2,010	3,220	3,224	2,154	3,099	2,106
Washington	2,859	4,545	2,682	4,407	2,299	4,866	4,396	3,237	4,187	3,143
Wayne	2,831	5,061	2,769	4,911	2,280	5,605	4,836	3,244	4,678	3,179
Williams	1,647	3,506	1,596	3,397	1,224	3,993	3,205	2,038	3,070	1,955
Wood	3,157	5,482	3,023	5,319	3,018	5,657	5,299	3,539	5,085	3,455
Wyandot	1,740	2,805	1,648	2,732	1,511	3,042	2,679	1,971	2,591	1,960
Total	474,907	504,688	454,933	496,786	439,837	517,245	499,971	500,450	474,078	500,812

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (77.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh	Governor, 1918. Roberts'n Dem.	McK'ver Rep.
Adair	1,190	1,010	212	7	1,019	923
Alfalfa	1,390	1,378	471	69	892	1,393
Atoka	1,479	925	524	10	1,346	1,037
Beaver	1,382	917	433	43	878	978
Beckham	1,850	527	889	8	1,253	600
Blaine	1,214	1,339	678	37	831	1,242
Bryan	2,974	1,267	757	8	2,334	609
Caddo	2,735	2,372	1,112	56	1,949	2,309
Canadian	2,200	1,590	422	43	1,529	1,362
Carter	2,949	1,013	935	6	2,083	639
Cherokee	1,594	1,379	273	8	1,256	1,246
Choctaw	1,945	957	614	11	1,097	356
Cimarron	387	238	138	8	373	289
Cleveland	1,753	885	579	18	1,323	625
Coal	1,418	824	566	18	1,033	454
Comanche	2,130	1,221	790	20	1,374	968
Cotton	*1,500	685	366	6	1,011	611
Craig	1,901	1,647	189	6	1,459	1,276
Creek	3,496	2,820	1,281	32	2,775	2,422
Custer	1,771	1,507	595	41	1,031	1,181
Delaware	1,223	837	221	7	1,021	817
Dewey	992	796	891	27	623	794
Ellis	960	983	590	28	494	835
Garfield	2,347	2,854	632	57	1,513	3,176
Garvin	2,697	804	1,001	19	1,798	651
Grady	3,243	1,272	819	18	2,231	810
Grant	1,699	1,513	294	73	1,091	1,449
Greer	1,675	365	480	4	996	376
Harmon	1,091	147	255	2	766	140
Harper	798	662	408	15	482	647
Haskell	1,486	976	477	5	1,108	774
Hughes	2,187	1,219	791	3	1,591	982
Jackson	2,096	409	684	13	1,392	364
Jefferson	1,739	493	621	8	1,079	389
Johnston	1,724	756	671	5	1,044	630
Kay	2,340	2,482	373	115	1,682	2,274
Kingfisher	1,364	1,728	417	25	791	1,527
Kiowa	2,279	1,017	1,101	25	1,218	1,121
Latimer	950	663	330	10	748	539
Le Flore	2,576	1,940	641	10	2,101	1,630
Lincoln	2,258	3,387	1,097	31	1,555	2,461
Logan	1,701	2,270	553	63	1,275	1,933
Love	1,125	266	364	2	856	159
McClain	1,541	680	492	2	994	469
McCurtain	1,763	795	643	9	955	305
McIntosh	1,743	896	552	8	1,185	725
Major	762	946	636	33	474	863
Marshall	1,352	449	618	5	841	365
Mayes	1,574	1,229	226	.....	1,127	955
Murray	1,305	458	350	6	903	336
Muskogee	4,004	2,532	324	14	2,692	1,473
Noble	1,346	1,243	214	20	916	1,239
Nowata	1,355	1,322	178	7	933	1,180
Okfuskee	1,337	660	573	8	887	557
Oklahoma	7,971	5,291	1,215	77	5,461	4,332
Okmulgee	2,406	1,860	754	15	1,809	1,550
Osage	2,052	1,527	420	8	1,443	1,184
Ottawa	1,875	1,642	215	13	2,222	1,808
Pawnee	1,491	1,396	528	33	1,123	1,205
Payne	2,140	1,767	832	60	1,484	1,808
Pittsburg	3,441	1,914	886	22	2,602	1,222
Pontotoc	2,418	911	936	16	1,785	567
Potta'atomie	3,276	2,042	1,119	29	2,086	1,592
Pushmataha	1,059	645	449	4	793	534
Roger Mills	1,148	538	565	7	695	616
Rogers	1,900	1,435	531	16	1,435	1,190
Seminole	1,444	872	921	11	1,151	987
Sequoyah	1,632	1,179	515	8	1,395	1,082
Stephens	2,343	607	1,077	17	1,337	461
Texas	1,349	807	295	17	947	743
Tillman	2,250	625	367	14	1,203	360
Tulsa	4,497	3,857	840	31	4,011	3,456
Wagoner	1,040	799	299	3	820	595
Washington	1,839	1,727	317	41	1,130	1,227
Washita	2,107	958	703	15	1,304	580
Woods	1,417	1,358	473	51	936	1,365
Woodward	1,130	1,092	605	36	842	1,076
Total	148,115	98,299	45,212	1,675	104,132	82,865

Gov. (1918), Nagle, Soc., 7,435.

U. S. Senator (1918), Owen, Dem., 94,646; McKeever, Rep., 67,160; Nagle, Soc., 6,784.

PAST VOTE OF OKLAHOMA.

1900 (Cong.), Fus., 33,539; Rep., 38,253; Soc. Dem., 789; Pop., 780.
1902 (Cong.), Dem., 45,409; Rep., 45,803; Soc., 1,963; Proh., 1,035.
1904 (Cong.), Dem., 49,868; Rep., 51,454; Soc., 4,443; Peo., 1,836; Proh., 1,544.
1906 (Const. Conv.), Dem., 53,664; Rep., 40,760; Soc., 4,040.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 137,641; Rep., 110,296; Soc., 9,330.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 122,406; Rep., 110,558; Soc., 21,729; Pop., 434; Ind., 244.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 120,218; Rep., 99,527; Soc., 24,707.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 119,156; Rep., 90,786; Soc., 42,262; Proh., 2,185.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 100,597; Rep., 95,904; Prog., 4,189; Soc., 52,703; Ind., 289.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 119,443; Rep., 73,292; Prog., 3,966; Soc., 52,229.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 148,115; Rep., 98,299; Soc., 45,212; Proh., 1,675; Prog., 234.
*1918 (Gov.), Dem., 94,994; Rep., 72,903; Soc., 6,888.

*Five counties missing.

OREGON.

Counties. (36)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh	Governor, 1918. Pierce Dem.	Wit'y com'e Rep.
Baker	3,897	2,541	324	69	1,694	2,147
Benton	2,488	2,902	120	207	1,135	1,917
Clakamas	5,334	6,349	596	222	3,312	3,674
Clatsop	2,239	2,568	320	65	993	2,125
Columbia	1,451	2,023	182	92	933	1,201
Coos	3,352	3,209	708	74	1,604	2,293
Crook	3,699	1,675	209	38	517	548
Curry	512	541	118	8	224	461
Deschutes	....	....	....	....	....	....
Douglas	3,679	3,922	420	117	1,732	2,414
Gilliam	870	557	25	17	323	563
Grant	1,210	941	145	17	445	765
Harney	1,239	872	189	22	487	342
Hood River	1,188	1,314	153	58	524	870
Jackson	4,874	3,538	321	230	2,416	2,554
Jefferson	904	581	62	60	380	419
Josephine	1,656	1,660	230	42	680	1,133
Klamath	1,853	1,631	170	18	649	1,165
Lake	971	793	98	27	361	499
Lane	5,880	7,253	607	261	2,673	4,666
Lincoln	915	1,167	190	17	588	757
Linn	4,675	4,524	318	253	3,179	3,120
Malheur	1,937	1,682	293	54	710	1,202
Marion	5,699	8,816	473	475	4,376	4,347
Morrow	830	748	92	26	341	734
Multnomah	35,755	41,458	1,852	1,083	22,431	24,350
Polk	2,844	2,899	187	120	1,757	1,990
Sherman	747	717	18	48	354	743
Tillamook	1,175	1,547	95	53	598	1,090
Umatilla	4,606	3,664	256	122	2,138	2,868
Union	3,086	2,253	250	63	1,631	1,482
Wallowa	1,960	1,198	165	20	697	777
Wasco	2,287	2,243	103	86	801	1,330
Washington	3,363	4,888	219	222	1,796	2,831
Wheeler	570	629	10	6	177	395
Yamhill	3,342	4,010	219	443	1,966	2,586
Total	120,087	126,813	9,711	4,729	65,440	81,067

Pres. (1916), Prog., 310.

Gov. (1918), Ramp, Soc., 6,480.

U. S. Senator (1918), West, Dem., 64,303; McNary, Rep., 82,360; Slaughter, Soc., 5,373.

Atty. Gen. (1918), Brown, Rep.-Dem.-Proh., 117,498; Cannon, Soc., 13,895.

Labor Com. (1918), Gram, Rep.-Dem., 119,005; Nikula, Soc., 11,842.

PAST VOTE OF OREGON.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 7,753; Rep., 11,818; Lib. Rep., 23; Dem. (O'C.), 572.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 14,158; Rep., 15,206; Gr., 508.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 19,948; Rep., 20,619; Gr., 249.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 20,069; Rep., 21,481.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 24,604; Rep., 26,860; Gr., 725; Proh., 492.
1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 27,094; Rep., 26,860.
1886 (Sec. St.), Dem., 25,922; Rep., 26,212; Proh., 2,775.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 25,413; Rep., 32,820; Proh., 1,975.

PENNSYLVANIA.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, Inds.
Adams	3,963	3,290	82	184	...
Allegheny	52,833	77,483	7,815	2,052	81
Armstrong	3,590	6,024	316	364	2
Beaver	5,805	6,864	904	526	4
Bedford	3,263	3,729	238	112	...
Berks	19,267	11,937	3,146	393	26
Blair	7,002	9,893	491	519	30
Bradford	3,655	6,178	200	707	2
Bucks	7,494	9,280	238	172	4
Butler	4,544	5,458	211	1,351	3
Cambria	9,416	10,688	725	593	8
Cameron	452	713	15	25	...
Carbon	4,099	4,275	179	138	2
Centre	4,120	4,392	122	146	...
Chester	8,514	11,845	204	295	6
Clarion	3,269	2,595	175	278	1
Clearfield	6,130	5,676	816	624	3
Clinton	2,967	2,794	344	82	3
Columbia	5,785	3,013	116	272	1
Crawford	5,814	5,487	526	590	3
Cumberland	6,432	5,296	167	421	3
Dauphin	11,483	13,954	841	470	4
Delaware	7,742	16,315	212	464	1
Elk	2,186	2,829	225	163	2
Erie	9,641	8,833	1,000	1,035	21
Fayette	10,416	9,838	849	425	1
Forest	463	617	110	113	9
Franklin	5,336	5,674	325	276	1
Fulton	1,199	802	11	11	...
Greene	3,930	2,096	67	83	1
Huntingdon	2,181	3,806	169	162	...
Indiana	2,398	4,887	381	808	3
Jefferson	3,253	4,332	445	341	2
Juniata	1,497	1,254	32	24	1
Lackawanna	15,727	17,658	598	764	11
Lancaster	10,016	20,292	551	1,117	20
Lawrence	3,966	5,134	602	690	3
Lebanon	3,821	5,876	211	320	..
Lehigh	11,920	10,588	890	300	4
Luzerne	19,999	25,348	1,249	575	8
Lycoming	6,640	6,010	1,087	728	8
McKean	3,161	4,300	87	348	3
Mercer	6,390	5,866	425	766	4
Mifflin	1,965	2,105	777	95	1
Monroe	3,348	1,456	217	65	..
Montgomery	13,658	20,431	721	257	5
Montour	1,530	1,068	16	48	1
Northampton	11,000	9,610	457	588	4
Northumberland	9,333	8,722	1,012	305	12
Perry	2,348	2,575	30	50	1
Philadelphia	90,800	194,163	4,716	874	48
Pike	971	598	14	20	...
Potter	1,733	2,386	243	179	...
Schuylkill	13,396	17,806	909	239	7
Snyder	1,249	1,797	48	20	...
Somerset	2,957	6,008	527	306	2
Sullivan	1,037	888	21	74	...
Susquehanna	3,145	3,891	28	263	3
Tioga	2,294	5,347	91	316	4
Union	1,272	1,902	44	57	1
Venango	3,938	3,856	553	1,060	3
Warren	2,628	3,413	346	749	5
Washington	7,747	10,367	1,056	587	2
Wayne	2,019	2,869	52	197	1
Westmoreland	13,829	15,283	2,591	1,017	17
Wyoming	1,444	1,698	41	74	1
York	16,314	12,276	730	1,268	10
Total	621,734	703,734	42,637	28,525	417

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1918.

COUNTIES.	Spr oul, Rep.	Spr oul, Wash	Bonniwell, Dem.	Bonniwell, F. P.	Sehl, Soc	Fithian, Proh.
Adams	3,160	27	2,620	10	64	122
Allegheny	50,537	385	29,147	1,819	3,697	2,689
Armstrong	4,098	39	1,414	28	79	308
Beaver	4,819	44	2,350	98	329	470
Bedford	3,549	38	1,547	8	115	154
Berks	8,444	119	11,930	231	1,752	234
Blair	7,557	70	4,074	74	227	417
Bradford	4,933	37	1,404	19	45	357
Bucks	7,728	54	4,645	36	186	174
Butler	4,179	40	2,014	39	91	850
Cambria	8,214	119	5,830	224	289	463
Cameron	597	24	234	4	4	33
Carbon	3,077	49	3,142	61	61	120
Centre	3,965	33	2,287	15	38	262
Chester	9,172	107	2,935	36	64	290
Clarion	1,942	99	1,461	104	46	396
Clearfield	5,135	93	3,536	87	296	646
Clinton	2,364	28	1,471	23	103	115
Columbia	2,823	56	3,746	26	36	206
Crawford	4,553	39	2,801	42	160	793
Cumberl'd	5,046	30	2,745	38	80	665
Dauphin	13,593	153	5,027	148	288	1,253
Delaware	14,606	115	3,791	405	127	232
Elk	1,536	23	1,552	17	93	153
Erie	6,721	63	5,216	98	805	615
Fayette	9,253	45	5,556	54	288	480
Forest	527	3	234	2	35	121
Franklin	4,607	55	2,681	16	78	274
Fulton	783	6	774	1	6	17
Greene	2,009	12	2,677	15	18	91
H'tingdon	3,340	31	997	9	58	107
Indiana	4,310	24	993	28	144	665
Jefferson	3,546	32	1,372	13	122	293
Juniata	1,355	9	785	6	15	86
Lackawanna	11,717	28	10,886	63	224	323
Lancaster	17,496	42	4,572	70	229	501
Lawrence	3,574	35	1,269	44	139	720
Lebanon	4,891	61	1,661	58	76	181
Lehigh	7,340	70	7,903	247	301	247
Luzerne	16,391	155	15,119	289	360	503
Lycoming	5,142	119	4,009	102	406	939
McKean	3,257	71	1,544	43	93	371
Mercer	4,897	21	2,702	14	277	1,848
Mifflin	2,137	33	884	7	70	93
Monroe	1,073	210	1,339	26	20	111
M'tgomery	15,829	86	7,228	131	383	270
Montour	942	21	905	15	11	70
N'thampt'n	6,340	124	6,644	653	185	474
N'thumb'ld	6,961	65	5,912	99	301	301
Perry	2,465	4	1,244	10	23	191
Phil'delphia	151,872	574	56,441	2,906	3,225	794
Pike	370	1	511	3	26	36
Potter	1,792	17	725	11	91	116
Schuylkill	12,380	147	11,167	320	293	215
Snyder	1,742	16	607	18	19	74
Somerset	6,098	46	1,581	49	214	316
Sullivan	771	14	615	14	14	92
Susqueh'na	2,896	44	1,368	35	16	200
Tioga	3,801	40	666	18	20	173
Union	1,892	36	645	13	17	99
Venango	3,218	34	1,525	43	139	826
Warren	3,025	33	1,187	19	125	731
Washington	8,707	62	4,034	69	305	558
Wayne	2,335	38	1,205	30	41	194
Westmorel'd	10,940	97	8,206	265	908	891
Wyoming	1,278	20	534	23	17	53
York	12,186	149	9,731	56	299	698
Total	547,833	4,614	297,557	9,597	18,706	27,360

Total number of votes cast, 1,297,097. Hughes's plurality, 181,950. Hughes's majority, 110,371. The vote given is that cast for the first elector on each ticket.

Gov. (1918), Macauley, Single Tax, 1,075.

For Judge of the Supreme Court (1918) the highest vote, 213,664, was cast for John W. Kephart; for Judge of the Superior Court, William D. Porter, 413,753; for Lieut.-Gov. (1918), Edwin Beidlemann, Rep., got 550,925 votes, and 3,566 on the Washington ticket; for Sec. of Intern. Affairs (1918), Jas. F. Woodward, Rep., got 548,389, and 2,850 on the Washington ticket.

PAST VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 212,041; Rep., 349,589; Proh., 1,630.
1875 (Gov.), Dem., 292,145; Rep., 304,173; Proh., 13,244.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 366,204; Rep., 384,148; Gr., 7,204; Proh., 1,318.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 297,137; Rep., 319,490; Gr., 81,753; Proh., 3,759.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 407,428; Rep., 444,704; Gr., 20,668; Proh., 1,939.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep	U. S. Senator, 1916. Shaunessy, Dem	U. S. Senator, 1916. Colt, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Arch'b'lt, Dem	Governor, 1916. Beeckman, Rep.
Bristol	1,292	1,574	1,060	1,756	1,085	1,645
Kent	2,632	4,038	2,329	3,496	2,486	3,397
Newport	2,932	4,003	2,846	3,828	2,009	4,562
Providence	31,314	32,406	29,636	29,996	28,856	30,084
Washington	2,224	2,837	1,702	2,979	1,595	2 994
Total	40,394	44,858	37,573	42,055	36,031	42,682

Pres. (1916) Benson, Soc., 1,914; Hanly, Proh., 470; Reimer, Soc. L 180.
Gov. (1916), Soc., 2,167; Proh., 518; Soc. L., 201.
Gov. (1918), Soc., 1,648; no Proh. or Soc. L. vote.

PAST VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.

In the following years the Democrats won:
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 18,095; Rep., 15,111; Proh., 1,895.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 21,289; Rep., 16,870; Law Enforc., 3,597; Proh., 1,346.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 20,548; Rep., 18,983; Law Enforc., 752; Proh., 1,820.
1893 (Gov), Dem., 22,015; Rep., 21,830; Proh., 3,265.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 32,279; Rep., 24,541; Proh., 1,699; Soc., 1,283.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 30,578; Rep., 29 275; Proh., 936; Soc. L., 943.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	President, 1916. Prog	Gov. 1918. Cooper, Dem.	Sen. 1918. Dial, Dem.
Abbeville	900	8	.....	3	362	303
Aiken	1,750	26	.....	11	718	808
Anderson	2,609	6	....	7	711	694
Bamberg	820	....	.....	.....	503	481
Barnwell	1,454	21	...	1	360	427
Beaufort	376	105	.....	4	191	151
Berkeley	457	6	.....	.....	237	153
Calhoun	665	41	.....	.....	377	386
Charleston	1,929	129	35	2	908	982
Cherokee	1,271	13	....	12	597	543
Chester	1,182	17	.....	2	457	519
Chesterfield	1,883	3	....	4	741	679
Clarendon	894	18	...	.....	320	297
Colleton	974	31	.....	.....	519	596
Darlington	1,462	5	.....	3	446	391
Dillon	972	...	.....	.....	227	244
Dorchester	716	44	.....	.....	339	300
Edgefield	959	5	.....	.....	517	551
Fairfield	726	.....	...	12	361	353
Florence	1,912	26	.....	.....	1,046	1,070
Georgetown	470	2	4	.....	209	204
Greenville	3,384	81	8	13	667	709
Greenwood	1,636	13	3	2	739	692
Hampton	852	.	.....	.....	429	500
Horry	1,638	.....	.....	7	392	466
Jasper	243	...	.....	.....	95	94
Kershaw	989	14	....	5	461	363
Lancaster	1,426	1	.....	1	719	667
Laurens	1,895	14	1	.....	989	973
Lee	779	14	.. .	2	317	312
Lexington	2,060	31	46	8	980	977
Marion	1,010	3	.....	.....	326	452
Marlborough	1,071	2	...	15	246	360
McCormick	637	2	.....	2	362	325
Newberry	1,719	19	20	10	822	810
Oconee	885	59	....	5	610	526
Orangeburg	2,641	159	.....	.....	1,001	1,313
Pickens	1,139	7	...	.....	282	352
Richland	2,283	292	12	9	1,398	1,342
Saluda	1,227	1	5	.....	603	643
Spartanburg	4,503	112	....	6	1,738	1,768
Sumter	1,357	142	1	4	330	440
Union	1,476	6	.....	13	626	620
Williamsburg	1,213	57	.....	.....	465	440
York	1,393	23	.	1	519	516
Total	61,837	1,558	135	164	25,267	25,792

There were no opposing candidates in 1918.
For the short term in the U. S. Senate W. P. Pollock got 25,733 votes.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	President, 1916. Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1918. Bird, Dem.	Governor, 1918. Norbeck, Rep.
Aurora	793	735	23	45	199	525
Beadle	1,828	1,662	121	24	524	1,211
Bennett	222	67	4	4	104	68
Bon Homme	1,278	1,231	40	20	425	903
Brookings	1,385	1,638	46	94	315	1,505
Brown	2,676	2,659	472	77	720	2,140
Brule	975	729	40	6	406	721
Buffalo	182	80	1	2	78	171
Butte	930	537	135	10	309	705
Campbell	163	644	14	11	32	199
Charles Mix	2,011	1,450	41	12	855	1,044
Clark	1,016	1,226	28	56	256	1,069
Clay	1,207	1,000	25	14	248	909
Coddington	1,344	1,550	47	50	624	1,142
Corson	641	503	41	7	120	331
Custer	488	392	50	1	201	480
Davison	1,374	1,516	67	46	311	1,017
Day	907	1,758	121	86	272	2,201
Deuel	584	908	14	24	151	776
Dewey	379	352	14	4	151	355
Douglas	597	815	3	3	229	522
Edmunds	634	894	41	43	116	415
Fall River	922	668	44	10	378	630
Faulk	629	759	25	22	188	644
Grant	772	1,098	48	67	161	847
Gregory	1,242	1,434	72	17	632	876
Haakon	475	399	86	12	164	573
Hamlin	692	1,039	30	36	194	800
Hand	905	801	49	27	289	609
Hanson	712	767	9	13	197	455
Harding	597	520	119	15	92	440
Hughes	536	611	39	9	198	639
Hutchinson	519	1,636	53	27	53	320
Hyde	305	433	40	5	64	377
Jackson	279	283	6	5	104	289
Jerauld	589	612	5	58	164	575
Jones	..	....	....	.....	107	280
Kingsbury	1,096	1,339	70	80	248	1,097
Lake	1,027	1,398	92	23	248	1,127
Lawrence	2,157	2,074	114	26	621	1,554
Lincoln	936	1,591	62	50	189	1,207
Lyman	1,052	981	99	17	246	676
Marshall	885	808	56	24	271	780
McCook	1,021	1,194	49	24	65	137
McPherson	224	992	16	7	140	838
Meade	1,224	858	141	20	426	820
Mellette	436	379	15	2	217	281
Miner	880	1,006	24	17	271	664
Minnehaha	3,494	4,318	197	194	1,152	3,680
Moody	898	973	89	22	234	784
Pennington	1,339	1,108	122	24	452	1,117
Perkins	939	890	118	13	231	654
Potter	408	512	7	11	165	429
Roberts	1,191	1,259	187	32	193	1,087
Sanborn	898	711	28	56	143	605
Spink	1,622	1,660	74	59	381	1,438
Stanley	381	251	19	10	171	400
Sully	268	281	8	....	63	251
Tripp	1,311	1,074	49	10	641	956
Turner	1,134	1,573	18	28	265	1,009
Union	1,313	1,108	19	25	361	896
Walworth	590	761	23	1	275	493
Yankton	1,438	1,429	45	25	507	1,143
Ziebach	211	275	10	5	111	284
Total	59,191	64,217	3,760	1,774	17,858	51,175

Gov. (1918), Bates, Ind., 25,118; Lewis, Ind. 1,268; Anderson, Soc., 741.
U. S. Sen. (1918), Rinehart, Dem., 36,210; Sterling, Rep., 51,198; Rafferty, Ind , 5,560.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1886 (Cong), Dem., 22,339; Rep., 43,365.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 25,044; Rep., 44,900.
1889 (Gov), Dem., 23,840; Rep . 53,934.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 18,484; Rep., 34,487; F. A., 24,591.
1891 (Cong.), Dem., 7,199; Rep., 17,614; F. A., 14,587.
1892 (Pres), Dem , 9,081; Rep., 34,838; Pop., 26,544.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 8,756; Rep., 40,401; Pop., 26,568; Pro., 1,011.
1896 (Pres), Dem.-Pop., 41,225; Rep., 41,042; Pro., 683.
1898 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 37,319; Rep., 36,949.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 39,544; Rep., 54,539; Pro. 1,542; Soc. D., 169; Pop , 339.

TENNESSEE.

Counties	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh	Governor, 1918. Roberts, Dem	Lindsay, Rep
Anderson	540	1,733	20	.	293	1,115
Bedford	2,578	1,327	....	1	1,609	597
Benton	1,313	895	24	..	1,048	539
Bledsoe	423	681	....	.	242	318
Blount	1,017	2,462	1	18	529	1,766
Bradley	795	1,482	18	7	389	605
Campbell	485	1,691	46	....	304	788
Cannon	936	456	....	..	643	204
Carroll	2,005	2,222	40	1	1,316	1,773
Carter	498	2,961	...	..	190	1,283
Cheatham	1,417	439	...	..	779	92
Chester	864	646	42	.	542	341
Claiborne	1,053	1,398	19	..	500	624
Clay	689	578	17	1	438	268
Cocke	595	1,504	13	2	361	755
Coffee	1,840	494	24	..	1,245	187
Crockett	1,608	1,144	....		1,033	644
Cumberland	429	924	3	.	163	329
Davidson	8,958	3,168	194		5,251	372
Decatur	887	893	17	..	446	546
DeKalb	1,407	1,343	10	..	1,361	1,175
Dickson	2,105	1,008	40	1	1,207	226
Dyer	1,997	459	36	.....	1,231	226
Fayette	1,812	117	2	..	1,271	59
Fentress	348	925	44	3	250	305
Franklin	2,469	711	55	...	2,021	293
Gibson	3,609	1,462	23	.....	2,395	747
Giles	3,509	1,488	5	1	2,314	626
Grainger	843	1,529	.....	3	481	1,144
Greene	2,255	3,059	.....	.	1,506	2,338
Grundy	736	319	103	.....	419	224
Hamblen	741	795	31	.....	467	573
Hamilton	5,840	4,709	156	70	2,915	1,851
Hancock	387	1,229	.....	....	134	339
Hardeman	1,729	490	7	.....	1,173	229
Hardin	979	1,811	15	.....	528	1,071
Hawkins	1,147	1,755	17	....	608	994
Haywood	1,677	61	11	...	1,215	16
Henderson	982	1,387	37	.....	513	931
Henry	2,988	1,393	60	7	1,813	631
Hickman	1,479	1,026	25	...	983	341
Houston	627	207	42	1	517	39
Humphreys	1,148	452	17	...	976	149
Jackson	1,506	740	.....	...	826	361
James	230	606	.....	...	147	411
Jefferson	520	1,689	9	...	414	1,443
Johnson	263	1,812	.....	....	128	860
Knox	4,214	5,836	111	....	2,600	4,416
Lake	727	130	12	.....	414	13
Lauderdale	1,579	532	2	.....	1,152	174
Lawrence	1,787	1,837	10	....	1,072	1,104
Lewis	387	414	6	.....	230	117
Lincoln	2,791	552	10	4	2,126	189
Loudon	424	710	7	...	232	522
Macon	980	1,600	..	...	477	1,157
McMinn	1,090	1,726	....	.....	679	1,183
McNairy	1,461	1,616	1	.....	826	1,224
Madison	2,660	1,194	72	.....	1,560	493
Marion	1,155	1,432	54	...	532	949
Marshall	1,653	462	21	....	1,385	157
Maury	2,169	720	37	.....	1,852	215
Meigs	541	608	1	.....	379	465
Monroe	1,263	1,470	19	.....	770	876
Montgomery	1,981	1,015	52	.....	1,478	383
Moore	722	72	.....	.....	434	5
Morgan	563	1,265	40	.....	265	570
Obion	3,170	598	29	....	1,757	199
Overton	1,512	1,030	47	.....	1,141	642
Perry	663	483	5	...	256	194
Pickett	418	501	.....	...	268	348
Polk	767	892	17	.	318	353
Putnam	2,307	1,383	2	2	1,589	840
Rhea	661	768	31	...	504	538
Roane	669	1,395	74	...	415	644
Robertson	2,107	733	82	2	1,873	181
Rutherford	2,941	1,116	. .	...	2,267	342
Scott	206	1,486	101	14	93	614
Sequatchie	335	238	6	..	217	171
Sevier	302	2,859	1	...	187	1,629
Shelby	10,967	4,515	202	.....	7,894	779
Smith	2,196	941	....	2	1,567	758
Stewart	1,712	591	38	.....	1,108	130
Sullivan	2,692	1,776	7	....	1,254	673
Sumner	2,488	612	76	....	1,861	242
Tipton	2,036	299	70	.....	1,691	324
Trousdale	688	217	.....	.....	521	108
Unicoi	226	961	.....	.....	86	453
Union	389	1,490	4	1	202	1,132
Van Buren	405	151	12	.....	231	79
Warren	1,857	632	19	.....	1,126	343
Washington	1,831	2,744	8	.....	878	1,381
Wayne	517	1,626	17	.....	257	1,039
Weakley	3,639	1,785	6	....	1,950	818
White	1,407	590	34	...	1,136	193
Williamson	2,036	603	10	...	1,686	155
Wilson	2,535	841	.	...	1,770	400
Total	153,282	116,223	2,542	147	99,706	60,623

Pres (1916), Benson, Soc, 2,542; Hanly, Proh., 147.
Gov (1918), Wiles, Soc, 2,070; no Proh. vote recorded.

PAST VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

1872 (Pres), Dem., 94,391; Rep., 83,655.
1876 (Pres), Dem., 133,166; Rep., 89,568.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 89,018; Rep., 42,328; Gr., 15,196.
1880 (Pres), Dem., 128,191; Rep., 107,677; Gr, 5,917; Pro., 43.
1880 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 79,003; Rep., 103,971; Gr., 3,614; No Credit Dem., 57,546
1882 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem, 120,637; Rep., 93,168; Gr., 9,180; No Credit Dem, 4,814.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 133,270; Rep., 124,094; Gr., 957; Pro., 1,151.
1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 156,150; Rep., 122,431.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 126,628; Rep., 109,835.
1888 (Gov), Dem, 156,799; Rep, 139,014; Pro., 6,893.
1888 (Pres.), Dem, 158,779; Rep., 138,988; U. L, 48; Pro., 5,969.
1890 (Gov), Dem., 113,549; Rep., 76,081; Pro, 11,082.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 127,247; Rep., 100,629; I. Dem., 31,515; Pro, 5,427.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 138,874; Rep., 100,331; Pop., 23,447; Pro., 4,851.
1894 (Gov), Dem., 104,356; Rep., 105,104; Pop., 23,092.
1896 (Pres), Dem., 163,651; Pop., 4,525; Rep., 148,773; Gold D., 1,951; Pro., 3,098.
1898 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 105,640; Rep., 72,611; Pop., 1,722; Pro., 2,411.
1900 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 145,708; Rep, 119,831; Pop, 1,269; Pro., 3,378; Soc. L., 257.
1900 (Pres.), Dem-Pop., 144,751; Rep, 121,194; Pro, 3,914; Soc. D., 415; Pop., 1,360
1902 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 98,954; Rep, 59,002; Pro, 2,193.
1904 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 131,653; Rep, 105,369; Pop, 2,401; Pro., 1,889; Soc, 1,354.
1904 (Gov.), Dem, 131,503; Rep., 103,409; Soc., 1,109;.
1906 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 101,166; Rep, 92,804; Soc., 1,169.
1908 (Pres.), Dem-Pop., 135,819; Rep., 118,519; Soc., 1,882; Pro., 268; Pop, 1,081; Ind., 232
1910 (Gov), Dem., 121,674; Rep., 133,999; Soc., 1,704.
1912 (Pres.), Dem, 130,335; Rep., 59,444; Prog., 53,725; Soc., 3,492; Pro., 825.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,369; Rep., 123,828; Soc., 4,464; Pro., 2,702.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 136,816; Rep., 115,821; Soc., 1,671.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 152,955; Rep., 116,257; Soc., 2,542; Pro., 147.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 146,759; Rep., 117,819; Soc., 2,070.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 143,718; Rep., 118,138; Soc., 2,187.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 99,706; Rep., 60,623.

TEXAS.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc	Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc	Counties	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.
Anderson	1,984	501	187	Gillespie	405	1,463	12	Motley	393	9	28
Andrews	71	.....	...	Glasscock	96	8	4	Nacogdoches	1,766	92	141
Angelina	1,344	75	335	Goliad	605	548	59	Navarro	3,527	294	100
Aransas	179	24	6	Gonzales	1,675	649	51	Newton	493	34	23
Archer	527	104	34	Gray	482	69	35	Nolan	1,048	91	79
Armstrong	353	43	7	Grayson	5,092	1,024	285	Nueces	1,830	404	142
Atascosa	635	119	44	Gregg	820	159	25	Ochiltree	238	41	8
Austin	969	673	10	Grimes	1,108	108	25	Oldham	138	42	.....
Bailey	.....	.....	....	Guadalupe	830	1,812	7	Orange	758	92	.....
Bandera	537	168	44	Hale	908	80	43	Palo Pinto	1,431	124	282
Bastrop	1,335	550	21	Hall	925	49	88	Panola	1,228	125	71
Baylor	711	47	74	Hamilton	1,231	201	46	Parker	1,797	173	240
Bee	584	152	29	Handsford	166	47	11	Parmer	194	64	10
Bell	3,615	255	162	Hardeman	932	94	123	Pecos	394	96	2
Bexar	7,008	5,483	186	Haidin	1,279	158	92	Polk	918	107	113
Blanco	628	235	19	Harris	10,131	3,009	433	Potter	1,288	166	99
Borden	84	1	3	Harrison	1,374	172	69	Presidio	245	27	.....
Bosque	1,561	179	73	Hartley	161	36	1	Rains	509	71	289
Bowle	1,941	414	273	Haskell	1,200	95	369	Randall	341	63	6
Brazoria	1,033	581	80	Hays	905	123	10	Real	242	14	25
Brazos	1,027	273	3	Hemphill	496	141	23	Reagan	59	2	.....
Brewster	201	43	7	Henderson	1,790	268	354	Red River	2,021	356	141
Briscoe	269	4	22	Hidalgo	1,364	200	29	Reeves	346	43	5
Brooks	161	63	1	Hill	3,951	382	86	Refugio	408	232	47
Brown	1,980	181	104	Hockley	.....	.....	..	Roberts	220	27	3
Burleson	1,208	262	23	Hood	693	64	84	Robertson	1,313	218	44
Burnet	913	115	23	Hopkins	2,568	218	231	Rockwall	828	27	.....
Caldwell	1,216	225	15	Houston	1,730	373	155	Runnels	1,487	195	133
Calhoun	388	84	64	Howard	747	30	99	Rusk	1,819	521	196
Callahan	959	74	83	Hunt	4,242	424	155	Sabine	681	22	54
Cameron	1,260	420	25	Hutchinson	114	28	6	San Augustine	682	18	51
Camp	721	206	35	Irion	159	5	11	San Jacinto	442	255	1
Carson	326	78	7	Jack	862	121	115	San Patricio	594	130	65
Cass	1,505	707	124	Jackson	403	123	63	San Saba	935	66	90
Castro	176	69	5	Jasper	906	75	41	Schleicher	163	10	1
Chambers	239	101	43	Jeff Davis	234	74	1	Scurry	994	40	78
Cherokee	2,002	241	245	Jefferson	3,082	488	155	Shackelford	378	51	36
Childress	948	31	77	Jim Hogg	187	11	..	Shelby	1,767	131	175
Clay	1,324	177	54	Jim Wells	335	100	35	Sherman	152	39	9
Cochran	.....	.....	.....	Johnson	3,040	275	166	Smith	2,422	773	270
Coke	484	29	42	Jones	1,798	114	214	Somervell	278	20	83
Coleman	1,700	96	182	Karnes	889	238	5	Starr	545	115	.....
Collin	4,141	594	190	Kaufman	2,780	427	172	Stephens	572	12	103
Collingsworth	589	31	54	Kendall	232	590	5	Sterling	205	6	.....
Colorado	1,041	358	76	Kent	212	2	25	Stonewall	502	21	119
Comal	432	743	38	Kerr	621	272	30	Sutton	130	13	.....
Comanche	1,494	148	301	Kimble	223	13	13	Swisher	381	62	10
Concho	418	36	53	King	47	3	....	Tarrant	10,209	1,550	329
Cooke	2,273	353	106	Kinney	223	201	7	Taylor	3,134	120	118
Coryell	1,802	188	72	Kleberg	427	106	44	Terrell	181	59	2
Cottle	455	12	67	Knox	884	64	105	Terry	146	1	.....
Crane	.....	.....	....	Lamar	3,412	309	96	Throckmorton	133	10	76
Crockett	65	16	5	Lamb	150	14	4	Titus	1,164	189	95
Crosby	455	31	46	Lampasas	848	113	31	Tom Green	1,213	92	63
Culberson	124	82	1	La Salle	340	40	3	Travis	3,682	690	71
Dallam	363	81	39	Lavaca	1,784	936	241	Trinity	906	156	91
Dallas	13,410	2,554	184	Lee	571	836	82	Tyler	638	24	31
Dawson	288	14	10	Leon	979	335	162	Upshur	1,346	198	121
Deaf Smith	356	77	16	Liberty	704	235	82	Upton	42	6	1
Delta	1,254	72	115	Limestone	2,188	225	107	Uvalde	728	92	24
Denton	2,844	451	157	Lipscomb	350	116	47	Val Verde	446	135	5
De Witt	1,056	1,068	23	Live Oak	397	119	51	Van Zant	2,040	232	648
Dickens	389	15	39	Llano	716	72	23	Victoria	897	476	35
Dimmit	193	74	.....	Loving	.....	.....	....	Walker	763	315	24
Donley	636	42	54	Lubbock	633	34	27	Waller	636	182	6
Duval	597	37	3	Lynn	331	15	8	Ward	178	23	8
Eastland	1,486	146	294	Madison	730	120	41	Washington	1,119	1,306	3
Ector	120	2	....	Marion	445	166	1	Webb	676	472	.....
Edwards	299	73	5	Martin	125	14	22	Wharton	948	351	85
Ellis	4,718	324	74	Mason	386	157	32	Wheeler	554	66	83
El Paso	3,603	1,770	111	Matagorda	748	252	79	Wichita	2,108	347	94
Erath	2,024	184	287	Maverick	192	246	2	Wilbarger	1,242	99	116
Falls	2,037	729	232	McCulloch	847	61	117	Willacy	110	10	.....
Fannin	3,493	471	236	McLennan	4,979	940	122	Williamson	2,701	656	80
Fayette	1,932	1,212	40	McMullen	115	29	.....	Wilson	869	346	24
Fisher	950	46	229	Medina	758	650	26	Winkler	21	.....	.....
Floyd	600	43	78	Menard	267	44	32	Wise	2,023	263	9
Foard	475	41	88	Midland	339	24	7	Wood	1,719	248	416
Fort Bend	788	329	15	Milam	2,198	576	230	Yoakum	85	1	1
Franklin	684	62	42	Mills	640	129	106	Young	1,175	71	71
Freestone	1,575	637	97	Mitchell	803	39	80	Zapata	26	214	.....
Frio	410	55	4	Montague	1,803	245	242	Zavala	229	43	17
Gaines	80	.....	4	Montgomery	880	197	141				
Galveston	6,543	1,263	72	Moore	103	6	.....	Totals	236,514	64,999	18,969
Garza	330	14	14	Morris	689	163	52				

UTAH.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916.

COUNTIES.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	Reimer, Soc.-L.	Hanly, Proh.
Beaver	1,291	842	.....	61	.....	.....
Box Elder	2,957	2,416	1	34	.....	.....
Cache	5,305	3,756	.....	75	4	2
Carbon	1,478	1,301	.....	147	1	4
Daggett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davis	2,131	1,641	3	22	1	2
Duchesne	1,443	687	.....	410	9	.....
Emery	1,406	896	1	88	5	.....
Garfield	843	516	.....	16	.....	1
Grand	306	213	.....	19	1	.....
Iron	1,156	825	.....	76	4	.....
Juab	2,221	1,248	.....	151	3	.....
Kane	329	304	.....	14	.....	.....
Millard	1,604	1,293	.....	94	11	6
Morgan	484	464	.....	8	.....	.....
Piute	417	269	.....	55	1	.....
Rich	454	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake	30,707	17,593	.....	1,778	41	70
San Juan	448	213	.....	15	.....	.....
San Pete	3,382	2,918	75	78	8	1
Sevier	2,052	1,720	.....	67	1	.....
Summit	1,495	1,195	2	240	3	1
Tooele	1,528	1,124	.....	113	2	1
Uintah	1,459	712	6	94	1	4
Utah	8,235	5,201	13	410	17	11
Wasatch	885	817	.....	14	.....	.....
Washington	1,397	703	.....	4	.....	.....
Wayne	393	225	.....	9	.....	.....
Weber	8,139	4,720	9	368	31	46
Total	84,145	54,137	110	4,460	144	149
Salt Lk. Cy., incl. in Co., above	22,435	110	13,071	1,128	32	62

Daggett County was created after 1916.

U. S. Sen. (1916), King, Dem., 80,895; Sutherland, Rep., 56,862; Poulson, Soc., 4,497. King also got the Progressive vote—162.

Gov. (1916), Bamberger, Dem., 78,298; Morris, Rep., 59,522; McHugh, Soc., 4,391.

VOTE ON PROHIBITION, UTAH, 1918.

COUNTIES.	Prohibition amend. Yes.	Prohibition amend. No	COUNTIES.	Prohibition amend. Yes.	Prohibition amend. No.
Beaver	612	189	Rich	265	23
Box Elder	2,094	368	Salt Lake	11,828	8,581
Cache	3,514	412	San Juan	304	29
Carbon	816	523	Sanpete	2,906	283
Daggett	37	14	Sevier	1,649	202
Davis	1,178	399	Summit	693	383
Duchesne	835	139	Tooele	562	450
Emery	1,096	59	Uintah	806	107
Garfield	370	27	Utah	4,208	1,152
Grand	118	30	Wasatch	556	124
Iron	749	74	Washi'gt'n	934	36
Juab	962	362	Wayne	236	39
Kane	324	2	Weber	3,397	1,354
Millard	1,119	134			
Morgan	366	88	Total	42,691	15,780
Piute	157	206			

PAST VOTE OF UTAH.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 64,517; Rep., 13,484; Gold D., 21.
1898 (Cong.), Dem., 35,296; Rep., 29,361; Pop., 2,878.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 45,006; Rep., 47,139; Proh., 209; Soc., 720; Soc. L., 106.
1902 (Cong), Dem., 38,196; Rep., 43,710; Soc., 2,936.
1902 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Young Dem., 38,433; Rep., 43,214; Soc., 3,069.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,413; Rep., 62,446; Soc., 5,767.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 49,447; Rep., 47,600.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 27,021; Rep., 42,566; Soc., 3,010; Amer., 11,411.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 35,981; Rep., 57,432; Soc., 4,372; Amer., 13,488.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 42,601; Rep., 61,015; Soc., 4,895; Ind., 87.
1910 (Cong.), Dem., 32,730; Rep., 50,604; Soc., 4,857; Amer., 14,042.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 36,579; Rep., 42,100; Prog., 24,174; Soc., 9,023; S. L., 509.

VERMONT.

COUNTIES. (14.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem	PRESIDENT, 1916. Hughes, Rep	U. S. SENATOR, 1916. Miller, Dem	U. S. SENATOR, 1916. Page, Rep	GOVERNOR. 1918. Mayo Dem.	GOVERNOR. 1918. Clement. Rep.
Addison	874	2,765	476	3,164	493	2,037
Bennington	1,590	2,602	1,184	2,875	984	2,174
Caledonia	1,887	3,024	1,207	3,662	1,272	2,177
Chittenden	2,772	3,786	2,005	4,621	1,560	2,830
Essex	544	734	379	869	334	596
Franklin	2,107	2,796	1,369	3,521	1,320	2,014
Grand Isle	434	407	239	601	247	354
Lamoille	643	1,474	305	1,800	381	913
Orange	1,379	2,151	804	2,735	1,051	1,525
Orleans	1,047	2,758	724	2,963	653	1,744
Rutland	2,785	5,926	2,151	6,607	1,652	4,206
Washington	2,732	4,216	1,664	5,196	2,106	2,425
Windham	1,698	3,375	1,197	3,686	706	2,158
Windsor	2,216	4,236	1,252	5,062	1,100	3,205
Total	22,703	40,250	14,956	47,362	13,859	28,358

Gov. (1918) Mayo got, on the Proh. ticket, 1,342 votes, which are included in the total.

The Prohibition vote for Gov. (1918), by counties, was as follows:

Addison	69	Lamoille	37
Bennington	46	Orange	131
Caledonia	168	Orleans	114
Chittenden	85	Rutland	206
Essex	11	Washington	149
Franklin	84	Windham	91
Grand Isle	13	Windsor	138

PAST VOTE OF VERMONT.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 9,243; Rep, 39,716; Lib. Rep., 1,684; Dem. (O'C.), 593.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 20,350; Rep, 44,428.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 17,247; Rep., 37,312; Gr., 2,635.
1880 (Pres), Dem., 18,316; Rep, 45,567; Gr., 1,215.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 14,467; Rep., 35,839; Gr., 1,543.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 17,331; Rep., 39,514; Gr., 735; Proh., 1,752.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 17,187; Rep., 37,709; Gr., 644; Proh., 1,541.
1888 (Gov.) Dem., 19,527; Rep., 48,522; Proh., 1,372.
1888 (Pres), Dem., 16,788; Rep., 45,192; Proh., 1,460.
1890 (Gov.), Dem, 19,290; Rep, 33,462; Proh., 1,161.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 16,325; Rep., 37,992; Proh., 1,451; Pop., 43.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 14,142; Rep., 42,663; Pop., 740; Proh, 457.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 14,855; Rep., 53,246; Pop., 8,313; Proh., 755
1896 (Pres), D., 10,179; Pop., 458; Rep., 51,127; Gold D, 1,331; Proh., 733.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 14,686; Rep., 38,555; Proh., 1,075.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 17,129; Rep., 48,441; Soc. D., 567; Proh., 950
1900 (Pres.), Dem, 12,849; Rep., 42,568; Proh., 368; Pop., 367.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 7,364; Rep., 31,864; Proh., 2,498. Ind. Lic. Refo., 2,498.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 16,566; Rep., 48,115; Soc., 769; Proh., 1,175.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 9,777; Rep., 40,459; Soc. D., 859; Proh., 792.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 26,912; Rep., 42,392; Soc. D., 512; Proh., 733.
1908 (Pres), Dem., 11,496; Rep., 39,552; Proh., 799; Ind. 804.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 15,953; Rep., 45,598; Soc. D., 547; Proh, 918; Ind., 1,351.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 17,425; Rep., 35,263; Proh., 1,044; Soc., 1,055.
1912 (Pres), Dem., 15,350; Rep., 23,305; Prog., 22,070; Proh, 1,154; Soc., 928
1912 (Gov), Dem., 20,001; Rep., 26,237; Prog., 15,269; Proh, 1,735; Soc., 1,210.
1914 (Gov), Dem., 16,191; Rep., 36,972; Prog., 6,929; Proh., 1,074; Soc., 899.
1914 (U. S. Sen), Rep., 35,137; Prog.-Dem.-Proh., 26,776; Soc., 702.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 22,708; Rep., 40,250; Soc., 798; Proh., 709.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 15,789; Rep., 43,265; Proh., 876; Soc., 920.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 14,956; Rep., 47,362; Soc., 1,336.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 13,859; Rep., 28,358.

VIRGINIA.

Counties and Cities. (Cities indicated by *)	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Gov., 1917. Davis, Dem.	Muncy, Rep.	Gov., 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Accomac....	1,745	299	776	46	615	26
Albemarle...	1,376	223	846	40	629	12
Alexandria*.	1,038	364	582	26	643	15
Alexandria..	515	412	289	52	125	12
Alleghany...	544	432	234	188	175	13
Amelia.....	403	80	280	9	129	3
Amherst...	1,142	93	536	18	355	10
Appomattox.	700	133	636	104	359	3
Augusta....	1,751	845	911	371	1,242	146
Bath.....	387	219	188	111	154	23
Bedford.....	1,628	298	896	116	778	54
Bland.....	356	420	270	387	362	41
Botetourt...	900	775	702	723	761	52
Bristol*.....	489	184	408	102	522	27
Brunswick..	772	82	390	15	342	15
Buchanan...	720	827	426	538	575	21
Buckingham	625	181	412	68	282	8
Buena Vista*	158	92	161	117	197	10
Campbell...	1,007	185	534	47	739	122
Caroline....	637	198	404	33	335	21
Carroll.....	858	1,421	593	1,108	725	72
Charles City	129	57	109	5	49	5
Charlotte...	856	227	427	38	434	2
Charl'esv'le*	618	117	403	16	336	12
Chesterfield.	699	141	369	16	315	13
Clarke	590	49	327	15	219	8
Clifton F'ge*	455	109	328	66	424	48
Craig.....	369	200	255	144	245	29
Culpeper...	849	181	605	45	362	2
Cumberland	446	73	244	19	136	.....
Danville*...	1,151	229	514	29	423	35
Dickenson..	650	753	404	411	531	26
Dinwiddie...	592	85	364	4	365	17
ElizabethC'y	411	132	217	13	172	12
Essex.....	302	77	250	17	196	3
Fairfax.....	1,179	472	720	97	601	21
Fauquier....	1,204	367	715	120	421	3
Floyd.....	472	893	374	905	412	26
Fluvanna...	513	81	308	16	357	10
Franklin....	1,481	1,094	1,194	16	1,178	21
Frederick...	1,194	366	530	78	337	4
F'dericks'g*.	380	173	400	73	451	10
Giles.....	839	596	581	412	740	40
Gloucester..	582	142	569	21	297	17
Goochland..	413	193	298	22	213	31
Grayson....	967	1,244	621	730	825	106
Greene.....	221	239	141	129	123	1
Greenesville.	392	76	237	10	150	12
Halifax.....	1,781	493	1,142	59	605	16
Hampton*...	350	56	245	4	177	16
Hanover...	760	102	413	14	260	10
Har'nb'rg*..	.....	.....	222	144	..	.....
Henrico	690	140	373	12	453	19
Henry.....	851	567	505	269	749	28
Highland...	370	310	179	208	141	14
Hopewell*..	.....	..	143	5	.....	.....
Isle of Wight	679	140	477	10	284	8
James City..	127	34	98	6	67	6
King George	223	217	275	107	263	9
King and Q'n	271	127	253	44	202	1
King William	342	119	221	10	166	6
Lancaster...	461	58	335	6	457	4

Counties and Cities. (Cities indicated by *)	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Gov., 1917. Davis, Dem	Muncy, Rep	Gov., 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Lee....	1,287	1,569	761	1,113	1,139	122
Loudoun.	1,490	404	1,081	78	586	24
Louisa....	710	263	574	57	466	18
Lunenburg.	814	110	415	7	235	6
Lynchburg*.	1,465	353	821	51	663	45
Madison.	572	348	429	158	217	5
Mathews....	549	90	278	22	363	14
Mecklenburg	1,317	222	723	23	479	14
Middlesex...	373	155	332	32	274	12
Montgomery	765	891	549	668	756	27
Nansemond.	663	70	302	8	229	....
Nelson....	1,063	249	578	55	380	30
New Kent...	192	69	116	9	100	2
Newp. N'ws*	939	465	542	42	903	327
Norfolk*....	3,234	963	1,818	84	5,765	234
Norfolk.....	1,612	684	694	160	1,582	36
Northam'ton	802	109	497	7	316	9
Northumb'd	503	111	252	10	220	9
Nottoway.	608	91	368	9	338	5
Orange ..	608	153	356	19	308	8
Page..... .	842	613	417	360	457	22
Patrick....	872	815	809	695	694	44
Petersburg*.	1,155	161	471	9	479	8
Pittsylvania	2,012	801	1,173	115	881	39
Portsmouth*	1,368	376	585	35	1,053	26
Powhatan...	233	112	208	15	122	12
PrinceEdw'd	668	108	363	69	383	5
PrinceGeo'ge	282	75	136	5	779	1
Princ'ssAnne	515	67	278	2	175	2
PrinceWill'm	754	192	781	71	272	19
Pulaski...	1,057	721	734	509	631	17
Radford*..	206	115	198	152	280	11
Rappahan'k	401	84	243	18	199	5
Richmond*..	6,987	1,210	3,969	91	3,045	56
Richmond..	329	180	293	14	232	8
Roanoke*..	2,246	610	1,235	425	1,533	63
Roanoke....	850	460	466	377	379	8
Rockbridge..	1,049	601	848	462	541	32
Rockingham	1,996	1,641	948	1,093	1,759	239
Russell .	1,570	1,410	1,109	817	1,419	67
Scott.....	1,319	1,743	830	1,131	1,332	61
Shenandoah	1,440	1,425	1,029	944	874	116
Smyth	1,131	1,321	730	884	1,174	110
Southam'ton	1,015	128	681	14	762	16
Spotsylvania	398	249	415	99	525	25
Stafford...	444	422	363	233	327	11
Staunton*...	511	311	498	181	707	37
Suffolk* ..	437	158	249	9	200	..
Surry.. ..	429	90	353	16	179	12
Sussex....	486	96	398	20	231	3
Tazewell...	1,108	1,591	642	1,177	955	58
Warren. ...	583	214	469	67	396	17
Warwick...	97	53	40	2	65	12
Washington.	1,863	1,717	1,154	1,021	1,878	99
Westmorel'd	338	126	241	12	197	3
Williamsb'g*	97	21	91	14	93	7
Winchester*	468	196	303	101	468	57
Wise.... .	1,468	1,862	866	1,036	1,276	85
Wythe . .	1,334	1,370	991	899	673	9
York	247	51	108	14	89	3
Total.....	102,824	49,358	64,226	24,957	66,518	3,789

Pres. (1916), Soc., 1,063; Soc. Lab., 67; Proh., 683.
Gov. (1917), Soc., 629; no Proh.
Atty. Gen. (1917), Saunders (Dem.), 63,756; Walcott (Rep), 25,741.
U. S. Sen. (1916), Swanson, Dem , 133,056; no opposition
U. S. Sen. (1918), Martin, Dem , 40,403; no opposition

PAST VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres), Dem., 91,054; Rep., 93,468; Dem. (O'C.), 42.
1873 (Gov.), Dem , 120,738; Rep., 93,499.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 101,208; Rep., 76,093.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 96,449; Re-ad., 31,527; Rep., 84,020.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 99,757; Rep., 111,473.
1884 (Pres), Dem., 145,497; Rep., 139,350; Pro., 138.
1885 (Gov.), Dem., 152,544; Rep., 136,510.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 102,221; Rep., 123,080.
1887 (Legis.), Dem., 119,806; Rep., 119,389.
1888 (Pres), Dem , 151,977; Rep., 150,438; Pro., 1,678.
1889 (Gov.), Dem , 162,654; Rep., 120,477; Pro., 897.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 163,977; Rep., 113,262; Pop., 12,275; Pro., 2,738.
1893 (Gov.), Dem., 127,940; Pop., 81,239; Pro., 6,962.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 154,709; Rep., 135,368; Gold D., 2,129; Pro , 2,350; Soc. L., 108.
1897 (Gov), Dem., 109,655; Rep., 56,849; Pro., 2,743; Soc. L , 528; Ind., 414.
1900 (Pres), Dem , 146,080; Rep., 115,865; Pro., 2,150.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 116,682; Rep., 81,366; Pro., 1,896; Soc., 280 and 285.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 80,648; Rep., 47,880; Pro., 1,283; Soc., 218; Soc. L., 56; Pop., 359.
1905 (Gov), Dem., 83,544; Rep., 45,795; Soc., 453.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 82,946; Rep., 52,573; Soc., 255; Pro., 1,111; Soc. L., 256; Pop., 225; Ind., 51.
1909 (Gov.), Dem., 68,750; Rep., 36,249; Soc. L., 1,377.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 90,332; Rep., 23,288; Prog., 21,777; Soc., 820; Pro., 709; Soc. L., 50.

WASHINGTON.

COUNTIES.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Prob.	Governor, 1916. Lister, Dem.	McBride Rep.
Adams	1,294	1,237	112	21	1,581	970
Asotin	1,136	1,004	117	80	1,185	927
Benton	1,351	1,460	342	53	1,561	1,332
Chelan	2,704	3,011	403	151	3,246	2,626
Clallam	1,339	1,475	418	19	1,390	1,483
Clarke	3,728	4,419	677	198	2,904	5,093
Columbia	1,164	1,148	108	25	1,241	1,081
Cowlitz	1,282	2,113	378	57	1,391	2,035
Douglas	1,916	1,125	148	28	2,014	1,038
Ferry	913	581	221	5	909	578
Franklin	1,110	671	109	23	1,181	586
Garfield	722	845	32	11	775	768
Grant	1,563	1,205	221	38	1,405	1,338
Grays Harb'r	4,992	5,024	1,209	96	5,004	4,957
Island	855	804	170	16	1,016	643
Jefferson	851	1,094	124	22	769	1,160
King	52,362	38,959	3,193	922	45,438	43,350
Kitsap	3,479	2,638	751	94	2,909	3,138
Kittitas	2,609	2,310	262	93	2,557	2,409
Klickitat	1,478	1,570	186	23	1,554	1,399
Lewis	4,318	5,186	845	239	4,838	4,752
Lincoln	2,627	2,356	221	62	3,050	2,143
Mason	779	764	162	16	795	758
Okanogan	2,524	1,896	474	33	3,075	1,817
Pacific	1,537	2,688	257	30	1,610	2,516
Pend d'Or'le	1,080	916	111	9	1,066	952
Pierce	18,940	16,780	1,894	1,059	19,590	16,517
San Juan	669	591	122	13	494	775
Skagit	4,936	4,142	951	256	5,192	4,007
Skamania	451	489	34	5	359	503
Snohomish	8,390	8,265	2,543	606	9,040	8,080
Spokane	21,339	19,503	1,321	877	21,236	19,937
Stevens	3,181	2,684	678	104	3,490	2,404
Thurston	2,658	3,223	624	231	2,493	3,248
Wahkiakum	340	490	102	7	332	420
Walla Walla	4,456	4,429	218	120	4,991	4,040
Whatcom	5,629	7,632	2,075	465	6,158	7,202
Whitman	5,888	4,933	239	186	6,098	4,749
Yakima	6,136	7,188	735	575	7,625	6,061
Total	183,388	167,208	22,800	6,868	181,642	167,802

Pres (1916), Reimer, Soc. Lab., 730.

VOTE IN WASH., ON "BONE DRY" LAW, 1918.

COUNTY.	For	Ag	COUNTY.	For.	Ag.
Adams	545	324	Lincoln	1,186	533
Asotin	385	200	Mason	398	286
Benton	947	405	Okanogan	1,082	573
Chelan	1,315	467	Pacific	878	396
Clallam	664	269	Pend Oreille	506	248
Clarke	1,617	797	Pierce	11,355	6,981
Columbia	818	346	San Juan	416	228
Cowlitz	1,298	833	Skagit	2,953	1,433
Douglas	761	406	Skamania	182	113
Ferry	302	233	Snohomish	4,060	2,237
Franklin	289	210	Spokane	11,302	6,958
Garfield	416	169	Stevens	1,642	769
Grant	813	419	Thurston	1,647	858
Grays H'b'r	2,411	1,202	Wahkiak'm	142	115
Island	590	246	Walla Walla	2,482	1,288
Jefferson	494	294	Whatcom	3,871	2,104
King	25,933	16,548	Whitman	3,331	1,484
Kitsap	1,786	1,034	Yakima	3,385	1,056
Kittitas	1,099	909			
Kickitat	486	303	Totals	93,160	54,322
Lewis	2,280	1,046			

The "bone dry" law was passed by the Washington legislature before it was submitted to the people in Nov., 1918. It amends the original prohibition statute by abolishing the permit system.

The people also voted, in Nov., 1918, to call a constitutional convention.

PAST VOTE OF WASHINGTON.

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 5,673; Rep., 6,974.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 7,013; Rep., 8,810.
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 8,244; Rep., 11,252.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 20,995; Rep., 20,847.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 23,272; Rep., 21,080; Pro., 2,875
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 18,920; Rep., 26,201; Pro., 1,137.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 24,732; Rep., 33,711.
1890 (Cong.), Dem., 22,831; Rep., 29,153; Pro., 2,819.

WEST VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Sen., 1916. Watson, Dem.	Elkins, Rep.	Holt, Soc.
Barbour	1,818	2,083	57	1,358	1,810	91
Berkeley	2,938	2,802	86	1,793	2,100	23
Boone	1,397	1,504	105	955	983	23
Braxton	2,957	2,332	9	2,233	1,950	6
Brooke	1,261	1,422	120	711	946	30
Cabell	6,446	5,728	229	4,490	4,635	09
Calhoun	1,317	936	13	950	781	5
Clay	1,017	1,021	26	855	897	18
Doddridge	1,061	1,803	41	650	1,514	18
Fayette	5,377	5,511	361	3,955	4,494	3.1
Gilmer	1,595	943	9	1,110	729	7
Grant	391	1,438	5	269	1,175	2
Greenbrier	3,179	2,601	86	2,369	2,000	27
Hampshire	2,181	715	10	1,468	547	1
Hancock	891	1,434	117	545	964	....
Hardy	1,425	701	6	995	614	....
Harrison	5,970	6,282	584	4,239	5,646	206
Jackson	2,032	2,471	29	1,499	2,097	9
Jefferson	2,544	1,131	41	1,958	728	4
Kanawha	10,276	10,096	598	6,812	8,520	253
Lewis	2,248	2,263	192	1,525	1,987	83
Lincoln	2,113	2,104	59	1,325	1,767	22
Logan	3,270	2,107	62	2,544	1,588	....
Marion	5,493	4,443	443	5,115	3,541	252
Marshall	2,997	3,699	229	1,979	3,109	87
Mason	2,336	2,454	101	1,483	2,273	31
Mercer	4,836	4,788	55	3,295	3,854	11
Mineral	1,747	1,965	79	1,095	1,356	....
Mingo	2,472	2,223	10	1,639	1,506	3
Monongalia	2,227	3,412	297	1,509	2,888	83
Monroe	1,609	1,584	8	1,149	1,325	....
Morgan	666	1,208	30	423	924	15
McDowell	3,692	7,086	29	2,192	4,913	3
Nicholas	2,467	2,056	69	1,609	1,414	18
Ohio	6,074	7,349	509	4,151	5,444	151
Pendleton	1,276	898	9	922	673	15
Pleasants	899	876	7	649	744	4
Pocahontas	1,849	1,550	53	1,279	1,259	11
Preston	1,634	3,838	105	1,001	2,919	..
Putnam	1,837	1,925	131	1,212	1,710	....
Raleigh	3,319	3,791	151	2,346	3,235	....
Randolph	3,024	2,162	253	2,315	1,612	130
Ritchie	1,657	2,225	89	1,156	1,969	27
Roane	2,126	2,406	38	1,592	2,081	10
Summers	2,389	1,781	24	1,501	1,432	1
Taylor	1,672	2,002	87	1,033	1,733	51
Tucker	1,368	1,531	158	1,082	1,242	77
Tyler	1,336	1,900	68	884	1,590	21
Upshur	1,019	2,553	68	716	2,181	13
Wayne	2,989	2,215	43	2,017	1,673	17
Webster	1,513	854	14	1,038	597	8
Wetzel	2,797	1,910	77	1,592	1,464	15
Wirt	1,072	951	12	773	815	....
Wood	4,817	4,521	142	3,228	3,919	3
Wyoming	1,199	1,484	7	781	1,329	..
Total	140,463	143,124	6,150	97,715	115,216	2,283

PAST VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 29,537; Rep., 32,283; Lib. Rep., 86; Dem. (O'C.), 600.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 56,565; Rep., 42,001; Gr., 1,373.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 57,391; Rep., 46,243; Gr., 9,079.
1882 (Judge), Dem., 46,651; Rep., 43,440.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 67,317; Rep., 63,096; Gr., 805; Pro., 939.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 65,734; Rep., 64,279; Pro., 1,492.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 79,664; Rep., 77,791; U. L., 1,064; Pro., 669.
1890 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 78,534; Rep., 70,197; Pro., 898.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 84,467; Rep., 80,293; Pop., 4,166; Pro., 2,145.
1894 (Cong.), Dem., 76,146; Rep., 89,605.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 93,974; Rep., 105,477; Pro., 1,054.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 92,927; Rep., 104,414; Gold D., 677; Pro., 1,203
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 100,226; Rep., 118,807; Pro., 1,373.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 98,791; Rep., 119,851; Pro., 1,535; Soc. D., 187; Pop., 274.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 110,850; Rep., 132,608; Pro., 4,413; Soc., 1,572; Pop., 337.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 111,418; Rep., 137,869; Soc., 3,679; Pro., 5,139; Pop., 16; Ind., 46.

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh	Gov., 1918. Moeller, Dem	Philipp, Rep.
Adams	824	957	48	42	417	548
Ashland	1,582	1,998	187	77	1,224	923
Barron	1,863	2,746	138	250	1,126	1,624
Bayfield	996	1,320	226	41	657	587
Brown	5,771	4,132	220	201	3,744	2,700
Buffalo	1,043	1,492	65	39	375	1,030
Burnett	638	1,007	169	52	337	861
Calumet	1,382	1,979	76	24	582	962
Chippewa	2,233	3,334	71	88	1,729	1,987
Clark	1,614	3,371	130	84	1,031	1,809
Columbia	2,299	3,395	82	126	1,851	2,307
Crawford	1,764	1,883	34	38	1,028	1,388
Dane	9,859	6,931	192	291	4,537	5,967
Dodge	4,519	4,887	112	128	2,696	4,692
Door	1,204	1,656	39	45	478	1,248
Douglas	2,940	3,007	801	154	1,435	2,162
Dunn	1,447	2,556	171	83	573	1,520
Eau Claire	2,290	2,922	187	114	1,456	2,039
Florence	162	412	9	11	86	315
Fond du Lac	5,021	5,781	126	154	3,333	3,898
Forest	637	738	17	22	305	415
Grant	3,459	4,718	72	133	1,895	3,077
Green	1,687	2,422	66	168	1,086	1,566
Green Lake	1,352	1,647	34	47	917	1,354
Iowa	2,230	2,271	20	135	1,196	1,723
Iron	475	672	43	40	179	700
Jackson	963	1,866	59	29	500	1,186
Jefferson	3,645	3,785	86	120	1,825	3,126
Juneau	1,442	2,292	109	65	956	1,527
Kenosha	2,816	3,537	501	86	1,896	2,855
Kewanee	2,011	1,104	17	16	1,121	1,227
La Crosse	4,123	3,597	278	108	1,871	3,146
La Fayette	2,059	2,544	19	83	1,631	1,682
Langlade	1,755	1,538	81	37	1,227	1,295
Lincoln	1,282	2,189	100	36	724	1,106
Manitowoc	4,338	4,224	459	70	2,186	2,279
Marathon	3,677	5,838	607	115	1,932	2,769
Marinette	2,205	2,767	145	92	1,340	1,737
Marquette	923	1,377	15	29	690	843
Milwaukee	34,812	27,831	16,943	425	19,906	25,720
Monroe	1,991	3,013	123	106	1,030	1,656
Oconto	1,892	2,570	70	40	1,332	1,621
Oneida	1,054	1,089	254	13	715	868
Outagamie	4,442	5,302	164	101	2,222	3,575
Ozaukee	1,577	1,610	51	20	771	1,301
Pepin	622	766	25	26	332	472
Pierce	1,650	1,945	73	81	733	1,128
Polk	1,713	2,080	195	74	1,436	1,121
Portage	3,000	2,529	71	69	2,122	1,818
Price	1,049	1,620	147	57	625	828
Racine	5,081	4,495	455	606	3,165	3,955
Richland	1,845	2,051	89	239	1,085	1,227
Rock	4,015	7,011	224	227	3,045	3,705
Rusk	926	989	115	48	384	615
St. Croix	2,352	2,731	178	84	1,450	1,580
Sauk	2,257	3,779	43	255	1,544	2,649
Sawyer	562	550	52	17	220	501
Shawano	1,367	3,415	131	57	689	1,588
Sheboygan	3,885	5,562	983	80	2,167	2,734
Taylor	845	1,514	135	40	526	758
Trempealeau	1,578	2,138	29	70	761	1,455
Vernon	1,830	2,912	49	176	781	1,454
Vilas	467	531	82	16	306	334
Walworth	2,440	3,968	58	199	1,815	2,399
Washburn	644	938	78	34	312	594
Washington	2,732	2,892	76	49	1,044	2,267
Waukesha	4,192	3,768	151	224	2,916	2,973
Waupaca	1,720	4,492	99	129	1,274	2,907
Waushara	1,015	2,345	78	46	640	1,407
Winnebago	5,242	5,923	406	160	2,895	4,138
Wood	2,625	2,958	200	86	1,014	1,695
Soldier vote	1,090	1,087	.	.	1,352	2,646
Total	193,042	221,323	27,631	7,318	112,576	155,799

PAST VOTE OF WISCONSIN.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 86,477; Rep., 104,988; Dem. (O'C.), 831.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 123,919; Rep., 130,069; Gr., 1,509; Proh., 27
1879 (Gov.). Dem., 75,059; Rep., 100,535; Gr., 12,996.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 114,634; Rep., 144,397; Gr., 7,980; Proh., 69.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 69,797; Rep., 81,754; Gr., 7,[illegible]2; Proh., 13,225.

WYOMING.

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Gov. 1918. Houx, Dem	Carey, Rep
Albany	1,571	1,313	73	38	978	1,442
Big Horn	1,493	1,239	29	8	941	1,295
Campbell	690	448	12	10	421	530
Carbon	1,661	1,217	155	10	1,020	1,249
Converse	879	766	20	15	824	1,067
Crook	1,181	846	51	9	559	648
Fremont	1,752	1,407	75	17	1,158	1,557
Goshen	1,096	770	49	21	693	883
Hot Springs	760	523	95	23	550	692
Johnson	812	814	28	2	526	789
Laramie	2,759	2,428	78	55	1,916	2,886
Lincoln	2,378	1,126	142	10	1,410	1,255
Natrona	1,377	912	30	8	936	1,682
Niobrara	599	533	14	22	342	584
Park	1,146	1,092	69	22	765	1,062
Platte	1,276	806	62	53	778	1,329
Sheridan	2,906	1,914	205	23	1,698	1,694
Sweetwater	1,496	1,237	152	4	1,224	1,092
Uinta	1,295	822	51	6	1,022	830
Washakie	455	344	16	3	365	467
Weston	731	791	47	14	514	687
Total	28,316	21,698	1,453	373	18,640	23,825

U. S. Sen. (1918), Osborne, Dem., 17,528; Warren, Rep., 23,975.
U. S. Sen. (1916), Kendrick, Dem., 26,324; Clark, Rep., 23,258; Paulsen, Soc., 1,334; Campbell, Proh., 231.

VOTE ON PROHIBITION STATE AMENDMENT, 1918.

County	For.	Ag'st	County	For.	Ag'st.
Albany	1,825	559	Natrona	2,090	571
Big Horn	1,781	419	Niobrara	693	266
Campbell	744	211	Park	1,449	358
Carbon	1,600	689	Platte	1,599	486
Converse	1,415	398	Sheridan	2,568	714
Crook	785	275	Sweetwater	1,330	841
Fremont	2,222	462	Uinta	1,329	540
Goshen	1,197	312	Washakie	694	122
Hot Springs	961	270	Weston	846	334
Johnson	1,071	244			
Laramie	3,358	1,410	Total	31,439	10,200
Lincoln	1,882	779			

The amendment went into effect Jan 1, 1920 It prohibits the sale or keeping for sale

PAST VOTE OF WYOMING

1878 (Cong.), Dem., 2,769; Rep., 3,848.
1880 (Cong.), Dem., 3,907; Rep., 3,760
1882 (Cong.), Dem., 5,813; Rep., 4,702
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 5,586; Rep., 7,325.
1886 (Cong.), Rep., 8,259; scattering, 1,113
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 7,557; Rep., 10,451
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 7,153; Rep., 8,879.
1892 (Pres.), Rep., 8,454; Pop., 7,722; Proh., 530.
1892 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 8,442; Rep., 7,446; Proh., 416.
1894 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 6,965; Rep., 10,149; Pop., 2,176.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 10,369; Pop., 286; Rep., 10,072; Proh., 136
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 8,989; Rep., 10,383; Pop., 431.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 10,164; Rep., 14,482.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 10,017; Rep., 14,483; Soc., 552.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 12,137; Rep., 17,765; Soc., 816; Proh., 191
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 8,904; Rep., 20,487; Soc., 10,77; Proh., 207.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 9,483; Rep., 16,396; Soc., 1,310.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 13,643; Rep., 21,531; Soc., 2,186.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 14,918; Rep., 20,846; Soc., 1,715; Proh., 66; In., 64
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 21,086; Rep., 15,235; Soc., 1,605.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 15,310; Rep., 14,569; Prog., 9,232; Soc., 2,760; Proh., 434.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 22,387; Rep., 19,174; Soc., 1,816.
1914 (Cong.), Dem., 17,246; Rep., 21,362; Prog., 1,398; Soc., 1,193.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 28,316; Rep., 21,709; Soc., 1,453; Proh., 373
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 26,324; Rep., 23,258; Soc., 1,334; Proh., 231
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 18,640; Rep., 23,723.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 23,975.

PAST VOTES OF THE STATES.

(Following are the past votes not carried under the regular election tables preceding.)

CALIFORNIA.

1896 (Pres.), Dem , 121,629; Pop., 21,744; Rep., 146,170; N. D., 2,006; Proh., 2,573; Soc. L., 1,611; Gold D., 1,730.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 129,261; Rep., 148,354; Soc. L., 5,143; Proh., 4,297.
1900 (Pres), Dem., 124,985; Rep , 164,755; Soc D , 7,554; Proh., 5,024.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 143,782; Rep., 145,332; Soc D , 9,582; Proh., 4,636.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 89,404; Rep., 205,226; Soc. D., 29,535; Proh., 7,380.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 117,590; Rep., 12,589; Soc D , 16,030; Proh , 8,141; Ind. L , 45,008
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 127,492; Rep , 214,398; Soc D , 28,659; Proh., 11,740; Ind , 4,278
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 154,835; Rep , 177,191; Soc., 47,819; Proh., 5,807.
1912 (Pres), Dem., 283,436; Rep., 3,914; Prog , 283,610; Soc., 79,201; Proh., 23,366.
1914 (Gov), Dem., 116,121; Rep , 271,990; Prog., 460,495; Soc., 50,806; Proh., 27,342
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 466,289; Rep , 462,516; Soc., 43,263; Proh., 27,713.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem , 277,852; Rep and Prog., 574,667; Soc., 49,341; Proh , 38,797.
1918 (Gov.), Rep., Prog and Proh , 387,547; Ind., 251,189; Soc , 29,003.
1918 (Lt Gov), Dem , 259,415; Rep and Proh , 355,247; Soc., 42,161.
1918 (Sec. St.), Rep and Dem , 478,989; Proh . 139,475.

COLORADO.

1910 (Gov), Fus , 115,627; Rep., 97,648.
1912 (Pres), Dem., 114,223; Rep., 58,336; Prog., 72,306; Soc., 16,418; Proh , 5,063; Soc. L , 475.
1912 (Gov.), Dem , 114,044; Rep., 63,061; Prog., 66,132; Soc., 16,194.
1912 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 102,037; Rep , 98,728; Prog., 27,072; Soc , 13,943; Soc. L., 11,433.
1914 (Gov), Dem., 95,640; Rep , 129,096; Prog., 33,320; Soc., 10,516.
1916 (Pres), Dem , 178,816; Rep , 102,308; Soc., 10,049; Proh , 2,793; Prog , 409.
1916 (Gov.), Dem , 151,962; Rep., 117,723; Soc., 12,495; L Lib , 3,025.

CONNECTICUT.

1888 (Pres), Dem., 74,920; Rep , 74,584; U. L., 240; Proh , 4,234.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 67,662; Rep , 63,976; Gr -Lab., 209; Proh., 3,413
1892 (Pres.), Dem , 82,395; Rep., 77,025; Pop , 806; Proh., 4,025
1894 (Gov), Dem., 66,287; Rep , 83,975; Pop , 1,546; Proh., 2,310.
1896 (Pres), Dem , 56,740; Rep., 110,285; M D., 4,334; Proh , 1,808; Soc. L., 1,223; Gold D., 4,334.
1898 (Gov), Dem., 64,277; Rep , 81,015; Proh , 1,460; Soc. L., 2,866.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 73,997; Rep , 102,567; Soc D , 1,029; Proh , 1,617; Soc. L., 908
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 81,420; Rep , 95,822; Proh., 1,548; Soc. D., 1,056; Soc L., 893.
1902 (Gov), Dem., 69,330; Rep , 85,338; Soc , 2,804; Proh., 1,136; Soc. L., 777
1904 (Pres.), Dem , 72,999; Rep , 111,089; Soc , 4,543; Proh., 1,506; Soc L., 575; Pop., 494.
1904 (Gov), Dem., 79,164; Rep , 104,736; Pop., 481; Proh., 1,498; Soc , 4,390; Soc. L., 562.
1906 (Gov), Dem., 67,776; Rep , 88,384; Soc , 2,932; Proh., 1,820.
1908 (Pres), Dem., 68,255; Rep , 112,915; Soc., 5,110; Proh., 2,330; Soc L., 608; Ind., 650.
1908 (Gov.), Dem , 82,260; Rep , 98,179; Soc , 4,827; Soc. L., 582; Ind., 622; Proh., 2,597.
1910 (Gov), Dem., 77,385; Rep , 73,945; Soc., 10,812; Proh , 1,811.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 78,264; Rep , 67,531; Prog., 31,020; Soc., 10 236.
1912 (Pres.), Dem , 74,561; Rep., 68,324; Soc , 10,056; Prog., 34,129; Proh., 2,068; Soc. L , 1,260.
1914 (Gov), Dem., 73,888; Rep , 91,262; Soc , 5,914; Proh., 8,030; Soc. L., 633.
1916 (Pres), Dem., 99,786; Rep , 106,514; Soc., 5,179; Proh., 1,789; Soc. L., 606.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 96,787; Rep , 109,293; Soc , 5,300; Proh., 1,803; Soc. L., 621.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem , 98,649; Rep , 107,020; Soc., 5,279; Proh., 1,768; Soc. L., 619.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76,773; Rep., 84,891.

DELAWARE.

1894 (Gov.), Dem , 18,659; Rep., 19,880; Proh., 589.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 13,496; Rep., 6,845; Rep., 9,265
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 13,424; Rep., 16,804; N. D., 877 Proh., 355.
1898 (Treas.), Dem., 14,811; Rep., 17,549; Proh., 451.
1900 (Pres.), Dem , 18,868; Rep , 22,529; Soc. D., 57 Proh , 538
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 18,808; Rep , 22,421; Soc. D , 59; Proh., 574
1902 (Treas.), Dem., 16,602; Rep., 20,705; Proh., 575; Soc. L., 229.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 19,780; Rep , 22,532; Reg. Rep , 802.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 19,360; Rep , 23,714; Proh., 607; Soc., 146; Pop , 46
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 17,118; Rep , 29,210; Soc., 149.
1908 (Pres.), Dem , 22,071; Rep , 25,014; Soc. D., 239; Proh., 670; Ind., 28.
1910 (Cong), Dem , 20,281; Rep , 22,410; Proh., 775; Soc., 556.
1910 (Treas.), Dem., 21,107; Rep., 21,686.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 22,631; Rep , 15,997; Soc , 556; Prog., 8,886; Proh., 623.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 21,460; Rep , 22,745; Soc., 556; Prog , 3,019; Proh , 623.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 24,753; Rep., 26,011; Soc , 480; Proh , 566
1916 (Gov.), Dem , 24,053; Rep., 26,648; Soc., 490.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem , 25,434; Rep., 22,925; Prog , 2,361; Soc., 490.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 20,113; Rep., 21,519.

FLORIDA.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 22,761; Scat., 110
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 55,984; Rep., 14,611; Proh., 4,855; Soc., 5,353
1916 (Gov.), Dem , 30,343; Proh , 39,546; Rep., 10,333; Soc., 2,470; Ind , 193.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 53,391; Rep., 8,744; Soc., 3,304

GEORGIA.

1896—Dem , 94,232; Rep., 60,091; N. D , 2,708; Proh., 5,613.
1900—Dem., 81,700; Rep., 35,035; Pop., 4,584; Proh , 1,396.
1904—Dem., 88,331; Rep , 25,335; Pop., 23,490; Soc , 1,917; Proh., 845
1908—Dem , 72,413; Rep., 41,692; Soc., 584; Pop., 16,969.
1912—Dem., 93,076; Rep , 5,191; Prog., 22,010; Soc , 1,026; Proh , 147.

IDAHO.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 24,192; Rep., 41,877; Soc., 4,000; Proh., 990; Pop , 679.
1904 (Pres.), Dem , 18,480; Rep., 47,783; Proh., 1,013; Soc., 4,949; Pop., 353.
1906 (Gov.), Dem , 29,496; Rep., 38,386; Proh., 1,037; Soc., 4,650
1908 (Pres.), Dem , 36,162; Rep., 52,621; Proh., 1,986; Soc., 6,400; Ind., 210.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 36,605; Rep , 49,983; Proh , 2,099; Soc., 6,248; Ind., 99.
1910 (Gov), Dem , 40,856; Rep , 39,961; Pop., 5,342.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 33,921; Rep., 32,810; Prog. 25,527; Soc., 11,960; Proh , 1,537
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 33,992; Rep , 35,056; Prog., 24,325; Soc., 11,094; Proh., 1,028.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 47,618; Rep , 40,349; Prog , 10,583; Soc., 7,967; Proh., 1,396
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem , 41,266; Rep., 47,486; Prog., 10,321; Soc , 7,882; Proh., 1,239.
1916 (Pres), Dem , 70,054; Rep., 55,368; Soc., 8,066; Proh , 1,127.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 63,877; Rep., 63,305; Soc., 7,321.
1918 (Gov), Dem , 38,499; Rep , 57,626.

ILLINOIS.

1910 (S. Treas), Dem., 376,046; Rep., 436,486; Prog., 20,113; Soc , 49,687; Soc. L., 2,943.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 405,048; Rep., 253,613; Prog., 386,478; Soc., 81,278; Proh., 15,710; Soc. L., 4,036
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 443,120; Rep., 318,469; Prog , 303,401; Soc., 78,679; Proh , 15,231; S. L., 3,980
1914 (U S. Sen), Dem., 373,403; Rep., 390,661; Prog., 203,027; Soc., 39,889; Proh., 6,750; S. L , 2,078.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 950,229; Rep., 1,152,549; Soc , 61,304; Proh., 26,047; S. L., 2,488.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 556,654; Rep., 696,535; Soc , 52,316; Proh , 15,309; S. L , 1,739.
1918 (U. S. Sen), Dem., 426,943; Rep., 479,967; Soc., 37,167; Proh , 3,151; Soc. L., 3,268.

INDIANA.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 262,740; Rep., 255,615; Pop., 22,208; Proh., 13,050.
1894 (Sec. St.), Dem., 238,732; Rep., 283,405; Pop., 29,388; Proh., 11,157.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 305,573; Rep., 323,754; Gold D., 2,145; Proh., 3,056; Nat., 2,268; Soc. L., 329.
1898 (Sec. St.), Dem., 269,775; Rep., 287,070; Proh., 9,871; Pop., 6,057.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 306,868; Rep., 331,531; Proh., 13,451; Soc. D., 2,240; S. L., 644; Peo., 1,504; U. Rep., 248.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 309,584; Rep., 333,063; Proh., 13,718 Soc. D., 2,374; Pop., 1,438; Soc. L., 663; U. R., 254
1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,555; Rep., 298,819; Soc., 7,111; Proh., 17,765; S. L., 1,756; Pop., 1,350.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 274,345; Rep., 368,289; Soc., 12,013; Proh., 23,496; Soc. L., 1,598; Pop., 2,414.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 274,998; Rep., 359,362; Proh., 22,690; Peo., 2,065; Soc., 10,991; S. L., 1,437.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,526; Rep., 291,351; Soc., 7,824; Proh., 20,785 and 972; Soc. L., 1,536.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 338,262; Rep., 348,993; Soc., 13,476; Proh., 18,045; Soc. L., 643; Pop., 1,193; Ind., 514.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 348,493; Rep., 334,040; Soc., 11,948; Proh., 15,926; Pop., 986; S. L., 578; Ind., 383.
1910 (Sec. St.), Dem., 299,935; Rep., 287,568; Proh., 17,024; Soc., 19,632; S. L., 2,974.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 281,890; Rep., 151,267; Prog., 162,007; Soc., 36,931; Proh., 19,249; Soc. L., 3,130.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 275; Rep., 142,803; Prog., 166,054; Proh., 18,454; Soc., 35,464; Soc. L., 2,884.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 272,249; Rep., 226,766; Prog., 108,581; Proh., 13,860; Soc., 21,719; Soc. L., 2,884.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 334,063; Rep., 341,005; Prog., 3,898; Soc., 21,855; Proh., 16,368; Soc. L., 1,659.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 324,617; Rep., 339,255; Prog., 4,573; Soc., 22,156; Proh., 15,454.
1918 (Sec. St.), Dem., 251,694; Rep., 301,207; Proh., 8,409; Soc., 11,297.
State Auditor (1918), Jones, Dem., 248,381; Klauss, Rep., 296,710; De Vore, Proh., 8,660; Marlow, Soc., 10,821.
State Treas. (1918), McCarthy, Dem., 247,769; McMurtry, Rep., 296,607; Voorhees, Proh., 8,062; Wample, Soc., 10,741.
Atty. Gen. (1918), Stotsenburg, Dem., 247,116; Stansburg, Rep., 296,950; Lake, Proh., 7,986; Doty, Soc., 10,900.
State Supt. Pub. Instruction (1918), Fox, Dem., 247,740; Hines, Rep., 296,176; Stanley, Proh., 8,201; Hart, Soc., 10,792.
State Geologist (1918), Barrett, Dem., 247,667; Roark, Rep., 295,979; Shaffer, Proh., 7,996; Garrison, Soc., 10,794.
Judge Sup. Ct. 1st Dist. (1918), McNutt, Dem., 247,664; Willoughby, Rep., 296,729; Simms, Soc., 10,765.
Judge Sup. Ct. 4th Dist. (1918), Moran, Dem., 248,443; Townsend, Rep., 296,935; Cousins, Soc., 10,784.
Judge Appellate Ct. 1st Dist., Hottel, Dem., 247,678; Enloe, Rep., 296,475; Miller, Soc., 19,775.
Judge Appellate Ct. 1st Dist., Wickens, Dem., 246,971; Remy, Rep., 296,651; Sheffler, Soc., 10,791.
Judge Appellate Ct. 2d Dist., Caldwell, Dem., 248,359; McMahan, Rep., 296,387; Keely, Soc., 10,679.
Judge Appellate Ct. 2d Dist., McCabe, Dem., 246,880; Nichols, Rep., 296,271; Wallace, Soc., 10,595.

IOWA

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 105,845; Rep., 183,904; Gr., 32,327; Proh., 592.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 139,093; Rep., 164,182; Gr., 23,089.
1884 (Pres.), Dem. and Gr., 177,286; Rep., 197,082; Proh., 1,564.
1885 (Gov.), Dem. and Gr., 168,525; Rep., 175,505; Gr., 202; Proh., 1,405
1886 (Sec. St.), Dem., 165,597; Rep., 180,309; Proh., 518.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 153,526; Rep., 169,686; Lab., 14,499; Proh., 309
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 179,887; Rep., 211,598; Lab., 9,105; Proh., 3,559.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 180,111; Rep., 173,588; Lab., 5,579; Proh., 1,353
1890 (Sec. St.), Dem., 188,240; Rep., 191,606; F. A. & L., 8,813; Proh., 1,646.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 207,589; Rep., 199,378; F. A. & L., 12,271; Proh., 919.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 196,367; Rep., 219,795; Pop., 20,595; Proh., 6,402.
1893 (Gov.), Dem., 174,879; Rep., 207,089; Pop., 23,888; Proh., 10,332.
1894 (Sec. St.), Dem., 149,980; Rep., 229,376; Pop., 34,907; Proh., 7,457.

IOWA—*Continued.*

1895 (Gov.), Dem., 149,433; Rep., 208,689; Pop., 32,118; Proh., 11,052
1896 (Sec. St.), Dem. & Pop., 224,812; Rep., 288,715; Proh., 3,533.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. & Pop., 223,741; Rep., 289,293; Gold D., 4,516; Proh., 3,192; Nat., 352; Soc. L., 453.
1897 (Gov.), Dem. & Pop., 194,514; Rep., 224,501; N. D., 4,268; Proh., 6,357.
1898 (Sec. St.), Dem., 173,000; Rep., 236,524; Pop., 3,472; Proh., 7,559.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 183,266; Rep., 239,543; Pop., 1,694; Proh., 7,659
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 209,466; Rep., 307,785; Soc. D., 2,778; Proh., 9,479; Pop., 613; Soc. L., 259; U. C., 707.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 143,685; Rep., 226,839; Soc. D., 3,460; Proh., 15,459; Peo., 778.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 159,708; Rep., 238,798; Soc., 6,479; Proh., 12,378; Peo., 589
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 149,141; Rep., 307,907; Soc., 14,847; Proh., 11,661; Pop., 3,207.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 196,143; Rep., 216,968; Soc., 9,792; Proh., 8,901 & 346; Soc., 338.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 200,771; Rep., 275,210; Soc., 8,287; Proh., 9,837; Pop., 251; Ind., 404.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 195,855; Rep., 303,443
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 187,153; Rep., 205,607.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 185,325; Rep., 119,805; Prog., 161,819; Soc., 15,967; Proh., 3,440.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 182,441; Rep., 184,151; Prog., 71,182; Soc., 14,832; Proh., 7,741.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 153,920; Rep., 214,851; Prog., 17,329; Proh., 7,094; Soc., 8,977.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 167,251; Rep., 205,832; Prog., 15,058; Proh., 6,009; Soc., 8,462; Ind., 24,490.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 312,100; Rep., 188,027; Soc., 8,200; Proh., 2,880; Prog., 2,035; Soc. L., 326.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 221,699; Rep., 280,419; Soc., 10,976; Proh., 3,371; Prog., 1,793.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 161,451; Rep., 175,563.

KANSAS.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 143,670; Rep., 74,844; Prog., 120,123; Soc., 26,897
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,541; Rep., 167,509; Soc., 24,804;
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,929; Rep., 180,823; Prog., 116,755; Soc., 24,502; Proh., 9,355.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 161,696; Rep., 209,543; Prog., 84,060; Soc., 20,360; Proh., 7,346; Ind., 47,201.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 314,583; Rep., 277,658; Soc., 24,685; Proh., 12,882.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 192,037; Rep., 354,519.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 132,444; Rep., 298,124.

LOUISIANA.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,632; Rep., 30,184; Proh., 160; W. L., 39.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,922; Rep., 13,282; Pop., 13,281.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 77,175; Rep., 22,037; Gold D., 1,834.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 53,671; Rep., 14,232.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 47,747; Rep., 5,205; Soc., 995
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 63,568; Rep., 8,958; Soc., 2,538; Ind., 82.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 60,966; Rep., 3,834; Prog., 9,323; Soc., 5,249.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 79,875; Rep., 6,166; Prog., 6,349; Soc., 292

MAINE

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 48,044; Rep., 62,923; Pop., 2,381; Proh., 3,061.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 30,621; Rep., 69,599; Pop., 5,321; Proh., 2,730.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 3,291; Rep., 80,465; Gold D., 1,870; Proh., 1,570; Pop., 2,187.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 29,497; Rep., 54,266; N. D., 315; Proh., 2,335.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 39,823; Rep., 73,955; Soc. D., 632; Proh., 3,538.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 36,822; Rep., 65,435; Soc. D., 878; Proh., 2,585.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 38,349; Rep., 65,839; Soc. D., 1,973; Proh., 4,376.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 49,791; Rep., 75,591; Soc. D., 1,576; Proh., 2,756.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 27,630; Rep., 61,347; Soc. D., 2,103; Proh., 1,510; Pop., 338.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 61,477; Rep., 69,315; Soc. D., 1,553; Proh., 1,139.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 35,403; Rep., 66,987; Soc. D., 1,758; Proh., 1,487; Ind., 652.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 66,075; Rep., 73,728; Soc., D., 1,430; Proh., 1,425.

MAINE—*Continued.*

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 73,425; Rep., 64,672; Soc., 1,582; Proh., 1,352.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 51,113; Rep., 26,545; Prog., 48,493; Soc., 2,541; Proh., 945.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 67,748; Rep., 71,043; Soc., 2,110; Proh., 1,204.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 62,039; Rep., 58,862; Prog., 18,225; Soc., 1,872; Proh., 594.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 64,118; Rep., 69,506; Soc., 2,186; Proh., 595.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 69,478; Rep., 79,572; Soc., 1,490; Proh., 279.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 67,719; Rep., 81,317; Soc., 1,558; Proh., 249.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 58,918; Rep., 64,069.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,289; Rep., 67,431.

MARYLAND.

1909 Comp.), Dem., 102,562; Rep., 92,823.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 103,395; Rep., 106,392.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 112,674; Rep., 54,956; Prog., 57,786; Soc., 3,996; Proh., 2,244; Soc. L., 322
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,204; Rep., 94,864; Prog., 3,697; Soc., 3,255; Proh., 3,144; Lab., 969.
1915 (Gov.), Dem., 119,317; Rep., 116,136; Proh., 2,244; Soc., 2,082; Lab., 852.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 138,359; Rep., 117,347; Proh., 2,903; Soc., 2,674; Soc. L., 756.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 109,740; Rep., 113,662; Proh., 3,325; Soc., 2,590; Lab., 1,143.
1917 (Comp.), Dem., 85,368; Rep., 84,449; Proh., 2,621

MASSACHUSETTS.

1895 (Gov.), Dem., 121,599; Rep., 186,280; Pop., 7,786; Proh., 9,170.
1896 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 103,663; Rep., 258,204; N. D., 14,164; Proh., 4,472.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 90,530; Pop., 15,181; Rep., 278,976; Gold Dem., 11,749; Proh., 2,998; Soc. L., 2,114.
1897 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 79,552; Rep., 165,095; N. D., 13,879; Proh., 4,948.
1899 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 103,802; Rep., 168,902; Soc., 10,778; Proh., 7,402.
1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 156,977; Rep., 238,866; Soc. L., 2,599; Proh., 6,202; Soc. D., 9,601.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 130,078; Rep., 228,054; Soc. D., 13,260; Soc. L., 8,184; Proh., 5,950.
1901 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 114,362; Rep., 185,809; Soc., 8,898; Proh., 4,780.
1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 159,156; Rep., 196,276; Soc., 33,629; Proh., 3,538; Soc. L., 6,079.
1903 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 163,700; Rep., 199,684; Soc., 25,251; Proh., 3,278; Soc. L., 4,561.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 165,746; Rep., 257,822; Soc., 13,604; Proh., 4,279; Soc., 2,359; Pop., 1,294.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 234,670; Rep., 198,681; Soc., 11,591; Proh., 5,441; Soc. L., 3,451.
1905 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 174,911; Rep., 197,469; Soc., 12,874; Proh., 3,286.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 192,295; Rep., 222,528; Ind. L., 35,855; Proh., 25,636; Ind. Cit., 15,040; Gov. Ref., 3,312; Soc., 7,938; Soc. L., 2,182.
1907 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 70,842; Rep., 188,068; Soc., 7,621; Proh., 3,810; Ind. L., 75,489; Soc. L., 2,999.
1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 155,543; Rep., 265,966; Soc., 10,781; Proh., 4,374; Soc. L., 952; Ind., 19,175.
1909 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 182,252; Rep., 190,186; Soc., 10,137; Proh., 5,434.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 229,379; Rep., 194,173; Soc., 11,396; Proh., 3,277; Soc. L., 2,613.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 193,184; Rep., 143,597; Prog., 122,-602; Soc., 11,493; Proh., 2,702; Soc. L., 2,212.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 173,408; Rep., 155,948; Prog., 142,228; Soc., 12,616; Proh., 2,754; Soc. L., 1,102.
1913 (Gov.), Dem., 183,267; Rep., 116,105; Prog., 127,755; Ind., 20,171; Soc., 9,025; Proh., 2,015; Soc. L., 1,932.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 210,442; Rep., 198,627; Prog., 32,145; Soc., 9,520; Proh., 5,264; Soc. L., 2,205.
1915 (Gov.), Dem., 229,550; Rep., 235,863; Prog., 6,969; Soc., 8,740; Proh., 19,567.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 247,885; Rep., 268,784; Soc., 11,058; Proh., 2,993; Soc. L., 1,097.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 234,238; Rep., 267,177; Soc., 15,538.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 228,883; Rep., 276,123; Soc., 10,582; Proh., 5,938; Soc. L., 3,893.
1917 (Gov.), Dem., 135,666; Rep., 226,145; Soc., 16,496; Proh., 4,140.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 197,828; Rep., 214,863; Soc., 7,757; Soc. L., 1,913.

MICHIGAN.

1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 122,955; Rep., 156,426; U. L., 2,681; Proh., 16,380.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 183,725; Rep., 172,205; Indus., 13,198; Proh., 28,651.
1891 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,271; Rep., 153,211; Indus., 9,121; Proh., 14,144.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 202,296; Rep., 222,708; Peo., 19,931; Proh., 26,857; Scat., 925
1893 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,712; Rep., 164,754; Pop., 14,469; Proh., 14,526.
1894 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 221,022; Rep., 304,431; N. D., 9,738; Proh., 5,499.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 236,994; Rep., 293,072; Gold D., 6,905; Proh., 4,938; Nat., 1,615; Soc. L., 293; Scat., 585.
1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 139,307; Rep., 210,721; N. D., 30,729; Proh., 7,936.
1898 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 168,142; Rep., 243,239; Pop., 1,656; Proh., 7,006.
1899 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 165,482; Rep., 216,828; Pop., 4,856; Proh., 8,789.
1900 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 226,228; Rep., 305,612; S. D., 2,826; S. L., 903; Proh., 11,859; Pop., 837.
1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 211,685; Rep., 316,269; Soc. D., 2,826; Proh., 11,859; Pop., 833; Soc. L., 903.
1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 174,077; Rep., 211,261; Soc. D., 4,271; Proh., 11,326; Soc. L., 1,264.
1903 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 127,562; Rep., 215,825; Soc. D., 6,402; Proh., 14,611.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 135,392; Rep., 364,957; Soc., 9,042; Proh., 13,441; Soc. L., 1,036; Pop., 1,159.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 223,571; Rep., 283,799; Proh., 10,375; Soc., 6,170; Soc. L., 781.
1906 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 129,963; Rep., 227,557; Soc. D., 5,926; Proh., 9,140; Soc. L., 1,153.
1908 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 252,611; Rep., 262,141; Proh., 16,092.
1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 175,771; Rep., 325,580; Soc., 11,586; Proh., 16,974; Soc. L., 1,096; Ind., 760; Unattached, 63.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 159,670; Rep., 202,863; Proh., 9,989.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 194,017; Rep., 169,963; Prog., 155,372; Soc., 21,398; Proh., 7,811.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 150,721; Rep., 152,244; Prog., 214,584; Soc., 23,211; Proh., 8,934; Soc. L., 1,252.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 212,063; Rep., 176,254; Prog., 36,747; Soc., 11,056; Proh., 3,830; Soc. L., 497
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 266,775; Rep., 339,097; Soc., 16,120; Proh., 8,139; Soc. L., 842.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 264,441; Rep., 263,724; Soc., 15,040; Proh., 7,255; Soc. L., 963
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 237,956; Rep., 364,657; Soc., 15,614; Proh., 7,569; Soc. L., 924.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 158,142; Rep., 266,738; Soc., 7,068; Proh., 1,637; Soc. L., 790.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 212,487; Rep., 220,054; Soc., 4,763; Proh., 1,133.

MINNESOTA.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 99,659; Rep., 129,688; Prog., 33,455; Pro., 29,876; Pub. Own., 25,769.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 106,426; Rep., 64,334; Prog., 125,-856; Soc., 27,505; Pro., 7,886; S. L., 2,212.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 156,304; Rep., 143,730; Prog., 3,553; Soc., 17,225; Indus. L., 3,861.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 117,541; Rep., 185,159; Pro., 78,425.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 179,152; Rep., 179,544; Prog., 290; Pro., 7,793; Soc., 20,117; S. L., 468.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 93,112; Rep., 245,841; Soc., 26,306; Pro., 19,884; Indus. L., 5,476.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76,793; Rep., 166,515; Nat., 6,643; Far. Lab., 111,948; Soc., 7,794.

MISSOURI.

1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 292,421; Rep., 263,417.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 340,053; Rep., 355,932; Soc., 14,505; Proh., 4,169; Pop., 1,058
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 346,574; Rep., 347,203; Proh., 4,198; Soc., 15,391; S. L., 867; Ind., 397.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 330,746; Rep., 207,821; Prog., 124,371; Soc., 28,466; Proh., 5,380; S. L., 1,778.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 337,019; Rep., 217,817; Prog., 109,146; Soc., 28,145; Proh., 5,220; S. L., 1,861.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 311,573; Rep., 257,056; Prog., 27,614; Proh., 3,847; Soc., 16,853; S. L., 1,251.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 398,032; Rep., 369,339; Soc., 14,612; Proh., 3,884; S. L., 902.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 382,355; Rep., 380,092; Soc., 14,555; Prog., 4,041; Proh., 4,009; S. L., 946.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 396,166; Rep., 371,710; Soc., 14,659; S. L., 962.

NEVADA.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 6,376; Rep , 3,860.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 6,529; Rep , 4,786
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 3,982; Rep , 6,867; Pop., 344; Soc., 925.
1906 (Gov.), Dem , 8,686; Rep., 5,338; Soc., 815 (unofficial.)
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 11,212; Rep., 10,775; Soc., 2,203; Ind., 436; S. L., 271.
1910 (Gov), Dem , 8,798; Rep., 10,435; Soc , 1,393.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 7,986; Rep., 3,196; Prog, 5,620; Soc., 3,313.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 8,078; Rep , 8,038; Soc , 5,451.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 9,623; Rep., 8,530; Soc., 3,391.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 17,778; Rep , 12,131; Soc , 3,069; Pro., 340.
1916 (U. S. Sen), Dem , 12,863; Rep., 10,450; Soc , 9,572.
1916 (Gov.), Dem , 12,875; Rep., 11,845
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,197; Rep , 8,053

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1898 (Gov.), Dem , 35,653; Rep , 44,730; Pop., 104.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 34,956; Rep , 53,891; S D., 752; Pop., 375; Pro., 1,182
1900 (Pres.), Dem , 35,469; Rep , 54,803; S D , 790; Pro., 1,270.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 33,844; Rep , 42,115; S D , 1,057; Pro., 1,621.
1904 (Pres.), Dem , 33,994; Rep , 54,177; S D , 1,090; Pro., 749; Pop , 81
1904 (Gov.), Dem , 35,437; Rep, 51,171; Pro , 857; Soc., 943; Howis, 58
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 37,672; Rep , 40,581; S. D , 1,011; Pro., 2,212.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 33,655; Rep , 53,149; Soc , 1,299; Pro., 905; Ind., 584.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 41,386; Rep , 44,630; Soc. D , 1,086; Pro., 895; Ind., 511.
1910 (Gov.), Dem , 37,737; Rep , 44,908; Soc , 1,022; Pro., 449.
1912 (Gov.), Dem , 34,203; Rep , 32,504; Prog , 14,401; Pro., 496; Soc., 1,674
1912 (Pres), Dem , 34,724; Rep., 32,927; Prog , 17,794; Soc., 1,981; Pro , 535.
1914 (Gov.), Dem , 33,674; Rep , 46,413; Prog , 2,572; Soc., 1,423.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,382; Rep., 42,113; Prog , 1,938; Soc , 1,089.
1916 (Pres.), Dem , 43,781; Rep , 43,725; Soc., 1 318; Pro., 303.
1916 (Gov.), Dem , 38,853; Rep., 45,851; Soc., 1,199; Pro., 288; Prog , 48

NEW JERSEY

1886 (Gov), Dem., 109,939; Rep , 101,919; Pro., 19,808
1888 (Pres), Dem , 151,496; Rep , 144,344; Pro , 7,904
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 138,245; Rep., 123,992; Pro., 6,853.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 171,042; Rep , 156,068; So L., 1,337; Pro., 8,131; Pop., 969
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 136,000; Rep , 162,900; Pro , 6,661; Soc. L., 4,147; Pop., 1,901
1896 (Pres), Dem., 133,075; Rep., 221,367; Gold D , 6,373; Pro., 5,614; Soc. L., 3,985.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 158,552; Rep., 164,051; Pro., 6,893; Soc. L , 5,458; Pop., 491.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 164,808; Rep., 221,707; Pro., 7,183; Soc. D., 4,609; Pop , 669; Soc. L., 2,074; Peo., 669.
1901 (Gov.), Dem , 166,681; Rep., 183,814; Soc. D., 3,489; Soc. L., 1,918; Pro., 5,355.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 179,719; Rep., 231,363; Pro., 6,687; Soc., 8,858; Soc. L., 2,525; Peo , 3,825.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 164,566; Rep., 265,164; Soc., 9,587; Pro., 6,845; Soc L., 2,680; Pop., 3,705
1907 (Gov.), Dem , 186,300; Rep., 194,343; Pro , 5,255; Soc., 6,848; Soc. L., 1,568
1908 (Pres.), Dem , 182,567; Rep , 265,326; Soc , 10,253; S. L., 1,196; Pro., 4,930; Ind., 2,916.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 233,682, Rep , 184,626; Pro , 2,818; Soc., 10,134; S. L , 2,032.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 178,289; Rep , 88,835; Prog , 145,410; Pro., 2,378; Soc., 15,801; S. L., 1,321.
1913 (Gov.), Dem., 173,148; Rep., 140,298; Prog., 41,132; Soc., 13,977; Nat Prog., 3,427; S. L., 2,460; Ind., 875.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 211,018; Rep., 268,982; Soc., 10,405; Pro., 3,182; Soc L., 855
1916 (U. S. Sen), Dem., 170,019; Rep., 244,715; Soc., 13,358; Pro , 7,178; S. L., 1,826
1916 (Gov.), Dem , 177,696; Rep , 247,343; Soc , 12,900; Pro., 5,873; Soc L , 2,334

NEW MEXICO.

1878 (Cong), Dem , 9,067; Rep., 9,739.
1880 (Cong), Dem , 9,562; Rep., 10,835.
1882 (Cong), Dem , 13,378; Rep., 15,062.
1884 (Cong), Dem , 12,271; Rep., 15,122; Ind. Rep., 5,192.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 16,235; Rep., 12,347.
1888 (Cong), Dem , 16,131; Rep , 14,481.
1890 (Cong), Dem., 17,206; Rep , 15,142.
1892 (Cong), Dem , 15,799; Rep , 15,222.
1894 (Cong), Dem , 15,351; Rep., 18,133; Pop., 1,835.
1896 (Cong), Dem , 18,948; Rep , 17,017; Silver, 66.
1898 (Cong), Dem , 16,659; Rep , 18,722.
1900 (Cong), Dem , 17,857; Rep , 21,567.
1902 (Cong), Dem , 14,576; Rep , 24,222
1904 (Cong.), Dem , 17,125; Rep , 22,305.
1906 (Cong), Dem., 22,649; Rep., 22,915.
1908 (Cong.), Dem , 27,217; Rep., 27,605; Soc., 1,056.
1910 (Const. Conv), Dem , 17,528; Rep., 21,577; Soc , 1,070.
1911 (Gov), Dem , 31,036; Rep , 28,019.
1912 (Pres.), Dem , 20,437; Rep , 17,733; Prog , 8,347; Soc., 2,859.
1914 (Cong.), Dem , 19,805; Rep , 23,812; Prog , 1,695; Soc., 1,101
1916 (Pres.), Dem , 33,527; Rep , 31,152; Soc., 1,999; Pro., 112.
1916 (Gov.), Dem , 32,732; Rep., 31,524; Soc., 2,124.
1916 (U. S Sen), Dem., 33,982; Rep., 30,609; Soc., 2,033.

OHIO.

1879 (Gov), Dem , 319,132; Rep , 336,261; Gr., 9,072; Pro., 4,145
1880 (Pres), Dem , 340,821; Rep , 375,048; Gr., 6,456; Pro., 2,616
1881 (Gov.), Dem , 288,426; Rep , 312,735; Gr , 6,330; Pro., 16,597.
1882 (Sec. St), Dem , 316,874; Rep , 297,759; Gr , 5,345; Pro., 12,202
1883 (Gov.), Dem , 359,603; Rep , 347,164; Gr , 2,949; Pro., 8,362.
1884 (Sec. St.), Dem , 380,275; Rep , 391,599; Gr , 3,580; Pro , 8,785.
1884 (Pres.), Dem , 368,286; Rep , 400,082; Gr , 5,170; Pro., 11,269
1885 (Gov.), Dem , 341,830; Rep , 359,281; Gr , 2,601; Pro., 28,081.
1886 (Sec. St.), Dem , 329,314; Rep , 341,095; Gr , 2,010; Pro , 28,982
1887 (Gov.), Dem , 333,205; Rep , 356,534; Lab., 24,711; Pro., 29,700
1888 (Sec. St.), Dem , 395,522; Rep., 417,510; Lab , 3,452; Pro , 24,618.
1888 (Pres.), Dem , 396,455; Rep , 416,054; Lab., 3,496; Pro., 24,356.
1889 (Gov.), Dem , 379,423; Rep , 368,551; Lab., 1,048; Pro., 26,504.
1890 (Sec. St), Dem., 352,579; Rep , 363,548; Lab , 1,752; Pro , 23,837.
1891 (Gov.), Dem , 365,228; Rep , 386,739; Pop., 23,472; Pro., 20,223.
1892 (Pres), Dem., 404,115; Rep , 405,187; Pop., 14,850; Pro., 26,012.
1893 (Gov.), Dem., 352,347; Rep., 433,342; Pop , 15,563; Pro., 22,406.
1894 (Sec. St.), Dem , 276,902; Rep , 413,989; Pop , 49,495; Pro., 23,237.
1895 (Gov), Dem., 334,579; Rep., 427,141; Pop , 52,675; Pro., 21,261.
1896 (Sec. St), Dem., 473,471; Rep., 525,020; Pro., 5,469.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 474,882; Rep , 525,991; Gold D., 1,857; Pro., 5,068; Pop , 26,015; Nat , 2,716; S. L., 1,167.
1897 (Gov.), Dem., 401,750; Rep., 429,915; N. D., 1,661; Pro., 7,558; Pop., 6,254; S L , 4,242; Lib., 3,106; Negro Protec , 483.
1898 (Sec. St), Dem., 347,071; Rep., 408,213; Pro., 7,689; Soc. L., 5,793; Un. Rep., 10,911.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 368,176; Rep , 417,199; Ind., 106,721; U. R., 7,799; Pro , 5,825.
1900 (Pres), Dem , 474,882; Rep , 543,918; Pro., 10,203; Soc. D., 4,847; Pop., 251; Soc. L , 1,683; U. R., 4,284.
1901 (Gov.), Dem , 368,525; Rep., 436,092; Soc., 7,359; Pro., 9,878; U. R., 2,718; S. L., 2,984.
1902 (Sec. St), Dem., 345,706; Rep , 436,171; Soc., 14,270; Pro., 12,336; S L., 2,983.
1903 (Gov), Dem., 361,748; Rep , 475,560; Soc., 13,495; Pro., 13,502; S. L., 2,071.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 347,674; Rep., 690,095; Soc. 36,260; Pro., 19,339; Soc. L., 2,633; Pop , 1,392.
1905 (Gov), Dem., 473,264; Rep , 430,617; Soc., 17,795; Pro., 13,061; S. L., 1,808.

OHIO—*Continued*

1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 351,676; Rep, 408,066; Soc., 18,432; Pro, 11,970; S L., 2,211.
1908 (Pres), Dem., 502,721; Rep, 572,312; Soc., 32,795; Pro., 11,402; S. L, 721; Pop, 162; Ind, 439.
1908 (Gov), Dem., 552,569; Rep., 533,197; Soc, 28,573; Pro., 7,665; S. L., 797; Ind., 397.
1910 (Gov.), Dem, 477,077; Rep., 376,700; Soc, 60,637; Pro., 7,129; S. L., 2,920.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 423,152; Rep., 277,066; Prog., 229,327; Soc., 89,930; Pro, 11,459; S. L., 2,623
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 439,323; Rep., 272,500; Prog., 217,903; Soc., 87,709; Pro, 16,607; S. L, 2,689..
1914 (Gov), Dem, 493,367; Rep, 524,625; Prog, 60,971; Soc., 51,688.
1914 (U. S Sen.), Dem., 423,742; Rep, 526,115; Prog, 67,509; Soc., 58,803.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 604,361; Rep, 514,858; Soc, 38,092; Pro., 8,080
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 566,201; Rep, 561,002; Soc., 36,908; Pro., 7,347.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 570,868; Rep., 635,346; Soc., 38,187; Pro., 12,060; Ind., 2,965
1918 (Gov.), Dem, 486,403; Rep, 470,459.

OREGON.

1888 (Pres), Dem., 26,522; Rep., 33,291; Lab., 363; Proh., 1,677.
1890 (Gov), Dem, 38,919; Rep., 33,786
1892 (Pres), Dem., 14,243; Rep, 35,008; Pop., 26,965; Proh., 2,281; Fus, 35,813.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 17,498; Rep, 41,431; Pop, 26,033; Proh., 2,700
1896 (Pres), Rep, 48,779; Fus, 46,662; Proh., 919; Gold D, 977.
1898 (Gov), Fus., 34,330; Rep, 45,104; Pop, 2,866; Proh., 2,213.
1900 (Pres), Rep., 46,526; Fus, 33,386; Proh, 2,536; Soc. D., 1,494; Pop., 275
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 41,857; Rep, 41,581; Proh, 3,483; Soc., 3,771.
1904 (Pres), Dem., 17,521; Rep., 60,445; Soc., 7,619; Proh., 3,806; Pop., 753.
1906 (Gov.), Dem, 46,002; Rep, 43,508; Soc, 4,468; Proh., 2,737.
1908 (Pres), Dem, 38,049; Rep, 62,530; Soc, 7,339; Proh., 2,682; Ind, 289.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 54,853; Rep, 48,751; Soc, 8,059; Proh., 6,027.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 47,064; Rep, 34,673; Prog, 37,600; Soc., 13,343; Proh., 4,360.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,626; Rep, 87,613; Prog., 23,951; Soc, 10,666; Proh., 8,649.
1914 (Gov.), Dem, 92,463; Rep, 118,103; Prog, 6,129; Soc., 14,284; Ind, 10,493.
1916 (Pres), Dem., 120,087; Rep, 126,183; Soc, 9,711; Proh., 4,729; Prog., 310.
1918 (Gov.), Dem, 65,440; Rep., 81,067.
1918 (U. S. Sen), Dem., 64,303; Rep., 82,360; Soc., 5,373.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1881 (Treas.), Dem, 258,471; Reg. Rep, 265,295; Ind. Rep., 49,984; Gr, 4,507; Pro., 6,824.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 355,791; Rep., 315,589; Gr., 23,996; Pro., 5,196.
1883 (Treas.), Dem., 302,031; Rep., 319,106; Gr., 4,431; Pro., 6,687
1884 (Pres), Dem, 392,755; Rep, 473,804; Gr., 16,992; Pro., 15,233
1885 (Treas.), Dem, 281,178; Rep, 324,694; Gr, 3,509; Pro., 15,047
1886 (Gov), Dem, 369,634; Rep., 412,235; Gr, 4,835; Pro., 32,458.
1887 (Treas.), Dem., 340,269; Rep., 385,514; Lab., 8,900; Pro., 18,471.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 446,633; Rep, 526,091; Lab, 3,873; Pro., 20,947
1889 (Treas), Dem, 280,318; Rep., 341,244; Pro., 21,308.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 464,209; Rep., 447,655; Pro., 16,108.
1891 (Treas), Dem, 358,617; Rep, 419,994; Pro, 18,429.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 452,264; Rep, 516,001; Pop, 8,714; Sil., 898; Pro. 25,123.
1893 (Treas.), Dem., 307,102; Rep, 442,248; Lab., 6,979; Pro., 21,358.
1894 (Gov), Dem., 333,404; Rep., 574,801; Lab, 19,484; Pro., 23,443
1895 (Treas.), Dem., 282,481; Rep, 456,745; Lab., 7,602; Pro., 20,779
1896 (Pres), Dem., 422,054; Pop., 11,174; Rep, 728,300; Gold D., 11,000; Pro., 19,274; Nat., 870; Soc L, 1,683.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued*

1897 (Aud. G.), Dem., 268,341; Rep., 412,652; Pro., 58,876.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 358,300; Rep., 476,306; Pro., 125,746; Lib., 5,127; Soc. L., 4,278.
1899 (Treas), Dem., 327,512; Rep, 438,000; Pro., 18,072.
1900 (Pres), Dem., 424,232; Pop., 638; Rep., 712,665; Soc. D., 4,831; Pro., 27,908; Soc. L., 2,936.
1901 (Treas.), Dem, 291,995; Rep, 423,498; U., 93,213; Pro., 18,044.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 436,457; Rep., 592,867; S. L., 5,157; Cit., 450; Soc, 21,910; Anti-Mach., 9,549; Pro., 23,327; Bal. Ref., 4,971.
1903 (Treas.), Dem., 235,168; Rep., 503,775; Soc, 13,245; Pro., 24,850.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 335,430; Rep., 840,949; S. L., 2,211; Ind., 2,568; Soc., 21,863; Pro., 33,717.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 301,747; Rep., 506,392; Soc., 15,169; Pro., 24,793; Comiv., 6,094; Linc., 145,657; Ref, 784; U. L., 3,675; Cit., 4,610.
1907 (Treas.), Dem., 312,737; Rep., 499,965; Pro, 29,830; Soc., 14,346
1908 (Pres), Dem, 448,785; Rep., 745,779; Soc., 33,913; Pro., 36,694; Soc. L., 1,222; Ind, 1,067
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 129,395; Rep., 412,658; Key., 382,127; Pro., 17,445; Indus., 802; Soc., 53,053.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 345,619; Rep., 273,305; Prog., 447,426; Soc, 83,164; Pro., 19,533; Soc. L., 704.
1914 (Gov), Dem., 312,553; Rep., 534,898; Wash., 140,329; Soc., 40,115; Pro, 17,467; Key, 37,847; Pers. L., 17,956; Bull M, 4,431; R. Prog, 6,473; Indus, 533.
1916 (Pres.), Dem, 521,784; Rep, 703,734; Soc., 42,637; Pro., 28,525; S L, 417.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 450,106; Rep., 680,451; Soc., 45,385; Pro, 30,089.
1918 (Gov.), Dem, 307,154; Rep., 552,447; Soc, 18,706; Pro., 27,360.

RHODE ISLAND

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 33,195; Rep, 31,877; Proh., 714; Soc., 395; Soc. L, 320.
1907 (Gov.), Dem, 33,300; Rep, 31,005; Proh., 831; Soc., 681; Soc. L, 289.
1912 (Pres), Dem, 30,412; Rep., 27,703; Prog, 16,878; Proh., 616; Soc., 2,049; Soc. L., 236.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem, 47,048; Rep, 39,211; Proh., 454; Soc., 1,996; Soc L, 168

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina went Republican in the Presidential campaigns of 1872 and 1876. Since then no year has seen a Republican victory
1872 (Pres.), Dem., 22,683; Rep., 72,290; Lib. Rep., 20; O'Conor, Dem., 187.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 91,440; Rep 92,081.
1912 (Pres), Dem, 48,355; Rep., 536; Prog., 1,293; Soc., 164.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 44,122; Soc., 208.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 61,837; Rep, 1,558; Prog, 164; Prog. Rep, 258; Soc, 135.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 21,396; Rep., 48,196; Pro, 2,245; Soc., 2,620.
1904 (Pres.), Dem, 21,969; Rep, 72,683; Pro, 2,965; Soc., 3,138; Pop, 1,840.
1901 (Gov.), Dem, 24,772; Rep, 68,661; Soc., 3,028; Pop., 1,114; Pro, 2,961.
1906 (Gov.), Dem, 19,923; Rep, 48,709; Pro., 3,398; Soc., 2,542.
1908 (Pres.), Dem, 40,223; Rep., 67,352; Soc., 2,846; Pro., 4,039; Soc. L., 321; Ind, 88
1908 (Gov.), Dem, 41,837; Rep, 62,915; Pro., 3,536; Soc., 2,542.
1910 (Gov), Dem, 36,937; Rep., 59,826
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48,942; Prog., 58,811; Soc., 4,662; Pro., 3,910.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 53,350; Prog., 57,160; Soc., 3,479; Pro., 3,339.
1914 (Gov.), Dem, 34,540; Rep, 49,138; Pro, 2,072; Soc., 2,681; Ind, 9,725.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 48,076; Rep., 44,244; Pro., 2,406; Soc., 2,674; Ind. 2,104.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 59,942; Rep., 64,217; Soc, 3,760; Pro., 1,774.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 50,545; Rep, 72,789; Soc, 3,556; Pro., 1,630
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 17,398; N. P, 25,269; Rep, 48,983; Soc, 714; Ind, 1,351.

TEXAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 66,455; Rep., 47,426; Lib. Rep, 45; Dem. (O'C.), 2,499.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 104,755; Rep., 44,800.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 158,933; Rep, 23,402; Gr., 55,002.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 156,428; Rep, 57,893; Gr., 27,405.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 150,890; Rep., 102,501.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 225,309; Rep., 93,141; Gr., 3,321; Proh., 3,534.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 228,776; Rep., 65,236; Proh., 19,186.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 234,883; Rep., 88,422; Lab., 29,459; Proh, 4,749.
1890 (Gov.), Dem, 262,432; Rep., 77,742; Proh., 2,463.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 239,148; Rep., 81,444; Pop., 99,688; Proh., 2,165; Lily White Rep., 3,967.
1894 (Comp.), Dem., 216,240; Rep., 62,575; Pop, 149,657; Proh, 2,209.
1895 (Gov.), Dem, 241,882; Rep., 55,405; Pop, 159,224; Proh., 5,026.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 290,862; Pop., 79,572; Rep, 167,520; Gold Dem., 5,046; Proh., 1,786
1898 (Gov.), Dem, 235,074; Pop., 132,348.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 267,337; Rep., 121,173; Pop, 20,976; Proh, 2,644; Soc. Dem., 1,846; Soc. L, 162
1902 (Gov.), Dem, 269,676; Rep., 65,906; Pop, 12,387; Proh., 8,768.
1904 (Pres.), Dem, 167,200; Rep., 51,242; Pop, 8,062; Proh, 4,292; Soc, 2,791; Soc. L., 421.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 243,942; Rep., 42,169; Proh, 6,910; Soc., 7,198; S. L., 4,919 (unofficial).
1908 (Pres.), Dem, 216,737; Rep., 65,602; Soc, 7,870; Proh, 1,634; S. L., 176; Pop., 994; Ind., 115.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 173,993; Rep., 26,107; Proh., 6,179; Soc., 11,638; S. L., 347.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 221,589; Rep, 28,853; Prog, 26,755; Soc., 25,743; Proh., 1,130; Soc. L., 442.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 233,811; Rep., 22,612; Prog., 16,333; Soc., 25,270; Proh, 2,413; S. L, 414.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 229,167; Rep., 21,291; Soc., 16,785; Prog., 3,964.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,514; Rep., 64,999; Soc., 18,969; Proh., 1,985
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 301,757; Rep, 48,717; Soc., 18,954; Proh., 1,757.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 284,767; Rep, 49,631; Soc., 18,870; Proh, 3,726.
1918 (Gov.), Hobby, Dem., 148,982; Boynton, Rep., 26,713; Simpson, Soc, 1,660.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Sheppard, Dem, 248,742; Flanagan, Rep., 36,164; Smith, Soc., 12,362
1919 (Woman Suff. Amend.), for, 141,773; against, 166,983.
1919 (Proh. Amend.), for, 159,723; against, 140,099.

UTAH.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 36,076; Rep, 42,552; Prog., 23,591; Soc., 8,797; S. L, 479.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 56,281; Fus, 53,128; Soc., 5,257.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 84,145; Rep 51,137; Soc, 4,460; Pro., 149; S L., 141
1916 (Gov.), Dem, 78,308; Rep., 59,522; Soc., 4,391; Prog., 204.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 80,895; Rep, 56,862; Soc., 4,497; Progr, 162.

VIRGINIA.

1913 (Gov.), Dem., 66,518; Soc., 3,789; Soc. L., 2,110.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 102,824; Rep, 49,358; Soc, 1,062; Pro., 683; Soc. L, 67.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 66,518; Soc., 3,789.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 133,056
1917 (Gov.), Dem., 64,226; Rep., 24,957; Soc., 629.

WASHINGTON.

1892 (Pres.), Dem, 29,802; Rep, 36,460; Pop., 19,165; Pro., 2,542.
1894 (Cong.), Dem., 14,160; Rep, 34,812; Pop, 25,140; Pro., 209.
1896 (Pres.), Fus, 51,646; Rep, 39,153; Gold D., 1,688; Pro., 968; Nat., 148.
1898 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Fus, 32,339; Rep., 40,362; Soc. L., 1,323.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 44,833; Rep, 57,456; Pro, 2,363; Soc. D., 2,006; Soc. L., 866.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 51,944; Rep, 49,860; Pro, 2,103; Soc. D., 1,670; Soc. L., 843.

WASHINGTON—*Continued*

1904 (Jus. Su. Ct.), Fus., 32,544; Rep, 59,017; Soc., 4,739.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 59,119; Rep., 75,278; Soc., 7,420; Pro., 2,782; S. L, 1,070.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 28,098; Rep., 101,540; Soc., 10,023; Pro., 3,229; S. L, 1,592; Pop., 669.
1906 (Cong), Dem., 30,689; Rep., 71,921; Soc., 8,420
1908 (Pres.), Dem, 58,601; Rep., 102,062; Soc., 14,177; Pro., 4,700; Pop., 669; Ind., 248
1908 (Gov.), Dem, 58,126; Rep, 110,190; Soc, 4,311; Pro., 3,514.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 86,840; Rep., 70,445; Prog, 113,698; Soc., 40,134; Pro, 9,810; S. L., 1,872.
1912 (Gov.), Dem, 97,251; Rep, 96,629; Prog, 77,792; Soc., 37,155; Pro, 8,163; S. L., 1,369.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 91,733; Rep., 130,479; Prog., 83,282; Soc, 30,234; Pro., 9,551.
1916 (Pres.), Dem, 182,993; Rep., 166,399; Soc., 22,544; Pro., 6,823; S. L, 700.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 181,642; Rep., 167,802; Soc., 21,117; Pro., 3,514; Prog, 2,894; S. L., 623.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,339; Rep, 202,287; Soc., 21,709; Pro., 4,411; Prog., 1,441.

WEST VIRGINIA

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 118,909; Rep, 130,807; Soc. 3,308; Pro., 4,967.
1912 (Pres.), Dem, 113,197; Rep., 56,754; Prog., 79,112; Soc., 15,248; Pro., 4,517.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 119,173; Rep, 127,942; Soc., 14,900; Pro., 5,816.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 110,403; Rep., 143,124; Soc., 6,150.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,324; Rep, 140,569.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 138,585; Rep, 144,243; Soc., 4,881.

WISCONSIN.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 146,459; Rep., 161,157; Gr, 4,598; Proh, 7,656.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 114,529; Rep., 133,274; Gr., 21,467; Proh., 17,089.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 155,232; Rep., 176,553; U. L, 8,552; Proh., 14,277.
1890 (Gov.), Dem, 160,388; Rep., 132,063; U. L., 5,447; Proh., 11,246.
1892 (Pres.), Dem, 177,335; Rep., 170,791; Pop., 9,909; Proh, 13,132.
1894 (Gov.), Dem, 142,250; Rep., 195,159; Pop., 25,604; Proh., 11,240
1895 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 116,024; Rep, 106,935; Proh, 9,089.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 165,523; Rep., 268,135; Gold D, 4,584; Proh., 7,509; Nat., 346.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 135,353; Rep, 173,137; Pop, 8,577; Proh., 8,078.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 160,764; Rep., 264,420; Proh, 9,707; Soc. D., 6,590; Soc. L., 7,095.
1900 (Pres.), Dem, 159,285; Rep., 265,865; Soc. L., 524; Proh., 10,124; Soc. D., 7,095.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 145,818; Rep, 193,417; Soc. D, 15,970; Proh., 9,647; Soc. L., 791
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 175,263; Rep., 226,995; Soc, 29,116; U. Rep, 11,926.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,107; Rep., 280,164; Soc, 28,220; Proh., 9,770; Soc. L., 223; Pop., 530.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 103,311; Rep., 183,558; Soc. L, 24,437; Proh., 8,211; Soc. D., 24,437; Soc. D, 455.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 65,977; Rep, 242,935; Soc., 28,583; Proh., 11,760; Soc. L., 293.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 166,632; Rep, 247,747; Soc, 28,170; Proh., 11,564; Soc. L, 314.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 110,442; Rep, 161,619; Proh., 7,450; Soc., 39,547; Soc. L., 430.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 164,409; Rep., 130,87; Prog, 58,861; Proh, 8,467; Soc. L., 698.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,316; Rep., 179,360; Soc., 34,368; Proh., 2,757; Soc. L., 433.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 119,937; Rep., 141,181; Prog, 32,738; Proh., 6,279; Soc. D., 26,797; Soc. L., 358.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 134,925; Rep., 133,966; Soc. D., 29,744; Prog., 9,276.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 193,042; Rep., 221,323; Soc., 27,846; Proh, 7,166.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 164,555; Rep, 229,889; Soc., 30,649; Proh., 9,193.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,144; Rep., 251,303; Soc., 28,908; Proh., 8,528.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 112,576; Rep., 155,799.

CONGRESSIONAL (HOUSE) ELECTION RETURNS, 1918.

ALABAMA.

1. McDuffie, Dem., 3,721.
2. Dent., Dem , 5,717.
3 Steagall, Dem., 5,868.
4. Blackmon, Dem., 4,266, Bingham, Rep., 2 183.
5. Heflin, Dem., 6,254.
6. Oliver, Dem , 2,741.
7. Burnett, Dem., 7,221; Street, Rep , 5,622. Burnett died May 3, 1919. and his place was filled at a special election, September 30, 1919, Rainey, Dem., winning by a plurality of 408.
8 Almon, Dem., 5,598.
9 Huddleston, Dem., 6,338; Thompson. Rep., 1,051
10 Bankhead, Dem., 5,765.

ALASKA.

At large, for Territorial Delegate—Sulzer, Dem., 4,487; Wickersham, Rep., 4,454; Connally, Soc., 329. Sulzer died April 15, 1919, and his place was filled at a special election, June 3: Grigsby, Dem , 2,302; Jones, Lab., 1,644; Scattering, 153

ARIZONA.

At large—Hayden, Dem., 26,885; Maddock, Rep , 16,822; Robertson, Soc , 764.

ARKANSAS.

1. Caraway, Dem 10,343.
2 Oldfield, Dem., 10,775.
3 Tillman, Dem , 14,995.
4. Wingo, Dem., 12,279.
5. Jacoway, Dem., 11,045.
6. Taylor, Dem., 10,445.
7. Goodwin, Dem., 8 692.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Lea, Dem , 42,063.
2. Raker, Dem., 28,249.
3. Curry, Dem., Rep., 51 690; Clifford, Soc., 4,746.
4. Kahn, Rep., 38,278; Short, Soc., 5,913.
5. Nolan, Dem., Rep., 40,375; Feeley, Soc., 6,032.
6. Elston, Dem., Rep., 59,082; Twining, Soc., 7,721.
7. Hawson, Dem., 30,745; Barbour, Rep., 33,476.
8. Hersman, Dem., 31,167; Hayes, Rep., 27,641.
9. Randall, Dem., Proh., 38,782; Flowers, Rep., 31,689; Henry, Soc., 2,718.
10. Osborne, Dem., Rep., Prob., 72,773; Ryckman, Soc., 9,725.
11. Kettner, Dem , Rep., Soc , 45,915.

COLORADO.

1. Stack, Dem., 16,364; Valle, Rep., 27,815; Underhill, Soc , 1,039; Hilliard, Ind., 6,112.
2. Jones, Dem , 26,044; Timberlake, Rep , 41,562.
3. Keating, Dem., 29,075; Hardy, Rep., 31,715; Holcomb, Soc., 1,453.
4. Taylor, Dem., 22,423; Logan, Rep., 11,695.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Lonergan, Dem., 21,169; Quigley, Rep., 16,868.
2. Fenton, Dem., 13,467; Freeman, Rep , 16,251.
3. O'Keefe, Dem., 15,711; Tilson, Rep., 17,401.
4. Peck, Dem., 15,386; Merritt, Rep., 19,008.
5. Seery, Dem., 12,640; Glynn, Rep , 13,455

DELAWARE.

At large—Polk, Dem., 19,652; Layton, Rep., 21,226; Crawford, Soc., 420.

FLORIDA.

1. Drane, Dem , 8,446.
2. Clark, Dem., 6,322.
3. Smithwick, Dem., 6,644.
4. Sears, Dem., 10,401.

GEORGIA.

1. Overstreet, Dem., 4,253.
2. Park, Dem., 2,953; Middleton, Rep., 91.
3. Crisp, Dem., 3,244.
4. Wright, Dem., 4,991.
5. Upshaw, Dem., 5,251.
6. Wise, Dem., 4,707.
7. Lee, Dem., 5,960; Glenn, Rep , 1,261.
8. Brand, Dem., 5,797.
9. Bell, Dem., 6,911; Johnson, Rep., 1,570.
10. Vison, Dem., 3,440.
11. Lankford, Dem , 4,959.
12. Larsen, Dem., 3,808.

IDAHO.

1 Purcell, Dem., 15,672; French, Rep., 27,084.
2. Jeppeson, Dem., 18,827; Smith, Rep., 32,274.

ILLINOIS.

1. Mayer, Dem., 9,776; Madden, Rep., 12,580; Carlisle, Soc., 381.
2. Le Bosky. Dem., 17,895; Mann, Rep., 29,099; Howe Soc., 1,927.
3. Crowley, Dem., 19,372; Wilson, Rep., 24,011; Ambrose. Soc., 1,989.
4 Rainey, Dem., 15,514; Hoffman, Soc., 886.
5. Sabath Dem., 10,517; Mau, Rep., 3,789; Jaeger, Soc., 919.
6. McAndrews, Dem., 32,638; Foster, Rep., 22,692; Kruse, Soc., 3,101.
7. Padden. Dem., 26,261; Niels Juul, Rep., 35,428; Engdahl, Soc., 7,387.
8 Gallagher, Dem , 11,472; Parrillo, Rep., 3,201.
9 Poage. Dem., 10,074; Britten, Rep., 12,654; Kissling. Soc , 1,131.
10. Finnegan, Dem., 16,933; Chindbloom, Rep., 33,097, Tucker, Soc , 3,284.
11 Copley, Rep , 25,744; Schutz, Soc., 1,954.
12 Fuller, Rep., 25,623; Ogren, Soc., 1,895.
13 McKenzie, Rep., 20,861; Zimmerman, Soc., 809.
14 Graham, Rep., 20,635; Passmore, Soc., 1,791.
15. Allen, Dem., 13,148; King, Rep., 21,334; Connery, Soc., 942.
16. Eagleton, Dem., 14,759; Ireland, Rep., 20,617; Van Huss, Soc , 611.
17 Schneider, Dem., 8,321; Smith, Rep., 19,123.
18. Crangle, Dem , 14,402; Cannon, Rep., 22,427; Christensen, Soc , 371.
19. Jack, Dem., 16,474; McKinley, Rep., 26,259; Bishop, Soc., 483.
20 Rainey, Dem., 17,355; Blane, Rep., 14,184.
21. Graham, Dem., 19,064; Wheeler, Rep., 20,380; Bradley, Soc., 991.
22. Perrin, Dem , 18,592; Rodenberg, Rep., 21,925; Kirkpatrick, Soc , 2,240.
23. Foster, Dem., 19,397; Brooks, Rep., 20,619; Fritz, Soc., 1,317.
24. Campbell, Dem., 12,412; Williams, Rep., 18,689; McGuinn, Soc., 382
25. Woodard, Dem., 15,000; Denison, Rep., 22,886.
At large—Williams, Dem., 361,505; Yates, Rep., 501,974; Brooks, Soc., 33,835.

INDIANA.

1. Denton, Dem., 18,837; Luhring, Rep., 20,440.
2. Bays, Dem., 19,731; Bland, Rep., 23,943; Garten, Soc , 999.
3. Cox, Dem., 19,989; Dunbar, Rep., 20,556; Ogle, Soc., 302
4. Dixon, Dem., 20,428; Benham, Rep., 20,745.
5. Moss, Dem., 19,213; Sanders, Rep., 20,271; Caldwell, Soc., 668.
6. Strickland, Dem., 17,755; Elliott, Rep., 21,266; Nipp, Soc., 206.
7. Schlosser, Dem., 20,284; Moores, Rep., 29,714; Henry, Soc., 1,010.
8. Eichhorn, Dem., 19,421; Vestal, Rep., 24,124.
9. Howard, Dem., 18,948; Purnell, Rep., 25,486; Horn, Proh , 568; Broshear, Soc , 504.
10. Hirshman, Dem., 16,064; Wood, Rep., 26,384; Whitmer, Soc., 504.
11. Rauch, Dem., 19,849; Kraus, Rep., 24,358; Lanning, Soc., 905.
12. Hillgemann, Dem., 17,538; Fairfield, Rep., 22,251; Hohman, Soc., 884.
13. Barnhart, Dem., 23,274; Hickey, Rep., 27,269; Evans, Soc., 1,096.

IOWA.

1. Hirsch, Dem., 10,256; Kennedy, Rep., 15,728.
2. Ely, Dem., 14,090; Hull, Rep., 19,632; McIntosh, Soc., 2,140.
3. Clark, Dem., 12,329; Sweet, Rep., 22,687.
4. Campbell, Dem., 11,161; Haugen, Rep., 20,089.
5. De Wolf, Dem , 10,965; Good, Rep., 20,325.
6. McCash, Dem., 12,848; Ramseyer, Rep., 16,891; Grimes, Soc., 397.
7. Evans, Dem., 8,325; Dowell, Rep., 17,790; Gay, Soc., 560.
8. Rice, Dem., 9,836; Towner, Rep., 18,305.
9. Green, Rep., 22,234.
10. Files, Dem , 12,969; Dickinson, Rep., 23,220.
11. Steele, Dem., 15,231; Boies, Rep., 20,295; Dietrich, Soc., 308.

KANSAS.

(Soldier vote, in parenthesis, not included in the other figures.)

1. Whitney, Dem., 17,020 (80); Anthony, Rep., 33,537 (147); Stahlman, Soc., 1,082 (1)
2. Martin, Dem , 23,145 (117); Little, Rep., 32,510 (143); Harman, Soc., 1,163 (2).

3. Pile, Dem., 22,779 (70); Campbell, Rep., 32,721 (116); Mattox, Soc., 2,810 (5); Herrick, Ind., 1,408 (8).
4. Doolittle, Dem., 17,697 (90); Hoch, Rep., 26,800 (80); Armour, Soc., 1,017 (1).
5. Helvering, Dem., 17,950 (162); Strong, Rep., 29,567 (136); Myers, Soc., 1,069 (3).
6. Connelly, Dem., 22,740 (158); White, Rep., 30,299 (128); Beedy, Soc., 1,594 (5).
7. Shouse, Dem., 27,535 (187); Tincher, Rep., 37,722 (153); Jeffrys, Soc., 1,811 (8).
8. Ayers, Dem., 22,044 (123); Mack, Rep., 20,209 (70); Cable, Soc., 820 (1).

KENTUCKY.

1. Barkley, Dem., 19,998; Howard, Rep., 9,947.
2. Kincheloe, Dem., 18,749; Robinson, Rep., 13,740.
3. Thomas, Dem., 18,032; Huntsman, Rep., 16,643.
4. Johnson, Dem., 18,834; Haswell, Rep., 17,075.
5. Sherley, Dem., 20,703; Ogden, Rep., 21,788.
6. Rouse, Dem., 19,039; Weaver, Rep., 8,842.
7. Cantrill, Dem., 19,612; Hammond, Rep., 12,590.
8. Helm, Dem., 15,270; Davidson, Rep., 13 673.
9. Fields, Dem., 21,810; Sindegus, Rep., 18,106.
10. Hays, Dem., 6,511; Langley, Rep., 13,284.
11. Elliott, Dem., 7,656; Robinson, Rep., 24,730.

Mr. Helm died March 3, 1919. His place was filled at a special election, August 2, 1919. King Swope, Rep., 15,200; C. A. Hardin, Dem., 13,619.

LOUISIANA.

1. Estopinal, Dem., 11,060.
2. Dupre, Dem., 10,391.
3. Martin, Dem., 2,888.
4. Watkins, Dem., 5,299.
5. Wilson, Dem., 3,831.
6. Sanders, Dem., 3,659.
7. Lazaro, Dem., 3,584.
8. Aswell, Dem., 4,082.

MAINE

1. Sivett, Dem., 13,388; Goodall, Rep., 15,565.
2. McGillicuddy, Dem., 15,144; White, Rep., 17,928
3. Chase, Dem., 14,930; Peters, Rep., 20,293.
4. Brown, Dem., 10,313; Hersey, Rep., 14,275.

MARYLAND.

1. Price, Dem., 13,913; Andrews, Rep., 14,219.
2. Benson, Dem., 17,985; Hull, Rep., 14,758; Champlin, Soc., 368.
3. Coady, Dem., 12,422; Jording, Rep., 8,244; Toole, Soc., 604.
4. Linthicum, Dem., 14,689; Knickman, Rep., 10,718; Lazzell, Soc., 368.
5. Duvall, Dem., 10,987; Mudd, Rep., 13,266, Smiley, Soc., 464.
6. Etchison, Dem., 11,489; Zihlman, Rep., 14,872; Young, Soc., 708

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Cassidy, Dem., 11,394; Threadway, Rep., 15,933
2. Gillett, Rep., 20,777 (no opponent)
3. Sargent, Dem., 9,982; Paige, Rep., 15,267.
4. McGrath, Dem., 12,792; Winslow, Rep., 14,141.
5. Rogers, Rep., 20,496.
6. Lufkin, Rep., 21,147; Eames, Soc., 2,648.
7. Phelan, Dem., 14,437; Johnson, Rep., 10,745.
8. Aylward, Dem., 11,717; Dallinger, Rep., 16,234.
9. Rowland, Dem., 8,022; Fuller, Rep., 17,597.
10. Fitzgerald, Dem., 7,241; Tague, Ind., 7,003; Fletcher, Rep., 1,071.
11. Horgan, Dem., 10,529; Tinkham, Rep., 13,644.
12. Gallivan, Dem., 18,349; Atwood, Rep., 6,609.
13. Doon, Dem., 12,538; Luce, Rep., 18,257.
14. Olney, Dem., 18,009; Langeller, Rep., 13,832.
15. Cartier, Dem., 8,031; Greene, Rep., 12,952.
16. Tudor, Dem., 8,357; Walsh, Rep., 13,874.

MICHIGAN.

1. Doremus, Rep., 22,549; Hanley, Rep., 14,063; Welch, Soc., 752.
2. Beakes, Dem., 16,276; Michener, Rep., 20,831; Breitmeyer, Soc., 247; Moore, Soc. Lab., 39.
3. Cavanagh, Dem., 8,831; Smith, Rep., 15,418; Resseguie, Soc., 281.
4. O'Hara, Dem., 10,842; Hamilton, Rep., 20,904.
5. Danhoff, Dem., 10,783; Mapes, Rep., 22,917; Eldridge, Soc., 585.
6. Kelley, Rep., 20,183; Sand, Soc., 801.
7. Scully, Dem., 7,155; Cramton, Rep., 20,573; Dubel, Soc., 344.
8. Purcell, Dem., 13,153; Fordney, Rep., 22,240.
9. Black, Dem., 8,317; McLaughlin, Rep., 17,624; Genia, Soc., 604.
10. Haller, Dem., 8,312; Currie, Rep., 18,409; Alpin, Ind., 362.
11. Doyle, Dem., 8,183; Scott, Rep., 16,365.
12. Ley, Dem., 6,681; James, Rep., 17,315; Kuskila, Soc., 804.
13. McLear, Dem., 11,617; Nichols, Rep., 24,525; Sugar, Soc., 516.

MINNESOTA.

1. Anderson, Rep., 29,337.
2. Simon, Dem., 11,161; Ellsworth, Rep., 24,888.
3. Farrell, Dem., 17,530; Davies, Rep., 20,092.
4. Van Dyke, Dem., 18,736; Mahory, Rep., 11,498.

Van Dyke died May 20, 1919, and his successor, Oscar E. Keller, Ind. Rep., was chosen at a special election, July 1: O'Brien, Dem., 5,245; Keller, Ind., 11,958; Cummins, Rep., 8,691; Carlgren, Soc., 424.

5. Robertson, Dem., 15,912; Newton, Rep., 21,607.
6. Russell, Dem., 8,660; Knutson, Rep., 22,633.
7. Lobeck, Nat., 16,587; Volstead, Rep., 21,406.
8. Miller, Rep., 12,964; Carso, Ind., 17,266.
9. Steenerson, Rep., 26,303.
10. Finlayson, Dem., 10,534; Schall, Rep., 25,866.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Candler, Dem., 10,386.
2. Stephens, Dem., 10,192; Adams, Soc., 255.
3. Humphreys, Dem., 4,780.
4. Sisson, Dem., 10,886.
5. Venable, Dem., 13,011; Evans, Soc., 740.
6. Harrison, Dem., 12,639; Maxwell, Soc., 716.
7. Quin, Dem., 7,496
8. Collier, Dem., 6,147.

MISSOURI.

1. Romjue, Dem., 17,184; Millspaugh, Rep., 14,255; Wiley, Soc., 272.
2. Rucker, Dem., 19,769; Cox, Soc., 179.
3. Alexander, Dem., 15,910; Frost, Rep., 14,117; Garrett, Soc., 55
4. Booher, Dem., 15,707; McNeeley, Rep., 14,597; Kunzelman, Soc., 94.
5. Bland, Dem., 31,561; Reeves, Rep., 18,540; Adams, Soc., 227.
6. Dickinson, Dem., 14,898; Atkeson, Rep., 13,188; Schneider, Soc., 177.
7. Major, Dem., 20,300; Salts, Rep., 20,222; Allison, Soc., 281.
8. Nelson, Dem., 13,326; Gentry, Rep., 13,133.
9. Clark, Dem., 18,248; Dyer, Rep., 16,719; Schumaker, Soc., 341.
10. Reed, Dem., 30,080; Newton, Rep., 50,400; Brandt, Soc., 2,981.
11. Igoe, Dem., 16,229; Long, Soc., 531.
12. Rosenfeld, Dem., 8,538; Dyer, Rep., 12,612; Rocker, Soc., 225.
13. Brewster, Dem., 13,773; Rhodes, Rep., 14,776; Cunningham, Soc., 191.
14. Russell, Dem., 21,001; Hayes, Rep., 21,471; Campbell, Soc., 22
15. Decker, Dem., 17,826; McPherson, Rep., 19,133; Landes, Soc., 557.
16. Rubey, Dem., 13,490; Shelton, Rep., 13,326; Fonty, Soc., 253.

MONTANA.

At large—Evans, Dem., 25,524; Linderman, Rep., 22,395.
Mitchell, Dem., 22,821; Reddick, Rep., 24,955.

NEBRASKA.

1. Peterson, Dem., 10,945; Reavis, Rep., 18,097.
2. Lobeck, Dem., 12,839; Jefferies, Rep., 13,302.
3. Stephens, Dem., 20,903; Evans, Rep., 22,654.
4. Smith, Dem., 14,763; McLaughlin, Rep., 21,041.
5. Shallenberger, Dem., 17,268; Andrews, Rep., 17,819.
6. Pool, Dem., 17,820; Kinkaid, Rep., 28,563.

NEVADA.

At large—Evans, Dem., 12,670; Downer, Rep., 10,660; Cordill, Ind., 1,377.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Rogers, Dem., 17,122; Burroughs, Rep., 18,658.
2. Lake, Dem., 14,933; Wason, Rep., 19,343.

NEW JERSEY.

1. Dickerson, Dem., 10,557; Browning, Rep., 23,296; Noftsker, Soc., 1,051; Lane, Proh., 1,815.
2. French, Dem., 8,498; Bacharach, Rep., 20,302; Sharp, Proh., 1,191.
3. Scully, Dem., 19,518; Carson, Rep., 16,824; Mason, Proh., 581.
4. Vanderbilt, Dem., 14,373; Hitchinson, Rep., 17,480
5. Clement, Dem., 13,297; Ackerman, Rep., 17,200; Furber, Soc., 1,737; Clarke, Proh., 445.

6. Sibbald, Dem., 15,285; Ramsey, Rep., 18,374; De Yoe, Proh., 802.
7. Delaney, Dem., 8,461; Radcliffe, Rep., 12,291; Derrick, Soc., 1,645; Berdan, Proh., 394.
8. McGlennon, Dem., 12,315; Ross, Rep., 12,045; Tallman, Soc., 952.
9. Minahan, Dem., 10,797; Parker, Rep., 9,220; Bircher, Soc., 1,300; Biershing, Ind., 169.
10. Flanagan, Dem., 11,826; Lehlbach, Rep., 12,400; Poole, Soc., 1,445.
11. Eagan, Dem., 14,138; Brennan, Rep., 4,961; Reilly, Soc., 1,891.
12. Hamill, Dem., 17,677; Bierck, Rep., 6,028; Bausch, Soc., 1,277.

NEW MEXICO.

At large—Richardson, Dem., 22,627; Hernandez, Rep., 23,862; Dillon, Soc., 564.

NEW YORK.

1. Hicks, Rep., Dem., and Proh., 53,579; Sieburg, Soc., 1,862.
2. Caldwell, Rep. and Dem., 54,394; Burkle, Soc., 8,946.
3. MacCrate, Rep. and Dem., 14,720; Whitehorn, Soc., 5,107; Fogarty, Business Men, 10,249.
4. Bowman, Rep. and Proh., 6,599; Cullen, Dem., 23,146; Rumpler, Soc., 1,029.
5. Green, Rep., 23,844; Johnson, Dem., 32,090; Peters, Soc., 1,530.
6. Rowe, Rep. and Proh., 26,806; Taylor, Dem., 26,476; Riley, Soc., 4,287.
7. Morgan, Rep. and Proh., 9,309; Maher, Dem., 19,834; O'Neal, Soc., 4,513.
8. Adams, Rep., 14,778; Cleary, Dem., 24,069; Shulman, Soc., 5,114; Neldig, Proh., 193.
9. Swift, Rep. and Proh., 27,393; O'Connell, Dem., 28,882; Robinson, Soc., 6,751.
10. Haskell, Rep., 17,441; Martin, Dem., 15,911; Shiplacoff, Soc., 9,987.
11. Michales, Rep., 7,080; Riordan, Dem., 21,525; Byrns, Soc., 1,242; Weber, Proh., 379.
12. Goldfogle, Rep. and Dem., 7,452; London, Soc., 6,625; Rawlins, Proh., 18; Burger, Ind. S. D., 2.
13. Sullivan, Rep. and Dem., 6,962; Lee, Soc., 3,502; Perry, Proh., 27.
14. La Guardia, Rep. and Dem., 14,523; Nearing, Soc., 6,214; Saunders, Proh., 89.
15. Wiener, Rep., 5,373; Dooling, Dem., 23,492; Witherspoon, Soc., 945; Burnham, Proh., 141.
16. Rock, Rep., 6,188; Smith, Dem., 21,289; Beardsley, Soc., 2,057; Gillespie, Proh., 94.
17. Tanner, Rep., 17,839; Pell Jr., Dem., 19,593; Halpern, Soc., 1,460; Green, Proh., 120.
18. Leder, Rep., 4,797; Carew, Dem., 23,806; Newman, Soc., 4,741; Maybell, Proh., 74.
19. Chandler, Rep., 23,125; Rowan, Dem., 24,961; Malkiel, Soc., 3,319; Myers, Proh., 240.
20. Siegel, Rep. and Dem., 9,417; Hillquit, Soc., 6,005; Simmons, Proh., 36.
21. Bolles, Rep., 25,677; Donovan, Dem., 33,233; Miller, Soc., 3,156; Packer, Proh., 206.
22. Sadie Kost, Rep., 5,269; Griffin, Dem., 22,713; Murphy, Soc., 4,323; Tait, Proh., 174.
23. Haley, Rep., 17,975; McKinlry, Dem., 39,573; Geisler, Soc., 14,146.
24. Fairchild, Rep. and Proh., 27,037; Ganly, Dem., 28,636; Klein, Soc., 8,968.
25. Husted, Rep., 22,562; Sherman, Dem., 16,248; Jones, Soc., 1,017; Jewell, Proh., 320.
26. Platt, Rep., 30,010; Coleman, Dem., 20,727; Perkins, Soc., 881; Knapp, Proh., 970.
27. Ward, Rep., 30,839; Evans, Dem. and Proh., 25,620; Miles, Soc., 810.
28. Sanford, Rep. and Proh., 41,981; Lawson, Dem., 33,712; Depew, Soc., 1,360.
29. Parker, Rep., 42,035; Rogers, Dem., 23,139; Linehon, Soc., 945; Robbins, Proh., 1,361.
30. Crowther, Rep., 24,443; Lunn, Dem. and Proh., 23,820; Merrill, Soc., 2,786.
31. Snell, Rep., 30,701; Elizabeth Arthur, Dem., 10,459; Cline, Soc., 141; Wallace, Proh., 1,567.
32. Mott, Rep., 37,068; Hitchcock, Dem., 17,742; Rockburn, Soc., 593; Lockwood, Proh., 3,263.
33. Snyder, Rep., 31,120; Williams, Dem., 23,340; Latimore, Soc., 1,445; Ohnstrand, Proh., 1,691.
34. Hill, Rep., 38,597; Butts, Dem., 21,748; Breckinridge, Soc., 499; Rogers, Proh., 6,373.
35. Magee, Rep., 42,769; Wiles, Dem., 23,378; Heck, Soc., 2,794; Dietrich, Proh., 3,204.
36. Gould, Rep. and Proh., 40,991; Calman, Dem., 16,857.
37. Houghton, Rep. and Proh., 38,310; Palmer, Dem., 21,800; Hurlbut, Soc., 831.
38. Dunn, Rep., 37,029; Gerling, Dem., 16,563; Dennis, Soc., 4,098; Cropsey, Proh., 1,910.
39. Sanders, Rep. and Proh., 35,481; Clara B. Mann, Dem., 14,816; Weber, Soc., 1,227.
40. Dempsey, Rep. and Proh., 35,710; Young, Dem., 17,962; Smith, Soc., 3,045.
41. MacGregor, Rep., 16,492; Smith, Dem. and Proh., 16,458; Brill, Soc., 7,038.
42. Waldo, Rep., 15,390; Mead, Dem., 16,453; Hattie Kreuger, Soc., 3,099; Stoody, Proh., 652.
43. Reed, Rep. and Proh., 35,693; Mott, Dem., 11,351; Peterson, Soc., 1,600.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Small, Dem., 10,427; Pugh, Rep., 3,401.
2. Kitchin, Dem., 9,986.
3. Robinson, Dem., 10,205; Wheatley, Rep., 7,000.
4. Pou, Dem., 12,853; Dixon, Rep., 6,028.
5. Stedman, Dem., 21,076; Kurfess, Rep., 16,635.
6. Godwin, Dem., 9,575; McCaskill, Rep., 3,702.
7. Robinson, Dem., 18,275; Gregg, Rep., 14,116.
8. Doughton, Dem., 16,105; Linney, Rep., 13,826.
9. Webb, Dem., 16,982; Jonas, Rep., 12,830.
10. Weaver, Dem., 16,323; Britt, Rep., 15,271.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Bartholemew, Dem., 13,416; Baer, Rep., 16,433.
2. Torson, Dem., 7,038; Young, Rep., 20,516.
3. Halvorson, Dem., 9,851; Sinclair, Rep., 17,564.

OHIO.

1. Stricker, Dem., 20,826; Longworth, Rep., 27,030.
2. Powell, Dem., 21,868; Stephens, Rep., 25,406; Cartelman, Soc., 1,495.
3. Gard, Dem., 29,653; Dustin, Rep., 26,625; Cahalane, Soc., 2,978.
4. Welty, Dem., 22,580; Russell, Rep., 22,136.
5. Snook, Dem., 17,162; Thompson, Rep., 19,071.
6. Turnipseed, Dem., 16,591; Kearns, Rep., 18,592.
7. Thorne, Dem., 21,043; Fess, Rep., 34,594; Behm, Soc., 486.
8. Key, Dem., 18,441; Cole, Rep., 20,688.
9. Sherwood, Dem., 25,122; Ashley, Rep., 18,398; Klotz, Soc., 2,085.
10. Foster, Rep., 18,438.
11. Claypool, Dem., 15,287; Ricketts, Rep., 17,608.
12. Brumbaugh, Dem., 23,444; Speaks, Rep., 22,216; Bachman, Soc., 799.
13. Overmeyer, Dem., 18,775; Begg, Rep., 21,552; McClory, Soc., 341.
14. Davey, Dem., 25,932; Dick, Rep., 24,170; Mantell, Soc., 1,490.
15. White, Dem., 18,169; Moore, Rep., 20,063.
16. Breitenstein, Dem., 17,694; McCulloch, Rep., 29,803; Bower, Soc., 1,156.
17. Ashbrook, Dem., 24,436; Morgan, Rep., 22,499.
18. Francis, Dem., 20,272; Murphy, Rep., 22,899.
19. Cooper, Rep., 26,857; Cooke, Soc., 1,224.
20. Mooney, Dem., 19,776; Zmunt, Rep., 13,759; Ruthenberg, Soc., 2,429.
21. Babka, Dem., 15,511; Vail, Rep., 10,417; Clifford, Soc., 1,829.
22. Emerson, Rep., 32,735.

OKLAHOMA.

1. Howard, Dem., 11,454; Chandler, Rep., 10,986; Sonnanstine, Soc., 448
2. Hastings, Dem., 11,601; Linch, Rep., 7,685; Lewis, Soc., 415.
3. Carter, Dem., 15,624; Fowler, Rep., 6,982; Price, Soc., 791.
4. McKeown, Dem., 11,768; Waite, Rep., 8,214; Conley, Soc., 64.
5. Thompson, Dem., 13,297; McAleer, Rep., 9,206; Langston, Soc., 686; Turner, Ind., 13.
6. Ferris, Dem., 11,084; Holmes, Rep., 7,108; Diehl, Soc., 939
7. McClintic, Dem., 10,179; Seedy, Rep., 5,697; Enfield, Soc., 1,504
8. Hyde, Dem., 10,630; Morgan, Rep., 15,349; Branham, Soc., 1,181; Herrick, Ind., 56.

Thompson, 5th Dist., died Sept. 18. At a special election, Nov. 8, 1919, J. W. Harreld, Rep., polled 11,782; Claude Weaver, Dem., 11,074; Alonzo Turner, Ind., 110.

OREGON.

1. Hawley, Rep., 57,245; Talbert, Soc., 6,624.
2. Graham, Dem., 10,461; Sinnott, Rep., 18,312.
3. Smith, Dem., 15,728; McArthur, Rep., 23,277.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Representatives at large—Gorman, Dem., 276,836; Ikeler, Dem., 264,065; Strayer, Dem., 268,743; Tarner, Dem., 265,065; Burke, Rep., 546,373; Crago, Rep., 527,961; Garland, Rep., 529,510; Walters, Rep., 525,615; Bixler, Soc., 23,273;

Euler, Soc., 21,483; Schlegel, Soc , 21,837; Vaughan, Soc., 21,143; Brubaker, Proh., 29,309; Gaddis, Proh., 25,347; Kane, Proh., 26,473; McKee, Proh., 23,799; Dix, et. al. Single Tax. 2,217 to 1,631.
1. Cassidy, Dem., 7,146; Vare, Rep., 26,120; Silvey, Soc., 751; McCourt, Proh., 156.
2. Berkley Dem , 4,295; Graham, Rep , 20,578; Seidman, Soc., 302; Derrick, Proh , 71.
3. Hayes, Dem., 5,046; Moore Rep , 20,089; Fuchs, Soc., 348.
4. Fabian, Dem., 7,874; Edmonds, Rep., 19,187; Root, Soc., 685; Hay, Proh., 140.
5. Clinton, Dem., 10,987; Costello Rep and Soc., 25,169.
6. Laughlin, Dem , 15,722; Darrow, Rep., 42,476; Fisler, Proh., 643.
7. Milbourn, Dem., 6,702; Butler, Rep., 23,127; Melody, Soc. 227; Kauffman, Proh., 583.
8. Grim, Dem., 12,125; Watson, Rep . 23,127; Young, Soc., 607; Koons, Proh., 526.
9. McCullough, Dem., 4,537; Griset, Rep , 17,398; Watts, Proh., 618.
10. McLane, Dem., 11,765; Farr, Rep , 11,564; Robling, Soc., 217.
11. Casey, Dem. and Soc., 16,547; Carpenter, Rep., 16,515.
12. Moran, Dem., 9,712; Reber, Rep , 13,500; Clarke, Soc., 353.
13. Dewalt, Dem., 19,776; Fisher, Rep., 15,608; Fithian, Proh., 338; Wilson, Soc., 2,397.
14. Cornell, Dem., 4,873; McFadden, Rep., 11,267; Young, Proh., 807; Shellenberger, Soc., 117.
15. Spotts, Dem., 11,782; Kiess, Rep. and Proh , 14,153; McGowan, Soc , 653
16. Lesher, Dem., 11,782; Duy, Rep., 11,509; Ray, Soc., 351; Haffner, Proh., 546.
17. Leiby, Dem. and Proh., 11,348; Focht, Rep , 16,762; Bingham, Soc., 298.
18. Kreider, Rep , 24,981; Sprenkle, Proh , 2,905; Coldren, Soc., 1,023.
19. Clark, Dem., 11,857; Rose, Rep., 20,036; Seaman, Soc., 722.
20. Brodbeck, Dem., 13,522; Brooks, Rep , 15,362; Thompson, Soc , 394.
21. Tobias, Dem., 8,966; Jones, Rep. and Soc , 12,673; Brown, Proh., 809.
22. McWherter, Dem , 9,904; Robbins, Rep , 17,260; Cenis, Soc., 1,027. Special election, March 4, 1919, on account of Robbins's death: Wilson, Dem., 10,148; Jamison, Rep., 9,721.
23. Sterling, Dem. and Proh., 14,029; Kendall, Rep., 14,550; Mellinger, Soc., 459.
24. Hartman, Dem., 7,398; Temple, Rep., 18,351; Tyler, Soc , 1,033.
25. Crosby, Dem., 8,766; Shreve, Rep., 11,164; Tillotson, Soc , 1,068; Kerschner, Proh., 900.
26. Steele, Dem., 11,872; March, Rep., 9,781; Lerch, Soc., 327; Bachman, Proh., 2,035.
27. Corbett, Dem , 5,686; Strong, Rep , 14,839; Brantlinger, Soc , 444.
28. Beshlin, Dem. 10,367; Hullings, Rep , 13,451; Ball, Soc., 637.
29. Porter, Fus , 19,045; Peter, Soc., 1,138.
30. Kelly, Fus., 22,559; Lohr, Soc., 2,262.
31. Merlin, Fus., 14,081; Prosser, Soc., 772; Brittain, Proh., 560.
32. Campbell, Fus., 20,567; Stayton, Soc , 1,553; Wallace, Proh., 1,458.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Green, Dem., 11,556; Burdick, Rep , 14,478.
2. Casey, Dem , 10,914; Stiness, Rep., 14,710.
3. Troy, Dem., 13,176; Kennedy, Rep., 14,037.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Whaley, Dem., 2,328.
2. Byrnes, Dem., 3,155.
3. Dominick, Dem , 3,698.
4. Nicholls, Dem., 4,069.
5. Stevenson, Dem , 3,640.
6. Ragsdale, Dem., 3,626.
7. Lever, Dem., 4,761; Richardson, Rep., 176.

Rep. Ragsdale, 6th District, died July 23, 1919. Mr. Lever, 7th District, also vacated his seat. Their successors, Democrats, were chosen at special elections, without opposition.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Dowdell, Dem., 14,752; Christopherson, Rep , 19,240; Carlson, Soc., 353; Wipf, Ind., 1,333.
2. McCarter, Dem., 8,200; Johnson, Rep., 21,162; Glendenning, Soc., 862; Atwood, Proh., 1,592.
3. Gandy, Dem., 10,030; Atwater, Rep., 7,703; Basfora, Soc., 210; Ayres, Ind., 2,508.

TENNESSEE.

1. Sells, Rep., 13,653.
2. Johnson, Dem., 4,879; Taylor, Rep., 13,868.
3. Moon, Dem , 11,646.
4. Hull, Dem., 646
5. Davis, Dem., 11,089.
6. Byrns, Dem., 10,794.
7. Padgett, Dem., 11,250.
8. Sims, Dem., 9,016.
9. Garrett, Dem., 11,122.
10. Fisher, Dem., 11,606.

TEXAS.

1. Black, Dem., 15,295
2. Box, Dem., 12,188.
3. Young, Dem., 9,320.
4. Payburn, Dem , 7,640.
5. Summers, Dem., 21,670
6. Hardy, Dem., 10,021
7. Brigs, Dem , 8,420.
8. Eagle, Dem., 14,630
9. Mansfield, Dem , 12,760.
10. Buchanan, Dem , 11,372.
11. Connally, Dem., 12,416.
12. Wilson, Dem., 181,784
13. Parrish, Dem., 11,162
14. Bee, Dem , 8,722.
15. Garner, Dem., 12,657.
16. Hudspeth, Dem , 18,942.
17. Blanton, Dem , 14,386.
18. Jones, Dem , 11,234.

UTAH

1. Welling, Dem , 25,327; Wattis, Rep , 20,478; Keef, Soc., 347
2. Mays, Dem , 23,930; Spry, Rep , 16,134; Kenyston, Soc , 721.

VERMONT.

1. Higgins, Dem., 5,179; Greene, Rep , 16,301.
2. Reardon, Dem., 5,518; Dale, Rep , 16,145.

VIRGINIA.

1. Bland, Dem., 4,835.
2. Holland, Dem., 3,420.
3. Montagne, Dem., 3,073
4. Watson, Dem., 2,506.
5. Saunders, Dem., 3,880.
6. Glass, Dem , 2,705.
7. Harrison, Dem., 3,767; Paul, Rep., 466.
8. Carlin, Dem , 4,511.
9. Dole, Dem., 4.5; Slemp, Rep , 8,089
10. Flood, Dem., 4,699.

WASHINGTON.

1. Hawthorne, Dem , 20,488; Miller, Rep , 23,326; Wells, Soc., 2,333.
2. Sloan, Dem., 15,059; Hadley, Rep , 19,797; Salter, Soc , 2,045.
3. Moss, Dem , 12,407; Johnson, Rep , 29,178; Clark, Soc , 2,243.
4. McCroskey, Dem., 13,335; Summers, Rep , 17,439; Price, Soc., 736
5. Dill, Dem., 20,061; Webster, Rep., 22,426; Harrison, Soc., 473.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Neely, Dem , 17,428; Schuck, Rep , 15,330.
2. Hiner, Dem., 16,084; Bowers, Rep., 18,444.
3. Randolph, Dem , 16,264; Reed, Rep., 19,114.
4. Randolph, Dem , 15,759; Woodyard, Rep., 19,679.
5. McNeal, Dem , 16,368; Goodykoontz, Rep , 19,304.
6. Littlepage, Dem., 18,018; Echols, Rep , 19,851.

WISCONSIN.

1. Stewart, Dem., 6,295; Randall, Rep., 11,418; Walkup, Soc., 3,197; Cooper, Ind., 10,245.
2. Clifford, Dem , 12,532; Voight, Rep , 15,289; Amcringer, Soc., 6,936.
3. Monahan, Rep , 18,398; Warner, Ind., 4,397; Reynolds, Ind., 2,232.
4. Klaetska, Rep , 16,524; Melms, Soc , 11,890.
5. Carney, Dem , 12,450; Stafford, Rep , 10,678; Berger, Soc., 17,920.
6. Husting, Dem , 10,856; Lampert, Rep , 12,728; Thompson, Soc., 6,737.
7. Bentley, Dem , 6,109; Esch, Rep , 16,140; Needham, Proh , 501.
8. Brown, Dem., 6,862; Browne, Rep., 13,755; Krzycki, Soc , 5,904.
9. McDonald, Dem., 10,702; Classon, Rep., 16,352.
10. Frear, Rep., 16,900; Frawley, Ind , 1,814
11. Nelson, Rep., 16,418; Jensen, Soc., 2,976.

Mr. Berger was ousted by the House, Nov , 1919.

WYOMING.

At large—White, Dem., 14,639; Mondell, Rep., 26,244.

COMMITTEES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Agriculture and Forestry—A. J. Gronna, N. Dak., Chairman; C. S. Page, Vt.; G. W. Norris, Neb.; W. S. Kenyon, Ia.; J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., N. Y.; J. I. France, Md.; C. L. McNary, Ore.; Arthur Capper, Kan.; H. W. Keyes, N. Hamp.; T. P. Gore, Okla.; E. D. Smith, S. Car.; Hoke Smith, Ga.; J. E. Ransdell, La.; E. S. Johnson, S. Dak.; J. B. Kendrick, Wyo.; Pat Harrison, Miss

Appropriations—F. E. Warren, Wyo., Chairman; Reed Smoot, Utah; W. L. Jones, Wash.; Charles Curtis, Kan.; W. S. Kenyon, Ia.; L. Y Sherman, Ill.; A. J. Gronna, N. Dak.; Fred. Hale, Me.; S. P Spencer, Mo.; L. C. Phipps, Col.; T. H. Newberry, Mich.; L. S. Overman, N. Car.; R. L. Owen, Okla.; J. W. Smith, Md.; C. A. Culberson, Tex.; O. W Underwood, Ala.; M. A. Smith, Ariz.; E. J. Gay, La; W. J. Harris, Ga.

Banking and Currency—G. P. McLean, Ct, Chairman; C S Page, Vt.; A. J Gronna, N. Dak; G. W. Norris, Neb.; J. S. Frelinghuysen, N J.; Boies Penrose, Pa.; W. M. Calder, N. Y.; T. H. Newberry, Mich; H. W. Keyes, N. Hamp.; R. L Owen, Okla.; G. M. Hitchcock, Neb.; Atlee Pomerene, Ohio; D. U. Fletcher, Fla; J. B. Kendrick, Wyo.; C. B. Henderson, Nev.; D. I. Walsh, Mass

Commerce—W. L Jones, Wash., Chairman; Knute Nelson, Minn; L. Y. Sherman, Ill.; W G. Harding, Ohio; B. M Fernald, Me.; W. M. Calder, N. Y.; I. L. Lenroot, Wis.; L. B. Colt, R. I; C. L. McNary, Ore.; L. H. Ball, Del.; W. E. Edge, N. J.; D. U. Fletcher, Fla.; G. E. Chamberlain, Ore; J. E Ransdell, La.; Morris Sheppard, Tex.; J. H. Bankhead, Ala.; F. McL. Simmons, N. Car.; J. A Reed, Mo.; W. F. Kirby, Ark.

Finance—Boies Penrose, Pa., Chairman; P. J. McCumber, N. Dak; Reed Smoot, Utah; R M. La Follette, Wis.; W. P. Dillingham, Vt.; G. P. McLean, Ct.; Charles Curtis, Kan.; J. E. Watson, Ind.; W. M. Calder, N. Y.; Howard Sutherland, W. Va.; F. McL. Simmons, N. Car.; J. S. Williams, Miss.; C. S. Thomas, Col.; T. P. Gore, Okla.; A. A Jones, N. Mex.; P. G. Gerry, R. I.; J. F. Nugent, Idaho

Foreign Relations—H. C. Lodge, Mass., Chairman; P. J. McCumber, N Dak.; W. E. Borah, Idaho; F. B. Brandegee, Ct.; A. B. Fall, N. Mex.; P. C. Knox, Pa.; W. G. Harding, Ohio; H. W. Johnson, Cal; H. S New, Ind; G. H. Moses, N. Hamp.; G. M. Hitchcock, Neb; J. S. Williams, Miss; C. A. Swanson, Va.; Atlee Pomerene, Ohio; M. A. Smith, Ariz; Key Pittman, Nev.; J. K. Shields, Tenn.

Immigration—LeB. B. Colt, R. I., Chairman; W. P. Dillingham, Vt.; Boies Penrose, Pa.; Thomas Sterling, S. Dak.; H. W. Johnson, Cal.; H. W. Keyes, N. Hamp.; W. E. Edge, N. J.; T. P. Gore, Okla.; P. G. Gerry, R. I.; J. F. Nugent, Idaho; W. H. King, Utah; W. J. Harris, Ga.; Pat Harrison, Miss.

Interstate Commerce—A. B. Cummins, Ia., Chairman; C. E. Townsend, Mich.; R. M. La Follette, Wis.; Miles Poindexter, Wash.; G. P. McLean, Ct.; J. E. Watson, Ind.; F. B. Kellogg, Minn.; B. M. Fernald, Me; J S. Frelinghuysen, N. J.; Davis Elkins, W. Va.; E. D. Smith, S. Car.; Atlee Pomerene, Ohio; H L. Myers, Mont.; J. T. Robinson, Ark.; O. W. Underwood, Ala.; J. O. Wolcott, Del.; A. O. Stanley, Ky

Military Affairs—J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., N. Y., Chairman; F E. Warren, Wyo.; Howard Sutherland, W Va; H. S New, Ind.; J. S. Frelinghuysen, N. J.; H. W Johnson, Cal.; P. C. Knox, Pa.; I. L. Lenroot, Wis.; S. P. Spencer, Mo.; Arthur Capper, Kan.; G. E Chamberlain, Ore.; G. M. Hitchcock, Neb; D. U. Fletcher, Fla; H. L Myers, Mont.; C. S. Thomas, Col; Morris Sheppard, Tex.; J. C. W. Beckham, Ky.; W. F. Kirby, Ark; K. D. McKellar, Tenn.

Naval Affairs—C. S. Page, Vt., Chairman; Boies Penrose, Pa.; H. C. Lodge, Mass.; Miles Poindexter, Wash.; Frederick Hale, Me.; L. H. Ball, Del.; Medill McCormick, Ill.; T H. Newberry, Mich.; H. W. Keyes, N. Hamp.; C. A Swanson, Va.; J. W. Smith, Md.; J D. Phelan, Cal.; Key Pittman, Nev; T. J. Walsh, Mont.; P. G. Gerry, R. I.; Park Trammell, Fla.; W. H King, Utah.

Railroads—I. L. Lenroot, Wis., Chairman; H. C. Lodge, Mass.; F. E. Warren, Wyo.; W. P. Dillingham, Vt; L. C. Phipps, Col.; T. H. Newberry, Mich.; P. G. Gerry, R. I.; J. A. Reed, Mo.; M. A. Smith, Ariz.; J. S Williams, Miss.; E. D. Smith, S. Car.

Rules—P. C. Knox, Pa., Chairman; Knute Nelson, Minn.; A. B. Cummins, Ia.; Charles Curtis, Kan.; Fred. Hale, Me.; G H. Moses, N. Hamp.; Medill McCormick, Ill.; L. S. Overman, N. Car.; Hoke Smith, Ga.; R. L. Owen, Okla.; O. W. Underwood, Ala.; Pat Harrison, Miss.

Woman Suffrage—J. E. Watson, Ind., Chairman; W. L. Jones, Wash.; Knute Nelson, Minn.; A. B. Cummins, Ia.; H. W. Johnson, Cal.; A. A Jones, N. Mex; R L. Owen, Okla.; J. E. Ransdell, La; E. S. Johnson, S. Dak.

CHAIRMEN OF OTHER SENATE COMMITTEES.

Canadian Relations—Frederick Hale, Me.
Census—Howard Sutherland, W. Va.
Civil Serv. Retrenchment—T. Sterling, S. Dak.
Claims—S. P. Spencer, Mo.
Coast and Insular Survey—W. E. Edge, N. J.
Coast Defenses—J. S. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
Conserv. Nat. Resources—E. D. Smith, S. Car.
Cuban Relations—H. W. Johnson, Cal.
District of Columbia—L. Y. Sherman, Ill.
Education and Labor—W, S. Kenyon, Iowa.
Fisheries—T. H. Newberry, Mich.
Five Civilized Tribes—R. L. Owen, Okla.
Forest Reservation and Game Protection—G. M. Hitchcock, Neb.
Geological Survey—M A. Smith, Ariz.
Indian Affairs—Charles Curtis, Kan.
Indian Depredations—H. L. Myers, Mont.
Industrial Expos—Key Pittman, Nev.
Interoceanic Canals—W. E Borah, Idaho.
Irrigation and Reclamation—C. L. McNary, Ore.
Judiciary—Knute Nelson, Minn.
Manufactures—R. M. La Follette, Wis.
Mines and Mining—Miles Poindexter, Wash.
Mississippi River—L. J. E. Ransdell, La.
National Banks—F. B. Kellogg, Minn.
Pacific Isl. and Porto Rico—A. B. Fall, N. Mex.
Pacific Railroads—C. S. Thomas, Col.
Patents—G. W. Norris, Neb.
Pensions—P. J. McCumber, N. Dak.
Philippines—W. G. Harding, Ohio.
Post Offices and Post Roads—C. E. Townsend, Mich.
Printing—G. H. Moses, N. Hamp.
Private Land Claims—C. A. Culberson, Tex.
Privileges and Elections—W. P. Dillingham, Vt.
Public Bldgs. and Grounds—B. M. Fernald, Me.
Public Health and Nat. Quar.—J. I. France, Md.
Public Lands—Reed Smoot, Utah.
Standards, Weights and Meas's—J. A. Reed, Mo.
Territories—H. S. New, Ind.
Transportation Routes to Seaboard—D. V. Fletcher, Fla
Transportation and Sale Meat Products—J. K. Shields, Tenn.
Univ. of United States—J. S. Williams, Miss.

CHIEF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Agriculture—G. N. Haugen, Iowa, Chairman; J. C. McLaughlin, Mich.; Sydney Anderson, Minn.; W. W Wilson, Ill.; C. B. Ward, N. Y.; W. B. McKinley, Ill.; E. C. Hutchinson, N. J.; F. S. Purnell, Ind.; Edw. Voigt, Wis.; M. O. McLaughlin, Neb.; E. J. Jones, Pa; C W. Riddick, Mont.; J. N Tincher, Kan.; Gordon Lee, Ga.; E. S. Candler, Miss.; J. T. Heflin, Ala.; T. L. Rubey, Mo; Jas Young, Tex.; Hence Jacoway, Ark; J. V. Lesher, Pa.; J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—A. T. Smith, Idaho, Chairman; J M. C. Smith, Mich.; T. D. Schall, Minn; J. H Sinclair, N. Dak.; J. G. Strong, Kan; W D Upshaw, Ga; J C. Box, Tex.

Appropriations—J. W. Good, Ia., Chairman; C. R. Davis, Minn.; W. S. Vare, Pa; J. G. Cannon, Ill.; C. B Slemp, Va.; W. R. Wood, Ind.; L. C. Cramton, Mich.; E. H. Wason, N. Hamp.; W. W. Magee, N Y.; G. H. Tinkham, Mass.; B. L. French, Idaho; M. W. Shreve, Pa.; C. F. Ogden, Ky.; J. W. Byrns, Tenn.; T. U. Sisson, Miss.; Jas. McAndrews, Ill.; J M. Evans, Mont.; J. J. Eagan, N. J.; J. P. Buchanan, Tex.; J. A. Gallivan, Mass.; J. F. Byrnes. S Car.

Banking and Currency—Edmund Platt, N. Y., Chairman; L T McFadden, Pa.; P. H. Dale, Vt.; R. C McCulloch, Ohio; E. J King, Ill.; F. D. Scott, Mich; A. P. Nelson, Wis; J. G. Strong, Kan.; L. S.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

Echols, W. Va.; E. S. Brooks, Pa.; W. H. Hill, N. Y.; Robert Luce, Mass.; Clark Burdick, R. I.; M. F. Phelan, Mass.; J. H. Eagle, Tex.; Otis Wingo, Ark.; H. B. Steagall, Ala.; J. A. Hamill, N. J.; Augustine Lonergan, Ct.; C. H. Brand, Ga.; W. F. Stevenson, S. Car.

Foreign Affairs—S. G. Porter, Pa., Chairman; J. J. Rogers, Mass.; H. W. Temple, Pa.; Ambrose Kennedy, R I.; E E. Browne, Wis ; Merrill Moores, Ind.; W. E Mason, Ill.; W. H. Newton, Minn.; L J. Dickinson, Ia.; E. R. Ackerman, N. J.; F. L. Smith, Ill ; J. T. Begg, Ohio; A. B. Houghton, N Y.; H. D. Flood, Va.; J. C Linthicum, Md ; W. S Goodwin, Ark.; C. M. Stedman, N. Car.; A. J Sabath, Ill.; George Huddleston, Ala ; Tom Connally, Tex.; T. F Smith, N. Y.

Immigration and Naturalization—A Johnson, Wash., Chairman; Isaac Siegel, N. Y.; Harold Knutson, Minn.; R. C. McCulloch, Ohio; J. W Taylor, Tenn.; J. C. Kleczka, Wis.; W. N. Vaile, Col.; H. B White, Kan.; A. J. Sabath, Ill ; J. E. Raker, Cal.; R J. Wilson, La.; B. F. Welty, Ohio ; J. C. Box, Tex.

Labor—J M. C. Smith, Mich , Chairman; J. I. Nolan, Cal ; I G. Hersey, Me.; F. N. Zihlman, Md.; N J. Gould, N Y.; O. E Bland, Ind ; John MacCrate, N. Y.; Frank Murphy, Ohio; R. E Evans, Neb.; J. P. Maher, N Y.; W. A. Watson, Va.; J J. Casey, Pa ; W L. Carss, Minn ; S. C. Major, Mo.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—W. S Greene, Mass , Chairman; G. W. Edmonds, Pa.; F. W. Rowe, N. Y.; F. D. Scott, Mich.; W. H. White, Jr., Me ; F R Lehlbach, N. J.; S. E. Burroughs, N. Hamp.; C. F. Curry, Cal ; E. D. Ricketts, Ohio; C. R. Chindblom, Ill.; Frank Crowther, N. Y.; C. E. Randall, Wis.; W. N. Andrews, Md.; J. W. Alexander, Mo.; Rufus Hardy, Tex.; E. W. Saunders, Va.; P. J. Dooling, N. Y.; Ladislas Lazaro, La.; D. H. Kincheloe, Ky.; W. B. Bankhead, Ala.; W. C. Wright, Ga

Military Affairs—Julius Kahn, Cal., Chairman; D. R. Anthony, Jr., Kan ; J. C. McKenzie, Ill.; F. L. Greene, Vt.; J. M. Morin, Pa.; T. S Crago, Pa.; H. E. Hull, Ia.; R. B. Sanford, N. Y.; W. F. James, Mich.; C. C. Kearns, Ohio; A. T. Fuller, Mass.; J. F. Miller, Wash.; S. H. Dent, Jr., Ala.; W. J. Fields, Ky.; P. E. Quin, Miss.; C. P. Caldwell, N. Y.; J. W. Wise, Ga.; Richard Olney, Mass.; T. W. Harrison, Va.; H. F. Fisher, Tenn ; J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

Naval Affairs—T. S. Butler, Pa., Chairman; W. J. Browning, N. J.; F. A Britten, Ill.; P. H. Kelley, Mich.; S E Mudd, Md ; J. A Peters, Me.; F. C. Hicks, N. Y.; C. N. McArthur, Ore.; G. P. Darrow, Pa.; Milton Kraus, Ind ; W. W. Lufkin, Mass.; A. E. B. Stephens, Ohio; I. V. McPherson, Mo ; L. P. Padgett, Tenn.; D. J. Riordan, N Y.; W. B. Oliver, Ala.; W. W. Venable, Miss.; Carl Vinson, Ga.; Wm. Kettner, Cal.; W. A. Ayres, Kan.; S. J. Nicholls, S. Car

Rivers and Harbors—C A. Kennedy, Ia., Chairman; P. E Costello, Pa.; S. W. Dempsey, N. Y.; H. I. Emerson, Ohio; H Z. Osborne, Cal ; R. P. Freeman, Ct ; N L Strong, Pa ; Niels Juul, Ill.; A. H. Radcliffe, N. J.; A. J. Hickey, Ind.; C R. Layton, Del.; I M. Foster, Ohio; E. C. Michener, Mich.; J. H. Small, N Car ; C F Booher, Mo.; Thos. Gallagher, Ill.; T. J Scully, N. J.; S. M. Taylor, Ark.; H. G. Dupre, La.; C F. Lea, Cal ; W E. Cleary, N. Y.

Ways and Means—J. W. Fordney, Mich., Chairman; W. R. Green, Ia.; Nicholas Longworth, Ohio; W. C. Hawley, Ore.; A. T. Treadway, Mass.; I. C. Copley, Ill.; L. W. Mott, N. Y.; G. M. Young, N. Dak ; J. A. Frear, Wis ; J. Q. Tilson, Ct.; Isaac Bacharach, N J.; L H. Hadley, Wash.; C. B. Timberlake, Col ; G. M Bowers, W. Va.; Claude Kitchin, N. Car ; H. T. Rainey, Ill.; Cordell Hull, Tenn ; J. N. Garner, Tex ; J. W. Collier, Miss.; C. C Dickinson, Mo.; W. A Oldfield, Ark.; C. R. Crisp, Ga ; J F. Carew, N Y ; W P. Martin, La

Woman Suffrage—J. R. Mann, Ill , Chairman; E. C Little, Kan.; R. N. Elliott, Ind.; J. I. Nolan, Cal.; G W. Edmonds, Pa ; S. E. Burroughs, N. Hamp.; A P. Nelson, Wis.; John MacCrate, N. Y.; J. E. Raker, Cal.; Frank Clark, Fla ; J. H. Mays, Utah; C. D Sullivan, N. Y.; T. L. Blanton, Tex.

CHAIRMEN OF OTHER HOUSE COMMITTEES

Elections No. 1—F. W. Dallinger Mass.
Elections No. 2—L. B. Goodall, Me.
Elections No. 3—C. C Dowell, Iowa.
Judiciary—A J Volstead, Minn.
Coinage, W. and M.—A. H. Vestal, Ind.
Interstate and For'n Commerce—J. J Esch, Wis.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Halvor Steenerson, Minn.
Public Lands—N. J. Sinnott, Ore.
Indian Affairs—H. P. Snyder, N. Y.
Territories—C. F. Curry, Cal.
Insular Affairs—H. M Towner, Iowa.
Railways and Canals—L. E. Wheeler, Ill.
Mines and Mining—M M Garland, Pa
Public Bldgs. and Grounds—J. W Langley, Ky.
Education—S. D. Fess, Ohio
Patents—J I Nolan, Cal.
Invalid Pensions—C E. Fuller, Ill
Pensions—S. R. Sells, Tenn.
Claims—G W. Edmonds, Pa.
War Claims—B. K. Focht, Pa.
District of Columbia—C. E. Mapes, Mich.
Revision of Laws—E. C. Little, Kan.
Ref. in Civil Service—F. R Lehlbach, N. J.
Electors of President, Etc.—Florian Lampert, Wis.
Irrigation—M. P. Kinkaid, Neb
Rules—P. P. Campbell, Kan
Accounts—Clifford Ireland, Ill.
Mileage—J A Elston, Cal.
Census—C. A Nichols, Mich.
Library—N. J. Gould, N. Y.
Printing—E. R Kiess, Pa.
Enrolled Bills—J. R. Ramsey, N J.
Industrial Arts and Expos.—O E Bland, Ind.
Roads—T. B. Dunn, N. Y.
Flood Control—W A. Rodenberg, Ill.
Water Power—J. J Esch, Wis.
V. L. Berger Investigation—F. W. Dallinger, Mass.
War Expenditures—W. J. Graham, Ill.
Shipping Board—J. Walsh, Mass.
Budget—J. W Good, Iowa.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Chairman—John Barton Payne. *Special Assistant to the Chairman*—Martin J. Gillen. *Assistants to the Chairman*—William C. Ward, Richard H. Bailey, Jr *Vice-Chairman*—Raymond B. Stevens. *Confidential Clerk*—J. Pierson James. *Commissioners*—John A. Donald, Thomas A. Scott, Henry M. Robinson. *Secretary*—John J. Flaherty. *Chief Clerk*—Malcolm Hay. *General Comptroller*—E. H. Abadie. *Disbursing Officer*—Alonzo Tweedale. *Assistant Disbursing Officer*—W M. Woods. LEGAL DIVISION: *Acting General Counsel*—Robert A. Dean. *Admiralty Counsel*—Charles F. Dutch

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Trustees—John Barton Payne, John A. Donald, J. H. Rosseter, Raymond B. Stevens, Thomas A. Scott, J. L. Ackerson. *President*—John Barton Payne

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE Council of National Defense, organized December 11, 1916, is headed by the Secretary of War, and consists also of the Secretaries of the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor. The council has (as of November 1, 1919) an Advisory Commission composed of: Daniel Willard, Transportation and Communication, Chairman; Howard E. Coffin, Munitions and Manufacturing (including Standardization) and Industrial Relations; Julius Rosenwald, Supplies, Etc ; Bernard M. Baruch, Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Engineering and Education; Samuel Gompers, Labor, including Conservation of Health and Welfare of Workers; Dr. Franklin Martin, Medicine and Surgery, including General Sanitation. *Director*—Grosvenor B. Clarkson. *Assistant to the Director*—E. K. Ellsworth.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

TERMS of members began March 4, 1919, and end March 4, 1921. Special session began May 19, 1919, and ended November 19, 1919. The regular session began December 1, 1919.

SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address*
	ALABAMA.	
1921	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham.
1925	John H. Bankhead, D.	Jasper.
	ARIZONA.	
1923	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
1921	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson.
	ARKANSAS.	
1921	William F. Kirby, D.	Little Rock.
1925	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Lonoke.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1923	Hiram W. Johnson, R.	San Francisco.
1921	James D. Phelan, D.	San Francisco.
	COLORADO.	
1921	Charles S. Thomas, D.	Denver.
1925	L. C. Phipps, R.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1923	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
1921	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.
	DELAWARE.	
1923	Josiah O. Wolcott, D.	Wilmington.
1925	L. H. Ball, R	Marshallton.
	FLORIDA.	
1923	Park Trammell, D.	Lakeland.
1921	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1921	Hoke Smith, D	Atlanta.
1925	W. J. Harris, D.	Sandersville.
	IDAHO.	
1921	John F. Nugent, D.	Boise.
1925	William E. Borah, R.	Boise.
	ILLINOIS.	
1921	Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.	Springfield.
1925	Medill McCormick, R.	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1923	Harry S. New, R.	Indianapolis.
1921	James E. Watson, R.	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1921	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
1925	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge.
	KANSAS.	
1921	Charles Curtis, R	Topeka.
1925	Arthur Capper, R	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1921	J. C. W. Beckham, D.	Frankfort.
1925	A. O. Stanley, D.	Henderson.
	LOUISIANA.	
1921	E. J. Gay, D.	Plaquemine.
1925	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1923	Frederick Hale, R.	Portland.
1925	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1923	Joseph I. France, R.	Port Deposit.
1921	John W. Smith, D.	Snow Hill.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1923	Henry C. Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1925	D. I. Walsh, D.	Fitchburg.
	MICHIGAN.	
1923	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson.
1925	T. H. Newberry, R.	Grosse Point.
	MINNESOTA.	
1923	Frank B. Kellogg, R.	St Paul.
1925	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1923	John S. Williams, D.	Yazoo City.
1925	B. P. Harrison, D.	Gulfport.
	MISSOURI.	
1923	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
1921	S. P. Spencer, R.	St. Louis.
	MONTANA.	
1923	Henry L Myers, D.	Hamilton.
1925	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha.
1925	George W. Norris, R.	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1923	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah.
1921	Charles B. Henderson, D.	Elko.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1925	Henry W. Keyes, R	Haverhill
1921	George H. Moses, R.	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1923	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R.	Raritan.
1925	Walter E. Edge, R	Atlantic City.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1923	Andrieus A. Jones, D	E. Las Vegas.
1925	Albert B. Fall, R	Three Rivers.
	NEW YORK.	
1923	Wm. M. Calder, R.	Brooklyn.
1921	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr, R.	Groveland.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1921	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
1925	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1923	Porter J. McCumber, R	Wahpeton.
1921	Asle J. Gronna, R	Lakota.
	OHIO.	
1923	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton.
1921	Warren G. Harding, R.	Marion.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1921	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.
1925	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
	OREGON.	
1921	George E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.
1925	Charles L. McNary, R	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1923	Philander C. Knox, R.	Pittsburgh.
1921	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1923	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick.
1925	Le Baron B. Colt, R.	Bristol.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1921	Ellison D. Smith, D	Florence.
1925	Nath. B. Dial, D.	Laurens.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1921	Edwin S. Johnson, D	Yankton.
1925	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermilion.
	TENNESSEE.	
1923	Kenneth D. McKellar, D.	Memphis.
1925	John K. Shields, D	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1923	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1925	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1923	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake City
1921	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1923	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
1921	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier.
	VIRGINIA.	
1923	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1925	Carter Glass, D	Lynchburg.
	WASHINGTON.	
1923	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane.
1921	Wesley L. Jones, R	N. Yakima.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1923	Howard Sutherland, R.	Elkins.
1925	Davis Elkins, R.	Morgantown.
	WISCONSIN.	
1923	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
1921	Irvine L. Lenroot, R.	Superior.
	WYOMING.	
1923	John B. Kendrick, D.	Sheridan.
1925	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats, 47; Republicans, 49. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address
1	John McDuffie	Dem	Monroeville.
2	S. Hubert Dent, Jr.*	Dem	Montgomery
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem	Ozark.
4	Fred. L. Blackmon*	Dem	Anniston.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem	Tuscaloosa.
7	L B. Rainey	Dem	Gadsden.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem	Birmingham.
10	W. B. Bankhead*	Dem	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden*	Dem	Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

1	Thaddeus H. Caraway*	Dem	Jonesboro.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem	Batesville.
3	John N Tillman*	Dem	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem	De Queen.
5	Henderson M Jacoway*	Dem	Dardanelle.
6	Sam. M Taylor*	Dem	Pine Bluff.
7	William S. Goodwin*	Dem	Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea*	Dem	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep	San Francisco.
5	John I Nolan*	Rep	San Francisco.
6	John A. Elston*	Rep	Berkeley.
7	H. E. Barbour	Rep	Fresno.
8	Hugh S. Hersman	Dem	Gilroy.
9	Charles H. Randall*	Proh	Los Angeles.
10	Henry Z. Osborne*	Rep	Los Angeles.
11	William Kettner*	Dem	San Diego.

COLORADO.

1	William N. Valle	Rep	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep	Sterling
3	Guy W. Hardy	Rep	Canyon City.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem	Glenwood Sp'gs

CONNECTICUT

1	Augustine Lonergan*	Dem	Hartford.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt*	Rep	Stamford.
5	James P. Glynn*	Rep	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	Caleb R. Layton	Rep	Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1	H. J. Drane*	Dem	Lakeland.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem	Gainesville.
3	J. H. Smithwick	Dem	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	J. W. Overstreet*	Dem	Sylvania.
2	Frank Park*	Dem	Sylvester.
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem	Americus.
4	W. C. Wright*	Dem	Newnan.
5	Wm. D. Upshaw	Dem	Atlanta.
6	James W. Wise*	Dem	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem	Chickamauga.
8	Charles Hillyer Brand*	Dem	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem	Milledgeville.
11	W. C. Lankford	Dem	Douglas.
12	W. W. Larsen*	Dem	Dublin.

IDAHO.

At Large.

	Addison T. Smith*	Rep	Twin Falls.
	Burton L. French*	Rep	Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep	Chicago.
3	William W. Wilson*	Rep	Chicago.
4	John W. Rainey*	Dem	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem	Chicago.
6	James McAndrews*	Dem	Chicago.
7	Niels Juul*	Rep	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem	Chicago.
9	Fred. A. Britten*	Rep	Chicago.
10	C. R. Chindblom	Rep	Chicago.
11	Ira C. Copley*	Rep	Aurora.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep	Belvidere.
13	John C. McKenzie*	Rep	Elizabeth.
14	William J. Graham*	Rep	Aledo.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep	Galesburg.
16	Clifford Ireland*	Rep	Peoria.
17	Frank L. Smith	Rep	Dwight.
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep	Danville.
19	William B. McKinley*	Rep	Champaign.
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem	Carrollton.
21	Loren E. Wheeler*	Rep	Springfield.
22	William A. Rodenberg*	Rep	East St. Louis.
23	E. B. Brooks	Rep	Newton.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*	Rep	Marion.

At Large.

	Richard Yates	Rep	Springfield.
	William E. Mason*	Rep	Chicago.

INDIANA.

1	O. R. Luhring	Rep	Evansville.
2	Oscar E. Bland*	Rep	Linton.
3	J. W. Dunbar	Rep	New Albany.
4	J. S. Benham	Rep	Benham.
5	Everett Sanders*	Rep	Terre Haute.
6	Richard N. Elliott*	Rep	Connersville.
7	Merrill Moores*	Rep	Indianapolis.
8	A. H Vestal*	Rep	Anderson.
9	Fred. S. Purnell*	Rep	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep	Lafayette.
11	Milton Kraus*	Rep	Peru.
12	L. W. Fairfield*	Rep	Angola.
13	A. J. Hickey	Rep	Laporte.

IOWA.

1	Charles A. Kennedy*	Rep	Montrose.
2	Harry E. Hull*	Rep	Williamsburg.
3	Burton E Sweet*	Rep	Waverly.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep	Northwood.
5	James W. Good*	Rep	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep	Des Moines.
8	Horace M. Towner*	Rep	Corning.
9	William R Green*	Rep	Audubon.
10	J. L. Dickinson	Rep	Algona.
11	W. D. Boies	Rep	Sheldon.

KANSAS.

1	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep	Leavenworth.
2	E. C. Little*	Rep	Kansas City.
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep	Pittsburg.
4	Homer Hoch	Rep	Marion.
5	J. C. Strong	Rep	Blue Rapids.
6	Hays B. White	Rep	Mankato
7	J. N. Tincher	Rep	Medicine Lodge
8	William A. Ayres*	Dem	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Dem	Madisonville.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem	Bardstown.
5	Chas. F. Ogden	Rep	Anchorage.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem	Burlington.
7	James C. Cantrill*	Dem	Georgetown.
8	King Swope	Rep	Danville.
9	William J. Fields*	Dem	Olive Hill.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep	Pikeville.
11	J. M. Robsion	Rep	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	James O'Connor	Dem	New Orleans.
2	H. Garland Dupre*	Dem	New Orleans.
3	Whitmell P. Martin*	Dem	Thibodaux.
4	John T. Watkins*	Dem	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem	Harrisonburg.
6	J. Y. Sanders*	Dem	Bogalusa.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Louis B. Goodall*	Rep	Sanford.
2	Wallace H. White, Jr.*	Rep	Lewiston.
3	John A. Peters*	Rep	Ellsworth.
4	Ira G. Hersey*	Rep	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	Wm. N. Andrews	Rep	Cambridge.
2	Carville D. Benson*	Dem	Halethorp.
3	Charles P. Coady*	Dem	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	Rep	La Plata.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman*	Rep	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep	Springfield.
3	Calvin D. Palge*	Rep	Southbridge.
4	Samuel E. Winslow*	Rep	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*	Rep	Lowell.
6	Wilfred W. Lufkin*	Rep	Essex.
7	Michael F. Phelan*	Dem	Lynn.
8	Frederick W. Dallinger*	Rep	Cambridge.
9	A. T. Fuller*	Rep	Malden.
10	Peter F. Tague	Dem	Boston.
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham*	Rep	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem	Boston.
13	Robert Luce	Rep	Waltham.
14	Richard Olney 2d*	Dem	Dedham.
15	William S. Greene*	Rep	Fall River.
16	Joseph Walsh*	Rep	New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1	Frank E. Doremus*	Dem	Detroit
2	Earl C. Michener	Rep	Adrian.
3	John M. C. Smith*	Rep	Charlotte
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep	Niles.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep	Grand Rapids.
6	Patrick H. Kelley*	Rep	Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep	Lapeer.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep	Muskegon
10	Gilbert R. Currie*	Rep	Midland.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep	Hancock
13	Charles A Nichols*	Rep	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep	Lanesboro.
2	Franklin F Ellsworth*	Rep	Mankato
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep	St. Peter.
4	Oscar E. Keller	Prob	St. Paul.
5	W. H. Newton	Rep	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson*	Rep	St. Cloud.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep	Granite Falls.
8	W. L. Carrs	Ind	Proctor.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep	Crookston
10	Thomas D. Schall*	Rep	Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI.

1	Ezekiel S. Candler*	Dem	Corinth.
2	Hubert D. Stephens*	Dem	New Albany.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem	Greenville
4	Thomas U. Sisson*	Dem	Winona.
5	William W. Venable*	Dem	Meridian.
6	P. B. Johnson	Dem	Hattlesburg.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem	Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1	Milton A. Romjue*	Dem	Macon.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem	Keytesville
3	Joshua W Alexander*	Dem	Gallatin.
4	Charles F. Booher*	Dem	Savannah.
5	W. T. Bland	Dem	Kansas City.
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	Dem	Clinton
7	Samuel C. Major	Dem	Fayette.
8	Wm. L Nelson	Dem	Columbia.
9	Champ Clark*	Dem	Bowling Green.
10	Cleveland Newton	Rep	St Louis.
11	William L. Igoe*	Dem	St Louis
12	L. C. Dyer*	Rep	St Louis.
13	Marion E. Rhodes†	Rep	Potosi.
14	Ed. D. Hays	Rep	Cape Girardeau
15	Isaac V. McPherson	Rep	Aurora.
16	Thomas L. Rubey*	Dem	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

John M. Evans*	Dem	Missoula.
Carl W. Riddick	Rep	Lewiston.

NEBRASKA.

1	Charles F. Reavis*	Rep	Falls City.
2	Albert W. Jefferies	Rep	Omaha
3	Robert E. Evans	Rep	Dakota City.
4	M. O. McLaughlin	Rep	York.
5	Wm E. Andrews†	Rep	Hastings
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	Rep	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

Chas. R. Evans	Dem	Goldfield

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Sherman E Burroughs*	Rep	Manchester.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep	Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	William J. Browning*	Rep	Camden
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep	Atlantic City.
3	Thomas J. Scully*	Dem	South Amboy.
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson*	Rep	Trenton.
5	Ernest R. Ackerman	Rep	Plainfield.
6	John R. Ramsey*	Rep	Hackensack.
7	Amos H. Radcliffe	Rep	Paterson.
8	Corn. A. McClennon	Dem	E. Newark.
9	Daniel F. Minahan	Dem	Orange.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep	Newark.
11	John J. Eagan*	Dem	Weehawken.
12	James A. Hamill*	Dem	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

B. C. Hernandez†	Rep	Tierra Amarilla

NEW YORK.

1	Frederick C. Hicks*	Rep	Port Wash'ton
2	Chas. Pope Caldwell*	Dem	Forest Hills.
3	John McCrate	Rep	Brooklyn.
4	Thos H Cullen	Dem	Brooklyn.
5	John B Johnston	Dem	Brooklyn.
6	Frederick W. Rowe*	Rep	Brooklyn.
7	J. P. Maher*	Dem	Brooklyn.
8	William E. Cleary*	Dem	Brooklyn.
9	D. J O'Connell	Dem	Brooklyn.
10			Brooklyn.
11	Daniel J. Riordan*	Dem	New York City
12	Henry M Goldfogle	Dem	New York City
13	Chris D. Sullivan*	Dem	New York City.
14			New York City.
15	Peter J. Dooling*	Dem	New York City
16	Thos. F Smith*	Dem	New York City
17	Herbert C. Pell	Dem	New York City.
18	John F. Carew*	Rep	New York City.
19	Joseph Rowan	Dem	New York City
20	Isaac Siegel*	Rep	New York City
21	Jerome F Donovan*	Dem	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin*	Dem	New York City
23	R F. McKinley	Dem	New York City.
24	J. V. Ganley	Dem	Pelham.
25	James W. Husted*	Rep	Peekskill.
26	Edmund Platt*	Rep	Poughkeepsie.
27	Charles B. Ward*	Rep	De Bruce
28	Rollin B. Sanford*	Rep	Albany
29	James S. Parker*	Rep	Salem.
30	Frank Crowther	Rep	Schenectady
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep	Potsdam.
32	Luther W Mott*	Rep	Oswego.
33	Homer P. Snyder*	Rep	Little Falls.
34	Wm. H. Hill	Rep	Johnson City.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep	Syracuse.
36	Norman J. Gould*	Rep	Seneca Falls
37	A. B. Houghton	Rep	Corning.
38	Thomas B. Dunn*	Rep	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders*	Rep	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep	Lockport.
41	Clarence McGregor	Rep	Buffalo
42	Jas. M Mead	Dem	Buffalo.
43	Daniel Reed	Rep	Dunkirk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	John H. Small*	Dem	Washington
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem	Scotland Neck.
3	S. M. Brinson	Dem	Newbern.
4	Edward W Pou*	Dem	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem	Greensboro.
6	Hannibal L. Godwin*	Dem	Dunn.
7	B D. Robinson*	Dem	Wadesboro.
8	Robert L Doughton*	Dem	Laurel Springs.
9			Shelby.
10	Zeb Weaver*	Dem	Hendersonville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	John M. Baer*	Rep	Fargo.
2	George M. Young*	Rep	Valley City.
3	J. H. Sinclair	Rep	Kenmare.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep	Cincinnati
2	A. E. B. Stephens	Rep	North Bend.
3	Warren Gard*	Dem	Hamilton.
4	Benjamin F. Welty*	Dem	Lima
5	C. J. Thompson	Rep	Defiance.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep	Batavia.
7	Simeon D. Fess*	Rep	Yellow Springs.
8	R. C. Cole	Rep	Findlay.
9	Isaac R Sherwood*	Dem	Toledo
10	I. M. Foster	Rep	Athens.
11	Edward D. Ricketts†	Rep	Logan.
12	Clement Brumbaugh*	Dem	Columbus.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives	Politics.	P. O. Address*
13	J. T. Begg	Rep.	Sandusky.
14	M. L. Davey*	Dem.	Kent.
15	C. E. Moore	Rep.	Cambridge.
16	Roscoe C. McCulloch*	Rep.	Canton.
17	William A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	Frank Murphy	Rep.	Steubenville.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	C. A. Mooney	Dem	Cleveland.
21	John J. Babka	Dem	Cleveland.
22	Henry I. Emerson*	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	E. B. Howard	Dem.	Tulsa.
2	William W. Hastings*	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	T. D. McKeown*	Dem.	Ada.
5	J. W. Harreld	Rep.	Oklahoma City.
6	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	Dick T. Morgan*	Rep	Woodward.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep	The Dalles
3	C. N. McArthur*	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	William S. Vare*	Rep	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep	Philadelphia.
3	.....		Philadelphia.
4	George W. Edmonds*	Rep	Philadelphia.
5	Peter E. Costello*	Rep	Philadelphia.
6	George P. Darrow*	Rep	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep	West Chester.
8	Harry W. Watson*	Rep	Langhorne.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	Patrick McLane	Dem.	Scranton.
11	John J. Casey†	Dem	Wilkes-Barre.
12	John Reber	Rep.	Pottsville.
13	Arthur G. Dewalt*	Dem.	Allentown.
14	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
15	Edgar R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport.
16	John V. Lesher*	Dem	Sunbury.
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep	Lewisburg.
18	Aaron S Kreider*	Rep	Annville.
19	John M Rose*	Rep.	Johnstown.
20	Edw. S. Brooks	Rep	York.
21	Even J. Jones	Rep.	Bradford.
22	John H. Wilson	Dem	Butler.
23	S. A. Kendall	Rep	Meyersdale.
24	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
25	M. M. Shreve†	Rep.	Erie.
26	Henry J. Steele*	Dem.	Easton.
27	Nathan L. Strong*	Rep	Brookville.
28	W. J. Hulings†	Rep	Oil City.
29	Stephen G. Porter*	Rep	Pittsburgh.
30	M. Clyde Kelly*	Rep	Braddock.
31	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Guy E. Campbell*	Dem.	Crafton.
	At Large.		
	Thomas S. Crago*	Rep.	Waynesburg.
	Mahlon M. Garland*	Rep	Pittsburgh.
	Wm. J. Burke	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	A. H. Walters†	Rep.	Johnstown.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Clark Burdick	Rep.	Newport.
2	Walter R. Stiness*	Rep	Cowesett.
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	Rep	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Richard S. Whaley*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Fred. H. Dominick*	Dem	Newberry.
4	Sam J. Nicholls*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	William F. Stevenson*	Dem	Cheraw.
6	Philip H. Stoll	Dem	Kingstree.
7	Ed. C. Mann	Dem	St. Mathews.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. Christopherson	Rep	Sioux Falls.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	Harry L. Gandy*	Dem.	Rapid City.

TENNESSEE.

1	Sam. R. Sells*	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	J. W. Taylor	Rep.	La Follette.
3	John A. Moon*	Dem	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	E. L. Davis	Dem	Tullahoma

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Thetus W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert Fisher*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	John C. Box	Dem.	Jacksonville.
3	James Young*	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Sam. Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Clay S. Briggs	Dem.	Galveston.
8	Joe H. Eagle*	Dem	Houston.
9	J. J. Mansfield*	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*	Dem	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally*	Dem.	Marlin.
12	Fritz G. Lanham	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	L. W Parish	Dem.	Henrietta.
14	Carlos Bee	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	Claude Hudspeth	Dem.	El Paso.
17	Thos. L. Blanton*	Dem	Abilene.
18	Marvin Jones*	Dem.	Amarillo.

UTAH.

1	M. H. Welling*	Dem.	Fielding.
2	James H. Mays*	Dem.	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	Frank L. Greene*	Rep.	St. Albans
2	Porter H. Dale*	Rep.	Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1	Schuyler O Bland*	Dem.	Newport News.
2	Edward E. Holland*	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague*	Dem	Richmond.
4	Walter A. Watson*	Dem.	Jennings Ord'y.
5	Edward W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Jas. P. Woods*	Dem.	Roanoke.
7	T. W. Harrison*	Dem.	Winchester.
8	R. Walton Moore	Dem	Fairfax.
9	C Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep	Hoquiam.
4	J. W. Summers	Rep.	Walla Walla.
5	J. S. Webster	Rep.	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	M. M. Neely*	Dem.	Fairmont.
2	George M. Bowers*	Rep	Martinsburg.
3	Stuart F. Reed*	Rep.	Clarksburg.
4	Harry C. Woodyard*	Rep	Spencer.
5	W Goody Koontz	Rep	Williamson.
6	L. B. Echols	Rep.	Charleston.

WISCONSIN.

1	C. E. Randall	Rep.	Kenosha.
2	Edward Voight*	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	J. G. Monahan	Rep.	Darlington.
4	John C. Kloetska	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	.....		Milwaukee.
6	Florin Lampert	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	Edward E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	David G. Classon*	Rep.	Oconto.
10	James A. Frear*	Rep.	Hudson.
11	A. P. Nelson*	Rep.	Grantsburg.

WYOMING.

	At Large.		
	Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

ALASKA.

	Delegate.		
	Geo. B. Grigsby	Dem.	Juneau.

HAWAII.

	Delegate.		
	J. Kuhio Kalanianaole*	Rep.	Waikiki.

PHILIPPINES.

	Resident Commissioners.		
	Jaime C. De Veyra*	Dem.	Leyte, P. I.
	Tedoro R. Yangko*	Ind.	Zambales, P. I.

PORTO RICO.

	Resident Commissioner.		
	*Felix Cordova Davila	Dem	San Juan.

NOTE (as of November 26, 1919)—Democrats, 190; Republicans, 240; Independents, 2; Prohibition, 1.
* Served in Sixty-fifth Congress. † Served in a previous Congress.
A Representative's salary is $7,500 a year; Speaker, $12,000.

United States Government.

(AS OF DEC. 10, 1919.)

PRESIDENT ..... **WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey** ..... Salary, $75,000
VICE-PRESIDENT ..... **THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, of Indiana** ..... " 12,000
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey ..... " 7,500

THE CABINET.

(Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Acts of Congress).

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, New York.
Secretary of Treasury—
Secretary of War—Newton Diehl Baker, Ohio.
Attorney-General—A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas.
Sec. of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina.
Sec. of Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, California.
Sec. of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, Mo.
Sec. of Commerce—Joshua W. Alexander, Mo.
Sec. of Labor—Wm Bauchop Wilson, Pennsylvania.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Under Secretary—Frank L. Polk, N. Y. $7,500
Assistant Secretary—William Phillips, Mass. .. 5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—A. A. Adee, D.C. .. 4,500
Third Ass's Secretary—Breckinridge Long, Mo. 4,500
Dir Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y. .. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis, Neb. 3,000
Solicitor—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y. 5,000
Ch Div. Lat.-Amer. Affairs—Leo. S Rowe, Pa. 4,500
Ch. Div. Mex. Affairs—Charles M. Johnston .. 4,500
Ch. Div. Far East. Affairs—John Van A. MacMurray, D.C. 4,500
Ch. Div. Near East Affairs—A. E. Putney, Ill $3,000
Ch Diplomatic Bur.—W. A. McCathran, D. C. 2,100
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 3,000
Ch. Indexes & Archives—David A. Salmon, Ct. 2,500
Ch. Bureau Accounts—William McNeir, Mich. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—John A. Tonner, O. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M M. Shand, N. J. 2,250
Ch. Foreign Intel. Div.—Fred A. Emery, D C. 3,000
Ch. West. Europ. Aff. Div.—A. B. Ruddock, Ill. 2,000
Ch. Bu. Correspondence—M. M. Hanna, Kan. 2,100
Foreign Trade Adviser—J. G. Lay, D. C. 8,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—R. C. Leffingwell, N. Y. .. $5,000
Assistant Secretary—Albert Rathburn, N. J. .. 5,000
Assistant Secretary—James H. Moyle, Utah ... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—N. H. Davis, Tenn. 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Jouett Shouse, Kan. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Paul F. Myers, N. J. 4,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Jas. E. Harper, S. C. 3,000
Ch. Book. Div.—C H. Miller, Mass. 4,000
Ch. Public Moneys Div.—H. P. Huddleson, Ind. 3,000
Chief Customs Div.—F M. Halstead, Ore. 4,500
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div—Wm. S. Broughton, Ill. 3,500
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div—Fred F. Weston, Ia. 2,500
Supt Mails—S. M. Gaines, Ky 2,500
Capt. Com. Coast Guard—W. E Reynolds, Cal. 5,000
Director of Mint—Raymond J. Baker, ... 5,000
Surg.-Gen. Health Ser.—Rupert Blue, S. C. .. 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Walter W. Warwick, Ohio 6,000
Auditor for Treasury—Samuel Patterson, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for War—Jas. L. Batty, Mo. 4,000
Auditor for Int. Div.—David C. Reay, W. Va. $4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—E. L. Luckow, Wis. . 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Edw. D. Hearne, Del. . 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Chas. A. Kram, Pa. . 5,000
Treasurer of U. S.—John Burke, N. Dak. 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—R. G. Hand, Miss. 3,600
Register Treasury—..... 4,000
Ass't Reg. of Treas.—J. W. McCarter, S. Dak. 2,500
Compt. of Currency—John S. Williams, Va. ... 5,000
Commis Internal Rev.—Daniel C. Roper, S. C. 10,000
Ass't to Commis.—J. H. Callan, D. C. 5,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—J. M. Baker, S. C. .. 5,000
Dep Com. Internal Rev.—H. M. Gaylord, Ct. .. 5,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—J. Hagerman, Jr., Mo. 5,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—C. J. Hurrey, D. C. .. 5,000
Solicitor Internal Rev.—.....
Solicitor of Treasury—R. N. Miller, Ky. 5,000
Chief Secret Service—W. H. Moran, D. C. 4,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Major Benedict Crowell, Ohio. $5,000
Second Ass't Secretary 4,500
Third Ass't Secretary 4,500
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga. .. 4,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. Peyton C. March, Pa. ... 10,000
Chief Clerk—Mark A. Watson, Cal. 2,500
Adjt. Gen.—Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, Ga. . 8,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien, Me. 2,500
Insp. Gen.—Maj. Gen J. L. Chamberlain, N.Y. 8,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va. 2,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Mo. 8,000
Chief Clerk & Solicitor—F. M. Smith, W. Va. . 2,500
Quar. Gen.—Maj Gen. H. L. Rogers, Mich. .. 8,000
Chief Clerk—F. M. Cunley, N. Y. 2,750
Surgeon Gen.—Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Ind 8,000
Chief Clerk—John J. Pringle, Neb. 2,250
Ch. of Eng.—Maj. Gen. Wm. M. Black, N. Y. 8,000
Chief Clerk—J. K. Frederigi, Pa. 2,250
Ch. of Ordn.—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Ga. . 8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathan Hazen, Pa. 2,250
Ch. Stg. Off.—Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier, Mich. . $8,000
Civilian Assistant—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C. .. 2,400
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Maj. Gen. F. McIntyre, Ala. . 8,000
Chief Clerk—Louis V. Carmack, Ky 2,250
Off. Charge Pub Bldgs.—Col. C. S. Ridley, Ind. 5,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Conklin, N. Y. 2,400
Chief Coast Art.—Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, Kan. . 8,000
Chief Clerk—Otto M. Abramsky, Minn. 2,000
Ch. Militia Bu.—Maj. Gen. J. McI. Carter, Mo. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Walter A. Saunders, D. C. 2,000
Ch. Field Art.—Maj. Gen. W. J. Snow, N. J. .. 8,000
Chief Clerk—L. Presler, Ohio 1,600
Chief Tank Corps—Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, Mo 6,000
Dir. Air Serv.—Maj. Gen. C. T. Menoher, Pa. 8,000
Chief Clerk—J. J. Mullaney, D. C 2,250
Director Chemical Warfare Service—Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, Ala. 8,000
Chief Motor Transport Corps—Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake, Pa. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Willis F. Roe, N. Y. 2,400

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-General—Alex. C. King, Ga. $10,000
Ass't to Attorney-Gen.—C. B. Ames, Okla. .. 9,000
Ass't Attorneys-General—W. L. Frierson, Tenn; H. La R. Brown, Mass.; Frank Davis, Jr., Ohio; F. K. Nebeker, Utah; R. P. Stewart, S. Dak. 7,500
Solic. for P. O. Dept—W. H. Lamar, Md. 5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y. 5,000
Solicitor of Int Rev.—R N. Miller, Ky. 5,000
Solic Dept Commerce—A. L. Thurman, Ohio. 5,000
Solic. Dept. Labor—J. W. Abercrombie, Ala. . 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—Lawrence Becker, Ind. . 5,000
Chief Clerk—Charles E. Stewart, Ala. $3,500
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger, Vt. 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey, Col. 2,750
Supt. of Prisons—D. S. Dickerson, Nev. 4,000
Solicitor Interior Dept.—C. D. Mahaffie, Ore. . 5,000
Private Secretary and Spec. Ass't to Att'y-Gen.—R. T. Scott, Va. 3,000
Dir. Bur. of Investigations—W. J. Flynn, N. Y. 7,500
Ch. Bur. Investigation—Frank Burke, N. Y. .. 4,000
Ass't Ch. Bur. Investigation—J. T. Suter, D. C. 3,600

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Ruskin McArdle, Tex. $4,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Howell, Mass. .. 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—John C. Koons, Md. 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Otto Praeger, Tex. 5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—Alex. M. Dockery, Mo. 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M. G.—James I. Blakslee, Pa. 5,000
Dir. Postal Savings System—C. B. Keene, Me. 4,800
Solicitor—William H. Lamar, Md. 5,000
Purchasing Agent—James A. Edgerton, N. J. . 4,000
Appointment Clerk—Robert S. Regar, Pa. $2,000
Supt. Div. For. Mails—Robert L. Maddox, Ky. 3,000
Supt. Div. Money Orders—C. E. Matthews, Okla. 2,750
Supt. Div. Postmasters' App.—C. R. Hodges, Tex. 3,000
Gen. Supt. Ry. M. S.—W. I. Denning, Ga. 4,000
Supt. Div. Dead Letters—M. M. McLean, Tex. 2,500
Chief Inspector—Geo. M. Sutton, Mo 4,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec.—Franklin Delano Roosevelt $5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis 3,000
Ch. Naval Oper.—Adm. R. E. Coontz, Mo. ... 10,000
Chief Bureau Yards and Docks—Civ. Eng. C. W. Parks (Rear Adm.), Pa. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Nav.—Thos. Washington (Rear Adm.), N. C. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Ordn.—R. Earle (Rear Adm.), Mass. . 8,000
Ch. Bu. Constr. & Rep.—David W. Taylor, Chief Con. (Rear Adm.), Va. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Steam Engineering—Robert S. Griffin (Rear Adm.), Eng. in Chief, Va. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Supplies and Accounts—Samuel McGowan, Paymaster-General (Rear Adm.), S. C. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Med. & Sur.—Wm. C. Braisted, Sur. Gen. (Rear Adm.), S. C. 8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—George R. Clark (Rear Adm.), Washington, D. C. $8,000
Pres. Nav. Exam. B'd.—H. P. Norton (Rear Adm.), N. Y. 6,000
Pres. Nav. Retir. B'd.—H. P. Norton (Rear Adm.), N. Y. ..... ——
Ch. Intel. Off.—A. P. Niblack (Rear Adm.), Ind. 8,000
Supt. Nav. Obser.—J. A. Hoogewerff (Rear Adm.), Md. 8,000
Dir. Nav. Almanac—W. S. Eichelberger, Prof. Math., Washington, D. C. 3,500
Hydrographer—Edw. Simpson (Rear Adm.), Md. 6,000
Commandant, Marine Corps—George Barnett, Major Gen. Commandant, M. C., Wis . . 8,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—A. T. Vogelsang, Cal. . . $5,000
Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins, Wyo. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers, N. J. 4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie, Ore. 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Clay Tallman, Nev. 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Charles M. Bruce, Va. 3,500
Commis. Pensions—G. M. Saltzgaber, Ohio. . . 5,000
Deputy Com. of Pensions—E. C. Tleman, Mo. 3,600
Commis. Education—Phil'der P. Claxton, Tenn. 5,000
Chief Clerk—James F. Abel, Nev. 2,000
Com. Indian Affairs—Cato Sells, Tex. 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark. $3,500
Commis. Patents—James T. Newton, Ga. 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—Robert F. Whitehead, Va. 4,500
Ass't Commis.—M. H. Coulston, Ill. 3,500
Chief Clerk Patents—W. I. Myman, Mass. 3,000
Direc. Geol. Survey—George Otis Smith, Me. . . 6,000
Dir. Recla. Service—A. P. Davis, Kan. 7,500
Dir. Bu. of Mines—Van H. Manning, Miss. . . 6,000
Ass't Dir. Mines Bu.—F. G. Cottrell, Cal. . . . 5,000
Dir. Nat'l Park Service—S. T. Mather, Ill. . . . 4,500
Ass't Dir. Nat'l Pk. Serv.—A.B.Cammerer, Wis. 2,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—James R. Riggs, Ind. $5,000
Ass't to the Sec'y—Floyd R. Harrison, Va. 3,600
Spec'l Ass't to the Sec'y—Alonze E. Taylor, Cal. *
Solicitor—William M. Williams, Ala. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese, D. C. 3,500
Ch. Office Farm Manage.—H. C. Taylor, Mich. 5,000
Chief Weather Bu.—Charles F. Marvin, Ohio. 5,000
Ch. Bu. Anim'l Indus.—J. R. Mohler, Pa. 5,000
Dir. States Relations Service—A. C. True, Ct. . 4,500
Appointment Clerk—P. L. Gladmon, D. C. . . . 2,000
Ch. Bu. Plant Industry—W. A. Taylor, Mich. 5,000
Librarian—Claribel R. Barnett, N. Y. 2,000
*Per diem when actually employed.
Chief Div. of Publications—E. B. Reid, Mich. $3,500
Chief Div. of Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C. . . . 4,000
Chief Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney, Md. . 4,000
Chief Forest Service—Henry S. Graves, Ct. . . . 5,000
Ch. Bu. Crop Estimates—L. M. Estabrook, Tex. 4,000
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y. 5,000
Chemist & Chief of Bu.—C. L. Alsberg, Mass. 5,000
Ch. Bu. Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson, Ariz. 4,000
Dir. Pub. Roads—Thos. H. MacDonald, Ia. . . 6,000
Chief Bu. of Markets—Geo. Livingston, acting. 4,500
Chief Horticultural Board—C. L. Marlatt, Kan. 3,800
Ch. Insecticide Board—J. K. Haywood, N. Y. 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Ass't Secretary—Edwin F. Sweet, Mich. $5,000
Chief Clerk and Supt.—Edw. W. Libbey, D. C. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Chas. E. Molster, Ohio. . . . 3,000
Ch. Div. App.—Clifford Hastings, Wash. 2,500
Ch. Div Publications—Thos. F. McKeon, N. Y. 2,500
Ch. Div. Supplies—F. M. Shore, Ohio. 2,100
Director of the Census—Sam. L. Rogers, N. C. 7,500
Director Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill. 6,000
Dir. Bu. For. and Dom. Com.—Philip B. Kennedy, N. Y. $6,000
Commissioner Fisheries—H. M. Smith, D. C. . 6,000
Commissioner Lighthouses—G. R. Putnam, Ia. 5,000
Supt. Coast and Geod. Survey—E. L. Jones, Va. 6,000
Commis. of Nav.—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y. . . . 4,000
Supervo. Insp.-Genl's. S. Insp.—G. Uhler, Pa. . 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post, Ill. $5,000
Chief Clerk—Samuel J. Gompers, N. Y. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Geo. W. Love, Ohio. 3,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—A. Caminetti, Cal. 5,000
Commis. Naturali..—R. K. Campbell, Va. 4,000
Commis. Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker, N. J. 5,000
Ch. Children's Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop, Ill. . 5,000
Dir.-Gen. U. S. Employ. Serv.—J. B. Densmore, Mont. $6,000
Dir. Div. Concil.—Hugh L. Kerwin, Pa. 5,000
Dir. Women's Bu.—Mary Anderson, Ill. 5,000
Dir. Indust. Housing and Transp.—L. K. Sherman, Ill. 7,000

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford, N. J. $6,000
Deputy—Daniel V. Chisholm, S. C. 4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alberson, Ky. 2,750
Priv. Sec.—Joseph P. O'Lone, N. J. 2,500
Purchasing Agent—Edward S. Moores, Wis. . . 3,600
Supt. of Work—T. Frank Morgan, Va. $3,600
Foreman of Printing—Fletcher Bowden, Miss. 2,500
Congres'nal Record Clk.—Wm. A. Smith, D. C. 2,500
Supt. of Documents—Josiah H. Brinker, Miss. . 3,500

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White of Louisiana, born 1845, appointed 1910.

		Born.	App.			Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—Joseph McKenna, Cal.		1843	1898	*Asso. Justice*—Mahlon Pitney, N. J.		1858	1912
" "	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902	" "	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
" "	William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903	" "	Louis D Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
" "	W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910	" "	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1857	1916

Clerk—James D. Maher ($6,000). *Marshal*—Frank Key Green ($4,500). *Reporter*—Ernest Knaebel ($4,500).
The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; Associate Justices, $14,500 each.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	*Judges.*	*App.*
1.	Geo. H. Bingham, N. H.	1913
	Chas. F. Johnson, Me.	1917
	Geo. W. Anderson, Mass.	1918
2.	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.	1913
	Chas. M. Hough, N. Y.	1916
	Martin T. Manton, N. Y.	1918
3.	Victor B. Woolley, Del.	1914
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906
	Thos. G. Haight, N. J.	1919
4.	Charles A. Woods, S. C.	1913
4.	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910
5.	.....	
	Richard W. Walker, Ala.	1914
	.....	
6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911
	.....	
	Loyal E. Knappen, Mich.	1910
7.	Francis E. Baker, Ind.	1902
	Samuel Alschuler, Ill.	1916
	Geo. T. Page, Ill.	1919
7.	Julian W. Mack, Ill.	1911
	Evan A. Evans, Wis.	1916
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
	William C Hook, Kan.	1903
	John Emmett Garland, D. C.	1911
	Walter I. Smith, Iowa	1911
	Kimbrough Stone, Mo.	1916
9.	William B Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal.	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897
	Wm H. Hunt, Cal.	1911

Salaries, $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Mass. N. H., R. I., Porto Rico. SECOND—Ct., N. Y., Vt. THIRD—Del, N. J., Pa. FOURTH—Md., N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va., FIFTH—Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Texas, Canal Zone. SIXTH—Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn. SEVENTH—Ill., Ind., Wis. EIGHTH—Ark., Col., Okla., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. Mex., N. Dak., S. Dak., Utah, Wyo. NINTH—Alaska, Ariz, Cal, Idaho, Mont, Nev., Ore., Wash., Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—*Chief Justice*—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. *Associate Judges*—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Sam'l J. Graham, Pa.; George E. Downey, Ind.; James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEAL—*Presiding Judge*—Robt. M. Montgomery, Mich. *Associate Judges*—Jas. F. Smith, Cal.; O M. Barber, Vt.; Marion De Vries, Cal.; Geo. E. Martin, Ohio. *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs. Me. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton, D. C.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES—(Judges, $6,000 each).

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Addresses.*	*App.*
Ala.: N. & M.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	1917
Alaska	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	1913
"	Wm. A. Holzheimer	Nome	1917
"	F. M. Brown	Valdez	1917
"	Chas. E. Bunnell	Fairbanks	1915
Ariz	Wm. H. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1900
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	M. T. Dooling	San Francisco	1913
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	1907
" S. D.	Oscar A. Trippet	Los Angeles	1915
"	Benj. F Bledsoe	Los Angeles	1914
Canal Zone	John W. Hanan	Ancon	1918
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906
Connecticut	Edwin S Thomas	New Haven	1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	1919
Fla.: N. D.	W. B Sheppard	Pensacola	1907
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	1913
Ga: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Sam'l H. Sibley	Athens	1919
" "	Beverly D. Evans	Savannah	1917
Hawaii	H. W. Vaughan	Honolulu	1916
"	Jos. B. Poindexter	Honolulu	1917
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
" "	G. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
" S. D.	Louis Fitz Henry	Peoria	1918
" E.	Geo. W. English	Danville	1918
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Cresco (P.O.)	1904
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	George W. Jack	Shreveport	1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	1912
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	1912
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	1914
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	E. R. Holmes	Jackson, Yazoo City	1918
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	1910
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
Nebraska	Jas. W. Woodrough	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Reilstab	Trenton	1909
" "	Chas. F. Lynch	Trenton	1919
" "	J. Warren Davis	Trenton	1916
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fé	1917
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Binghamton	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Julius M. Mayer	N. Y. City	1912
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand	N. Y. City	1914
" S. D.	John C. Knox	N. Y. City	1918
" S D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	1907
" E. D.	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	1918
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1900
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1896
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	1917
" S. D.	.....	.....	
" S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	1907
Okla.: E. D.	R. Z. Williams	Muskogee	1919
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1905
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W Thompson	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	1914
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W H S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	1909
Porto Rico	P. J. Hamilton	San Juan	1917
Rhode Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Car: E. D.	H. A. M. Smith	Charleston	1911
" W. D.	Hy. H. Watkins	Anderson	1919
So. Dakota	Jas D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E. & M	Ed T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	Gordon Russell	Sherman	1910
" W. D.	Du Val West	San Antonio	1916
" W. D.	W. R. Smith	El Paso	1917
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	1898
" S. D.	Jos. C. Hutcheson	Houston	1918
Utah	Till. D. Johnson	Ogden City	1916
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Windsor	1915
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	1911
W. Va.: N. D	A. G. Dayton	Philippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

Districts.	District-Attorneys. Names and Official Addresses.	Appointed.	Marshals. Names and Official Addresses.	Appointed.
Alabama, N....	Erle Pettus, Birmingham. ..	Jan. 27, 1919	H. A. Skeggs, Birmingham...	May 18, 1918
" M....	T. D. Samford, Montgomery.	Jan. 8, 1918	McDuffie Cain, Montgomery	July 6, 1918
" S.....	Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile..	Jan. 8, 1918	Chris. C. Gewin, Mobile.....	May 9, 1918
Alaska, 1st Div.	James A. Smiser, Juneau....	Mar. 1, 1919	J. M. Tanner, Juneau	June 2, 1917
" 2d Div .	J. M. Clements, Nome.....	July 14, 1919	Emmet R. Jordan, Nome ...	Oct. 24, 1918
" 3d Div..	W. A. Munly, Valdez.....	Oct. 5, 1917	F. R. Brenneman, Valdez....	Jan. 7, 1918
" 4th Div	Rinehart F Roth, Fairbanks.	Oct. 24, 1914	Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks...	July 19, 1917
Arizona.....	Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix..	Jan. 27, 1918	Joseph P. Dillon, Phoenix...	Jan. 7, 1918
Arkansas, E...	Wm H. Martin, Little Rock.	July 30, 1913	Andrew J. Walls, Little Rock	June 22, 1914
" W. .	Emon O. Mahony, Ft. Smith.	Sept. 29, 1917	John H. Parker, Fort Smith.	June 22, 1914
California, N .	Mrs. A. A. Adams, San Fran.	Aug. 5, 1919	J. B. Holohan, San Francisco	July 6, 1918
" S ...	J. R. O'Connor, Los Angeles.	Jan. 8, 1918	C. T. Walton, Los Angeles.	Mar. 14, 1918
Canal Zone.....	A. C. Hindman, Ancon.....	June 3, 1919	Miguel A Otero, Ancon.. ..	Mar. 15, 1917
Colorado.....	Harry B. Tedrow, Denver...	July 6, 1918	Samuel J. Burris, Denver ...	Mar. 1, 1919
Connecticut...	John F. Crosby, Hartford..	July 28, 1919	W. R. Palmer, Hartford....	Sept. 5, 1919
Delaware.....	Chas. F. Curley, Wilmington.	Mar. 11, 1916	Martin F. Farry, Wilmington	Jan. 4, 1915
Dist. of Columbia	John E. Laskey, Washington.	Oct. 22, 1918	Maurice Splain, Washington.	April 6, 1918
Florida, N.....	John L. Neeley, Pensacola...	Jan. 10, 1916	Jas. B. Perkins, Pensacola...	Oct. 5, 1917
" S.. ..	H. S. Phillips, Tampa.	Oct. 5, 1917	N. H. Boswell, Jacksonville .	Mar. 7, 1916
Georgia, N.....	Hooper Alexander, Atlanta...	Jan. 8, 1918	Howard Thompson, Atlanta.	July 22, 1913
" S.. .	Earl M. Donalson, Macon ..	Aug. 24, 1914	Joseph S. Davis, Macon ...	July 22, 1913
Hawaii.....	S. C. Huber, Honolulu.....	Mar. 22, 1916	Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu	Sept. 11, 1914
Idaho.....	James L McClear, Boisé ...	Jan. 8, 1918	L. C. Jones, Boisé.	May 4, 1918
Illinois, N.....	Chas F. Clyne, Chicago.....	Nov. 18, 1918	John J. Bradley, Chicago....	April 28, 1918
" E....	J. G Burnside, Danville.....	July 6, 1918	Cooper Stout, Danville.. .	Oct. 24, 1918
" S...	Edw. C. Knotts, Springfield.	July 15, 1919	V. Y. Dallman, Springfield..	July 6, 1918
Indiana.....	L E. Slack, Indianapolis....	Jan. 10, 1916	Mark Storen, Indianapolis	Sept. 28, 1918
Iowa, N.....	F A.O'Connor, N.H'ton (P O)	May 14, 1918	E. R. Moore, Dubuque..... .	July 6, 1918
" S.....	E. G. Moon, Centreville (P.O.)	Oct. 14, 1918	Nicholas F Reed, Ottumwa	Mar. 21, 1918
Kansas.....	F. Robertson, Kansas City ..	June 21, 1917	Otho T. Wood, Topeka....	June 25, 1918
Kentucky, E..	Thos. D. Slattery, Covington	May 22, 1918	H. M. Cox, Covington.....	Mar. 4, 1918
" W. .	W. V. Gregory, Louisville...	July 28, 1919	Edgar H. James, Louisville..	Jan. 7, 1918
Louisiana, E...	Henry Mooney, New Orleans	June 3, 1919	F. M. Miller, New Orleans..	April 24, 1914
" W...	Jos. Moore, Shreveport....	April 16, 1917	J. H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport	July 15, 1919
Maine.....	John F. A. Merrill, Portland.	Feb. 15, 1919	J. S. P. H. Wilson, Portland	July 6, 1918
Maryland.....	Samuel K. Dennis, Baltimore	Jan. 27, 1919	W. W. Stockham, Baltimore	Jan. 27, 1919
Massachusetts	T. J. Boynton, Boston.....	Jan. 8, 1918	John J. Mitchell, Boston....	July 15, 1919
Michigan, E...	Jno. E. Kinnane, Detroit....	Aug. 8, 1916	Henry Behrendt, Detroit....	May 22, 1918
" W...	M. H. Walker, Grand Rapids	Oct. 28, 1918	H. O'Connor, Grand Rapids.	July 28, 1919
Minnesota ..	Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.....	Mar. 1, 1919	James A. Wessel, St. Paul...	Mar. 26, 1916
Mississippi, N .	Wilson S. Hill, Oxford.....	Mar. 11, 1918	Alex. Bruce, Oxford.....	June 12, 1919
" S ..	Jul. P. Alexander, Jackson...	Jan. 1, 1919	Floyd Loper, Jackson.....	June 12, 1919
Missouri, E. .	W. L. Hensley, St. Louis....	Mar. 1, 1919	John E. Lynch, St. Louis....	Feb. 27, 1919
" W .	F. M. Wilson, Kansas City..	Aug. 4, 1917	W. A. Shelton, Kansas City..	May 10, 1916
Montana . .	E. C. Day, Helena.....	Oct. 28, 1918	Jos. L. Ashbridge, Helena...	Jan. 11, 1916
Nebraska.....	Thos. S Allen, Lincoln.....	July 24, 1916	Thos J. Flynn, Omaha.....	Jan. 11, 1916
Nevada.....	William Woodburn, Jr., Reno	April 6, 1918	Thos. Pickett, Carson City..	July 15, 1919
New Hampshire	F.H. Brown, Somers'rth (P.O.)	July 6, 1918	Chas. J. O'Neill, Concord....	July 6, 1918
New Jersey.	J. L. Bodine, Trenton.....	July 1, 1919	Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton	July 18, 1919
New Mexico....	S. Burkhart, Albuquerque...	Aug. 5, 1913	A. H. Hudspeth, Santa Fé...	June 2, 1917
New York, N .	Dennis B. Lacey, Utica	Jan. 31, 1916	Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica...	Jan. 11, 1916
" S .	Francis G Caffey, N. Y. City	May 23, 1917	T. D. McCarthy, N. Y. City.	Aug. 5, 1919
" E. .	Leroy W. Ross, Brooklyn	Sept. 5, 1919	Jas. M. Power, Brooklyn....	Mar. 1, 1919
" W. .	S. T. Lockwood, Buffalo	Jan. 11, 1916	John D. Lynn, Rochester....	Jan. 11 1916
N. Carolina, E..	T. D. Warren, Newbern.....	April 1, 1919	G. H. Bellamy, Raleigh.....	Mar. 1, 1919
" W.	Wm. C Hammer, Ashboro..	Mar. 4, 1918	Chas. A. Webb, Asheville....	Jan. 7, 1918
North Dakota..	Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo...	Oct. 9, 1914	Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.....	May 17, 1918
Ohio, N.....	Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland..	July 15, 1919	Chas. W. Lapp, Cleveland...	July 24, 1917
" S.....	Stuart R. Bolin, Columbus..	Jan. 11, 1916	M. Devanney, Cincinnati....	July 15, 1919
Oklahoma, E ..	W. C. McGinnis, Muskogee..	Mar. 15, 1917	B. A. Enloe, Jr., Muskogee..	Aug. 15, 1917
" W .	John A. Fain, Oklahoma City	Aug. 15, 1919	J. Q. Newell, Oklahoma City.	Mar. 14, 1918
Oregon.....	B. E. Haney, Portland.....	Mar. 14, 1918	G. F. Alexander, Portland...	Sept. 14, 1917
Pennsylvania, E.	Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia	Jan. 8, 1918	F. J Noonan, Philadelphia..	Jan. 7, 1918
" M	Rogers L. Burnett, Stroudsb'g	Jan. 8, 1918	James S. Magee, Scranton...	Mar. 14, 1918
" W	E. L. Humes, Pittsburgh....	Aug. 20, 1919	John F. Short, Pittsburgh...	Oct. 1, 1918
Porto Rico.....	Miles M. Martin, San Juan..	Jan. 11, 1916	Wm. R. Bennett, San Juan..	July 15, 1919
Rhode Island...	Harvey A. Baker, Providence	Oct. 28, 1918	John J. Richards, Providence	Jan. 7, 1918
S. Carolina, E. .	F. H. Weston, Charleston...	Mar. 4, 1918	James L. Sims, Charleston...	Mar. 7, 1918
" W..	J. W. Thurmond, Greenville.	Jan. 18, 1916	C. J. Lyon, Greenville.....	Jan. 18, 1916
South Dakota..	E. W. Fiske, Sioux Falls....	Aug. 5, 1919	Wm. Hickey, Sioux Falls....	June 10, 1918
Tennessee, E...	W. T. Kennedy, Knoxville.	July 25, 1917	J. P. Worley, Knoxville.....	July 28, 1919
" M..	Lee Douglas, Nashville.....	May 14, 1914	G. V. Witt, Nashville.....	Mar. 5, 1919
" W..	William D. Kyser, Memphis.	Oct. 6, 1917	S. H. Trezevant, Memphis...	July 28, 1919
Texas, N.....	——, Fort Worth.....	.....	J. A. Baggett, Dallas.....	Oct. 24, 1918
" S.....	D. E. Simmons, Houston....	June 4, 1919	Jacob A. Herring, Houston..	Jan. 7, 1918
" E.....	Clarence Merritt, Paris.....	July 6, 1918	B. F. Sherrell, Texarkana....	May 7, 1917
" W.....	H. S. Robertson, San Antonio	Sept. 26, 1918	John H. Rogers, Austin.....	April 24, 1917
Utah.....	W. W. Ray, Salt Lake City..	Mar. 10, 1918	A. Nebeker, Salt Lake City..	Mar. 4, 1918
Vermont.....	V. A. Bullard, Burlington....	July 17, 1919	A. P. Carpenter, Rutland ..	May 22, 1918
Virginia, E.....	H. M. Smith, Richmond.....	Jan. 27, 1919	John G. Saunders, Richmond	April 16, 1918
" W....	Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke...	April 6, 1918	T. G. Burch, Martinsville...	April 6, 1918
Washington, E..	Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane	Mar. 8, 1918	J. F. McGovern, Spokane...	Mar. 8, 1918
" W.	R. C. Saunders, Seattle.....	May 7, 1918	John M. Boyle, Tacoma.....	Mar. 9, 1918
W. Virginia, N..	S. W. Walker, Martinsburg..	Jan. 8, 1918	C. E. Smith, Parkersburg....	Mar. 14, 1918
" S..	L. H. Kelly, Charlestown....	Jan. 8, 1918	Wm. Osborne, Huntington...	April 6, 1918
Wisconsin, E...	H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee...	Jan. 18, 1916	S. W. Randolph, Milwaukee.	Jan. 18, 1916
" W...	Albert G. Wolfe, La Crosse..	Jan. 29, 1917	Frank P. O'Connor, Madison	July 21, 1916
Wyoming.....	Chas. L. Rigdon, Cheyenne..	Mar. 1, 1919	Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.	May 14, 1918

N., Northern; S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western; M., Middle.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President—Martin A. Morrison, Indiana, $5,000. *Commissioner*—Geo. R. Wales, Vermont, $5,000.
Secretary—John T. Doyle, New York, $2,500.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasuries.	*Assistant Treasurers.*	*Sub-Treasuries.*	*Assistant Treasurers.*
Baltimore	Robert G. Hilton	New York	Martin Vogel
Boston	Charles B. Strecker	Philadelphia	John B. Evans
Chicago	Robert I. Hunt	St. Louis	W. D. Vandiver
Cincinnati	Arthur Espy	San Francisco	William J. McGee
New Orleans	Wm. H. McClendon		

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City (Equipped as Assay Office), Wm. A. Burns, Assayer in charge
New Orleans ..... Leonard Magruder
Philadelphia ..... Adam M. Joyce
San Francisco ..... Thaddeus W. H. Shanahan
Denver ..... Thomas Annear

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary	Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.
Portland, Me.	Charles M Sleeper	$5,000	San Francisco, Cal.	J. O. Davis	$7,000
St. Albans, Vt.	Herbert C. Comings	5,000	Tampa, Fla.	James F. C. Griggs	6,000
Boston, Mass.	Edmund Billings	8,000	Portland, Ore.	Will Moore	4,500
Providence, R. I.	F. E. Fitzsimmons	4,500	Seattle, Wash.	Roscoe M. Drumheller	6,000
Bridgeport, Ct.	James L. McGovern	5,000	Juneau, Alaska	John W. Troy	4,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Holland	5,000	Honolulu, Hawaii	M. A. Franklin	5,000
Rochester, N. Y.	John Pallace	4,500	Great Falls, Mont.	A. J. King	3,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	G. G. Davidson, Jr.	6,000	Pembina, N. Dak.	Alex Morrison	3,500
New York, N. Y.	Byron R. Newton	12,000	Duluth, Minn.	Harris Bennett	4,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. H. Berry	8,000	Minneapolis and St Paul, Minn.	Harry A Lund	4,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geo. H. Rowley	4,500	Milwaukee, Wis.	August M. Gavin	4,500
Baltimore, Md.	William P. Ryan	7,000	Detroit, Mich.	Richard I. Lawson	6,000
Norfolk, Va.	Norman R. Hamilton	5,000	Chicago, Ill	.....	7,000
Wilmington, N. C.	Walker Taylor	2,500	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jas. H. Fry	4,000
Charleston, S. C.	F C Peters	2,500	Cleveland, Ohio	W Burr Gongwer	6,000
Savannah, Ga.	David C Barrow, Jr	3,000	Louisville, Ky.	Presley S. Ray	3,500
Mobile, Ala.	Jos. H. Lyons	3,500	Memphis, Tenn	George P. Woollen	3,500
New Orleans, La.	Murphy J Foster	7,000	St. Louis, Mo.	Fountain Rothwell	6,000
Port Arthur, Tex.	Robert E. Latimer	3,000	Des Moines, Iowa.	Christian A. Niemeyer	3,000
Galveston, Tex.	Fred C. Pabst	5,000	Omaha, Neb	Charles W. McCune	3,500
El Paso, Tex.	R. E. Crawford	4,500	Denver, Col.	T. H. Tulley	3,500
San Antonio, Tex.	Thos. A. Coleman	5,000	Salt Lake City, Utah	Thomas F. Thomas	2,500
Nogales, Ariz.	Charles E. Hardy	3,500	San Juan, Porto Rico	Hayden L. Moore	5,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	John B. Elliott	5,000			

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Portland, Me., Wm M. Ingraham, $4,500.
Boston, Mass., J. A. Maynard, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., Thomas E. Rush, $8,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. R. Kurtz, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., Guy W. Steele, $4,500.
New Orleans, La., John Marks, $3,500.
San Francisco, Cal., John S. Irby, $5,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., John B. Nash, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., H. Otto Wittpenn, $8,000.
Chicago, Ill., William Brown, $5,000.
New Orleans, Edwin G Hunter, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., W. Mitchell Digges, $5,000.
San Francisco, Cal., James H. Barry, $5,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Lot W. Reiff, $5,000.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Thomas G. Patten, 1917.
Chicago, Ill., William B. Carlile, 1917.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Walter C. Burton, 1916.
St. Louis, Mo., Colin M. Selph, 1913.
Boston, Mass., W. E. Hurley (Acting).
Baltimore, Md., Sherlock Swann, 1913.
San Francisco, Cal., Charles W Fay, 1913.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Joel C. Clore, 1916.
Cleveland, Ohio, William J Murphy, 1914.
Buffalo, N. Y., Chas. F. Boine (Acting).
Pittsburgh, Pa., Alexander S. Guffey, 1916.
Washington, D. C., Merritt O. Chance, 1915.
Detroit, Mich., Wm J. Nagel, 1913.
Milwaukee, Wis., Frank B. Schutz, 1914.
Newark, N. J., John F. Sinnott, Jr. (Acting).
Minneapolis, Minn., Edward A. Purdy, 1914.
Jersey City, N J., Matt Ely, 1915.
Louisville, Ky., E. T. Schmitt, 1913.
Omaha, Neb., Charles E. Fanning, 1916.
Rochester, N. Y., George C. Staud, 1917.
St. Paul, Minn., Otto N. Raths, 1915.
Providence, R. I., Edward F. Carroll, 1917.
Denver, Col., Benj F Stapleton, 1915.
Indianapolis, Ind., R. E. Springsteen, 1913.
Albany, N. Y., William H. Murray, 1914.
Columbus, Ohio, Samuel A. Kinnear, 1914.
Syracuse, N. Y., John J. Kesel, 1913.
Worcester, Mass., James F. Healy, 1918.
Toledo, Ohio, George F Parrish, 1915.
Richmond, Va., Hay T. Thornton, 1914.
New Haven, Ct., Philip Troup, 1914
Nashville, Tenn., vacancy.
Scranton, Pa., John J. Durkin, 1915.
Fall River, Mass., James H Hoar, 1916
Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Metcalf, Jr., 1914.
Dayton, Ohio, Forrest L. May, 1913.
Troy, N. Y., James H Burns, 1914.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Charles E. Hogadone, 1914
Reading, Pa., Charles N. Seitzinger, 1913.
Camden, N. J., Harry M. Knight, 1913.
Trenton, N. J., E. F. Hooper, 1914.
Lynn, Mass., Edmund S. Higgins, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Bolling H. Jones, 1913.
Wilmington, Del., James J. English, 1913.
New Orleans, La., Charles Janvier, 1916.
Kansas City, Mo., Baylis Steele, 1916.
Philadelphia, Pa., John A Thornton, 1913.
Charleston, S. C., Jos M. Poulnot, 1913.
Seattle, Wash., Edgar Battle, 1913.
Portland, Ore., F. S. Meyers, 1913.
Akron, Ohio, vacancy.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

District.	Collector.	Address.	District.	Collector.	Address.
Alabama	John D. McNeel	Birmingham.	1st New Jersey	Samuel Iredell	Camden.
Alaska	David J. Williams	Tacoma.	5th New Jersey	Charles V. Duffy	Newark.
Arizona	Alfred Franklin	Phoenix.	New Mexico	.....	Albuquerque.
Arkansas	Jack Walker	Little Rock.	1st New York	Bertram Gardner	Brooklyn.
1st California	Justus S. Wardell	San Francisco	2d New York	Wm. H. Edwards	New York.
6th California	John P. Carter	Los Angeles.	3d New York	R. J. McElligott(Actg)	New York.
Colorado	Mark A. Skinner	Denver.	14th New York	Roscoe Irwin	Albany.
Connecticut	James J. Walsh	Hartford.	21st New York	Neal Brewster	Syracuse.
Delaware	Henry T. Graham	Wilmington.	28th New York	Vincent H. Riordan	Buffalo.
Dist. of Col	Joshua W. Miles	Baltimore.	4th N. Carolina	Joslah W. Bailey	Raleigh.
Florida	James M. Cathcart	Jacksonville.	North Dakota	W. E. Byerly	Fargo.
Georgia	Aaron O. Blalock	Atlanta.	1st Ohio	Andrew C. Gilligan	Cincinnati.
Hawaii	Howard Hathway	Honolulu.	10th Ohio	Frank B. Niles	Toledo.
Idaho	Lewis Williams	Boise.	11th Ohio	Berlah E. Williamson	Columbus
1st Illinois	Julius F. Smietanka	Chicago.	18th Ohio	Harry H. Weiss	Cleveland.
8th Illinois	John L. Pickering	Springfield.	Oklahoma	Hubert L. Bolen	Okla. City.
6th Indiana	Wm L. Elder	Indianapolis.	Oregon	Milton A. Miller	Portland.
3d Iowa	Louis Murphy	Dubuque.	1st Penn	Ephraim Lederer	Philadelphia.
Kansas	Wm. H. L. Pepperell	Wichita.	12th Penn	Fred C. Kirkendall	Scranton.
Kentucky	Elwood Hamilton	Louisville.	23d Penn	C. G Lewellyn	Pittsburgh.
Louisiana	John Y. Fauntleroy	New Orleans	Rhode Island	Geo. F. Shaunnessy	Providence.
Maine	L. O. Tebbetts	Augusta.	South Carolina	Duncan C. Hayward.	Columbia.
Maryland	Joshua W. Miles	Baltimore.	South Dakota	James Coffey	Aberdeen
Massachusetts	John F. Malley	Boston.	Tennessee	Edward B. Craig	Nashville
1st Michigan	John A. Gregor	Detroit.	3d Texas	Alexander S. Walker	Austin.
4th Michigan	Emanuel J. Doyle	Grand Rapids	Utah	David C. Dunbar	Salt Lake City
Minnesota	Edward J. Lynch	St. Paul.	Vermont	J. E Kennedy	Burlington.
Mississippi	Geo. L. Donald	Jackson.	2d Virginia	Richard C. L. Moncure	Richmond.
1st Missouri	George H. Moore	St. Louis.	6th Virginia	James S. Persinger	Roanoke.
6th Missouri	George F. Crutchley	Kansas City.	Washington	David J. Williams	Tacoma.
Montana	William C. Whaley	Helena.	West Virginia	Samuel A. Hays	Parkersburg.
Nebraska	George L. Loomis	Omaha.	2d Wisconsin	Burt Williams	Madison.
Nevada	Justus S. Wardell	San Francisco	Wyoming	.....	Cheyenne.
N. Hampshire.	Seth W. Jones	Portsmouth.			

STATE LABOR BUREAUS IN UNITED STATES.

Location.	Chief Officer.	Address.	Location.	Chief Officer.	Address.
Alabama	G. Andrews, M. D.	Montgomery.	Nevada	R F. Cole	Carson City.
Arkansas	Thos. A. Wilson	Little Rock.	N. Hampshire	J S. B. Davie	Concord.
California	John P. McLaughlin.	San Francisco.	New Jersey	Lewis T. Bryant	Trenton.
Colorado	W. L. Morrissey	Denver	New York	E. J. Boyle	Albany.
Connecticut	Wm. S. Hyde	Hartford.	N. Carolina	M. L. Shipman	Raleigh.
Delaware	J. E. Rhoads	Wilmington.	North Dakota	J. N Hagan	Bismarck.
Florida	J. C. Privett	Jacksonville.	Ohio	T. J. Duffy	Columbus.
Georgia	H. M. Stanley	Atlanta.	Oklahoma	C. E. Connally	Oklahoma City
Hawaii	R. A. Kearns	Honolulu.	Oregon	C H. Gram	Salem.
Idaho	W J. McVety	Boise.	Pennsylvania	C. B Connelley	Harrisburg.
Illinois	Barney Cohen	Springfield.	Philippines	B. G. Moureal	Manila.
Indiana	Samuel R. Artman	Indianapolis.	Porto Rico	Carmelo Honore	San Juan.
Iowa	A. L. Urick	Des Moines.	Rhode Island	George H. Webb	Providence
Kansas	J. H. Crawford	Topeka.	S. Carolina	A. C. Summers	Columbia.
Kentucky	Mat. S. Cohen	Frankfort.	South Dakota	B. Harris	Pierre.
Louisiana	Frank E. Wood	New Orleans.	Tennessee	Louis L. Allen	Nashville.
Maine	R. A. Eddy	Augusta.	Texas	T. C. Jennings	Austin.
Maryland	Charles J. Fox	Baltimore.	Utah	P. A. Thatcher	Salt Lake.
Massachusetts	Edwin Mulready	Boston.	Virginia	John Hirschberg	Richmond.
Michigan	R. H. Fletcher	Lansing.	Vermont	J. S. Buttles	Montpelier.
Minnesota	John P. Gardiner	St. Paul.	Washington	C H. Younger	Olympia.
Missouri	Wm. H. Lewis	Jefferson City.	West Virginia	S. B. Montgomery	Charleston.
Montana	W. J. Swindlehurst	Helena	Wisconsin	G P. Hambrecht	Madison.
Nebraska	F. A. Kennedy	Lincoln.	Wyoming	H. C. Hoffman	Cheyenne.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

This board is composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the United States Commissioner of Education, James P. Munroe, Calvin F. McIntosh, and Arthur E. Holder. Director, C. A. Prosser. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. There are regional offices at New York, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Denver, and San Francisco.

DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICES.

District No. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Office, Boston, Mass. Branch office, Portland, Me.

District No. 2—Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Office, New York City.

District No. 3—Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch office, Pittsburg, Pa.

District No. 4—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia Office, Baltimore, Md. Branch offices, Norfolk, Va ; Baltimore, Md

District No. 5—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee. Office, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 6—Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Office, New Orleans, La.

District No. 7—Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. Office, Cincinnati, O. Branch office, Cleveland, O.

District No. 8—Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Office, Chicago, Ill. Branch office, Detroit, Mich.

District No. 9—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Office, St. Louis. Branch office, Kansas City, Mo.

District No. 10—Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Office, Minneapolis.

District No. 11—Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Office, Denver, Col.

District No. 12—California, Nevada, and Arizona. Office, San Francisco, Cal.

District No. 13—Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Office, Seattle, Wash.

District No. 14—Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Office, Dallas, Tex.

Outside Continental United States—Chief, Division of Rehabilitation, 200 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

STATE RAILROAD AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

(As of date of November 15, 1919.)

UNITED STATES INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

(Expiration of term follows names.)

Clyde B. Aitchison, Chairman, 1921; James S. Harlan, Commissioner, 1918; Edgar E. Clark, Commissioner, 1919; Robert W. Wooley, Commissioner, 1920; Henry C. Hall, Commissioner, 1921; Charles C. McChord, Commissioner, 1922; B. H. Meyer, Commissioner, 1924; Joseph B. Eastman, Commissioner, 1922; Winthrop M. Daniels, Commissioner, 1923; George B. McGinty, Secretary.

ALABAMA Public Service Commission—Sam P. Kennedy, President; B. H. Cooper, S. P. Gaillard; Atticus Mullin, Secretary.

ARIZONA Corporation Commission—A. A. Betts, Chairman; F. A. Jones, D. F. Johnson; A. E. Stelzer, Secretary.

ARKANSAS Corporation Commission—Walter G. Brasher, Chairman; Herbert R. Wilson, Thomas E. Wood; Guy A Freeling, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA Railroad Commission—Edwin O. Edgerton, President; H. D. Loveland, Frank R. Devlin, Harley W. Brundige, Irving Martin; W. R Williams, Secretary.

COLORADO Public Utilities Commission—Leroy J. Williams, Chairman; A. P. Anderson, Grant E. Helderman; George A. Flannigan, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT Public Utilities Commission—Richard T. Higgins, Chairman; Charles C. Elwell, Joseph W. Alsop; Henry F. Billings, Secretary.

FLORIDA Railroad Commission—R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blitch, R. C. Dunn; Lewis G. Thompson, Secretary.

GEORGIA Railroad Commission—Chas. Murphey Candler, Chairman; Paul B. Trammel, Vice-Chairman; James A. Perry, John T. Boifeuillet, J. D. Price; Albert Collier, Secretary.

IDAHO Public Utilities Commission—A. L. Freehafer, President; Geo. E. Erb, E. M. Sweeley; C. J. Callahan, Secretary.

ILLINOIS Public Utilities Commission—Thomas E. Dempcy, Chairman; Frank H. Funk, Walter A. Shaw, James H. Wilkerson, P. J. Lucey; R. Allen Stephens, Secretary.

INDIANA Public Service Commission—E. I. Lewis, Chairman; J. W. McCardle, Paul P. Haynes, Glenn Van Auken, Fred B. Johnson; Carl H. Mote, Secretary.

IOWA Railroad Commission—Dwight N. Lewis, Chairman; John A. Guiher, Charles Webster; George L. McCaughan, Secretary.

KANSAS Public Utilities Commission—John M. Kinkel, Chairman; W. L. Huggins, C. W. Green; Carl W. Moore, Secretary.

KENTUCKY Railroad Commission—Laurence B. Finn, Chairman; H. Grenn Garrett, Sid. T. Douthitt; Richard Tobin, Secretary.

LOUISIANA Railroad Commission—Shelby Taylor, Chairman; John T Michel, Huey P. Long; Henry Jastremski, Secretary.

MAINE Public Utilities Commission—Benjamin F. Cleaves, Chairman; Herbert W. Trafton, Albert Greenlaw; George F. Giddings, Clerk.

MARYLAND Public Service Commission—John Milton Reifsnider, Chairman; James C. Legg, J. Frank Harper; B. T. Fendall, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS Public Service Commission—Frederick J. Macleod, Chairman; Everett E. Stone, Henry C. Attwill; Andrew A. Highlands, Secretary.

MICHIGAN Public Utilities Commission—William M. Smith, Chairman; William W. Potter, Sherman T. Handy, Samuel Odell, Earl R. Stewart; Will H. Brunson, Secretary.

MINNESOTA Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Ira B. Mills, Chairman; O. P. B. Jacobson, Fred W. Putnam; A. C. Clausen, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI Railroad Commission—F. M. Sheppard, President; George R. Edwards, W. B. Wilson; James Galceran, Secretary.

MISSOURI Public Service Commission—William G. Busby, Chairman; Edwin J. Bean, David E. Blair, Noah Simpson, Edward Flad; N. E. Williams, Secretary.

MONTANA Railroad and Public Service Commission—Dan. Boyle, Chairman; J. E. McCormick, Lee Dennis; W. J Haynes, Secretary.

NEBRASKA State Railway Commission—Thomas L. Hall, Chairman; H. G. Taylor, T. A. Browne.

NEVADA Public Service Commission—J. F. Shaughnessy, Chairman; W. H. Simmons, J. G. Scrugham; E. H. Walker, Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Public Service Commission—William T. Gunnison, Chairman; Thomas W. D. Worthen, John W. Storrs; Walter H. Timm, Clerk.

NEW JERSEY Board of Public Utility Commissioners—John W. Slocum, President; Alfred S. March, George F. Wright, Harry L. Knight, Andrew Gaul, Jr.; Alfred N. Barber, Secretary.

NEW MEXICO State Corporation Commission—Hugh H. Williams, Chairman; J. M. Luna, Bonafacio Montoya; Edwin F. Coard, Clerk.

NEW YORK Public Service Commission, First District—Lewis Nixon, Commissioner; Edward J. Glennon, Deputy Commissioner; Alfred M. Barrett, Deputy Commissioner; James B. Walker, Secretary.

NEW YORK Public Service Commission, Second District—Charles B. Hill, Chairman; Frank Irvine, John A. Barhite, Thomas F. Fennell, Joseph A. Kellogg; Francis X. Disney, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA Corporation Commission—William T. Lee, Chairman; George P. Pell, A. J. Maxwell; R. O. Self, Clerk.

NORTH DAKOTA Board of Railroad Commissioners—S. J. Aandahl, Chairman; C. F. Dupuis, Frank Milhollan; J. H. Calderhead, Secretary.

OHIO Public Utilities Commission—Charles C. Marshall, Chairman; Beecher W. Waltermire, Byron M. ClenDening; Grover C. Maxwell, Secretary.

OKLAHOMA Corporation Commission—Art. L. Walker, Chairman; Campbell Russell, R. E. Echols; P. E. Glenn, Secretary.

OREGON Public Service Commission—Fred G. Buchtel, Chairman; Hylen H. Corey, Fred A. Williams; Edward Wright, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA Public Service Commission—William D. B. Ainey, Chairman; Samuel M. Clement, Jr., S. Ray Shelby, John W. Reed, John S. Rilling, James S. Benn, Milton J. Brecht; Archibald B. Millar, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND Public Utilities Commission—William C. Bliss, Chairman; Samuel E. Hudson, Robert F. Rodman; John W. Rowe, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA Railroad Commission—Frank W. Shealy, Chairman; James Cansler, H. H. Arnold; J P. Darby, Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA Board of Railroad Commissioners—J J. Murphy, Chairman; J. W. Ralsh, D. Brisbine; H. A. Ustrud, Secretary.

TENNESSEE Railroad Commission—B. A. Enloe, Chairman; Harvey H. Hannah, George W. Welch; Miss Willie Fields, Secretary.

TEXAS Railroad Commission—Allison Mayfield, Chairman; Earle B. Mayfield, Clarence E. Gilmore; E. R. McLean, Secretary.

UTAH Public Utilities Commission—Judge Joshua Greenwood, President; Henry H. Blood, Warren Stoutnour; T. E. Banning, Secretary.

VERMONT Public Service Commission—Walter A. Dutton, Chairman; William R. Warner, Eli H. Porter; Neil D. Clawson, Secretary.

VIRGINIA State Corporation Commission—William F. Rhea, Chairman; Alexander Forward, Berkley D Adams; Richard T. Wilson, Clerk.

WASHINGTON Public Service Commission—E. V. Kuykendall, Chairman; Hance H. Cleland, Frank R. Spinning; J. H. Brown, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA Public Service Commission—George R. C. Wiles, Chairman; E. F. Morgan, Ernest D. Lewis; R. B. Bernheim, Secretary.

WISCONSIN Railroad Commission—Carl D. Jackson, Chairman; Henry R. Trumbower, John S. Allen; C. D. SeCheverell, Secretary.

WYOMING Public Service Commission—C. L. Draper, Chairman; Maurice Groshon, H. M. Huntington; H. A. Floyd, Secretary.

CANADA Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa—Hon. F. B. Carvell, K. C., Chief Commissioner; S. J. McLean, Assistant Chief Commissioner; Hon. W. B. Nantel, K. C., Deputy Chief Commissioner; A. S. Goodeve, A. C. Boyce, K. C., Dr. J. C. Rutherford, C. M. G.; A. D. Cartwright, Secretary.

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes.	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters.	Gross Revenue of Department	Gross Expenditure of Department	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued.
	Number.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*
1800	903	20,817	69,242	280,806	213,994	.....
1810	2,300	36,406	149,438	551,755	495,969	.....
1820	4,500	72,492	352,295	1,111,761	1,160,926	.....
1830	8,450	115,176	595,234	1,919,314	1,932,708	.....
1840	13,468	155,739	1,028,925	4,543,522	4,718,236	.....
1850	18,417	178,672	1,549,376	5,499,985	5,212,953	1,540,545
1855	24,410	227,908	2,135,335	6,642,136	9,968,342	72,977,300
1860	28,498	240,594	2,552,868	8,518,067	19,170,610	216,370,660
1861	28,586	140,399	2,514,157	8,349,296	13,606,759	211,788,518
1862	28,875	134,013	2,340,767	8,299,821	11,125,364	251,307,105
1863	29,047	139,598	2,876,983	11,163,790	11,314,207	338,340,385
1864	28,878	139,172	3,174,326	12,438,254	12,644,786	334,054,610
1865	20,550	142,340	3,383,382	14,556,159	13,694,728	387,419,455
1866	23,828	180,921	3,454,677	14,436,986	15,352,079	347,734,325
1867	25,163	203,245	4,033,728	15,297,027	19,235,483	371,599,605
1868	26,481	216,928	4,255,311	16,292,601	22,730,593	383,470,500
1869	27,106	223,731	4,546,958	18,344,511	23,698,131	421,047,460
1870	28,492	231,232	4,673,466	19,772,221	23,998,837	468,118,445
1871	30,045	238,359	5,028,381	20,037,045	24,390,104	439,126,175
1872	31,863	251,398	5,121,665	21,915,426	26,658,192	541,445,070
1873	33,244	256,210	5,725,468	22,996,742	29,084,946	601,931,520
1874	34,294	269,097	5,818,472	26,471,072	32,126,415	632,733,420
1875	35,547	277,873	7,049,936	26,791,360	33,611,309	682,342,470
1876	36,383	281,798	7,381,460	28,644,198	33,263,488	698,799,090
1877	37,345	292,820	7,284,283	27,531,585	33,486,322	689,580,670
1878	38,253	301,966	7,966,921	29,277,517	34,165,084	742,461,940
1879	40,588	316,711	7,182,239	30,041,983	33,449,899	774,358,780
1880	42,989	343,888	7,708,407	33,315,479	36,542,804	875,681,970
1881	44,512	344,006	8,298,743	36,785,398	39,592,566	954,128,450
1882	46,231	343,618	8,964,676	41,876,410	40,482,021	1,114,560,330
1883	46,820	353,166	10,315,394	45,508,693	43,282,944	1,202,743,800
1884	48,434	359,530	11,283,830	43,325,959	47,224,560	1,459,768,460
1885	51,252	365,251	11,243,848	42,560,844	50,046,235	1,465,122,935
1886	53,614	368,660	11,348,178	43,948,423	51,004,744	1,620,784,100
1887	55,157	392,874	11,929,481	48,837,609	53,006,194	1,746,985,520
1888	57,376	403,976	12,589,768	52,695,176	56,468,315	1,867,173,140
1889	58,999	416,159	13,168,991	56,175,611	62,317,119	1,961,980,840
1890	62,401	427,990	13,753,096	60,882,098	66,259,548	2,219,737,060
1891	64,329	439,027	14,527,000	65,931,786	73,059,519	2,397,503,340
1892	67,119	447,591	15,249,565	70,930,475	76,980,846	2,543,270,210
1893	68,403	453,833	15,863,622	75,896,993	81,581,681	2,750,293,095
1894	69,805	454,746	15,899,709	75,080,479	84,994,112	2,602,278,358
1895	70,064	456,026	16,079,508	76,983,128	87,179,551	2,795,424,807
1896	70,360	463,313	16,561,181	82,499,208	90,932,669	3,025,481,465
1897	71,022	470,032	16,908,384	82,665,462	94,077,242	3,063,633,880
1898	73,570	480,461	17,453,433	89,012,618	98,033,523	3,418,458,360
1899	75,000	496,948	18,223,506	95,021,384	101,632,160	3,692,775,815
1900	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,579	107,740,267	3,998,544,564
1901	76,945	511,808	19,949,515	111,631,193	115,554,921	4,239,273,696
1902	75,924	507,540	20,783,919	121,848,047	124,785,697	4,621,285,723
1903	74,169	506,268	21,631,724	134,224,443	138,784,487	5,270,549,115
1904	71,131	496,818	22,273,343	143,582,624	152,362,116	5,330,886,845
1905	68,131	486,805	22,743,342	152,826,585	167,399,169	5,751,017,915
1906	65,600	478,711	23,544,585	167,932,782	178,449,778	6,284,450,495
1907	62,659	463,406	24,575,696	183,585,005	190,238,288	7,061,036,615
1908	61,158	450,738	25,559,397	191,478,663	208,351,886	7,651,400,405
1909	60,144	448,618	26,569,892	203,562,383	221,004,102	8,731,875 393
1910	59,580	447,998	27,521,040	224,128,658	229,977,224	9,067,164,886
1911	59,237	435,388	28,284,964	237,879,824	237,648,926	10,046,068,728
1912	58,729	436,469	28,647,726	246,744,016	248,525,450	9,928,263,748
1913	58,020	436,293	29,126,662	266,619,525	262,067,541	10,962,358,748
1914	56,810	435,597	29,954 209	287,034,566	283,543,769	11,112,254,281
1915	56,380	433,334	30,376,379	287,248,165	298,546,026	11,226,386,415
1916	55,934	444,279	31,086,525	312,057,689	306,204,033	11,671,842,200
1917	55,418	479,487	31,899,850	329,726,116	319,838,718	12,451,522,177
1918	54,345	465,371	31,394,556	388,975,962	324,833,728	13,065,784,852
1919	53,084	455,439	33,586,611	436,239,126	362,497,635	15,020,470,168

Free (city) delivery service authorized by act of March 3, 1863. Established July 1, 1863. The first experimental rural-delivery service was established on October 1, 1896, simultaneously on three routes, from Charleston, Uvilla, and Halltown, W. Va. Special-delivery service authorized by act of March 3, 1885. Established October 1, 1885 Service restricted to delivery of letters at any free-delivery office or in any town of 4,000 or more inhabitants. Money-order system went into operation November 1, 1864, under act of Congress of May 17, 1864. International money orders first issued under convention of October 2, 1867. Postal cards first issued May 1, 1873, under act of June 8, 1872

MISCELLANEOUS DATA, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Postal cards issued, 456,924,490; money order offices in operation, 54,826; domestic money orders issued, 131,896,880 ($1,109,612,851); international money orders issued, 2,447,809 ($39,766,077); number of city delivery offices (1918), 1,992; number of city delivery carriers (1918), 34,593; cost of city delivery service, $49,995,450; number of rural delivery carriers, 43,097; rural delivery service mileage, 1,143,467; annual travel (miles) of rural delivery carriers, 346,065,596; cost of rural delivery service, $64,791,697; special delivery service, pieces delivered (1918), 47,046,537. Postal savings depositors, 612,188 ($167,323,260)

The railway mail service (1918) cost $56,373,449.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

AMBASSADORS ($17,500 Each).

Argentina—Frederic J. Stimson, Mass.; Sumner Welles, Sec.; Julius Klein, Com'l Attache.
Belgium—Brand Whitlock, Ohio; Norman Armour, Sec.
Brazil—Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.; Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec.; Julius E. Philippi, Com'l Attache.
Chili—Joseph H. Shea, Ind.; W. D. Robbins, Sec.
France—Hugh C Wallace, Mo.; R. W. Bliss, Counsellor; Sheldon Whitehouse, Sec.
Great Britain—John W. Davis, W. Va.; J. B Wright, Counsellor; Edw. Bell, Sec.
Italy—Norval Richardson, Sec.
Japan—Roland S. Morris, Pa.; J. W. Ballantine, Japanese Sec.
Mexico—Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.; Geo. T. Summerlin, Counsellor; Oliver B. Harriman, Sec.
Peru—Benton McMillin, Tenn.; W. W. Smith, Sec.; W. F. Montavon, Com'l Attache.
Russia—David R. Francis, Mo; DeWitt C. Poole, Jr., Counsellor
Spain—Joseph E Willard, Va.; Alex. R Magruder, Sec; Chester L Jones, Com'l Attache.

MINISTERS ($10,000 Each, Except China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Netherlands and Poland, $12,000 Each; and Liberia, $5,000).

Bolivia—
Bulgaria—
China—
Colombia—Hoffman Philip, N Y; John W Belt, Sec.
Costa Rica—
Cuba—William E. Gonzales, S C; Rutherfurd Bingham, Sec.
Czecho-Slovakia—Richard Crane, Ill.; A. W Dulles, Sec.
Denmark—Norman Hapgood, N. Y; S W Morgan, Sec.; N L. Anderson, Com'l Attache
Dominica—W. W. Russell, D. of C.
Ecuador—Chas. S. Hartman, Mont.; Wm F Montavon, Com l Attache
Greece—Garrett Droppers, Mass.; Fred. C Chabot, Sec.
Guatemala—W. C. Thurston, Sec
Hayti—A Bailly-Blanchard, La
Honduras—T Sambola Jones, La.
Liberia—Jos L. Johnson, Ohio; R. C. Bundy, Sec
Luxemburg—(See Netherlands)
Montenegro—Garrett Droppers, Mass.
Morocco—Maxwell Blake, Mo; Chester L. Jones, Com'l Attache
Netherlands—F. M. Gunther, Sec
Nicaragua—Benj. L. Jefferson, Col.
Norway—A. G Schmedeman, Wis.; Chas B. Curtis, Sec.; N. L. Anderson, Com'l Attache
Panama—Wm. J. Price, Ky.; Caspar Y. Offut, Sec., Neb.
Paraguay—Daniel F. Mooney, Ohio; Julius Klein, Com'l Attache, Cal.
Persia—John L. Caldwell, Kan.; Francis White, Sec, Md.
Poland—Hugh S. Gibson, Cal; Fred. R. Dolbeare, Sec., N. Y.
Portugal—Thos. H. Birch, N J.; Rich. E. Pennoyer, Sec, Cal.
Roumania—Chas. J. Vopicka, Ill.; H. F. A. Schoenfeld, Sec., D of C
Salvador—Boaz W. Long, N. Mex.; Frank D. Arnold, Sec., Pa
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—H P. Dodge, Mass.
Siam—John C. White, Sec.
Sweden—Ira Nelson Morris, Ill; Post Wheeler, Counsellor, Wash.
Switzerland—Pleasant A. Stovall, Ga.; Hugh R Wilson, Sec., Ill.
Uruguay—Robert Emmett Jeffery, Ark; Julius Klein, Com'l Attache, Cal.
Venezuela—Preston Goodwin, Okla.; Stewart Johnson, Sec, Ill.

FOREIGN ENVOYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADORS.

Argentina—Dr. Tomas A. Le Breton; Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Sec.; H. D. Moreno, Counsellor; Hugo Wilson, Com'l Attache.
Austria—
Belgium—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne; Pol Le Tellier, Sec.
Brazil—Augusto Cochrane de Alencar
Chili—Don Beltran Mathieu; Don Luis F. Yanez, Sec.; Don Arturo Titus, Com'l Sec
France—J. J. Jusserand; Charles de Chambrun, Counsellor; M. Helimann, Com'l Attache.
Germany—
Great Britain—Viscount Grey of Fallodon; Ronald C. Lindsay, Counsellor; Henry G. Chilton, Sec; John J. Broderick, Com'l Sec.
Hungary—
Italy—Baron Romano Avezzano; Giuseppe Brambilla, Counsellor.
Japan—Rijuro Shidehara; Koki Hirota, Sec.; Akira Den, Financial Attache
Mexico—Senor Ing Ygnacio Bonillas; Dr. J. B. Rojo, Counsellor; Dr Ricardo Huerta, Sec.; Senor Manuel Y. de Negri, Com'l Attache.
Peru—Frederico A. Pezet; Senor Eduardo Higginson, Consul Gen to United States.
Russia—Boris Bakhmetieff; Henry de Back, Counsellor; C. J. Medizkhovsky, Com'l Attache.
Spain—Don Juan Riano y Gayangos; Don Juan F. de Cardenas, Counsellor; Don Gonzalo de Ojeda, Sec.

MINISTERS.

Bolivia—Don Ignacio Calderon; Alberto Cortadellas, Sec.
Bulgaria—Stephen Panaretoff; Dr. P. Lessinoff, Sec
China—V. Kyuin Wellington Koo; Yung Kwai, Counsellor; Lingoh Wang, Sec.
Colombia—Dr. Carlos A. Urueta; Dr. Alfonso Delgado, Sec.
Costa Rica—
Cuba—Dr. Carlos M. de Cespedes; Dr. Arturo P y Almeida, Sec.; P. A. Bonet, Com'l Attache
Denmark—Constantin Brun; Peter C. Schou, Sec.; Jorgen Klaer, Com'l Sec.; Soren Sorensen, Agricultural Attache.
Dominica—Dr. Luis Galvan.
Ecuador—Dr. Don Rafael H Elizalde; Don Miguel A. de Ycaza, Sec.
Finland—Armas H. Saastamoinen; Judge E. Ilves, Sec.
Greece—Georges Roussos; Kimon Collas, Sec.
Guatemala—Don Joaquin Mendez; Don Francisco S. Latour, Sec.
Hayti—Charles Moravia; Albert Blanchet, Sec.
Honduras—Don J. A. L. Gutierrez; Don R. C. Diaz, Sec.
Montenegro—Gen. Antoine Gvosdenovitch.
Netherlands—J. T. Cremer; Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, Counsellor; Dr. D. H. Andreae, Com'l Attache.
Nicaragua—Don Diego M. Chamorro; Don Manuel Zavala, Sec.
Norway—H H Bryn; Erik K. B Arentz, Sec.; W. T. M. de Morgenstierne, Com'l Adviser.
Panama—Dr Don Belisario Porras; Don J E Lefevre, Sec.
Paraguay—Manuel Gondra.
Persia—Mirza Abdul Ali Khan, Sadigh-es-Saltaneh; Ali Asghar Khan, Sec.
Poland—Prince Casimir Lubomirski; Francis Pulaski, Counsellor
Portugal—Viscount d' Alte; Justino de M. Coelho, Sec
Roumania—N. H. Lahovary, Sec. and Charge d'Affaires
Salvador—Don Salvador Sol; Dr. Atilio Peccorini, Sec
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch; Alexandre V. Georgevitch, Sec.
Siam—Phya P. Karavongse; Edw. H Loftus, Sec.
Sweden—W. A. F. Ekengren; Baron Knut Bonde, Sec.; John A. A. Millar, Com'l Attache.
Switzerland—Hans Sulzer; Dr. Conrad Jenny, Sec.; C. A. Hoffmann, Com'l Sec.
Turkey—
Uruguay—Dr. Jacobo Varela; Hugo V. de Pena, Sec.
Venezuela—Dr. Don Santos A. Dominici; Don Luis Churion, Sec.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.

The date of birth, when known, is in parenthesis.

COUNTRY.	Name of Ruler, Etc.	Access'n
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu (1876), *Empress*, daughter of Menelik	1917
Afghanistan	Amanullah Khan (1892), *Amir*, son of Habibullah	1919
Argentina	Hipolito Irigoyen, *President;* term, six years	1916
Australia	Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, *Governor-General*	1916
Austria	Karl Seitz, *President*	1919
Belgium	Albert (1875), *King*, nephew of Leopold II	1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharajah*	1907
Bolivia	Jose G. Guerra, *President;* term, four years	1917
Brazil	Dr. Epitacio Pessoa (1865), *President;* term, four years	1919
Bulgaria	Boris III. (1894), *Czar*, son of Ferdinand	1918
Canada	Duke of Devonshire, *Governor-General*	1916
Chile	Dr. Juan L. Sanfuentes, *President;* term, five years; *Premier*	1915
China	Hsu-Shi-Chang (1853), *President*	1918
Colombia	Don Marco F. Suarez; term, four years	1918
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta, *President;* term, six years	1919
Cuba	Gen. Mario G Menocal, *President;* term, four years	1917
Czecho-Slovakia	Thomas G. Masaryk, (1850), *President*	1918
Denmark	Christian X. (1870), *King*, son of Frederick VIII	1912
Dominica	Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Caravajal, *President;* term, six years	1916
Ecuador	Dr. Alfredo B. Moreno (1861), *President;* term, four years	1916
Egypt	Fuad I. (1868), *Sultan*	1917
Finland	Prof. K. J. Stahlberg (1865), *President*	1919
France	Raymond Poincare (1858), *President;* term, seven years	1913
Germany	Friedrich Ebert (1870), *President;* term, seven years	1919
Greece	Alexandros (1893), *King*, son of Constantine	1917
Guatemala	Don Manuel E. Cabrera, *President;* term, six years	1917
Hayti	Philippe S. Dartiquenave, *President;* term, four years	1915
Hejaz	Husein ibn Ali, *King* (Emir)	1916
Honduras	*President;* term, four years	....
India (British)	Lord Chelmsford (1868), *Viceroy*	1916
Italy	Victor Immanuel III. (1869), *King*, son of Humbert I	1900
Japan	Yoshihito (Harunomia) (1879), *Mikado* (Emperor)	1912
Jugo-Slavia—(See Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of).		
Korea (Chosen)	Governed by Japan, through a *Governor-General.* At Washington, D. C., August 31, 1919, the "Republic of Korea" was proclaimed, with Dr. Syngman Rhee as "President."	
Liberia	C. D. B. King, *President;* term, four years	1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte (1896), *Grand Duchess*	1919
Mexico	Gen. Venustiano Carranza, *President;* term, four years	1917
Monaco	Albert (1848), *Prince*, son of Charles III	1889
Montenegro	Gen. Vukotich, *Governor*, appointed by Serbia-Montenegro Parliament	....
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, *Sultan*, son of Mulai-Hassan	1912
Nepal	Tribhubana Bir Bikram (1906), *Shah*	1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (1880), *Queen*, daughter of William III	1890
Newfoundland	Sir C. A. Harris, *Governor;* M. P. Cashin, *Prime Minister*	....
New Zealand	Earl of Liverpool, *Governor-General;* W. F. Massey, *Premier*	1915
Nicaragua	Gen. Emiliano Chamorra, *President;* term, four years	1916
Norway	Haakon VII. (1872), *King*, son of Frederick VIII. of Denmark	1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*, son of Seyyid Feysil	1913
Panama	Dr. Belisario Porras, *President;* term, four years	1918
Paraguay	Dr. Manuel Franco, *President;* term, four years	1916
Persia	Ahmed Mirza (1898), *Sultan* (Shah), son of Mohammed Ali	1909
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, *President;* term, four years	1919
Poland	Joseph Pilsudski (1867), *President*	....
Portugal	Dr. Antonio J. d'Almeida (1865) *President;* term, four years	1919
Roumania	Ferdinand I. (1865), *King*, nephew of late King Carol	1914
Russia	Governed by a Soviet Cabinet, with Lenine and Trotzky as its chief members	1918
Salvador	Gen Rafael L. Gutierrez, *President;* term, four years	1919
Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of	Alexander, son of King Peter (regency)	1919
Siam	Chao Fa Maha-Vajiravudh (1881), *King*, son of Chulalong Korn I.	1910
Spain	Alphonso XIII. (1886), *King*, son of Alphonso XII	1886
Sweden	Gustaf V. (1858), *King*, son of Oscar II	1907
Switzerland	———, *President;* term, one year	1920
Tunis	Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr (1855), *Bey*, son of Mohammed Pasha	1906
Turkey	Mohammed VI. (1861), *Sultan*, son of Sultan Abdul Medjid	1918
Ukrainia	Gen. J. C. Smuts	1919
Union of South Africa	Viscount Buxton, *Governor-General*	....
United Kingdom	George V. (1865), *King*, and *Emperor* (of India), son of Edward VII.	1910
United States	Woodrow Wilson (1856), *President;* term, four years (For Cabinet, etc., see Index).	1917
Uruguay	Dr. Baltasar Brum, *President;* term, four years	1919
Venezuela	Gen. Juan V. Gomez, *President;* term, seven years	1915
Zanzibar	Seyyid Khalifabin Harub (1879), *Sultan*	1911

Borneo, Ceylon, Beluchistan, the Federated Malay States, Madagascar, and many other countries which formerly were independent kingdoms, are now governed by Britain, France, and other great powers, and so are not included in the above table.

In the cases of *Presidents* the date of accession is that of the beginning of their present terms.

CHIEF FOREIGN CABINETS.

(As of November 15, 1919.)

BELGIUM.

Premier and Minister of State—Leon Delacroix.
Minister Foreign Affairs—P. Hymans
Minister War—M. Masson.
Minister Finance—M. Jaspar.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Prime Minister—M Tusar
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Edward Benes.
Minister of Finance—Dr. Horacek.
Minister of Commerce—Dr. Heidler.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Prasek.
Minister of Post and Telegraph—M. Stanek.

DENMARK.

President Council and Minister Justice—Carl Theodor Zahle.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Erik Scavenius
Minister Commerce—Christopher F. Hage.
Minister Finance—Dr Phil. Edvard Brandes.

FINLAND.

Premier—J. H. Wennola.
Foreign Affairs—Rudolf Holsti.
Finance—J. Lundson.
Commerce—Eero Erkko.
Agriculture—Gustaf Kallio and Eero Hahl.

FRANCE.

Premier and Minister War—Georges Clemenceau.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Stephen Pichon.
Minister Justice—Louis Nail.
Minister Interior—Jules Pams.
Minister Finance—Louis Klotz.
Minister Marine—Georges Leygues.
Minister Commerce, Industry, Posts and Telegraphs and Marine—Louis Dubois.
Minister Public Works—Albert Claveille.
Minister Industrial Reconstruction—Louis Loucheur.
Minister Public Instruction and Fine Arts—Leon Berard.
Minister Colonies—Henry Simon.
Minister Labor and Social Foresight—Paul Jourdain.
Minister Agriculture and Provisions—M. Noulens.
Minister Liberated Regions—Albert Lebrun

GERMANY.

Premier—Herr Bauer.
Interior—Hermann Muller.
Foreign Affairs—Herr Muller.
Finance—Herr Erzberger, Vice-Chancellor.
Economics—Herr Wissel
Labor—Herr Schlicke.
Treasury—Herr Meyer.
Posts and Telegraphs—Herr Johanu Giesbert.
Defense—Herr Noske
Food—Herr Schmidt.
Colonies and Communications—Herr Bell
Agriculture—Otto Braun.

GREECE.

President of Council and Minister of War—Eleutherios Venizelos.
Vice-President and Minister of Navy—E Repoulis
Minister Agriculture—G. Kafantaris.
Minister Finance—Milt Negrepontis.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Nicolas Politis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—David Lloyd George.
Minister Without Portfolio—G. N. Barnes
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords—Arthur J. Balfour.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Austen Chamberlain.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Birkenhead.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons—A. Bonar Law
Secretary for Home Affairs—Edward Shortt.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Earl Curzon.
Secretary for Colonies—Viscount Milner.
Secretary for War—Winston S. Churchill.
Secretary for India—E S. Montagu.
President Board Trade—Sir Auckland Geddes
Minister of Labor—Sir R. S Horne.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Walter Long.
Minister of Transport—Sir Eric Geddes
President Board Agriculture—Lord Lee
President Board Education—H. A. L. Fisher
Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Viscount French.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—J I Macpherson.

HOLLAND.

Minister Interior—Dr. Ruys de Beerenbrouck
Minister Foreign Affairs—Dr. H. A. van Karnabeek.
Minister Navy—W. Naudin ten Cate.
Minister Finance—S. de Vries.
Minister War—Jhr. E. A. A. Alting van Geusau.
Minister Agriculture—H. A. van Ysselsteyn.

ITALY.

Premier and Minister Interior—F. S. Nitti.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Viterio Scialola.
Minister Finance—Francesco Tedesco.
Minister Treasury—Carlo Schanzer
Minister War and Navy—Rear Admiral G. Sechi.
Minister Agriculture—Achille Visocchi

NORWAY.

Prime Minister and Minister Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Nils Ihlen.
Minister Finance—Anton Ombolt.
Minister Commerce—Birger Stuevold Hansen.

POLAND.

Premier—I. J. Paderewski.
Minister of War—Gen. Sosnkowski
Minister of Industry and Commerce—Ignacy Szczeniowski

SERBS, CROATS, & SLOVENES (Kingdom of)

Premier—Ljoubomir M Davidovitch
Foreign Affairs—Dr. A. Trumbitch
Agriculture—Dr. Poljak.
Finance—Dr V. Veljkovitch.
War and Navy—Gen. S. S. Hadzitch
Commerce and Industries—Dr. Albert Kramer.

SWEDEN.

Prime Minister—Nils Eden, Ph. D.
Minister Foreign Affairs—J. Hellner, LL. D.
Minister Navy—Baron E. K Palmstierna.
Minister War—E A Nilson.
Minister Finance—F W. Thorsson.
Minister Agriculture—Alfred Petterson.

JAPANESE CABINET.

Premier—Mr. Takashi Hara.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—Viscount Yasuya Uchida.
Minister for Home Affairs—Mr. Takejiro Tokonami.
Minister of the Navy—Mr. Tomosaburo Kato.
Minister of Finance—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
Minister for Agriculture and Commerce—Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto.
Minister of War—Mr. Gichi Tanaka.
Minister of Communication—Mr. Utaro Noda
Minister of Education—Mr. Tokugoro Nakahashi.
Minister of Justice—Mr Takashi Hara.

LATIN-AMERICAN PREMIERS.

There are, strictly speaking, no Premiers in the Latin-American countries. In the following list the chief member of the Cabinet is named with his portfolio.

Argentina—Domingo E. Salaberry (Interior).
Bolivia—Carlos Gutierrez (Foreign).
Brazil—Alfredo Pinto (Interior and Justice).
Chile—Enrique Bermudez (Interior).
Colombia—Gen. Marcelino Arango (Interior).
Costa Rica—Andres Venegas (State and Foreign).
Cuba—Pablo Desvernine (State).
Ecuador—José M. Ayora (Interior).
Guatemala—Luis T. Herrarte (Foreign).
Hayti—Constantin Benoit (Foreign and Justice).
Honduras—Jesus M. Alvarado (State and Foreign).
Mexico—Manuel A. Berlanga (Interior).
Nicaragua—Sr. Montalvan (Interior).
Panama—Ricardo J. Alfaro (Interior and Justice).
Paraguay—Dr. Luis A. Riart (Interior).
Peru—Alejandrino Maguinar (Interior).
Salvador—Juan F. Paredes (Foreign, Public Instruction and Justice).
Uruguay—Pedro M. Rios (Interior).
Venezuela—J. de D. Mendez y Mendoza (Foreign).

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

(As of November 15, 1919.)

THE supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its Constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons. In a technical, constitutional sense, the Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are—The Lords' Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons. The normal life of Parliament from one general election to another is five years.

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 2 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 20 Dukes, 29 Marquises, 125 Earls, 55 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 382 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 27 Irish Representative Peers elected for life. Besides the Peers, the House of Lords contains, as members, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and 24 Bishops of the Established Church. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always members. The other bishoprics in the present Lords are St. Asaph, Bath and Wells, St. Albans, St. Davids, Wakefield, Bangor, Liverpool, Oxford, Manchester, Southwell, Ely, Carlisle, Gloucester, Rochester, Coventry, Llandaff, Chichester, Norwich, Lincoln, Southwark, and Birmingham. The Lords Temporal are divided into Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, ranking in the order named.

The Lord Chancellor of England is the Speaker of the House of Lords.

The House of Commons consisted, until the general election (Dec. 14, 1918), of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. Salary £400.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, after the general election in December, 1910, was as follows: Liberals, 272; Nationalists, 76; Independent Nationalists, 8, and 42 Labor members; Unionists, 272; the Ministerial majority being 126; the majority on November 1, 1914, was 96. This was later changed by by-elections so that, on December 14, 1918, the House, prior to the General Election, held on that day, stood: Unionists, 282; Liberals, 260; Labor, 38; Irish Nationalists, 78; Sinn Féiners, 6; National Party, 5; Independent, 1.

The new House consists of 707 members. As chosen in December, 1918, it stood thus: Coalition Unionists, 334; Coalition Liberals, 127; Coalition Labor, 10. Total Coalitionists, 471. Other parties: Unionists, 46; Asquith Liberals, 37; Labor, 65; National Party, 2; Socialists, 1; Irish Nationalists, 7; Sinn Féiners, 73; Independents, 5. Total of these other parties, 236. Coalition majority, 235. Coalition majority with 46 Unionists, 327. By-elections have changed these totals, the Coalitionists having won 1 seat and lost 5 up to November 1, 1919.

The Speaker of the House is the Right Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith.

One feature of the December 14, 1918, election was the dearth of small majorities. Under the new Franchise Act (permitting women for the first time to vote), every candidate who failed to obtain one-eighth of the votes polled in his constituency forfeited his deposit of 150 pounds sterling ($730). More than 130 candidates so failed. Among the victims was former Premier H. H. Asquith, who had represented East Fife since 1886, and who was at last defeated by Sir Alexander Sprot, a soldier. Mr. Henderson and his pacifist Labor members of Commons were swept under and Mr. Barnes and his militants won. Not only Mr. Asquith but all his Front Bench lieutenants and all his whips lost their seats.

All of the women candidates except Mme. (Countess) Georgina Markievicz, Dublin Sinn Féiner, were beaten.

The new seats in the House are distributed as follows: England—London, 62; boroughs, 193; counties, 230; universities, 7. Total, 492. Wales—Boroughs, 11; counties, 24; universities, 1. Total, 36. Scotland—Boroughs, 33; counties, 38; universities, 3. Total, 74. Ireland—Boroughs, 21; counties, 80; universities, 4. Total, 105. Grand total, 707. There were no contests for 107 of the 707 seats. The total voting for the rest (600 seats), was 10,761,195. The total electorate, including women, in the 707 districts, was 21,371,612. The voting was, in detail, as follows in the 600 contested districts:

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Coalition.			Non-Coalition.				
	Unionist	Liberal.	N. D. P.	Unionist	Liberal	Labor.	Other.	Total.
London boroughs	343,256	77,204	.....	36,965	93,985	119,704	84,160	755,274
English boroughs	1,396,493	475,420	83,479	195,011	437,209	886,247	247,588	3,721,447
English counties	1,380,107	481,033	31,147	79,418	559,550	884,648	141,581	3,557,484
Welsh boroughs	.....	61,850	22,824	30,008	16,335	56,153	5,161	192,331
Welsh counties	20,728	145,527	.....	9,424	35,121	124,722	2,460	337,982
Scottish boroughs	193,131	94,049	24,071	.....	87,717	181,266	32,763	612,997
Scottish counties	150,554	115,360	.....	18,729	63,891	122,462	36,598	512,594
Total	3,484,269	1,450,443	161,521	369,555	1,298,808	2,375,202	550,311	9,690,109
	5,096,233			4,593,876				

IRELAND.

	U.	N.	S. F.	Other.	Total.
Boroughs	96,274	59,372	115,223	14,575	285,444
Counties	192,962	178,021	369,882	2,153	743,018
Total	289,236	237,393	485,105	16,728	1,028,462

UNIVERSITIES.

Coalition		Non-Coalition.						
U.	L.	U.	L.	Labor.	N.	S. F.	Other.	Total.
19,929	5,197	3,801	812	4,890	1,070	1,762	5,163	42,624
25,126		17,498						

The Speaker of the House of Commons is paid $25,000 a year salary; the Speaker of the House of Lords, $20,000; the Clerk of Commons, Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert, $10,000; the Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur T. Thring, $12,500.

Lady Astor (wife of the second Viscount Astor, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father, William Waldorf Astor, in 1919) was elected on November 15, 1919, to a seat in the House of Commons, from Plymouth, as a Unionist.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1762.

Earl of Bute	May	29, 1762	Earl of Derby	Feb.	27, 1852
Mr. Grenville	April	16, 1763	Earl of Aberdeen	Dec.	28, 1852
Marquis of Rockingham	July	12, 1765	Viscount Palmerstone	Feb.	26, 1855
Duke of Grafton	Aug.	2, 1766	Earl of Derby	Feb.	26, 1858
Lord North	Jan.	28, 1770	Viscount Palmerstone	June	18, 1859
Marquis of Rockingham	Mar.	30, 1782	Earl Russell	Oct.	28, 1865
Lord Shelburne	July	3, 1782	Earl of Derby	July	8, 1866
Duke of Portland	April	5, 1783	Mr. Disraeli	Feb.	25, 1868
Mr. Pitt	Dec.	27, 1783	Mr. Gladstone	Dec.	9, 1868
Mr Addington	Mar.	7, 1801	Earl of Beaconsfield	Feb.	21, 1874
Mr. Pitt	May	12, 1804	Mr Gladstone	April	22, 1880
Lord Granville	Jan.	8, 1806	Marquis of Salisbury	June	24, 1885
Duke of Portland	Mar.	13, 1807	Mr. Gladstone	Feb.	6, 1886
Mr. Percival	June	23, 1810	Marquis of Salisbury	Aug.	3, 1886
Lord Liverpool	June	8, 1812	Mr. Gladstone	Aug.	18, 1892
Mr. Canning	April	11, 1827	Earl of Rosebery	Mar.	3, 1894
Lord Goderich	Aug.	10, 1827	Marquis of Salisbury	June	25, 1895
Duke of Wellington	Jan.	11, 1828	H. H. Asquith	April	8, 1908
Earl Grey	Nov.	12, 1830	Mr. Asquith	May	25, 1915
Viscount of Melbourne	July	14, 1834	A. J. Balfour	July	14, 1902
Sir Robert Peel	Dec.	15, 1834	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	Dec.	5, 1905
Viscount Melbourne	April	18, 1835	D. Lloyd George	Dec.	7, 1916
Sir Robert Peel	Aug.	31, 1841	Mr. George	Jan.	9, 1919
Lord John Russell	July	6, 1846			

CORONATION OF ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS.

Mary, July 6, O. S., 1553	Thurs.	Anne, March 8, O. S., 1702	Sun.
Elizabeth, November 17, O. S., 1558	Thurs.	George I., August 1, O. S., 1714	Sun.
James I., March 24, O. S., 1603	Thurs.	George II., June 11, O. S., 1727	Sun.
Charles I., March 27, O. S., 1625	Sun.	George III., October 25, 1760	Sat.
Parliamentary Executive, Jan. 30, O.S., 1649	Tues.	George IV., January 29, 1820	Tues.
Cromwell, Lord Protector, Dec. 16, O.S., 1653	Fri.	William IV., June 26, 1830	Sat.
Charles II. enters London, May 29, O.S., 1660	Tues.	Victoria, June 20, 1837	Tues.
James II., February 6, O. S., 1685	Fri.	Edward VII., August 9, 1901	Fri.
William and Mary, February 13, O.S., 1689	Wed.	George V., June 22, 1911	Thurs.
William III., December 28, O. S., 1694	Fri.		

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

Cr.	Title.	Name.	B'n	Suc	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*	James Hamilton, 3d Duke	1869	1913	Marq. of Hamilton, s.
1701	Argyll†	Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th Duke	1872	1914	Doug. W. Campbell, c.
1703	Atholl‡	John George Stewart-Murray, 8th Duke	1871	1917	Lord James, s. m.
1682	Beaufort	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester s.
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke	1858	1893	Marq. of Tavistock, s.
1663	Buccleuch & Queensberry‡ (1706)	John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 7th Duke (*a*)	1864	1914	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught†	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke.	1850	....	Prince Arthur, s.
1337	Cornwall†	H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales	1894	1910	.....
1694	Devonshire	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th Duke	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife	H. H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of (*c*)	1891	1912	Prince Alastair Arthur.
1675	Grafton	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (*d*)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Douglas, s.
1694	Leeds	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Carmarthen, s.
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke	1887	1893	Lord E. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*)	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville, s.
1702	Marlborough	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*).	1871	1892	Marq of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡	Douglas B. M. R Graham, 5th Duke	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke	1864	1879	Lord Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1483	Norfolk	Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan Howard (*g*)	1908	1917	Lord Edmond Talbot, u
1766	Northumberland	Alan Jan Percy, 8th Duke	1880	1918	Earl Percy, s.
1716	Portland	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond & Gordon & Lennox‡ (1876) (1675)	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*)	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburghe‡	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*)	1876	1892	Marq. of Bowmont, s.
1703	Rutland	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*).	1870	1898	Ld. Osborne Beauclerk, b.
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland	George Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 5th Duke	1888	1913	Lord A. S.-L.-Gower, b.
1814	Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*)	1849	1900	Marquis Douro, s.
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2d Duke	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, u.

Cr., created; suc., succeeded; s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; u, uncle.

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Daughter of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900), was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renée de Querouaillec. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

CHIEF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881; Guiteau hanged, June 30, 1882.
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago, October 28, 1893.
Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.
General Ulisses Heureuax, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901; died September 14, 1901; Leon Czolgosz executed, October 29, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, June 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Gov.-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Soisaion Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland, February 6, 1905.
Delyannis, Grecian Premier, June 13, 1905.
Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Russia, July 11, 1905.
Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, Idaho, December 30, 1905.
Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Gen Count Alexis Ignatieff, Russia, August 26, 1906
Gen. Paviov, St. Petersburg, January 9, 1907.
Premier Mirza Ali Hzam, Persia, August 31, 1907.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Prince Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Premier Pasha Ghali, Egypt, February 21, 1910.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, November 19, 1911.
José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Manuel E. Araujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
José Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.
Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader, July 31, 1914.
Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti, July 28, 1915.
General Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese revolutionary party, May 19, 1916.
General Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, at Moscow, July 5, 1918.
Czar of Russia and family, July, 1918.
German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine, July 31, 1918.
Count Karl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, at Vienna, October 21, 1918.
Count Stephen Tisza, ex-Pres. Hung. Privy Council, at Budapest, November, 1918.
Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal, December 14, 1918.
Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, at Laghman, February 20, 1919.
Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, at Munich, February 21, 1919.
War Minister Neuring, at Dresden, Saxony, April 12, 1919.
Hugo Haase, Pres. Ger. Soc. Party, at Berlin, October 8, 1919.

DOMINION OF CANADA GOVERNMENTAL ROSTER.

(Compiled for the ALMANAC by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Governor-General—Duke of Devonshire, K. G., G. C M. G., G. C. V. O. Salary $50,000.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition receives $7,000.

Secretary of State for External Affairs—(*First Minister*) Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Without Portfolio.
Minister of Finance—Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton.
Minister of Justice—Hon. C. J. Doherty.
Minister of Labor—Hon Gideon Robertson.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon J. D Reid.
Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada—Hon. Sir Edward Kemp.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed.
Secretary of State of Canada and Minister of Mines—Hon. Martin Burrell.
Postmaster-General—Hon. P. E. Blondin.
Minister of the Interior—Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue—Vacant.
Minister of Immigration and Colonization—Hon. J. A. Calder.
President of the Privy Council and Minister of Health—Hon. N. W. Rowell.
Minister of Militia and Defense—Hon. S. C. Mewburn.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Simon F. Tolmie.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. Arthur L. Sifton.
Hon. A. K. Maclean, Without Portfolio.

(The above form the Cabinet)

Solicitor-General—Hugh Guthrie.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs—F. H. Keefer.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defense—Lieut.-Col Hugh Clark.
Parliamentary Secretary of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Franklin B McCurdy.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Ontario, Lieut.-Col John Strathearn Hendrie, C. V. O., September 26, 1914. Quebec, Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, October 21, 1918. New Brunswick, William Pugsley, November 16, 1917. Nova Scotia, McCullum Grant, November 29, 1916. British Columbia, Frank Stillman Barnard, December 5, 1914. Prince Edward Island, Murdoch McKinnon, September 3, 1919. Manitoba, Sir James Albert Manning Aikins, August 3, 1916. Alberta, Robert George Brett, October 6, 1915. Saskatchewan, Richard Stuart Lake, October 6, 1915.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, YUKON TERRITORY.

Yukon Territory, George P. MacKenzie, April 1, 1918.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 96 members. The Speaker's salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The House of Commons is composed of 235 members. The Speaker receives a salary of $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500.

High Commissioner in London, England, Sir George H Perley.
Premier of Ontario—Ernest Charles Drury, of Barrie.
Leader of the Liberal Party—Hon. William Lyon MacKenzie King.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SENATE—1919.

President—Lieutenant-Governor Harry C. Walker, Dem , of Binghamton.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics*
1	G. L. Thompson	Rep.*
2	John R. Karle	Rep.
3	P. J. McGarry	Dem.
4	K. F. Sutherland	Dem.
5	D. F. Farrell	Dem.
6	L. M. Black, Jr	Dem.
7	C. C. Lockwood	Rep *
8	A. Burlingame, Jr	Rep.*
9	C E. Russell	Dem
10	J. F. Twomey	Dem.
11	D. J. Carroll	Dem *
12	J. J. Walker	Dem *
13	J. J. Boylan	Dem *
14	B. Downing	R & D.*
15	A. Kaplan	Dem
16	J. D Kelley	Dem.*
17	Julius Miller	Dem.
18	S. A. Cotillo	Dem *
19	E. J. Dowling	Dem *
20	W. C. Dodge	Dem.
21	H. G. Shackno	Dem.
22	P. A. Abeles	R. & D.
23	J. J. Dunnigan	Dem *
24	J. A. Lynch	Dem.
25	G. T. Burling	Rep
26	W W. Law, Jr	Rep.
27	C H Baumes	Rep.
28	J. E. Towner	Rep *
29	C. W. Walton	Rep.*
30	H. M. Sage	Rep.*
31	J. J. Mackrell	Dem.
32	J. W. Yelverton	Rep *
33	M. Y. Ferris	Rep.
34	N. M. Marshall	Rep.*
35	B. Z. Kasson	Rep.
36	F. M. Davenport	Rep.
37	F. B. Pitcher	Rep.
38	J. H. Walters	Rep *
39	A. P. Brown	Rep *
40	C. R. Lusk	Rep.
41	S. Lowman	Rep.
42	C. J. Hewitt	Rep.*
43	W. A. Carson	Rep.*
44	John Knight	R. & D.*
45	J. L. Whitley	Rep
46	J. B. Mullan	Rep.*
47	G. F. Thompson	Rep.*
48	Ross Graves	Rep.*
49	S. J. Ramsperger	Dem.*
50	L W. H. Gibbs	Rep.*
51	J. S. Fowler	Rep *

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	30
Democrats	21
Total	51

* Re-elected.

ASSEMBLY—1919.

Dist.	*Names of Members*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALBANY		
1	Edgar C. Campbell	Rep	Albany.
2	Charles F. Moss.	Rep	Albany.
3	Frank L. Wiswall	Rep	Watervliet.
	ALLEGANY.		
	William Duke, Jr *	Rep	Wellsville.
	BRONX.		
1	A. H. Henderson	Dem	New York City.
2	Edward J. Flynn*	Dem	New York City.
3	S. A. De Witt	Soc.	New York City.
4	Samuel Orr.	Soc..	New York City.
5	W S. Evans	R.&D	New York City.
6	Thomas J McDonald*	Dem	New York City.
7	Joseph V. McKee*	Dem	New York City.
8	J. Fairfax McLaughlin*	Dem	New York City.
	BROOME		
1	Edmund B. Jenks*	Rep	Whitney Point.
2	F. E. Whitcomb*	Rep	Union.
	CATTARAUGUS		
	De Hart H Ames*	Rep	Franklinville.
	CAYUGA.		
	L. Ford Hager*.	Rep	Red Creek.
	CHAUTAUQUA.		
1	H. L. Ames*	Rep	Jamestown.
2	Joseph A. McGinnies*	Rep	Ripley
	CHEMUNG.		
	J. J. Richford*.	Rep	Elmira.
	CHENANGO.		
	Bert Lord*.	Rep	Afton.
	CLINTON.		
	Chas. M. Harrington	Rep	Peru.
	COLUMBIA.		
	Ransom H. Gillett	Rep.	Lebanon.
	CORTLAND.		
	Irving F. Rice	Rep	Cortland.
	DELAWARE.		
	L. R. Long	Rep	East Branch.
	DUTCHESS.		
1	J. G Webb	Rep	Clinton Corners.
2	Frank L. Gardner*.	Rep	Poughkeepsie.
	ERIE.		
1	G E D. Brady	Rep	Buffalo
2	John W. Slacer*	Rep	Buffalo.
3	August Seelbach	Rep	Buffalo.
4	A. T. Beasley	Dem	Buffalo
5	A A. Patrzykowski*	Dem.	Buffalo.
6	G H. Rowe*	Rep	Buffalo.
7	Herbert A. Zimmerman*.	Rep	Buffalo.
8	Nelson W. Cheney*	Rep	Eden
	ESSEX.		
	Raymond T. Kenyon*	Rep.	Ausable Forks.
	FRANKLIN.		
	Warren T. Thayer*	Rep	Chateaugay.
	FULTON-HAMILTON.		
	E. Hutchinson	Rep	Green Lake.
	GENESEE.		
	C. P. Miller	Rep	So Byron
	GREENE.		
	F. G. Jacobs	Rep	South Cairo.
	HERKIMER.		
	Edward O. Davies*	Rep	Ilion.
	JEFFERSON.		
	H. Edmund Machold*	Rep.	Ellisburg.
	KINGS.		
1	John J. Griffith	Dem	Brooklyn.
2	J. J. Mullen	Rep	Brooklyn.
3	Frank J Taylor*	Dem	Brooklyn.
4	Peter A. McArdle*	Dem	Brooklyn.
5	James H. Caulfield, Jr.*	Rep	Brooklyn.
6	H Dimin	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	J J. Keliy	Dem	Brooklyn.
7	M. J Reilly	Dem	Brooklyn.
9	J. T. Carroll	Rep	Brooklyn.
10	L. V. Doherty	Rep	Brooklyn.
11	J. F. Bly	Rep	Brooklyn
12	W. T Simpson	Rep	Brooklyn.
13	G W. Lindsay	Dem	Brooklyn.
14	Joseph Lentol	Dem	Brooklyn.
15	J. J. McLaughlin	Dem	Brooklyn.
16	H. J. Ross.	Rep	Brooklyn.
17	Frederick A Wells*	Rep	Brooklyn.
18	T. Stitt	Rep	Brooklyn.
19	John Damico	Rep	Brooklyn.
20	J. O. Gempler	Rep	Brooklyn.
21	Warren I. Lee	Rep	Brooklyn.
22	George W Forbell	Rep.	Brooklyn.
23	Charles Solomon	Soc	Brooklyn.
	LEWIS		
	F. S. Easton, Jr	Dem	Lowville.
	LIVINGSTON		
	George F. Wheelock*	Rep	Leicester.
	MADISON.		
	Morrell E. Tallett*	Rep	De Ruyter.
	MONROE		
1	James A Harris*	Rep	East Rochester.
2	Simon L Adler*	Rep	Rochester.
3	Harry B Crowley*	Rep	Rochester.
4	Frank Dobson*	Rep	Charlotte.
5	Franklin W Judson*	Rep.	Lincoln Park.
	MONTGOMERY.		
	A. A. Walrath	Rep.	Fort Plain.
	NASSAU.		
1	Thomas A. McWhinney*	Rep	Lawrence.
2	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep	Oyster Bay.
	NEW YORK.		
1	Peter J. Hamill*	Dem	New York City.
2	Caesar B. F. Barra*.	Dem.	New York City
3	Thomas F Burchill	Dem.	New York City.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
4	Samuel Dickstein	Dem	New York City.
5	Charles D. Donohue*	Dem	New York City.
6	Sol Ullman	Rep	New York City.
7	Noel B. Fox	Rep	New York City.
8	Louis Waldman	Soc.	New York City.
9	Martin Bourke	Rep	New York City.
10	William W. Pellet	Rep	New York City.
11	William C. Amos	Rep	New York City.
12	Martin G. McCue*	Dem	New York City.
13	R. B. Wallace	Rep.	New York City.
14	E. F. Healey	Dem	New York City.
15	Joseph Steinberg	Rep.	New York City.
16	Maurice Bloch*	Dem	New York City.
17	August Claessens*	Soc.	New York City.
18	Owen M. Kiernan*	Dem	New York City.
19	Marguerite L. Smith	Rep.	New York City.
20	L. A. Cuvillier	Dem.	New York City.
21	John C. Hawkins	Rep	New York City
22	O. J. Smith	Rep.	New York City.
23	G. N. Jesse	Rep.	New York City.

NIAGARA.

1	D. E. Jeffrey	Rep.	Lockport.
2	Allan V. Parker	Rep.	Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

1	H. W. Booth	Rep.	Utica.
2	Louis M. Martin*	Rep	Clinton.
3	C. J. Williams	Rep.	Remsen.

ONONDAGA.

1	Manuel J. Soule*	Rep.	Euclid.
2	G. J. Chamberlin	Rep	Syracuse
3	George R Fearon*	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

	G. M. Tyler*	Rep.	No. Bloomfield

ORANGE.

1	Arthur E Brundage	Rep.	Newburgh.
2	Charles L. Mead*	Rep.	Middletown.

ORLEANS.

	Frank H Lattin*	Rep	Albion.

OSWEGO

	Thaddeus C Sweet*	Rep	Phoenix.

OTSEGO

	Allen J Bloomfield*	Rep	Richfield Spr'gs.

PUTNAM.

	John P. Donohue*	Rep	Garrison.

QUEENS

1	Peter A. Leininger*	Dem	Astoria
2	B. Schwab	Dem	Ridgewood.
3	E J. Neary	Rep	Elmhurst.
4	N. M. Pette	Rep	Jamaica.
5	Ralph Halpern	Rep	Richmond Hill
6	Harry Baum	Rep	Union Course.

RENSSELAER

1	H. C. Morrisey	Rep	Troy.
2	Arthur Cowee*.	Rep.	Berlin.

RICHMOND.

1	T. F Cosgrove	Dem	W. N. Brighton.
2	George P Regnaud	Dem	New Dorp.

ROCKLAND.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	G. H. Peck*	Rep.	West Haverst'w.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	Frank L. Seaker*	Rep.	Gouverneur.
2	Edward A. Everett*	Rep.	Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

	C. C. Smith	Rep.	Wilton.

SCHENECTADY.

1	Harold H. Blodgett	Rep.	Schenectady.
2	Eliz. Gillett	Dem.	Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

	J. Van Wagonen, Jr	Dem.	Lawyersville.

SCHUYLER.

	C. W. Hassner	Rep.	Montour Falls.

SENECA.

	George A. Dolson	Rep.	Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN.

1	Ernest E. Cole	Rep.	Bath.
2	D. C. Hunter	Rep.	Canisteo.

SUFFOLK.

1	John G. Downs	Rep.	Cutchogue.
2	William G. Carroll	Dem.	Bayport.

SULLIVAN.

	G. T. Cross	Dem	Callicoon.

TIOGA.

	Daniel P. Witter*	Rep.	Berkshire.

TOMPKINS.

	Casper Fenner*	Rep.	Ludlowville.

ULSTER.

	S. B. Van Wagonen	Rep.	Slightsburgh.

WARREN.

	Stewart MacFarland	Rep	Glens Falls.

WASHINGTON.

	E. R. Norton	Rep.	Granville.

WAYNE

	Charles H. Betts	Rep	Lyons.

WESTCHESTER.

1	Thomas C. Moore	Rep.	Bronxville.
2	W W. Westall	Rep.	White Plains.
3	E. J. Wilson	Rep	Peekskill.
4	M A. Trahan, Jr	Rep.	Yonkers.
5	G. Blakely*	Rep.	Yonkers.

WYOMING.

	Bert P. Gage*	Rep.	Warsaw.

YATES.

	J. M. Lown, Jr *	Rep.	Penn Yan.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	110
Democrats	35
Socialists	5
Total	150

*Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

SENATE.	
Republicans	32
Democrats	15
Total	51

ASSEMBLY.	
Republicans	97
Democrats	52
Socialists	1
Total	150

JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.	
Republicans	132
Democrats	58
Socialists	10
Independent	1
Total	201

ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENT, UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 9, 1917.

County.		*County.*		*County.*		*County.*		*County.*	
Albany	3	Dutchess	2	Monroe	5	Queens	6	Sullivan	1
Allegany	1	Erie	8	Montgomery	1	Rensselaer	2	Tioga	1
Bronx	8	Essex	1	Nassau	2	Richmond	2	Tompkins	1
Broome	2	Franklin	1	New York	23	Rockland	1	Ulster	1
Cattaraugus	1	Fulton-Hamilton	1	Niagara	2	Saint Lawrence	2	Warren	1
Cayuga	1	Genesee	1	Oneida	3	Saratoga	1	Washington	1
Chautauqua	2	Greene	1	Onondaga	3	Schenectady	2	Wayne	1
Chemung	1	Herkimer	1	Ontario	1	Schoharie	1	Westchester	5
Chenango	1	Jefferson	1	Orange	2	Schuyler	1	Wyoming	1
Clinton	1	Kings	23	Orleans	1	Seneca	1	Yates	1
Columbia	1	Lewis	1	Oswego	1	Steuben	2		
Cortland	1	Livingston	1	Otsego	1	Suffolk	2	Total	150
Delaware	1	Madison	1	Putnam	1				

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Alfred E. Smith of New York City. Term ex. Dec. 31, 1920. Salary, $10,000 and mansion
Secretary to the Governor, George R. Van Namee, Watertown.
Counsel to the Governor, Joseph A. Kellogg, Glens Falls.
Military Secretary to the Governor, Alfred J. Glynn, Brooklyn
Lieutenant-Governor, Harry C. Walker, Binghamton. Term ex Dec 31, 1920 Salary, $5,000

Secretary of State	Francis M. Hugo, Watertown	Term ex	Dec 31,	1920	Salary	$6,000
Comptroller	Eugene M. Travis, Brooklyn	"	"	"	"	8,000
State Treasurer	James L. Wells, New York	"	"	"	"	6,000
Attorney-General	Charles D. Newton, Geneseo	"	"	"	"	10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	Frank M. Williams, Goshen	"	"	"	"	8,000

The Governor's Staff is headed by the *Adjutant General*, Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Berry. There are more than fifteen aides on the staff.

Deputy-Secretaries of State—Addison B. Parker and Charles W. Taft.

Deputy State Comptrollers—Jas. A. Wendell, Fred'k M. Fatwell, Wm. J. Maier, and Wm Boardman.

Deputy State Treasurer—Jas. J. Hamilton

Chief Deputy Attorney Generals—Jerome L. Cheney, Geo. A Fisher, Arthur E Rose. *Special Deputy in N. Y. City*—Robt. S. Conklin.

Deputy State Engineers—Roy D. Finch and F. P. Williams.

Agriculture, State Schools of—At Alfred University, Alfred (where also is located the State School of Clay Working and Ceramics); at Farmingdale, L. I.; at Morrisville, Madison County; at St. Lawrence University, Canton; at Cobleskill, Schoharie County, and at Delhi, Delaware County (in connection with the State School of Domestic Science).

The State Agricultural Experiment Station is at Geneva.

The State College of Agriculture is at Cornell University, Utica, both of which institutions are managed by the State and its representatives.

Accalted, State—Lewis F Pilcher, of Brooklyn

Banks, Supt. of—George I. Skinner, of Bainbridge

Blind, Commission for—Hall of Records, New York City.

Bridge and Tunnel Commission, State—*Chairman*, George R. Dyer, of N. Y. The plan is to connect New York and New Jersey over or under the Hudson River. Both States are co-operating.

Bronx Parkway Commission)—*Secretary*, J. Downer, N. Y.

Canal Board—Composed of the Lieut.-Gov , Sec. of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Atty. Gen., Eng. and Surveyor and Supt. of Public Works.

Charities, State Board of—*President*, W. R. Stewart, N. Y.; *Vice-President*, Wm. H. Gratwick, Buffalo *Other Members*—Lee K. Frankel, Geo J Gillespie, and Victor F Ridder of N. Y.; Dr. J. R. Kevin, Brooklyn; Mrs. Martin H Glynn, Albany; Mrs. E. W. Higley, Hudson Falls; Ceylon H. Lewis, Skaneateles; Daniel W. Burdick, Ithaca; Mrs. Lillie B. Werner, Rochester; Hy. Marquand, Bedford Hills; *Superintendent New York City*, John B. Prest; *Secretary to Commission*, Chas. H. Johnson, Albany.

The State Charitable Institutions are—Custodial Asyl for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark; Instit. for Feeble-Minded Child , Syracuse; Custodia Asyl., Rome; Craig Colony for Epilept., Sonyea Letchworth Village (epileptics and feeble minded) Thiells; Hosp. for Crippl. and Defor. Child., W Haverstraw; Hosp. for Treat. of Incip. Pulm. Tuberc. Raybrook; Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath; Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford; School for Blind Batavia

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The several institutions for the deaf and dumb receive $325 a year per capita from the State for such pupils, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, as may receive appointments from the Commissioner of Education. Pupils between five and twelve years of age are received as county pupils at the annual charge to counties of $300, upon the order of an overseer of the poor or a county supervisor. As a rule the grounds and buildings of these institutions belong exclusively to private corporations, who appoint the superintendent or principal.

N. Y. Instit. for the Instruct. of the Deaf and Dumb (opened May 20, 1818), New York.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Instit. for the Improv. Instr. of Deaf-Mutes (opened November, 1862), Buffalo.

Instit. for the Improv. Instr. of Deaf-Mutes (opened March 1, 1867), New York.

St. Joseph's Instit. for Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes: Fem. Dept. (opened 1870), Westchester; fem. branch (opened 1874), Brooklyn; male dept. (opened 1875), Westchester.

Central N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened March 22, 1875), Rome.

Western N. Y Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened October 4, 1876), Rochester.

Northern N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened Sept. 10, 1884), Malone

Albany Home School for the Oral Instr. of the Deaf (opened Sept. 17, 1889), Albany.

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, Frank R. Utter, of Friendship.

INMATES IN N. Y. STATE ASYLUMS AND REFORMATORIES.

NAME.	1914.	1915	1916	1917	1918.
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	242	243	266	210	206
State School for the Blind, Batavia	157	154	159	166	126
State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath	1,553	1,337	1,301	1,148	1,005
State Reformatory, Elmira	1,216	1,279	938	741	726
Eastern Reformatory, Napanoch	463	376	328	193	206
State Training School for Girls, Hudson	322	341	334	371	366
State Custod. Asyl. for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark	808	852	855	856	891
House of Refuge, Randall's Island	725	832	727	640	645
State Custodial Asylum, Rome	1,430	1,563	1,596	1,623	1,724
State Agric. and Indust. School, Industry	678	731	736	786	837
State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse	602	617	625	631	582
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois	192	176	198	204	177
Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea	1,421	1,477	1,466	1,466	1,477
State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford	200	205	213	192	181
State Reformatory for Women, Bedford	455	401	380	405	390
State Hos. Care Crippl. & Def. Child., W. Haverstraw	75	79	116	118	134
State Hos. Treat. of Incip. Tuberc., Raybrook	273	321	342	332	302
Letchworth Village, Thiells	99	303	327	351	351
Total	10,911	11,287	10,897	9,499	10,326

Civil Service Commission—John C. Clark, N. Y.; Wm. G. Rice, Albany, and Mrs. Charles B Smith. *Secretary*, John C. Birdseye.

Conservation Commission—Commissioner, Geo. D. Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I ; *Deputy*, Alex MacDonald; *Secretary*, W. S. Carpenter; *Supt. Lands and Forests*, C. R. Pettis; *Chief Game Protector*, Llewellyn Legge; *Supt. State Reserv. at Saratoga Springs*, J. G. Jones.

Education, State Dept. of—Regents of the University (year term expires is in parenthesis)—*Chancellor*, Pliny T. Sexton (1926), Palmyra; *Vice-Chancellor*, Albert Vander Veer (1927), Albany; *other members*—James Byrne (1920), Chester S. Lord (1922), Abram I. Elkus (1923), and Herbert L Bridgman (1929), of N. Y.; Francis M. Carpenter (1921), Mt. Kisco; Adelbert Moot (1924), Buffalo; Chas B. Alexander (1925), Tuxedo; Walter G.

Kellogg (1928), Ogdensburg; Wm. Nottingham (1930) Syracuse; and Thos. J. Mangan (1931), Binghamton. *Pres. of the Univ. and Commissioner of Education*—ohn H. Finley. *Dep. Com.*—Frank B. Gilbert. *Director of State Library*—Jas. I. Wyer, Jr. *Dir. State Museum*—John M. Clarke. *Dir. Agric. and Indust'l Educ.*—Lewis A. Wilson.

The State Board of Geographic Names is under the Dept. of Education.

Elections, State Supt. of—Henry S. Renaud, of N. Y.. *Chief Dep*—Albert E. Hoyt. *Secretary*—Wm. M. Lawrence.

Excise, Commissioner of—Herbert S. Sisson of Collins. *Chief Dep.*—Jay Farrier.

Fair, State, Commission: *Secretary*—J. D. Ackerman, Syracuse.

Farms and Markets, Dept. of: *Secretary*—H. W. Leversee, Albany.

Forestry, State College of, is at Syracuse Univ.

Harbor Masters—Sam'l B. Coffin, Hudson; Chas Pfrommer, Rondout; T. V. Roe, Tarrytown.

Health, State Dept. of: *Commissioner*—Dr. Hermann M Biggs, of N. Y. *Deputy*—Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr. *Secretary*—Dr. John A. Smith.

The Public Health Council is under the department.

Health Officer, Port of N. Y.—Dr. Leland E. Cofer, of N. Y.

Highways, Dept. of: *Commissioner*—Frederick S. Greene. *Secretary*—Major I. V. A. Hule.

Hospital Commission, State—(Takes the place of the old State Commission in Lunacy). It is composed of a doctor, a lawyer, and a layman. Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, F. A. Higgins and A. D. Morgan (lawyer). Each of the *State Hospitals for the Insane* has its own superintendent and local board of managers

PATIENTS IN NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

HOSPITALS.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Utica	1,573	1,593	1,492	1,691	1,686	1,775	1,801
Willard	2,380	2,378	2,391	2,455	2,445	2,397	2,502
Hudson River	3,087	3,133	3,131	3,361	2,434	3,499	3,524
Middletown	2,020	2,015	2,033	2,167	2,192	2,307	2,297
Buffalo	1,997	2,063	2,095	2,142	2,199	2,262	2,352
Binghamton	2,328	2,347	2,410	2,409	2,455	2,815	2,782
St. Lawrence	1,988	2,027	2,048	2,132	2,251	2,303	2,354
Rochester	1,498	1,505	1,560	1,573	1,687	1,731	1,714
Gowanda	1,107	1,115	1,170	1,222	1,278	1,312	1,311
Mohansic	51	67	64	64	.....	.....	.....
Kings Park	3,815	4,101	4,262	4,445	4,602	4,638	4,767
Long Island	747	808	817	820	844	890	902
Manhattan	4,570	4,747	5,004	4,951	5,152	5,329	5,756
Central Islip	4,438	4,700	4,880	4,876	4,988	5,099	5,290
Total	31,599	32,599	33,357	34,308	35,213	36,357	37,352

Indians—Each tribe has an attorney, appointed by the Governor of the State.

POPULATION OF N. Y. STATE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

RESERVATIONS.	1855.	1865.	1875.	1892.	1905.	1910.	1915.
Allegany	754	825	865	880	866	1,627	832
Cattaraugus	1,179	1,347	1,417	1,280	1,472	1,374	1,313
Oneida	161	155	139	141	104	.....	.....
Onondaga	349	360	401	509	525	565	546
Poospatuck	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	18
St. Regis	413	426	737	1,195	1,206	1,249	1,086
Shinnecock	160	147	185	.....	.....	.....	143
Tonawanda	602	509	559	583	503	497	513
Tuscarora	316	370	404	450	384	417	394
Totals	3,934	4,139	4,707	5,064	5,060	5,729	4,845

Indian Reservations in New York.

Allegany Reservation, in Cattaraugus County, 30,469 acres.

Cattaraugus Reservation, in Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, 21,680 acres.

Oneida Reservation, four miles south of Oneida station on the N. Y. C. R. R., 400 acres. The Oneidas hold their lands in severalty.

Onondaga Reservation, near the City of Syracuse, 7,300 acres

St. Regis Reservation, in Franklin County, fronting on the St. Lawrence River, 14,030 acres.

Shinnecock Reservation, near South Hampton on Long Island, includes the Poospatuck, about 400 acres.

Tonawanda Reservation, in the Counties of Erie and Genesee, 7,548 acres.

Tuscarora Reservation, in the County of Niagara, 6,249 acres.

Enumeration in 1915 was exclusive of whites.

The Thomas Indian School is at Iroquois, in Erie County. *Superintendent*—Mrs. Emily F. Lincoln.

Each reservation is looked after for the State and the tribe by an agent or attorney appointed by the Governor.

Insane—See Hospital Commission.

Insurance, Supt. of—Jesse S. Phillips, of Hornell. *First Deputy*—Hy. D. Appleton.

Labor, Dept. of (State Industrial Commission): *Chairman*—Edward F. Boyle of New York City. *Other members*—Edward P. Lyon, Brooklyn; H. D. Sayer, Richmond Hill, L. I.; Jas. M. Lynch, Syracuse; Frances Perkins (Mrs. Paul Wilson), New York City. *Secretary*—Edw. W. Buckley.

Law Examiners, State Board of: *President*—Frank Sullivan Smith, of New York.

Medical Examiners, State Board of: *President*—William G. Bissell, of Buffalo.

Military Training Commission—It is headed by the Maj. Gen commanding the National Guard.

Narcotic Drug Control: *Commissioner*—Frank Richardson, of Cambridge.

Parks—The State Parks and Forest Preserve in the Adirondacks are under the Conservation Commission. Fire Island State Park, the Palisades, Interstate Park, the Newtown Battlefield Reservation, the State Reservation at Niagara, and the Watkins Glen Reservation are managed by separate boards.

Pharmacy, State Board of: *President*—J. H. Rehfuss, of Brooklyn.

Port Wardens of N. Y. Port—M. H. Blake, C. W. Ferry, and Louis Jacobson, of N. Y. City; W. W. Smith, Patchogue; J. B. Montgomery, Newburgh; Everett M. Price, Bellport, L. I.; John Gullfoyle, Albert Marinelli, Jeremiah O'Connor.

Public Buildings, Supt. of—Thos. H. Mc Donough, of Troy.

Public Service Commission (Up State), Second District—Thos. F. Fennell, Elmira; Chas. B. Hill, Buffalo; Frank Irvine, Ithaca, and John A. Barhite, Rochester. *Secretary*—F. X. Disney.

Prisons, Supt. of—Charles F. Rattigan, of Au-

burn. *Deputies*—Sing Sing, Auburn, Hy. R. Kidney; Clinton, J. B. Trombley; Great Meadow, Wm. J. Homer; Valatie (State Farm for Women), Dr. Anne C. Carey.

The Supt. of State Prisons is Chairman of the *Board of Parole.*

Prisons, State Commission of: *President*—Henry Solomon, of N. Y. *Secretary*—John F. Tremain.

The Board of Examiners of Feeble Minded, Criminals and other defectives is headed by Chas. H. Andrews, of Buffalo.

Probation Commission: *President*—Edmond J. Butler, of New York. *Secretary*—Chas. L. Chute.

Public Works, Supt. of—Edward S. Walsh, of Brooklyn. *Deputy*—Jas. E. Doyle.

Racing Commission, State—H. K. Knapp, of N. Y.; John Sanford, Amsterdam; J. W. Wadsworth, Genesee. *Secretary*—W. C. Percy, headquarters, N. Y. City.

Reformatories, State—The institutions located at Elmira and Napanoch are reformatories for men, and those at Albion and Bedford and the State Farm at Valatie are for women. The State Industrial School at Industry is for boys, as is also the New York House of Refuge, located on Randall's Island, and the New York State Training School for Boys, located at Yorktown Heights. Each of the institutions is supported by the State, but the House of Refuge on Randall's Island is under private management. There is a State Training School for Girls at Hudson, and an Industrial Farm Colony for Men at Green Haven. Each reformatory has its own managers.

Tax Dept., State: *Commissioners*—W. H. Knapp, *Pres.*, Canandaigua; John J. Merrill, of Alfred; and Michael J. Walsh, of Yonkers. *Secretary*—H. G. Tennant.

The State Board of Equalization is under the Tax Dept. and the Land Office.

FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

According to an enumeration by the State Industrial Commission there are in New York State (as of June 30, 1919), 65,535 factories, 1,320 bakeries, 267 canneries, and 302 evaporators, a total of 67,424, with 1,384,888 employes.

Manhattan, 33,323 factories, including bakeries and canneries; Brooklyn, 10,496; Bronx, 1,801; Queens, 1,962; Richmond, 305.

Factories in other counties, including bakeries and canneries: Albany, 715; Allegany, 134; Broome, 377; Cattaraugus, 390; Cayuga, 272; Chautauqua, 518; Chemung, 287; Chenango, 136; Clinton, 135; Columbia, 135; Cortland, 145; Delaware, 146; Dutchess, 390; Erie, 3,328; Essex, 116; Franklin, 175; Fulton, 391; Genesee, 151; Greene, 89; Hamilton, 1; Herkimer, 259; Jefferson, 331; Lewis, 72; Livingston, 96; Madison, 148; Monroe, 1,856; Montgomery, 237; Nassau, 4,071; Niagara, 714; Oneida, 873; Onondaga, 1,070; Ontario, 258; Orange, 467; Orleans, 180; Oswego, 258; Otsego, 126; Putnam, 32; Rensselaer, 500; Rockland, 167; St. Lawrence, 318; Saratoga, 216; Schenectady, 326; Schoharie, 59; Schuyler, 35; Seneca, 75; Steuben, 280; Suffolk, 457; Sullivan, 93; Tioga, 85; Tompkins, 186; Ulster, 314; Warren, 146; Washington, 134; Wayne, 323; Westchester, 1,005; Wyoming, 128; Yates, 169.

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms
Adrian Joris	1623-1624	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col. William Smith	1701	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov	1757-1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster		Cadwallader Colden, President	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler		Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1761
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov	1701-1702	Robert Monckton	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1761-1762
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1763-1765
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov	1709	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1769-1770
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov	1709	Earl of Dunmore	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President	1710	William Tryon	1771-1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1681-1683	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1774-1775
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres.	1719-1720	William Tryon	1775-1780
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	William Burnet	1720-1728	James Robertson	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	John Montgomerie	1728-1731	Andrew Elliott, Lt.-Gov	1783
Jacob Leisler	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Henry Sloughter	1691	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt.-Gov	1736-1743		
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clinton	1743-1753		
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755		

STATE.

1	George Clinton	1777-1795	16	Silas Wright	1845-1846	31	Grover Cleveland	1883-1884
2	John Jay	1795-1801	17	John Young	1847-1848	32	David B. Hill	1885-1891
3	George Clinton	1801-1804	18	Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	33	Roswell P. Flower	1892-1894
4	Morgan Lewis	1804-1807	19	Washington Hunt	1851-1852	34	Levi P. Morton	1895-1896
5	Daniel D. Tompkins	1807-1817	20	Horatio Seymour	1853-1854	35	Frank S Black	1897-1898
6	John Taylor	1817	21	Myron H. Clark	1855-1856	36	Theodore Roosevelt	1899-1900
7	De Witt Clinton	1817-1822	22	John A. King	1857-1858	37	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1901-1904
8	Joseph C. Yates	1822-1824	23	Edwin D. Morgan	1859-1862	38	Francis W. Higgins	1905-1906
9	De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	24	Horatio Seymour	1863-1864	39	Charles E. Hughes	1907-1910
10	Nathaniel Pitcher	1823	25	Reuben E. Fenton	1865-1868	40	Horace White	1910-1910
11	Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	26	John T. Hoffman	1869-1872	41	John Alden Dix	1911-1912
12	Enos T. Throop	1829-1833	27	John Adams Dix	1873-1874	42	William Sulzer*	1913
13	William L. Marcy	1833-1839	28	Samuel J. Tilden	1875-1876	43	Martin H. Glynn†	1913-1914
14	William H. Seward	1839-1842	29	Lucius Robinson	1877-1880	44	Charles S. Whitman	1915-1918
15	William C. Bouck	1843-1344	30	Alonzo B. Cornell	1880-1882	45	Alfred E. Smith	1919-1921

* Impeached and removed from office. † Became Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor, on removal of Governor Sulzer. The term of the Governor actually ends at midnight on December 31. By custom, he hands over the office on the next day.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES IN N. Y. STATE SINCE 1885.

(For deaths by chief causes, see separate table.)

Year.	Estimated Pop.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Rates per 1,000 Pop. Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Deaths, Under 5 Yrs.	P. C. of Deaths Und. 5 to Tot. Dths
1885	5,550,690	63,536	80,407	24,409	11.4	14.5	8.8	30,027	37.3
1886	5,642,720	89,828	86,801	36,764	15.9	15 4	13.0	32,928	37.9
1887	5,734,751	102,038	108,269	44,438	17.8	18 9	15.5	35,114	32.4
1888	5,826,782	103,089	114,584	43,683	17 7	19.7	15.0	38,345	23.5
1889	5,918,813	114,804	113,155	50,960	19.4	19.1	17.2	40,243	35.5
1890	6,013,722	112,572	128,648	41,195	18.7	21.4	13 7	37,392	29.1
1891	6,140,294	125,909	129,850	51,458	20.5	21.1	16 8	42,740	32.9
1892	6,266,866	130,143	131,388	52,725	20 8	21.0	16.8	42,434	32.3
1893	6,393,438	136,297	129,659	52,805	21.3	20.3	16.5	41,643	32.1
1894	6,520,010	141,827	123,423	52,539	21.8	18.9	16.1	41,472	33.6
1895	6,646,582	142,311	128,834	59,059	21.4	19.4	17.8	42,002	32.6
1896	6,773,154	147,327	126,253	58,990	21 8	18 6	17.4	40,136	31.7
1897	6,899,726	144,631	118,525	57,530	21.0	17 2	16 7	35,771	30.1
1898	7,026,298	138,702	122,584	57,392	19.7	17.4	16.3	37,113	30.2
1899	7,152,870	136,778	121,831	61,167	19 1	17.0	17.1	35,386	29.0
1900	7,284,461	143,156	132,089	63,225	19 7	18.1	17 4	39,204	29.6
1901	7,471,268	140,539	131,335	65,216	18.8	17.6	17.5	35,775	27.2
1902	7,658,075	146,740	124,830	68,903	19 2	16.3	18.0	31,215	25.0
1903	7,844,882	158,343	127,498	73,011	20.2	16.3	18 6	32,768	25.7
1904	8,031,689	165,014	142,217	74,677	20.5	17.7	18 6	39,086	27 5
1905	8,218,496	172,259	137,435	78,261	21.0	16.7	19.0	38,045	27.7
1906	8,405,303	183,012	141,099	87,870	21.8	16 8	20.9	39,290	27.9
1907	8,592,110	196,020	147,130	92,421	22 8	17.1	21 5	40,168	27.3
1908	8,778,917	203,159	138,912	73,644	23 1	15 8	16 8	37,941	27.3
1909	8,965,724	202,656	140,261	80,090	22 6	15 6	17.9	38,278	27.3
1910	9,152,532	213,235	147,710	85,490	23 3	16.1	18.7	39,848	27.0
1911	9,343,768	221,678	145,912	86,463	23 7	15.6	18 5	36,156	24.6
1912	9,535,004	227,120	142,377	97,427	23 8	14.9	20.4	34,787	24.4
1913	9,726,241	228,713	145,274	92,343	23 5	14.9	19 0	35,596	24.5
1914	9,917,477	240,038	145,476	93,793	24 2	14 7	18.9	33,082	22.7
1915	10,108,713	242,950	146,892	91,102	24.0	14 5	18 0	33,584	22.9
1916	10,299,702	240,817	151,543	97,474	23.4	14.7	18.9	33,618	22 2
1917	10,490,680	246,453	154,127	104,800	23.5	14 7	20 0	31,431	20.4
1918	10,681,667	242,176	192,438	87,656	22.7	18.0	16.7	37,188	19.3

Still births are excluded from the table, as to both births and deaths.

Births in chief N. Y. State cities, 1918—Buffalo, 1,069; Rochester, 481; Albany, 172; Binghamton, 107; Schenectady, 162; Syracuse, 321; Troy, 106; Utica, 213; Yonkers, 171.

Deaths in chief N. Y. State cities, 1918—Buffalo, 775; Rochester, 552; Albany, 195; Binghamton, 75; Schenectady, 140; Syracuse, 214; Troy, 165; Utica, 129; Yonkers, 127.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, N. Y. STATE, SINCE 1896.

(For total births, deaths and marriages, see separate table.)

Year.	Pulm. Tuberc D'ths	Rate	Pneumonia. D'ths	Rate	Heart and Vein Troub D'ths	Rate	Bright's Disease. D'ths	Rate	Cancer. D'ths	Rate	Diphtheria. D'ths	Rate	Suicide. D'ths.	Rate
1918	15,040	140 8	35,050	328 1	34,911	326 9	11.250	105 3	9,840	92.1	1,772	16.6	1,294	12.1
1917	14,795	141.0	18,673	178.0	34,247	326.5	13,136	125.2	9,736	92.8	1,755	16.7	1,441	13.7
1916	14,069	136.6	17,314	168 1	32,774	318.2	12,801	124.3	9,419	91.4	1,524	14.8	1,492	14.5
1915	14,512	143.6	17,209	170 2	31,453	311.1	11,582	114 6	9,301	92.0	1,770	17.5	1,680	16.6
1914	14,586	147 1	15,510	156.4	31,354	316.1	11,308	114.0	8,906	89.8	2,015	20.3	1,516	15.3
1913	14,096	144 9	16,530	169.9	27,261	280.3	11,739	120.7	8,536	87.8	1,853	19.1	1,476	15.2
1912	14,007	146.9	16,537	173.4	26,062	273.3	11,897	124.8	8,250	86.5	1,624	17.0	1,340	14.1
1911	14,491	155.1	16,460	176.2	25,290	270.7	11,003	117.8	7,970	85.3	1,963	21.0	1,436	15.4
1910	14,287	156.1	17,115	187.0	23,299	254.6	11,217	122.6	7,522	82.2	2,433	26.6	1,479	16.2
1909	13,996	156.1	16,597	185.1	22,402	249 9	10,720	119.6	7,060	78.7	2,313	25.8	1,494	16.7
1908	14,347	163.4	14,852	169.2	21,940	249.9	9,883	112.6	6,554	74.7	2,473	28.2	1,511	17.2
1907	14,431	168.0	18,104	210.7	22,397	260.7	10,575	123.1	6,420	74.7	2,603	30.3	1,207	14.9
1906	14,027	166.9	15,519	184 6	21,394	254.5	10,926	130.0	6,168	73 4	2,691	32.0	1,188	14.1
1905	14,061	171 1	14,581	177.4	20,774	252.8	10,413	126 7	6,056	73.7	2,296	27.9	1,219	14.8
1904	14,159	176.3	17,402	216.7	20,804	259.0	10,674	132.9	5,697	70 9	3,041	37.9	1,031	12.8
1903	13,194	168.2	14,213	181 2	18,267	232.8	9,721	123.9	5,456	69 5	3,035	38.7	938	12.0
1902	12,582	164.3	14,085	183 9	17,581	229.6	9,035	118.0	4,990	65.2	2,859	37.3	894	11.7
1901	13,766	184 3	14,660	196.2	16,734	224.0	9,005	120.5	5,033	67.4	3,026	40.5	806	10.8
1900	13,590	186.6	16,596	227.8	15,857	217.7	8,628	118.4	4,871	66.9	3,306	45.4	858	11.8
1899	13,412	187.5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,786	38.9	.....	.....
1898	12,979	184.7	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,612	37.2	.....	.....
1897	12,641	183.2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,115	59.6	.....	.....
1896	13,265	195.8	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,597	67.9	.....	.....

Note—The death rate is per 100,000 population There are no official data covering the spaces where there are no figures.

DEATHS, OTHER CAUSES, N. Y. STATE, 1918, WITH THE RATE IN PARENTHESES.

Age or Cause.	No	Rate	Age or Cause.	No	Rate	Age or Cause.	No.	Rate.
Under 1 year	23,414	(97 0)	Cerebro. sp. mg.	443	(4 1)	Cirrhosis of liver.	992	(9.3)
5 to 65 years	113,501	(1,062 5)	Poliomyelitis	58	(0 5)	Puerp. diseases	1,552	(14 5)
65 yrs. and over	41,749	(390 8)	Bronchitis	1,837	(17.2)	Congenit debility.	7,967	(74.6)
Typhoid-fever	576	(5 4)	Diarrh and enter-itis, under 2 yrs	5,108	(47.8)	Old age	814	(7.6)
Measles	1,293	(12 1)	Appendicitis	1,138	(10 7)	Accidents	8,383	(78.5)
Scarlet fever	300	(2 8)	Hernia	1,313	(12.3)	Auto accidents	1,212	(11 3)
Whooping cough	1,237	(11.6)				Homicides	381	(3.6)

The rate for deaths under 1 yr. is per 1,000 living births (infant mortality rate). The death rate for other ages, and by causes, is per 100,000 population.

POP., WEALTH, DEBT, ETC., NEW YORK STATE SINCE 1880.

YEAR. (Fiscal)	Population.	Ass. Val. Real and Personal Property.	Direct Tax Rate (Mills)	Direct Taxes Levied.	Funded Debt (Gross)	Ordinary Receipts.	Ordinary Expenditures
1881.....	5,174,369	$2,783,682,567	2 25	$6,032,829	$9,109,054	$12,463,522	$10,682,386
1882	5,265,867	2,872,257,325	2 45	6,820,022	9,109,054	9,503,255	10,198,222
1883 ..	5,357,365	3,014,591,372	3.25	9,334,836	8,473,854	10,664,675	10,254,333
1884...	5,448,863	3,094,731,457	2.575	7,762,572	8,461,854	11,974,624	11,168,954
1885. .	5,540,362	3,224,682,343	2 96	9,160,405	9,461,854	11,416,472	12,196,939
1886....	5,631,860	3,361,128,177	2 95	9,512,812	9,327,204	12,912,109	11,509,585
1887 .	5,723,358	3,469,199,945	2 70	9,075,046	7,567,604	13,261,660	11,988,408
1888	5,814,856	3,567,429,757	2 62	9,089,303	6,965,354	13,585,113	13,533,366
1889 ..	5,906,354	3,683,653,062	3 52	12,557,352	6,774,854	12,687,410	13,327,862
1890...	5,997,853	3,779,393,746	2 34	8,619,748	4,964,304	14,460,585	13,152,610
1891... ..	6,255,598	3,931,741,499	1 375	5,196,666	2,927,654	14,836,028	13,837,616
1892	6,513,343	4,038,058,949	1 98	7,784,848	763,160	10,364,427	14,018,830
1893 . ..	6,607,787	4,199,882,058	2 58	10,418,192	660	13,842,181	15,115,836
1894...	6,702,231	4,292,082,167	2.18	9,155,742	660	15,131,290	16,192,049
1895... .	6,796,675	4,368,712,903	3 24	13,906,346	660	17,211,858	17,550,012
1896 ...	6,891,119	4,506,935,694	2 69	11,751,837	2,320,660	24,786,181	21,422,352
1897	6,985,563	4,898,611,019	2 67	12,033,651	5,765,660	22,387,587	21,384,294
1898 .	7,080,007	5,076,396,824	2 68	10,189,110	9,340,660	23,183,541	24,839,031
1899... .	7,174,451	5,461,302,752	2 49	12,640,228	10,185,660	22,717,694	22,061,592
1900...	7,268,894	5,686,921,678	1 96	10,704,153	10,130,660	28,072,441	25,152,296
1901 . .	7,428,577	5,754,400,382	1 20	6,824,306	10,075,660	26,455,869	23,395,030
1902. ...	7,588,260	5,854,500,121	.13	748,072	9,920,660	23,149,609	23,260,249
1903	7,747,943	7,446,476,127	13	761,085	9,665,660	23,516,080	23,240,381
1904 .	7,907,626	7,738,165,640	13	968,041	9,410,660	24,981,651	25,938,464
1905 ..	8,067,308	8,015,090,722	.154	1,191,677	11,155,660	25,286,916	27,359,485
1906. ..	8,276,570	8,555,379,394	None	.....	10,630,660	34,059,518	27,424,363
1907 ...	8,485,831	9,173,566,245	None	.....	17,290,660	35,032,053	32,619,734
1908. ...	8,695,092	9,666,118,681	None	.....	26,230,660	33,996,769	34,318 052
1909 .	8,904,353	9,821,620,552	None	.....	41,230,660	31,567,185	39,237,426
1910. ..	9,113,614	10,121,277,458	None	.....	57,230,660	37,905,876	38,332,015
1911. .	9,228,440	11,022,985,914	60	6,072,766	79,730,660	36,138,376	38,119,377
1912	9,343,266	11,128,498,055	1.00	11,022,985	109,702,660	50,492,863	44,858,059
1913 . .	9,458,092	11,385,137,127	.5805	6,460,093	135,355,660	55,521,777	50,011,422
1914. .	9,572,918	12,070,420,887	None	.....	159,260,660	50,907,945	53,828,583
1915..	9,687,744	12,070,420,887	1.70	20,519,715	186,400,660	42,141,009	57,342,600
1916 .	10,273,375	11,790,628,803	None	.....	211,404,660	61,437,404	52,725,240
1917 .	10,490,680	12,091,437,643	1 08	13,058,752	236,309,660	61,593,111	60,881,297
1918 .	10,681,667	12,520,819,811	1 06	13,272,069	236,214,660	76,034,631	73,392,123
1919.....	10,872,661	12,758,021,954	1.06	13,523,503	236,119,660	80,458,634	78,941,313

APPROPRIATIONS BY NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURES.

1908	$35,934,116	1911	$43,074,192	1914	$47,899,528	1917 .. .	$79,742,834
1909 .	36,591,570	1912	52,366,582	1915	63,997,272	1918.... .	81,525,271
1910.....	42,975,451	1913.....	59,465,691	1916.....	59,103,450	1919.....	95,626,648

NEW YORK STATE REVENUES FROM EXCISE AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

YEAR.	From Excise.	From Inheritance	YEAR.	From Excise.	From Inheritance	YEAR.	From Excise.	From Inheritance
1896.	$10,961,151	$1,796,652	1904	$17,879,636	$5,428,052	1912....	$18,210,084	$12,153,189
1897.	12,268,341	1,829,942	1905	18,197,906	4,627,051	1913... .	18,142,558	12,724,237
1898 .	12,640,708	1,997,210	1906 .	18,719,324	4,713,311	1914 .. .	18,109,271	11,162,478
1899. .	12,643,594	2,194,612	1907 .	19,057,236	5,435,395	1915 ...	17,766,783	8,263,894
1900.	12,622,958	4,334,803	1908	8,044,537	6,605,891	1916....	21,068,145	5,984,018
1901. .	12,467,674	4,084,607	1909...	18,005,494	6,962,615	1917...	20,747,509	15,077,631
1902 .	12,511,369	3,303,555	1910.... .	18,102,822	8,213,557	1918 ...	22,616,443	11,433,400
1903.....	17,741,257	4,665,736	1911.....	18,319,880	8,157,344	1919.....	5,487,469	13,339,583

1896 figures cover May 1 to September 30; 1908 figures cover only five months, because the excise year was changed so as to begin October 1 instead of May 1.

Inheritance tax figures for 1917 and later cover years ended June 30.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

RECEIPTS.	FISCAL YEAR ENDED— June 30, 1919	June 30, 1918	EXPENDITURES.	FISCAL YEAR ENDED— June 30, 1919	June 30, 1918
Taxes collected	$73,128,101 35	$68,942,580 78	Ordinary expenditures, etc.	$64,861,667 90	$59,339,111 86
Other revenues and receipts	6,705,532 50	6,842,498 40	Debt serv. contribut'ns, etc.	13,339,145.11	13,168,459 16
Temporary loans .	625,000 00		Canal constr't'n ap'priat'ns	149,500.00	635,000 00
			Redempt'n of temp'y loans	600,000.00	.....
Total receipts....	$80,458,633 85	$75,785,079 18			
Opening cash balance July 1	9,890,616 48	7,248,108 32	Total expenditures... .	$78,941,313.01	$73,142,571 02
			Closing cash balance June 30	11,407,937.32	9,890,616.48
Grand total.....	$90,349,250 33	$83,033,187 50	Grand total	$90,349,250 33	$83,033,187.50
			Excess receipts over expenditures (exclusive of loans)..	$1,492,339.84	$2,642,508.16

The State Court of Appeals in 1919 sustained the contention of Comptroller Travis argued in the Watson case that the 5 per cent. penalty imposed upon the transfer of such property belonging to an estate, not already taxed locally or exempted by paying the new permissive Investment Tax, is valid.

Government of the City of New York.

Mayor—(City Hall) John F. Hylan ($15,000). *Secretary*—Augustin Kelly ($4,800).

Accounts—Commissioners of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—David Hirshfield ($7,500). *Deputies*—Henry H. Klein ($5,000) and W. D. Loudoun ($4,000).

Board of Aldermen.
(City Hall.)

President—F. H La Guardia, R. ($7,500). *City Clerk*—P. J. Scully ($7,000).

Members ($2,000 each), by Aldermanic Districts.

Manhattan—1, Bernard E. Donnelly, D.; 2, Michael Stapleton, D.; 3, Stephen F. Roberts, D.; 4, Louis Zeltner, D. and R.; 5, John F. McCourt, D ; 6, Abraham Beckerman, S.; 7, Charles A. McManus, D.; 8, Moritz Graubard, R.; 9, Thomas H. O'Kane, D.; 10, Wm. P. Kenneally, D.; 11, William F. Quinn, D ; 12, William T. Collins, D.; 13, James J. Sullivan, D.; 14, Thomas M. Farley, D ; 15, Maurice A. Burke, R.; 16, Edward Cassidy, D ; 17, Clifford S. Bostwick, R.; 18, John N. Knoessel, D.; 19, Jacob W. Friedman, R.; 20, Timothy J. Sullivan, D.; 21, Louis F. Cardani, R.; 22, Charles Novello, R.; 23, Bruce M. Falconer, R.; 24, Charles J. McGillick, D.; 25, Samuel R. Morris, D and R.; 26, George W. Harris, R.; 27, Charles H. Roberts, R.

Bronx—28, Edward W. Curley, D.; 29, Peter Schweikert, D.; 30, James M. Fitzpatrick, D.; 31, James R. Ferguson, D.; 32, Alexander Braunstein, S.; 33, Charles A Buckley, D ; 34, Rudolph Hannoch, D ; 35, Thomas W. Martin, D.

Brooklyn—36, Arthur V. Gorman, R.; 37, Patrick H. Larney, D ; 38, Frank A. Cunningham, D ; 39, Francis D. McGarey, D.; 40, John Wirth, R.; 41, Samuel Schmalheiser, R ; 42, James J. Molen, D.; 43, George J. Joyce, D.; 44, Charles W. Dunn, D.; 45, Augustus Ferrund, R.; 46, ... ; 47, Thomas F. Layden, R.; 48, John Gabriel, R.; 49, Joseph W Sullivan, D.; 50, Pater J. McGuiness, D.; 51, Archie C. Ketchum; 52, Fred Smith, R.; 53, John J. Keller, R.; 54, John T. Moehringer, R.; 55, Charles Mueller, R.; 56, Harry Heyman; 57, Charles Haubert, D ; 58, Charles J. Moore, R.; 59, Abraham I. Shipiacoff, S.

Queens—60, Samuel J. Burden, D.; 61, Hugh A. Alwell, D ; 62, Frank J. Schmitz, D ; 63, Charles A. Post, R.; 64, William B. Hazlewood, R.

Richmond—65, Walter T. Warren, D.; 66, John J. O'Rourke, D.; 67, Edward Atwell, D.

Borough Presidents.
(City Hall, Manhattan; other Borough Halls)

Manhattan—Henry H. Curran ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Albert E. Hull ($5,000)

Bronx—Henry Bruckner ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—August W. Glatzmayer ($3,500).

Brooklyn—Edward Riegelmann ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Sarah Stephenson ($3,500).

Queens—Maurice E. Connolly ($10,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Joseph Flanagan ($4,000).

Richmond—Calvin D. Van Name, $10,000. *Secretary of Borough*—George F. Egbert ($3,000).

Charities—Public Department of.
(Manhattan and Bronx, Municipal Building, Manhattan; Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn St., Bklyn.; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

Commissioner—Bird S. Coler ($7,500). *Deputies*—Stephen A. Nugent, Patrick J. Carlin, and E. J. O'Malley. *Secretary*—J. McKee Borden. *Chief Engineer*—J. J. Herrick. *General Inspector*—Miss M C. Tinney. *Dir. Bur. Soc. Investig.*—V. S. Dodworth. *Chemist*—F J. Kenney ($3,200). *Supt. Munic. Lodg. House*—Edward E McMahon ($2,100).

The *City Mortuary* is at foot of E 29th St. *Municipal Lodging House*—432 E. 25th St ; *Emergency Hosp.*—Storehouse, Blackwell's Island. *City Hospital*—Blackwell's Island. *Training School for Nurses*—Blackwell's Island. *City Home for Aged and Infirm*—Blackwell's Island. *Metropolitan Hospital*—Blackwell's Island. *Metrop. Training School for Nurses and Helpers*—Blackwell's Island. *N. Y. City Children's Hospital and School*—Randall's Island. *Children's Cleaning Bureau*—At City Hospital, Blackwell's Island. *Kings County Hospital*—Clarkson and Albany Sts., Brooklyn. *Kings County Home for Aged and Infirm*—Clarkson St. and Albany Ave., Brooklyn. *Greenpoint Hospital*—Kingsland Ave and Bullion St., Brooklyn. *Cumberland St. Hospital*—109 Cumberland St , Brooklyn. *Bradford St. Hospital*—113 Bradford St., East N. Y., Brooklyn. *Coney Island Hospital*—Ocean Parkway, near Ave Z. *Sea View Hospital*—Castleton Corners, Staten Island.

Child Welfare—Board of.
(City Hall, Manhattan.)

President—Sophie Irene Loeb. *Vice-President*—Rev. W. A. Courtney. *Other Members*—F. P. Cunnion, Mrs. Wm. Einstein, Mrs. Matthew Figueira, P. J. Menahan, Mrs. S. McKee Smith, Mrs. Edgar Smith, and Dr. W. S Slrovich. The board serves without salary. *Exec. Sec.* R. W. Hebberd.

Civil Service Commission.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—Morris Cukor. *Commissioners* ($5,000 each)—William Drennan and Thomas R. Killilea. *Secretary*—Charles I. Stengle. *Chief Examiner*—Thomas C. Murray. *Chief Clerk*—George H. Eberle.

Correction—Department of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—James A. Hamilton ($7,500). *Deputy*—William Dalton. *Secretary*—R. L. Tudor. *Secretary to Commission*—Mary C. Murtha ($2,500).

Manhattan—*City Prison* (Tombs) is at Centre and Franklin Sts. The *Penitentiary* and *Workhouse* are on Blackwell's Island, East River. The *Municipal Farm* is on Riker's Island, upper East River. The *Reformatory Prison* is on Hart's Island, upper East River.

Brooklyn—*City Prison* is at No. 149 Raymond St.

Queens—*City Prison* is in rear of the Court House, Long Island City.

New Hampton Farms (N. Y. C. Reformatory) is at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

Docks—Department of.
(Pier A, North River.)

Commissioner—Murray Hulbert ($7,500) *First Deputy*—Michael Cosgrove. *Second Deputy*—H. A. Meyer *Chief Clerk*—C. J. Farley ($5,000). *Auditor*—J. M. Phelan *Chief Engineer*—T. F. Keller. *Supt. of Docks*—L H. Harrison.

Education—Department of.
(Manhattan, Park Ave. and 59th St.; Brooklyn, 131 Livingston St , Plaza 5580)

President—Anning S. Prall (no salary). *Vice-President*—Frank D. Wilsey (Bronx, no salary). Other members of the Board (no salary)—Mrs. Emma L. Murray and Joseph Yeska, Manhattan; Mrs. Ruth F. Russell, Brooklyn; George J. Ryan, Queens; Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn. *Secretary*—A Emerson Palmer. *Chief Clerk*—Thomas A Dillon. *Supt. of School Buildings*—C. B J. Snyder. *Supt. of School Supplies*—Patrick Jones. *Supt. of Schools*—William L. Ettinger. *City Supt. Emeritus*—William H Maxwell. *Auditor*—Henry M. Cook. *Director of Attendance*—John W. Davis. *Supt. of Plant Operation*—R. W. Rodman.

Elections—Board of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 442 E. 149th St.; Brooklyn, 62 Court St.; Queens, 62 Jackson Ave.)

President—John R. Voorhis. *Secretary*—Charles E. Heydt. *Other Members*—James Kane, Jacob A. Livingston. The members get $6,000 each a year.

Finance—Department of.

Headquarters—Municipal Building. *Receivers of Taxes Offices*—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 177th St and Arthur Ave.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, 5 Court Sq., L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George. *Assessments and Arrears Offices*—Same as Receivers of Taxes. *Chamberlain*—Municipal Building.

City Comptroller—Charles L. Craig ($15,000). *Deputies*—Louis H. Hahlo, Arthur J Philbin, Frank J. Prial. *Sec. to Dept*—Chas. F. Kerrigan ($6,500). *Chief Auditor*—David E. Kemlo. *Chief Accountant*—

Duncan MacInnes ($8,000). *Chief Clerk*—Valentine F. Keller ($3,060). *Receiver of Taxes*—Wm. C. Hecht ($5,000). *Collector of City Revenue*—Sidney H. Goodacre.

Fire Department.

(Manhattan, Munic Bldg.; Brooklyn, 365 Jay St.)
Commissioner—Thomas J. Drennan ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, Chas. W Culkin; Brooklyn, Wm. F. Thompson. *Fire Chief*—John Kenlon. *Deputy Chief*—Brooklyn, John O'Hara. *Chief Fire Marshal*—Thomas P. Brophy. *Deputy Fire Marshal*—John P. Prial ($3,600). *Secretary to the Dept.*—James A. Mackey.

Health—Department of.

(Manhattan, 505 Pearl St. (general headquarters); Bronx, 3731 3d Ave; Brooklyn, Willoughby and Fleet Sts.; Queens, 372 Fulton St., Jamaica; Richmond, 514 Bay St, Stapleton.)
Commissioner—Royal S. Copeland, M. D. ($7,500). *Deputy*—Frank J. Monaghan, M. D. *Secretary to the Dept.*—Chas. L Kohler.

Law Department.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 153 Pierrepont St. *Street Openings Bureau*—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 166 Montague St.; Queens, Borough Hall.)
Corporation Counsel—Wm. P. Burr ($15,000). *Secretary*—Joseph H. Johnston. *Assistants*—Chas. D Olendorf, Geo. P Nicholson, W H. King ($7,500), John F. O'Brien ($7,500), Edw. J. McGoldrick, John P. O'Brien. *Librarian*—Jas. M. Valles. *Chief Clerk*—John H. Greener. *Brooklyn, Chief Asst. Corp Counsel*—Wm. B. Carswell ($10,000). *Brooklyn, Chief Clerk*—S. K. Probasco. *Bureau for Recovery of Penalties*—Joseph I. Berry, chief. *Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes*—Chief, Emmet J. Murphy. *Bureau of Sheet Opening*—Chief, Joel J. Squier. *Chief in Brooklyn*—Joseph A. Salovei *In Queens*—Robert J Culhane ($6,000).

Markets—Department of.

(Municipal Building.)
Commissioner—Edwin J. O'Malley.

Marriage License Bureau.

(Municipal Building and Borough Halls.)
This bureau is a part of the City Clerk's office and is located there and in the offices of the deputies.

Parole Commission.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)
Chairman—B. De N. Cruger ($7,500). *Members*—Alex McKinny and. F A. Lord. The ex-officio members are the Commissioner of Correction and the Police Commissioner. *Secretary*—T. R. Minnick. *Chief Parole Officer*—Jas. J. Flynn

Parks—Department of

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park; Bronx, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park; Queens, The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill.)
President of Board (and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond)—F. D. Gallatin. The other Commissioners are: Brooklyn, John N. Harman; Bronx, Joseph P. Hennessy; Queens, Albert C. Benninger. *Secretary to the Dept.*—Willis Holly.

Plant and Structures—Department of.

(Formerly the Dept. of Bridges. Offices: Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 179 Washington St.)
Commissioner—Grover A. Whalen ($7,500). *Deputy*—John Mara. *Chief Engineer*—Edw. A. Byrne.

Police Department.

(Manhattan, 240 Centre St.; Brooklyn, 70 Poplar St.; Queens, Jamaica.)
Commissioner—Richard E Enright ($7,500). *Deputies*—First, John A. Leach; second, Wm. J. Lahey; third, A. D. Porter; fourth, Fred'k A. Wallis; fifth, Ellen A. O'Grady. *Special Deputy Commissioners* (no pay)—Rodman Wanamaker, John A. Harriss, T. Coleman du Pont, Allan A. Ryan, John N. Shaw, Edmond A. Guggenheim, J. Stephen Ulman. *Chief Inspector*—John Daly *Borough Inspector*—Thomas H. Murphy. *Detective Bureau Inspectors*—John A. Cray, Jos. A Faurot. *Secretary to the Commissioner*—John C. Hackett. *Secretary to the Dept.*—William Gillespie ($3,100). *Chief Clerk*—R. K. Walsh.

Public Service Commission—First Dist.

(49 Lafayette St., Manhattan)
This is a part of the State and not of the City Government and is put here for convenience of reference. The rapid transit, construction, and administration functions, exercised by the Public Service Commission since 1907, under recent act of the Legislature are vested in the office of Transit Construction Commissioner.
Public Service Commissioner — Lewis Nixon ($15,000). *Deputy Commissioners*—Edward J. Glennon, Alfred M. Barrett ($7,500 each). *Secretary*—James B. Walker ($6,000). *Chief of Transit Bureau*—George F. Daggett ($6,000). *Chief Statistician*—A. F. Weber ($7,500). *Counsel*—Terence Farley ($10,000) *Chief Gas Engineer*—William Merrifield ($5,000). *Electrical Engineer*—R. H. Nexsen ($3,600).

Office of Transit Construction Commissioner.

(49 Lafayette St, Manhattan.)
This is a part of the State and not of the City Government and is put here for convenience of reference. However, all salaries and expenses in the office of Transit Construction Commissioner are paid by the city of New York. The Transit Construction Commissioner exercises the functions in reference to the construction of new lines and the administration of rapid transit work formerly exercised by the Public Service Commission, First District, which were transferred from the latter by recent act of the Legislature.
Transit Construction Commissioner—John H. Delaney ($15,000). *Deputy Transit Construction Commissioner*—Daniel L. Ryan ($7,500). *Secretary*—Francis J. Sinnott ($6,000). *Counsel*—Louis C. White ($10,000). *Chief Engineer*—Daniel L. Turner ($15,000). *Engineer of Subway Construction*—Robert Ridgway ($12,000). *Electrical Engineer*—W. C. Whiston ($4,350).

Standards and Appeals—Board of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building.)
Chairman—John P. Leo ($7,500). *Secretary*—Wm. Wirt Mills
The Board of Standards and Appeals passes on petitions for variations of the Labor Law relating to fire protection in factories, and adopts rules regulating building construction, elevators, oil burners, fire escapes, fire-retarding construction, fire-extinguishing appliances, etc.
The Board of Appeals passes on appeals from decisions of Fire Commissioner and of Superintendent of Buildings and on applications for variations of building zone regulations

Street Cleaning—Department of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 2804 3d Ave.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St ; Queens, Borough Hall; Richmond, Borough Hall)
Commissioner—Arnold B MacStay ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, Jas. J. Nugent, Frank A. Eschmann; Bronx, Jas. W. Brown; Brooklyn, Michael Laura.

Tenement House Department.

(Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building; Bronx, 559-561 E. Tremont Ave.; Brooklyn and Queens, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.)
Commissioner—Frank Mann ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan and Richmond, John P. Finnerty; Brooklyn and Queens, Thos. R. Farrell; Bronx Superintendent, Walter C. Martin.

Taxes and Assessments—Department of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St; Queens, Borough Hall; Richmond, Borough Hall.)
The Board—Jacob A. Cantor, President ($8,000); Commissioners, Richard H. Williams, Arthur H. Murphy, George Henry Payne, Joseph F. O'Grady, James P. Sinnott, and Lewis M. Swasey;. Secretary, C. R. Tyng.

Water Supply—Board of.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)
President—John F. Galvin ($12,000). *Other Members* ($12,000 each)—Chas. N. Chadwick, L. J. O'Reilly. *Secretary*—Benj. F. Einbigler. *Chief Engineer*—J. Waldo Smith.

Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity—Dept. of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens and Richmond, Borough Halls.)
Commissioner—Nicholas J. Hayes ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, John J. Dietz; Bronx, Albert H. Liebenau; Brooklyn, Cornelius M. Sheehan; Queens, Jas. C. Butler; Richmond, Jas. L. Vail.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Appraiser of Merchandise—641 Washington St

Army: *Quartermasters' Pier*—No. 12 East River; *Constructing Quartermaster*—Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Ave. *Intelligence Dept.*—Governor's Island. *Quartermaster Detachment*—104 W. 14th St *Air Service Officer*—102 Broad St. *Aviation Exam Board*—102 Broad St. *Bureau Aircraft Production*—Madison Ave. and 45th St. *Signal Corps, Comm. Officer*—Fort Wood, New York City. *Disbursing Officer*—461 Eighth Ave. *Attending Surgeon*—461 Eighth Ave. *Army Engineers, Board of*—39 Whitehall St. *General Hospital No.* 1—Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Ave. *Recruiting Station*—25 Third Ave

Assay Office—23 Pine St.

Assistant Attorney General, Customs—641 Washington St.

Bureau of Animal Industry: *Live Stock Experts*—18 Broadway. *Meat Inspection Impts*—Barge Office. *Meat Inspection Office*—104 W. 42d St. *Meat Inspection Laboratory*—Barge Office.

Chinese Inspector—116 Nassau St.

Coast Guard: *Commanding Officer and Supervisor Anchorage*—Barge Office. *Supervisor of Life Boats*—Custom House. *Coast and Geodetic Survey*—Custom House.

Custom House—Bowling Green.

Dept. of Agriculture: *Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory*—641 Washington St. *Bureau of Markets*—Federal Grain Supervision Dist. No. 2, 27 William St. *Market News and Inspection Service*—204 Franklin St.

Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education—29 W. 39th St

Dept. of Justice: *Bank Accounts*—13 Park Row. *Alien Enemy Bureau*—Post Office Building.

District Attorney—Post Office Building.

District Court Clerk's Office—Post Office Building.

Federal Horticultural Board—Custom House.

Food Administration—6 W. 57th St. *Ice Conservation Commission*—18 E. 41st St

Fuel Administration—151 Fifth Ave, 299 Broadway. *Administrator: Bronx County*—137th St. and Third Ave.

General Appraisers, Board of—641 Washington St.

Immigrant Station—Ellis Island.

Internal Revenue: *First District*—Federal Building, Brooklyn. *Second District*—Custom House, Bowling Green *Third District*—1150 Broadway. *Fourth District*—1932 Arthur Ave.

Marine Corps: *Assistant Paymaster*—291 Broadway. *Recruiting Publicity Bureau*—117 E. 24th St. Recruiting Station—24 E. 23d St.

Marshal—Post Office Building

National Bank Examiner—Custom House.

Naval Inspect. of Powder—206 Broadway.

Navy Dept.: *Naval Reserve Supply*—foot E. 24th St. *Third Naval District*—280 Broadway. *Communication Service*—44 Whitehall St. *Naval Training Camp*—Pelham Bay Park. *Branch Hydrographic Office*—78 Broad St.

Navy Auxiliary Service—39th St. Ferry, foot Whitehall St.

Navy Merchant Auxiliary Service—39th St. Ferry, foot Whitehall St.

Naval Recruiting Bureau—318 W. 39th St. Recruiting Station, Bronx—394 E. 150th St.

Passport Agency—2 Rector St.

Public Health Service: *Port Sanitary Statements*—Custom House.

Secret Service: *Treasury Dept.*—Custom House.

Shipbuilding Corp.—26 Cortlandt St. *Labor Adjustment Board*—115 Broadway.

Shipping Board—Custom House. *Emergency Fleet Corp.*—139 Centre St

Shipping Commissioner—Barge Office.

Special Agent, Treasury Dept—Custom House.

Sub-Treasurer: *Assistant Treasurer U. S.*—Wall and Nassau Sts.

Weather Bureau: *Local Office*—17 Battery Pl.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Animal Industry, Bureau of—4 Court Square. **Army:** *Quartermaster's Dept.*—Blissville, Rockaway Beach. Recruiting Station—361 Fulton St., Brooklyn. *Constructing Quartermaster*—foot of 59th St., Brooklyn. **Coast Guard**—Rockaway. **District Attorney, Marshal, Naturalization and Courts**—Federal Building, Washington and Johnson Sts. **Fuel Administration**—44 Court St., Brooklyn; Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. **Navy Recruiting Station**—115 Flatbush Ave.

COUNTY OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

County Clerk.

(Manhattan, County Court House, City Hall Park; Bronx, 161st Street and 3rd Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records; Queens, Court House, Jackson Avenue and 12th Street, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, Richmond.)

New York County—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Chief Deputy*—Wm. B. Selden ($6,000). *Counsel*—Ralph V. Wechsler ($5,000). *Supervising Clerk*—W. F. Schneider, Jr. *Equity Clerk*—D. J. Begley ($3,500). *Auditor*—J. A Wrede ($2,850).

Bronx County—*Chief Clerk*—C. F. Carroll. *Equity Clerk*—J. Cunnion.

Kings County—John S. Gaynor ($12,000). *Law Clerk*—F. J. Assip.

Queens County—Edw. W. Cox. *Deputy*—John Theofel.

Richmond County—C. L. Bostwick. *Deputy*—B. B. Lynch.

District Attorney.

(One in each county: Manhattan, Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Bronx, Arthur and Tremont Avenues; Brooklyn, 66 Court Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

New York County—Edward Swann ($15,000). *Chief Assistant*, Alfred J. Talley ($10,000). Other assistants ($7,500 each)—Geo. N. Brothers, Owen W. Bohan, Joab H. Banton, John T. Dooling, Robt. S. Johnstone, Edwin P. Kilroe, William A. McQuaid, Samuel Markewich, Nellson Olcott, Alexander I. Rorke, James E. Smith, Robert C. Taylor, Theodore L. Waugh, and James M. Donohue.

Medical Assistant—Dr. Otto H. Schultze. *Secretary*—Horace W. Foster. *Chief Clerk*—John W. Keller. *Auditor*—John J. Buckley. *Grand Jury Clerk*—Edw. J. Kelly.

Bronx County—Francis Martin ($10,000). *Chief Assistant*—Chas. B. McLaughlin. *Secretary*—John A. Paterackl. *Chief Clerk*—Patrick J. Tracy.

Kings County—Harry E. Lewis ($10,000). *Chief Assistants*—Everett Caldwell, Geo. A. Voss, Herbert W. Warbasse, Ralph E. Hemstreet. *Chief Clerk*—Lewis E. Birdseye.

Queens County—Denis O'Leary ($8,000). *Chief Assistant*—Edgar F. Hazleton. *Chief Clerk*—Wm. F. Ryan.

Richmond County—Joseph Maloy ($5,000).

Jurors, Commissioner of.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1918 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 381 Fulton Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Village Hall, Stapleton.)

New York County—Frederick O'Byrne ($6,000). Bronx County—J A. Mason ($6,000) Kings County—Jacob Brenner ($6,000). Queens County—T. C. McKennee ($3,000). Richmond County—E. I. Miller ($1,500).

Public Administrator.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 2,808 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, 44 Court Street; Queens, 362 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Port Richmond.)

Manhattan—W M. Hoes ($10,000). *Assistant*—F. W. Arnold ($5,000). Bronx—E. E. L. Hammer ($4,000). Kings—Frank V. Kelly ($5,000). Queens—R. White ($1,200). Richmond—W. T. Holt (fees).

County Register.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Avenues; Brooklyn, Hall of Records.)

New York County—Jas. A. Donegan ($12,000). *Deputy Register*—E. P. Holahan. *Assistant Deputy Register*—Martin Holzman ($3,000). *Chief Clerk*—Chas. W. Schluter. *Block Index Clerk*—W. F. Hull.

COUNTY OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Mortgage Tax Bureau—Special Deputy Register, L. Donegan. *Reindexing Dept.*—Special Deputy Register, M. J. McCarthy.

Bronx County—Edw. Polak ($10,000). *Deputy Register*—Thos. A. Maher. *Chief Clerk*—Jas. P. Rice. *Mortgage Tax Dept.*—Assistant Deputy Register, J. F. Healy.

Kings County—E. H Maddox ($12,000). *Block Index Clerk*—L. L. Sanford. *Mortgage Tax Dept*—L. Miller.

Sheriff.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1932 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 50 Court Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, Richmond Village)

New York County—D. H. Knott ($12,000). *Under-Sheriff*—J. V. Coggey ($6,000). *Counsel*—G. W. Olvany. *Chief Clerk*—J. A. Bell. *Warden* (Ludlow St. Jail)—Eugene Johnson.

Bronx County—J. F. Donnelly ($10,000). *Under-Sheriff*—T. H. O'Neil. *Counsel*—Wm. A. Keating. *Warden*—E. K. Butler.

Kings County—John Drescher ($15,000).

Queens County—Samuel J. Mitchell ($10,000). *Under-Sheriff*—Wm. F. Desmond. *Counsel*—C. W. Froessel.

Richmond County—Wm. K. Walsh ($6,000).

Surrogate.

(New York, Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Streets; Bronx, 161st Street and 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records, Joralemon Street and Court Square (Boerum Place); Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, Richmond Village)

New York County—($15,000 each), J. P. Cohalan and Jas. A. Foley. *Chief Clerk*—W. R. De Lano ($10,000). *Commissioner of Records*—J. F. Curry ($5,000).

Bronx County—G. M. S. Schulz ($10,000). *Law Assistant*—Franz Sigel ($3,300). *Chief Clerk*—H. H. Reilly ($2,500)

Kings County—Geo. A. Wingate ($15,000). *Chief Clerk*—J. H. McCooey. *Probate Clerk*—J. V. Cain. *Accounting Clerk*—J. F. Regan.

Queens County—Daniel Noble ($10,000). *Clerk of Court*—W. F. Hendrickson.

Richmond County—J. H. Tiernan ($7,500). *Clerk of Court*—W. Finley.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Argentina—Ernesto C. Perez, 17 Battery Place.
Belgium—Pierre Mali, 25 Madison Ave.
Bolivia—José M Gutierrez, 233 Broadway.
Brazil—H. C. de Martins Pinheiro, 17 State St.
Chile—Carlos Castro-Ruiz, 165 Broadway.
China—Chilien Tsur, 291 Broadway.
Colombia—Aurelio Rueda Acosta, 17 Battery Place.
Costa Rica—Antonio M. de Almar, 17 Battery Place.
Cuba—Leopoldo Dolz, 44 Whitehall St.
Czecho-Slovakia—Francis Kopecky, 154 Nassau St.
Denmark—George Bech, 8 Bridge St.
Dominican Republic—M. de J. Camacho, 17 Battery Place.
Ecuador—G. R. de Yeaza, 17 Battery Place.
France—Gaston Liebert, 10 Bridge St.
Great Britain—H. G. Armstrong, 44 Whitehall St.
Greece—Constantine Psarondas, 146 W. 4th St.
Guatemala—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, 12 Broadway
Hayti—Andrew Faubert, 33 Broadway.
Honduras—Andres Soriano, 31 Broadway.
Italy—Romolo Tritoni, 20 E. 22d St.
Japan—Chonosuke Yada, 165 Broadway.
Liberia—Edward G. Merrill, 24 Stone St.
Mexico—Emilio Salinas, 154 Nassau St.
Monaco—Stanislas d'Halewyn, 10 Bridge St.
Netherlands—D. J. Steyn Parve, 90 West St.
Nicaragua—Dr. Virgilio Sacayo, 80 Wall St.
Norway—Christopher Ravn, 17 State St.
Panama—Camilo A. Porras, 11 Broadway.
Paraguay—Wm. Wallace White, 233 Broadway.
Persia—H. H. Topakyan, 40 W. 57th St.
Peru—Eduardo Higginson, 42 Broadway.
Portugal—Geo S. Durate, 140 Nassau St.
Poland—Constantin Buszczynski, 40 W. 40th St.
Salvador—Manuel Peralta, 42 Broadway.
Serbia—Michael I. Pupin, 443 W. 22d St.
Siam—F. Warren Sumner, 81 New St.
Spain—F. Javier Salas, 8 State St.
Sweden—M. Clarholm, 119 Nassau St.
Switzerland—Louis H. Jounod, 100 Fifth Ave.
Uruguay—Mario L. Gil, 17 Battery Place.
Venezuela—Pedro R. Rincones, 80 Wall St.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

1 Chief Inspector, 1 Borough Inspector at $4,200, *22 Inspectors, 17 Surgeons* (one designated as *Chief Surgeon* at $6,000), *1 Superintendent of Telegraph.*

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen	Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan	44	301	410	5,332	26	6,110
Bronx	10	40	80	878	3	1,011
Brooklyn	35	130	199	2,216	17	2,593
Queens	11	35	62	646	6	758
Richmond	3	18	17	157	3	198
Total	103	524	768	9,229	55	10,670

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.	Salary	Brooklyn and Queens.	Salary
1 Chief of Department	$10,000	1 Deputy Chief in Charge	$7,000
1 Deputy Chief	6,000	3 Deputy Chiefs	5,000
11 Deputy Chiefs of Department	5,000	24 Chiefs of Battalion	3,990
23 Chiefs of Battalion	3,990	135 Captains	3,200
162 Captains	3,200	188 Lieutenants	2,350
242 Lieutenants	2,760	207 Engineers of Steamers	1,800
276 Engineers of Steamers	2,100	1,278 Firemen 1st Grade	1,650
1,688 Firemen 1st Grade	1,900	67 " 2d "	1,400
176 " 2d "	1,650	90 " 3d "	1,200
94 " 3d "	1,450	52 " 4th "	1,200
313 " 4th "	1,450	3 Medical Officers	3,300
1 Chief Medical Officer	4,700	1 Marine Engineer	1,800
5 Medical Officers	3,750		
21 Pilots	2,280	4,971 Total uniformed force.	
4 Marine Engineers	1,980		

Pursuant to the provisions of section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application.

FIRES AND FIRE LOSSES IN NEW YORK CITY.

YEAR.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	YEAR.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	YEAR.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1866	796	6,428,000	1884	2,406	3,474,547	1902	8,700	6,998,562
1867	873	5,711,000	1885	2,479	3,789,283	1903	10,046	7,082,439
1868	740	4,342,000	1886	2,415	3,340,810	1904	11,148	7,667,523
1869	850	2,696,393	1887	2,929	5,585,425	1905	11,524	7,279,514
1870	964	2,120,212	1888	3,217	5,485,922	1906	12,181	7,218,488
1871	1,258	2,127,356	1889	2,836	4,142,777	1907	12,547	9,413,042
1872	1,649	2,891,818	1890	3,479	4,168,165	1908	13,039	9,261,078
1873	1,470	4,022,640	1891	3,938	6,959,650	1909	12,437	7,431,635
1874	1,355	1,430,306	1892	4,011	5,060,973	1910	14,405	8,591,831
1875	1,418	2,472,536	1893	4,151	5,992,583	1911	14,574	12,470,806
1876	1,382	3,851,213	1894	3,983	4,208,553	1912	15,633	9,069,580
1877	1,450	3,210,695	1895	3,963	3,519,801	1913	12,958	7,467,997
1878	1,654	1,884,505	1896	3,890	3,418,591	1914	14,425	8,217,811
1879	1,551	5,671,580	1897	4,046	3,396,892	1915	13,416	5,757,018
1880	1,783	3,183,440	1898	6,442	5,186,890	1916	13,677	8,746,404
1881	1,785	5,820,259	1899	8,053	11,277,311	1917	14,053	14,278,523
1882	2,001	4,195,960	1900	8,405	8,573,347	1918	13,971	9,538,725
1883	2,169	3,512,848	1901	8,424	8,816,365			

The figures from 1898 include the five boroughs. Number of fires from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, 72,891; total loss from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, $128,116,733.00; average annual loss per fire from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, $1,757.65.

The first fire engines used in New York were worked by hand and were imported from England in 1731. The population was then 8,628, and there were 1,200 houses. The engines were housed in a part of the City Hall, then at Wall and Nassau Streets. The first Fire Chief was Anthony Lamb, a mathematical instrument maker, with a shop in Old Slip. His salary was $60 a year. In 1737 a volunteer fire department was organized. The paid Fire Department dates from 1865 The first paid Chief was John Decker. The first paid engine company was at Centre and Chambers Streets.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS, NEW YORK CITY.

John J. Scannell, January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1901; Thomas Sturgis, January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1903; Nicholas J. Hayes, January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1905; John H. O'Brien, January 1, 1906, to October 10, 1906; Francis J. Lantry, October 11, 1906, to February 10, 1908; Hugh Bonner, February 11, 1908, to March 17, 1908; Nicholas J. Hayes, March 21, 1908, to December 31, 1909; Rhinelander Waldo, January 1, 1910, to May 23, 1911; Joseph Johnson, June 1, 1911, to December 31, 1913; Robert Adamson, January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917; Thomas J. Drennan, January 1, 1918.

LENGTH, COST, HEIGHT ETC. OF NEW YORK CITY'S BIG BRIDGES.

(By the Department of Plant and Structures for the municipal spans; and for the Hell Gate Bridge of the New York Connecting Railroad, by its designer, Gustav Lindenthal.)

BRIDGE.	Length With Appr'ch	Length of Span.	Height Above Water.	Begun.	Opened.	Cost of Construction	Cost of Land.	Total Cost.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Brooklyn	6,016	1,595.5	133	1870, Jan. 3	1883, May 24	17,909,412	7,185,165	25,094,577
Manhattan	6,855	1,470	135	1901, Oct. 1	1909, Dec. 31	16,698,189	14,386,516	31,084,705
Williamsburg	7,308	1,600	135	1896, Nov. 7	1903, Dec. 19	15,091,497	9,096,593	24,188,090
Queensboro	7,449	1,182	135	1901, July	1909, Mar. 30	12,872,364	4,719,398	17,591,762
Hell Gate (N. H. R. R.)	18,000	1,017	135	1912, July 1	1917, Mar. 1	12,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
Willis Avenue	3,212.5	304	25.1	1897, Oct.	1901, Aug. 22	1,640,523	803,988	2,444,511
Third Avenue	2,228	300	25.8	1893, Oct	1898, Aug. 1	1,783,412	2,213,664	3,997,076
Madison Avenue	1,892	300	25	1907, Oct.	1910, July 18	1,506,476	633,547	2,140,023
145th Street	1,603	300	25.2	1899, Aug	1905, Aug. 24	1,735,134	1,007,738	2,742,872
Macombs Dam	2,540	408.5	29.2	1892, April	1895, May 1	1,361,642	407,517	1,769,159
Washington	2,375	508.8	133.5	1886, July	1888, Dec.	2,851,684	37,902	2,889,586
University H'ghts	1,582	264.5	25	1903, Nov.	1908, Jan. 8	986,854	195,927	1,182,782
B'klyn & Queens: Vernon Ave.	1,699	172	24	1901, Dec.	1905, Oct. 17	715,118	620,863	1,335,982
Total cost of all the bridges						90,864,379	44,873,975	135,738,354

All except the Hell Gate are municipal-owned bridges

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio, foot W. 23d and Liberty Streets.

Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (In Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.

Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets. Hudson and Manhattan R. R., Newark and Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave. to 33d St.

Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets.

Long Island, 7th Ave. and 33d St., foot East 34th St. Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.

New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, West 23d Streets and 7th Ave. and 32d Street. In Summer, foot West 42d and Cedar Streets, also.

New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave; Harlem, 125th St; Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 42d St., 125th; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Ave.

New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.

New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt, and West 42d Streets.

New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and W. 23d Streets.

Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33a Street and Hudson Terminal.

Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.

Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.

West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judges.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries	Politics.	Terms Expire.
Frank H. Hiscock, Chief Judge	Syracuse	Onondaga	$14,200	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1926
*Emory A. Chase, Associate Judge	Catskill	Greene	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
Frederick Collin, "	Elmira	Chemung	13,700	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1920
John W. Hogan, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1923
Benjamin N. Cardozo, "	New York	New York	13,700	I. Dem.	Dec. 31, 1932
Cuthbert W. Pound, "	Lockport	Niagara	13,700	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1930
Chester B. McLaughlin, "	New York	New York	13,700	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1932
Abram I. Elkus, "	New York	New York	13,700	Dem.	.....
*Frederick E. Crane, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
*William S. Andrews, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.

*Temporary designation to Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT (OUTSIDE N. Y. CITY AND SECOND DISTRICT).

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics	Terms Expire.
3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1929
	John M. Kellogg (P. J.)	Ogdensburg	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1931
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	Jan. 11, 1919
	John Woodward	Buffalo	Rep.	Feb. 28, 1924
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1931
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922
	Frederick W. Kruse (P. J.)	Olean	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1925
	Pascal C. J. De Angelis	Utica	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1920
	Benj. B. Cunningham	Rochester	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1933

(P. J.) Presiding Justice.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

SUPREME COURT (OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY AND SECOND DISTRICT).

Dist.	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*	Dist.	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*
3.	William P. Rudd	Albany	Rep.	1921	7.	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	1928
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep.	1930		Wm. W. Clark	Wayland	Rep.	1920
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	1928		J. B. M. Stephens	Rochester	Rep.	1927
	H. J. Hinman	Albany	Rep.	1932		Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep.	1921
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	1924		Rob. F. Thompson	Canandaigua	Rep.	1930
	G. D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston	Rep.	1926		Adolf J. Rodenbeck	Rochester	Rep.	1930
	Charles E. Nichols	Jefferson	Rep.	1930	8.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	1921
4.						Harry L. Taylor	Buffalo	Rep.	1927
	Henry V. Borst	Amsterdam	Dem.	1927		Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	1923
	Chas. C. Van Kirk	Greenwich	Rep.	1933		Charles A. Pooley	Buffalo	I.-R.	1924
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	1931		Fred'k W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	1922
	Geo. R. Salisbury	Saratoga Sp's	Rep.	1931		John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	1924
	E. C. Whitmyer	Schenectady	Rep.	1925		Louis W. Marcus	Buffalo	Rep.	1920
5.	Wm. S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep.	1927		Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep.	1920
	Wm. M. Ross	Syracuse	Rep.	1920		Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep.	1921
	P. C. J. De Angelis	Utica	Rep.	1920		Wesley C. Dudley	Buffalo	Rep.	1930
	I. L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep.	1929		George W. Cole	Salamanca	Rep.	1928
	Leonard C. Crouch	Syracuse	Dem.	1927		Chas. B. Sears	Buffalo	.....	1931
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	1923		Alonzo C. Hinkley	.....	Rep.	1929
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Rep.	1925	9	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	1920
	Edgar C. Emerson	Watertown	Rep.	1920		A. S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep.	1920
6.	George McCann	Elmira	Rep.	1927		Jos. Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep.	1920
	Rowland L. Davis	Cortland	Rep.	1929		Albert H. F. Seeger	Newburgh	Rep.	1931
	Michael H. Kiley	Cazenovia	Rep.	1926		Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem.	1922
	W. Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	1926		William P. Platt	White Plains	Dem.	1929
	Theo. R. Tuthill	Binghamton	Rep.	1933		J. Addison Young	New Rochelle	Rep.	1929
	Abr. L. Kellogg	Oneonta	Rep.	1930					

* Terms expire December 31 of year named.

Judicial Districts comprise counties as follows: (3)—Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie Counties. (4)—Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady Counties. (5)—Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis Counties. (6)—Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland Counties. (7)—Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe Counties. (8)—Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties. (9)—Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties.

JUDICIARY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Circuit Court of Appeals (Second District)—Has jurisdiction in Federal cases over Connecticut, Vermont, and the whole of New York State. Sits at Federal Building, Manhattan. *Judges* ($7,000 a year)—Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton. *Clerk*—William Parkin, $3,500.

District. (Southern of New York)—Headquarters, Federal Building, Manhattan. *Judges* ($6,000 a year)—Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer, Augustus N. Hand. *Clerk*—Alexander Gilchrist, Jr. (fees).

District (Eastern of New York)—Headquarters, Federal Building, Brooklyn. *Judges* ($6,000 a year) —Thomas Ives Chatfield and Edwin L. Garvin. *Clerk*—Percy G. B. Gilkes (fees).

The Second Circuit is under the jurisdiction of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Each Justice of that tribunal is assigned to a Federal Circuit and to him are made any motions or applications touching matters as to which a single United States Supreme Court Justice may act, arising in his respective circuit.

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY COURTS.

Supreme (Appellate Division)—*First Judicial Department*, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff.

Second Judicial Department, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. *Clerk*—John B. Byrne

First Judicial District, County Court House, 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn *Clerk*—Joseph H De Bragga.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics	Designations Expire.
1st. The County of New York.....	John Proctor Clarke, P. J..	New York.....	Rep ...	Dec. 31, 1926
	Victor J. Dowling.....	"	Dem ...	" 31, 1932
	Edgar S. K. Merrell.....	Lowville	Dem....	" 31, 1923
	Frank C. Laughlin.....	Buffalo.....	Rep....	" 31, 1920
	Walter Lloyd Smith.....	Elmira.....	Rep....	" 31, 1930
	Alfred R. Page.....	New York ...	Rep ..	" 31, 1923
	Eugene A. Philbin.....	" ...	Dem. ..	" 31, 1927
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	William J. Kelly..	Brooklyn.....	Dem ..	Nov. 6, 1931
	Almet F. Jenks, P. J . ..	"	Dem...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Adelbert P. Rich..	Auburn.....	Dem ..	Temporary.
	Harrington Putnam	Brooklyn	Dem....	"
	Abel E. Blackmar.....	"	Rep....	Dec. 31, 1922

Supreme (General and Special Term)—*First Judicial District*, Civil Term, County Court House, City Hall Park; Criminal Term, Court House, Centre and Franklin Streets, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, in Kings County, Civil and Criminal Terms at the County Court House, Joralemon and Fulton Streets. *Clerk*—James F McGee. In Queens County, at the County Court House, Long Island City. *Special Deputy Clerk in Charge*—Thomas B. Seaman. In Richmond County, at the County Court House, Richmond, for Trial Term. *County Clerk*—C. Livingston Bostwick.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

FIRST DISTRICT, NEW YORK AND BRONX COUNTIES

Justices.	Politics.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Politics	Terms Expire
Samuel Greenbaum.....	Dem ...	Dec. 31, 1924	Edward G. Whitaker.....	Dem ...	Dec. 31, 1923
Joseph E. Newburger.....	Dem ...	" 31, 1923	M. Warley Platzek.....	Dem....	" 31, 1920
Vernon M. Davis	Dem ...	" 31, 1925	Peter A. Hendrick.....	Dem....	" 31, 1920
Philip H. Dugro.....	Dem ...	" 31, 1925	John Ford.....	Dem....	" 31, 1920
Thomas F. Donnelly.....	Dem ...	" 31, 1926	Mitchell L. Erlanger.....	Ind. L...	" 31, 1920
Irving Lehman.....	Dem	" 31, 1922	Francis K. Pendleton.....	Dem ..	" 31, 1921
Leonard A. Giegerich.....	Dem....	" 31, 1920	Daniel F. Cohalan.....	Dem....	" 31, 1925
Nathan Bijur.....	Rep	" 31, 1923	Henry D. Hotchkiss.....	Dem....	" 31, 1925
Edward J. Gavegan.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1923	Charles L. Guy.....	Dem....	" 31, 1920
Bartow S. Weeks.....	Dem....	" 31, 1923	Francis B. Delehanty.....	Dem ...	" 31, 1929
John M. Tierney.....	Dem....	" 31, 1929	John V. McAvoy.....	Dem ...	" 31, 1931
Edward R. Finch.....	Rep....	" 31, 1929	Robert F. Wagner.....	Dem....	" 31, 1932
George V. Mullen...	R. N. P.	" 31, 1930	Richard P. Lydon.....	Dem....	" 31, 1932
Richard H. Mitchell.....	D. I. L..	" 31, 1930	Philip J. McCook.....	Rep....	" 31, 1933

SECOND DISTRICT—COUNTIES OF KINGS, QUEENS, NASSAU, RICHMOND, AND SUFFOLK.

Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*
Isaac M Kapper.....	Brooklyn.....	Dem.	1923	Joseph Aspinall.....	Brooklyn.....	Rep..	1920
Stephen Callaghan.....	"	Rep..	1929	Arnon L. Squiers.....	"	Rep.	1933
Leander B. Faber.....	"	Rep.	1932	Lester W. Clark.....	New Brighton.	Rep..	1920
Harrington Putnam.....	"	Dem	1921	Edward Lazansky.....	Brooklyn.....	Dem.	1931
David F. Manning.....	"	Dem.	1926	Townsend Scudder.....	Glen Head....	Dem.	1920
Almet F. Jenks.....	"	Dem.	1923	Russell Benedict.....	Brooklyn.....	Rep..	1925
Lewis L. Fawcett.....	"	Rep.	1931	James C. Van Siclen....	Jamaica.....	Rep..	1925
William J. Kelly.....	"	Dem.	1930	Charles H. Kelby.....	Brooklyn.....	Rep..	1925
James C. Cropsey.....	"	Rep..	1930				

* Terms expire December 31 of year named.

SURROGATE COURTS.

Manhattan (Hall of Records)—James A. Foley and John P. Cohalan. Terms expire December 31, 1933, and December 31, 1922, respectively ($15,000 each). *Clerk*—Daniel J. Dowdney ($5,000).

Bronx (1918 Arthur Avenue)—George M. S. Schulz ($10,000).

Brooklyn (Hall of Records)—George A. Wingate ($15,000). *Clerk*—John H. McCooey ($9,000).

Queens (364 Fulton Street, Jamaica)—Daniel Noble ($10,000).

Richmond (Court House)—J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

CITY COURTS.

32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

Judges.	Term Expires	Judges.	Term Expires
Edward F. O'Dwyer	Dec. 31, 1927	Edward B. La Fetra	Dec. 31, 1921
Peter Schmuck	" 31, 1927	Louis Wendell	" 31, 1933
John L. Walsh	" 31, 1927	Richard H. Smith	" 31, 1933
Alexander Finelite	" 31, 1927	Joseph M. Callahan	" 31, 1933
Abraham G. Meyer	" 31, 1927	Louis A. Valente	" 31, 1921

Clerk—Frank J. Goodwin. *Deputy Clerk*—William C. Blaney.

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—*Judge* L. D. Gibbs ($10,000).

Kings—*Judges* Norman S. Dike, J. Grattan MacMahon, Chas. J. McDermott, Reuben L. Haskell, and Mitchell May ($12,500 each).

Queens—*Judge* Burt Jay Humphrey ($12,500).

Richmond—*Judge* J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Judges.	Term Expires	Judges.	Term Expires
Thos. C. T. Crain	Dec. 31, 1920	Otto A. Rosalsky	Dec. 31, 1920
Jos. F. Muiqueen	" 31, 1921	Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	" 31, 1927
Jas. T. Malone	" 31, 1921	John F. McIntyre	" 31, 1930
Wm. H. Wadhams	" 31, 1927		

Clerk—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive an annual salary of $17,500 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justices.	Salary.	Term Expires	Justices.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Frederic Kernochan, *Chief Justice*	$10,000	July 1, 1926	Joseph F. Moss	$9,000	July 1, 1920
Clarence Edwards	9,000	Mar. 1926	George J. O'Keefe	9,000	Dec. 31, 1927
Ellsworth J. Healey	9,000	May 1922	Arthur C. Salmon	9,000	July 1, 1928
Albert V. B. Voorhees	9,000	Dec. 31, 1919	Moses Herrman	9,000	July 1, 1921
James J. McInerney	9,000	Dec. 31, 1921	John J. Freschi	9,000	July 1, 1925
Daniel F. Murphy	9,000	Nov. 27, 1927	Henry W. Herbert	9,000	July 9, 1925

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary $5,160; office 32 Franklin Street

PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. Part II—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Part III—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. Part IV—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. Part V—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. Part VI—(Circuit Court)—Held in such counties, and at such times, as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

Justices *	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignm't Expires.	Justices.*	Salary	Term Expires	Assignm't Expires.
Franklin Chase Hoyt, *Presiding Justice*	$9,000	June 30, '27	June 30, '22	Cornelius F. Collins	$9,000	May 1922	May, 1922
Samuel D. Levy	9,000	June 30, '21.	June 30, '21.	Morgan M. L. Ryan	9,000	Dec. 31, '23	June 30, '23.
				Robert J. Wilkin	9,000	Apr. 15, '23.	June 30, '20.

* The Justices are Justices of the Court of Special Sessions assigned by the Mayor to the Children's Court. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, $5,160; Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, $3,840; offices 137 East Twenty-second St.

Parts I and II (New York County)—137 East Twenty-second St., Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk, $4,140, Part III (Kings County)—102 Court St., Wm. C. McKee, Clerk, $3,000. Part IV (Bronx County)—355 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh St., Bernard J. Schneider, Clerk, $2,000. Part V (Queens County)—19 Flushing Ave., Sydney Ollendorff, Clerk, $2,340. Part VI (Richmond County)—Bank Building, New Brighton, Philip F. Collins, Clerk, $2,340.

Court is held daily in Parts I, II and III; Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week in Part IV; Tuesday and Friday of each week in Part V; Wednesday of each week in Part VI.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT DISTRICTS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st District—110 White Street. 2d District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Avenue and 1st Street. 4th District—151 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—181st Street and Boston Road. 9th District—(Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 10th District—(Night Court for Men)—151 East 57th Street. 11th District—(Domestic Relations Court)—151 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. 13th District—(Domestic Relations Court, Bronx)—1014 East 181st Street. Municipal Term—Municipal Building. Traffic Court—301 Mott Street. Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street.

BROOKLYN.

Office of Deputy Chief Clerk—44 Court Street. 1st District—(Women's Night Court)—318 Adams Street. 2d District—(Municipal Term, Part II.)—Court and Butler Streets. 5th District—Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. 6th District—495 Gates Avenue. 7th District—31 Snyder Avenue, Flatbush. 8th District—West 8th Street, Coney Island. 9th District—5th Avenue and 23d Street. 10th District—133 New Jersey Avenue. Domestic Relations—Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues.

QUEENS.

1st District—St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City. 2d District—Town Hall, Flushing. 3d District—Central Avenue, Far Rockaway. 4th District—Town Hall, Jamaica.

RICHMOND.

1st District—Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. 2d District—Village Hall, Stapleton.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. ($7,000 A YEAR SALARY.)

Name.	Home Address.	Original Appointment.	Expiration of Present Term.
Chief, William McAdoo	58 West 47th Street, Manhattan	July 1, 1910	June 30, 1925
Peter T. Barlow	471 Park Avenue, Manhattan	May 2, 1902	April 30, 1923
Max S. Levine	30 1st Street, Manhattan	Aug 15, 1919	Aug. 15, 1929
George W. Simpson	51 Chambers Street, Manhattan	July 28, 1919	July 28, 1929
Matthew P. Breen	521 West 112th Street, Manhattan	July 1, 1902	June 30, 1922
Alexander Brough	234 West 103d Street, Manhattan	Aug. 2, 1916	April 30, 1927
W. Bruce Cobb	234 Central Park West, Manhattan	July 9, 1915	July 8, 1925
Bernard J. Douras	529 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx	Dec. 5, 1918	May 25, 1923
Joseph E. Corrigan	3 East 10th Street, Manhattan	July 15, 1907	July 14, 1927
Edgar V. Frothingham	6 East 70th Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
Frederick J. Groehl	601 West 149th Street, Manhattan	Jan. 7, 1916	June 30, 1919
Charles N. Harris	120 East 72d Street, Manhattan	May 1, 1907	June 30, 1919
Frederick B. House	413 West 146th Street, Manhattan	Feb. 1, 1907	April 30, 1927
Morris Koenig	314 East Fourth Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
John E. McGeehan	1970 University Avenue, Bronx	Aug. 16, 1917	Aug. 15, 1923
Francis X. McQuade	725 Riverside Drive, Manhattan	July 6, 1911	June 30, 1922
Norman J. Marsh	400 West 153d Street, Manhattan	April 1, 1913	July 14, 1927
Thomas J. Nolan	9 Madison Street, Manhattan	July 2, 1913	July 1, 1921
Charles E. Simme	167 Alexander Avenue, Bronx	Jan. 30, 1914	July 1, 1923
Robert C. Ten Eyck	310 Alexander Avenue, Bronx	Nov. 11, 1913	July 2, 1921
William A. Sweetser	183 West 88th Street, Manhattan	Dec. 4, 1918	June 30, 1919
F. X. Mancuso	246 East 115th Street, Manhattan	May 23, 1918	June 30, 1920
J. S. Schwab	271 Broadway, Manhattan	July 1, 1919	July 1, 1921
BROOKLYN.			
Charles J. Dodd	845 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
Edward J. Dooley	232 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
George H. Folwell	372 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	April 25, 1914	Dec. 31, 1921
Alexander H. Geismar	1210 82d Street, Brooklyn	Oct. 25, 1906	Dec. 31, 1927
J. Grattan MacMahon	309 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn		
Francis A. McCloskey	333 East 25th Street, Brooklyn	Sept. 24, 1917	Sept. 24, 1925
John C. McGuire	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1908	May 1, 1921
Louis H. Reynolds	575 16th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
Alfred E. Steers	2694 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn	July 3, 1913	July 2, 1923
Jos. V. Short, Jr	152 North 7th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1921
John J. Walsh	119 Johnson Street, Brooklyn	Feb. 4, 1913	May 1, 1921
QUEENS.			
J. J Conway	20 Pearson Street, L. I. City	Jan. 3, 1918	Jan. 3, 1927
Thomas F. Doyle	98 Elm Street, Long Island City, L. I	May 16, 1917	July 18, 1927
John Kochendorfer	166 Ellsworth Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I	Mar. 8, 1916	Dec. 31, 1925
Harry Miller	120 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I	Oct. 5, 1911	Dec. 31, 1927
RICHMOND.			
William T. Croak	Port Richmond, S. I	Jan. 3, 1918	Jan. 3, 1927

Chief Clerk—Frank Oliver. *Assistant Chief Clerk*—Jesse Bernhard. *Deputy Chief Clerk*—William F. Delaney. *Chief Probation Officer*—Edwin J. Cooley.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Board of Justices—Aaron J. Levy, President, 264 Madison Street Salaries $8,000 in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; $7,000 in Queens and Richmond.

MANHATTAN.

1st District, 146 Grand Street, James A. Caffrey, William F. Moore, John Hoyer.
2d District, 264 Madison Street, Benjamin Hoffman, Aaron J. Levy, Jacob Panken, Morris Eder and William Blau.
3d District, 314 West 54th Street, Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan.
4th District, 207 East 32d Street, Michael F. Blake, Abram Ellenbogen
5th District, 96th Street and Broadway, William Young, Frederick Spiegelberg
6th District, 155-157 East 88th Street, Jacob Marks, Timothy A. Leary.
7th District, 79 Manhattan Street, John R Davies, S. Clinton Crane, Samson Friedlander.
8th District, Sylvan Place and 121st Street, Leopold Prince, Carroll Hayes.
9th District, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, Edgar J. Lauer, Frank J. Coleman, Jr, George L. Genung, William C. Wilson.

BRONX.

1st District, 1400 Williamsbridge Road, Peter A. Sheil, Harry Robitzek.
2d District, East 162d Street and Washington Avenue, William E. Morris, Michael J. Scanlan.

BROOKLYN.

1st District, State and Court Streets, James A. Dunne.
2d District, 495 Gates Avenue, John R. Farrar, O. G. Estebrook.
3d District, 6 and 8 Lee Avenue, Philip D. Meagher, Wm. J. Bogenschutz, Charles J. Carroll.
4th District, 14 Howard Avenue, Jacob S. Strahl.
5th District, 5220 Third Avenue, Cornelius Furgueson.
6th District, 236 Duffield Street, Edgar M Doughty, William D. Niper.
7th District, 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, Geo. H. Boyce, Charles B Law.

QUEENS.

1st District, 115 Fifth Street, L. I. City, John H. Hetherington.
2d District, Broadway and Court Street, Elmhurst, John M. Cragen.
3d District, 1908 Myrtle Avenue, Adam Christman, Jr.
4th District, Town Hall, Jamaica, Edgar F Hazleton.

RICHMOND.

1st District, Village Hall, New Brighton, Thomas C. Brown.
2d District, Village Hall, Stapleton, Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer.

DISTRICT LEADERS—NEW YORK CITY.

Tammany—Headquarters, Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th Street. *Chairman General Committee*—David H. Knott. *Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Edward F. Boyle.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Daniel E. Finn	590 Broome Street.
	Thomas F. Foley	59 Madison Street.
2	.....	263 Grand Street.
	Harry C. Perry	161 Bowery.
3	Charles W. Culkin.	303 West 12th Street.
	Frank J. Goodwin	267 West 25th Street.
	William Dalton	271 West 33d Street.
4	John F. Ahearn	290 East Broadway.
	P. J. Scully	
5	Peter J. Dooling	315 West 42d Street.
	Thomas J. McManus	728 Ninth Avenue.
	John F. Curry	413 West 57th Street.
6	David Lazarus	247 Seventh Street.
7	James J. Hagan	131 West 64th Street.
8	Solomon Goldenkranz	69 Seventh Street.
9	Thomas A. Williams	262 West 99th Street.
10	George W. Olvany	139 West 14th Street
	George L Donnellan	109 West 47th Street
11	James J. Hines	292 Manhattan Ave.
12	Charles F. Murphy	345 Second Avenue.
	W. P. Kenneally.	345 Second Avenue.
	Michael J. Cruise	226 East 32d Street.
	Edward F. Boyle	760 Third Avenue.
13	John H. O'Connell	327 West 126th Street.
14	John V. Coggey	232 East 58th Street.
	William C. Blaney.	222 East 71st Street.
15	Jeremiah T. Mahoney	1036 Park Avenue
16	Stephen Ruddy	334 East 79th Street.
	Michael Cosgrove.	326 East 86th Street.
17	Nathan Burkan	1523 Madison Avenue.
	Samuel Marx	111 West 111th Street.
18	John J. Dietz	1600 Lexington Ave.
	H. Warren Hubbard.	208 East 116th Street.
19	William Allen	2043 Seventh Avenue.
20	Percival E. Nagle	110 East 125th Street.
21	Edmund P. Holahan	728 St. Nicholas Ave.
22	Jos. J. McCormick	3536 Broadway.
23	John Mara	1389 St. Nicholas Ave.

WOMEN ASSOCIATE TAMMANY LEADERS, MANHATTAN.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Mrs. Margaret Fay.	222 Spring Street.
	Mrs. Thos. J. Nolan	9 Madison Street.
	Mrs. B. Porges	36 Rivington Street.
2	Miss Elvira E. Barra	57 Kenmare Street.
	Mrs. C. E. Keenan	317 West 11th Street
3	Mrs. W. E. Murphy.	360 W. 23d Street.
	Mrs. Ellen Downey.	426 W. 34th Street.
4	Mrs. Mary Halpin	296 E. Broadway.
5	Mrs. Jas. Connelly	468 W. 43d Street.
	Mrs. B. McCarthy	457 W. 49th Street.
	Miss Martha Byrne	133 W. 61st Street.
6	Mrs. Benj. Hoffman	271 Seventh Avenue.
7	Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips	114 W. 74th Street.
8	Mrs. Herman Bauman.	79 East 4th Street.
9	Mrs. Sadie Garland	122 West 102d Street.
10	Mrs. Jean H. Norris	Hotel Martha Wash.
	Mrs. Julia Wheelock.	80 Madison Avenue.
11	Mrs. Julia L. Sanders	476 Central Pk West.
12	Miss E. M. Barry	322 Second Avenue.
	Miss A. Montgomery	145 E. 30th Street
	Mrs. Mary Hagerty	683 Third Avenue.
13	Mrs. Abbey S. Hughes	321 St. Nicholas Ave.
14	Mrs. B. O'Donnell	321 E. 55th Street.
	Miss M. V. Rooney.	211 E. 59th Street.
15	Mrs. Ella Hastings	7 E. 87th Street.
16	Mrs. Mary Russell	446 E. 79th Street.
	Mrs. A. Naughton	245 E. 86th Street.
17	Miss R. Rothenberg	138 W. 112th Street
	Mrs. Gus J. Paul	130 West 118th Street.
18	Mrs. F. S. Ecker	1379 Lexington Ave.
	Mrs. M. J. Quigley	114 E. 116th Street.
19	Miss Anna Matthews	63 W. 127th Street.
20	Mrs. Kate Kelly	160 E. 128th Street.
21	Miss Rose Helen Fay	601 W. 139th Street.
22	Miss E. McCrystal	567 W. 161st Street.
23	Mrs. G. H. Walsh	4241 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

Democratic—Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee:

Ass'y Dist	Name.	Address.
1	John J. Quayle	126 Schermerhorn St.
	James J. Browne	97 Johnson St.
2	Joseph Fennelly	1404 Avenue O.
3	James Kane	295 Congress St.
4	Thomas J. Drennan	87 South 9th St.
5	James J. Sexton	681 Monroe St.
6	William F. Thompson.	173 Tompkins Ave.
7	William J. Heffernan	598 Fourth Ave.
8	Patrick J. Diamond	119 Third St.
9	Thomas F Wogan	450 Ovington Ave.
10	John J. McQuade	291 Park Place.
11	Joseph I. Guider	678 Park Place.
12	Timothy E. Griffin	496 Sixth Ave.
13	Alexander Bassett	230 Ainslie St.
14	Daniel J. Carroll	135 North Third St.
15	James A. McQuade	124 Milton St.
16	Kenneth F. Sutherland	2834 West First St.
17	Peter B. Hanson	525 Herkimer St.
18	John H. McCooey	908 St. Mark's Ave.
19	Henry Hasenflug	93 Jefferson St.
20	William F. Delaney	1110 Bushwick Ave.
21	Henry Hesterberg	781 Flatbush Ave.
22	James P. Sinnott	118 Arlington Ave.
23	.....	.....

WOMEN MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Mrs. Martin Guilfoyle.	179 Nassau St.
	Mrs. Margt. V. Walters	248 Atlantic Ave.
2	Miss Lillian Murphy.	1927 Homecrest Ave.
3	Miss Annie Patterson	207 Congress St.
4	Mary T. Harrington	135 Penn St
5	Mrs. Mary Greehy	892 Putnam Ave.
6	Mrs. Carrie D'Oench	800 De Kalb Ave.
7	Mrs. Agnes L. Ward	421 37th St.
8	Mrs. Elizabeth Parks	436 Sackett St.
9	Mrs. Evelyn Meagher.	1252 56th St.
10	Mrs. Minnie J. Harris	49 Seventh Ave.
11	Mrs. Alice G. Leddy	130 Quincy St.
12	Mrs. Ellen M. Joyce	474 Second St.
13	Miss Eliz. Skeahan	177 Jackson St.
14	Mrs. C. I. Carroll	135 North Third St.
15	Miss E. Corcoran	89 North Henry St.
16	Mrs. Minnie Wickman	1843 West Eighth St.
17	Mrs. Minnie Abel	439 Monroe St.
18	Mrs. S. McR. Minsterer	3217 Beverly Road.
19	Mrs. Paul Katske	7 Graham Ave.
20	Mrs. Anna Spencer	208 Palmetto St.
21	Mrs. Mary F. O'Malley	2568 Bedford Ave.
22	Miss G. Vaughan	206 Logan St.
23	Mrs. Laura Mulcaire	1231 Herkimer St.

Chairman—John H. McCooey. *First Vice-Chairman*—John J. Dorman, 837 Lafayette Avenue. *Second Vice-Chairman*—William Selleck, 2908 West 21st Street. *Third Vice-Chairman*—Mrs. Catharine Fay. *Fourth Vice-Chairman*—Mrs. Julia Henderson, 465 57th Street. *Secretaries*—Frank V. Kelly, 152 Keap Street, and Mrs Julia Kane, 585 Crescent Street. Headquarters, 4 Court Sq. (Borum Pl.)

BRONX COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arthur H. Murphy, Chairman; James A. McMahon, Secretary; Daniel Curr, Treasurer.

First—James F. Geraghty, 475 E. 141st St.; Mrs. Catherine Goodwin, 479 E. 141st St.; James W. Brown, 294 Willis Ave.; May Skiffington, 354 E. 138th St.

Second—Earl H. Miller, 834 Eagle Ave.; Mary Clark, 833 Washington Ave.

Third—Patrick J. Kane, 513 Concord Ave.; Mrs. Harry Arthur, 690 Union Ave.

Fourth—Stephen A. Nugent, 1115 Boston Road; Mrs. Helen McRedmond, 1061 Trinity Ave.

Fifth—John J. Daly, 945 E. 163d St.; Mrs. Sarah Friedman, 962 Whitlock Ave.

Sixth—Thomas H. O'Neil, 2577 Poplar St.; Miss Dolly Behan, 558 Van Nest Ave.

Seventh—Charles F. Griffin, 749 Oakland Place; Mary R. Shea, 593 E 180th St.

Eighth—Charles A. Buckley, 2233 Creston Ave.; Mrs Rosina M. Ryan, 2412 Grand Ave.

Ninth—Albert H. Liebanau, 3492 Park Ave.; May Kennedy, 1253 Washington Ave.

Republican—*Headquarters*, 105 West 40th Street. *Chairman*—Samuel S. Koenig. *Treasurer*—Ogden L Mills. *Secretary*—Clarence H Fay Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee:

Assembly District.	Leader	Headquarters.	Residence.
1	Joseph Levenson, East District	236 East Broadway	148 Henry Street.
	William G. Rose, West District	32 Macdougal Street	114 King Street.
2	Antonio Dalcssandro, West District	32 Macdougal Street	30 Macdougal Street.
	Louis Jacobson, East District	242 Grand Street	64 Forsyth Street.
3	Benjamin F. Fox, Middle District.	269 Eighth Avenue	402 West 29th Street.
	Michael H. Blake, North District	265 West 34th Street	440 West 43d Street.
	R. M. Greenbank, South District	318 West 14th Street	309 West 14th Street.
4	Alexander Wolf	436 Grand Street	464 Grand Street.
5	Herman W. Beyer, South District	307 West 47th Street	465 West 47th Street.
	Anthony P. Ludden, North District	467 West 57th Street	341 West 56th Street.
6	Samuel S. Koenig	44 Avenue C	237 Seventh Street.
7	Albert J. Berwin	2228 Broadway	176 West 87th Street.
8	Jacob Samuel	310 East 14th Street	316 Fifth Street.
9	Charles E. Heydt	157 West 97th Street	267 West 89th Street.
10	H. Parker Nevin	8 West 28th Street	26 East 8th Street.
11	Robert P. Levis	550 West 113th Street	210 West 110th Street.
12	William Henkel, South District	201 East 22d Street	339 East 18th Street.
	John S. Shea, Middle District	230 East 30th Street	234 East 31st Street.
	Charles K. Lexow, North District	237 East 49th Street	515 Lexington Avenue.
13	Valentine J. Hahn	324 St Nicholas Avenue	458 West 131st Street.
14	Joseph Fabian, South District	324 East 72d Street	525 East 72d Street.
	Jacob Oppenheim, North District.	185 East 79th Street	185 East 79th Street.
15	William Chilvers	1041 Madison Avenue	111 East 54th Street.
16	Wm. C. Hecht, Jr., South District	308 East 79th Street	169 East 83d Street.
	Ambrose O. Neal, North District	344 East 86th Street	419 East 84th Street.
17	Robert Oppenhelm	69 West 113th Street	1867 Seventh Avenue.
18	Charles B. Largy, North District.	158 East 116th Street	103 East 116th Street.
	Benjamin Swartz, South District.	1536 Madison Avenue	169 East 105th Street.
19	John J. Lyons	23 West 124th Street	2040 Seventh Avenue.
20	Frank K. Bowers	107 East 125th Street	2071 Fifth Avenue.
21	Robert S. Conklin	474 West 141st Street	610 Riverside Drive.
22	John A. Bolles	1723 Amsterdam Avenue	135 Hamilton Place
23	C. H. Woodward	573 West 181st Street	66 Pinehurst Avenue.

WOMEN ASSOCIATE REPUBLICAN LEADERS, MANHATTAN.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Residence.
1, E.	Miss Anna Maisel	247 East Broadway	12, M.	Mrs E. Cudmore	216 East 39th St.
1, W.	Miss M. L. Bergonzi	35 Macdougal St.	12, S.	Mrs Lillian Michel	317 East 17th St.
2, E.	Mrs. Louis Jacobson	62 Forsyth St.	12, N.	.....	.....
2, W.	Miss Angela Cagnolati	14 Macdougal St.	13	Miss Adele M. Erb	520 West 123d St.
3, M.	Dr. Agnes D. Cloud	449 West 23d St.	14	Miss Caroline Kozlik	303 East 69th St.
3, N.	Mrs. Agnes Scheiffele	451 West 36th St.	15	Mrs John H. Iselin	59 East 79th St.
3, S.	Miss Jessie Steilen	345 West 15th St.	16	Mrs. Elizabeth Kogel.	231 East 87th St.
4	Miss Tessie Cuttler	416 Grand St.	17	Miss Anna Liebowitz	1827 Seventh Ave.
5, S.	Mrs. William Wilson	340 West 47th St.	17	Mrs Edith Schachter	23 East 109th St.
5, N.	Mrs. Mary Grout	444 West 58th St.	18, N.	Mrs. Elizabeth Peirce	Ward's Island, City.
6	Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig	237 Seventh St.	18, S.	Mrs. Anna P. Levy	120 East 103d St.
7	Miss Mary Newton	74th St. and Amsterdam Ave.	19	Miss Clara Styles	92 Morningside Ave.
			20	Mrs. G. M. Taaffe	54 East 129th St.
8	Mrs. F. L. Marshall	128 East 10th St.	21	Miss Harriett E. Porritt	612 West 140th St.
9	Mrs. K. T. Hammer	310 West 95th St.	22	Mrs M. L. Ogan	513 West 144th St.
10	Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel	45 West 11th St.	23	Mrs Myrta M. Hanford	600 West 169th St.
11	Mrs. W. E. Wilkinson	609 West 115th St.			

Republican—Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee:

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.	Ass'y Dist	Name.	Address.
1	C. M. Hall	52 Pierrepont Street.	13	Jesse D. Moore	129 Devoe Street.
2	M. B. Campbell	4654 Bedford Avenue.	14	George A. Owens	117 So. First Street.
3	A. Le Martini	248 President Street.	15	Richard Wright	55 Jewell Street.
4	John J. Gaynor	136 Keap Street.	16	Frederick Oppikofer	2760 Ocean Parkway.
5	Charles C. Lockwood	954 Greene Avenue.	17	Lewis M. Swasey	42 Herkimer Street.
6	J. Hennigan	586 Marcy Avenue.	18	Warren G. Price	1366 Park Place.
7	Charles S. Devoy	4718 6th Avenue.	19	Jacob Bartscherer	178 Evergreen Avenue.
8	Jacob Brenner	252 Carroll Street.	20	William Schnitzspan	53 Woodbine Street.
9	Charles S. Warbasse	131 76th Street.	21	John J. Keller	44 Woodruff Avenue.
10	Charles F. Murphy	292 Clinton Avenue.	22	Jacob A. Livingston	448 Ridgewood Ave.
11	Alfred E. Vass	131 Quincy Street.	23	W. D. Ludden	32 Rochester Ave.
12	John T. Rafferty	242 Garfield Place.			

BRONX REPUBLICAN DISTRICT LEADERS.

County Committee: *Chairman*—Richard W. Lawrence. *Secretary*—Peter Wynne. *Treasurer*—Charles Rathfelder. Headquarters, 412 East Tremont Avenue.

MEN.

First—North Side Republican Club, 2661 Third Ave.; Albert D. Bunner, 440 E. 142d St.
Second—The John Hay Republican Club, 412 E. Tremont Ave.; Peter Wynne, 124 Featherbed Lane.
Third—Bronx Regular Republican Club, 786 E 156th St.; A. B. Simonds, 656 E. 160th St.
Fourth—Pioneer Republican Club, 1324 Franklin Ave ; Ernest W. Bradbury.
Fifth—Prospect Republican Club, 892 Prospect Ave ; Harry B. Harris.
Sixth—Bronx Republican Club, 3547 Willett Ave.; John Knewitz
Seventh—Tremont Republican Club, 800 Tremont Ave.; Michael J. Reagan.
Eighth—Park Republican Club, 4778 Third Ave.; Thomas W. Whittle, University Ave., near Fordham Road.
Ninth—Hunt's Point Republican Club, 1029 E. 163d St.; Samuel J. Joseph.
Tenth—Bronx County Republican Club, S. W. cor. 152d St and Melrose Ave.; Charles Rathfelder, 440 E 156th St.

WOMEN.

First—North Side Republican Club, 2661 Third Ave.; Mrs. Lena Webb, residence 465 E 149th St
Second—The John Hay Republican Club, 412 E. Tremont Ave.; Mrs. Helena S. Tonjes, 255 E 174th St
Third—Bronx Regular Republican Club, 786 E. 156th St.; Marian Schwartz, 963 Ave. St John.
Fourth—Pioneer Republican Club, 1324 Franklin Ave ; Mrs. Sadie Bernard, 1118 Forest Ave.
Fifth—Prospect Republican Club, 892 Prospect Ave ; Mrs. Mae B. Harris, 960 Prospect Ave
Sixth—Bronx Republican Club, 3547 Willett Ave.; Miss Florence W. Newbold, 2411 Butler Pl.
Seventh—Tremont Republican Club, 800 Tremont Ave.; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Erbe, 742 E 183d St.
Eighth—Park Republican Club, 4778 Third Ave ; Mrs. Amy W. Hotchkiss, 2411 Grand Ave
Ninth—Hunt's Point Republican Club, 1029 E 163d St.; Mrs. Josephine Wolf, 739 Kelly St.
Tenth—Bronx County Republican Club, S W. cor. 152d St. and Melrose Ave ; Mrs Margaret Haley, 305 E 161st St.

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE first plan for a subway in New York City was drawn in 1868. Mayor Hewitt's bill for a subway was passed in 1888. The first Rapid Transit Commission dates from 1891; the second from 1894. The contract for the construction of the original subway was awarded Jan. 15, 1900, to John B. McDonald; work was begun March 24, 1900, and the tube was opened October 27, 1904, from City Hall to 145th St The original extensions to Brooklyn and to the Bronx were completed in 1908. The Rapid Transit Commission was succeeded, June 6, 1907, by the Public Service Commission, which body, with various membership, gave way May 1, 1919, to the present commission of the same, but divided in two, one head being known as the Transit Construction Commissioner (who took office June 1) and the other as the regulating and operating, or Public Service, Commissioner. The so-called Dual System was contracted for March 1, 1913, with the Interborough and B. R. T. companies, the latter signing as the N. Y. Municipal Ry. Corp.

During 1919 about 26½ miles of rapid transit lines were completed and opened for operation, increasing the mileage of the new rapid transit system during the year from 168.02 to 194.22 miles. The principal extensions on the Interborough System were the opening of the so-called Pelham Bay Park Line from Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue to Hunts Point Road in the Bronx, and the extension of the Eastern Parkway line in Brooklyn. Extensions to the system of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company included operation of its Manhattan line from Morris Street under Church Street, to Vesey Street, to Broadway, Broadway to 42nd Street, to Seventh Avenue, to 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, to 60th Street and under 60th Street to Second Avenue, a distance of approximately 4½ miles, and the opening of the reconstructed Culver line from Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, to Avenue X, within one mile of Coney Island, a distance of approximately 13 17 miles. During 1919, work so far progressed on the new lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as to assure the opening of 35 miles of additional track during 192. The principal lines nearing completion are the Eastern Parkway routes in Brooklyn, 12 miles of which should be completed during the current year, and the Pelham Bay Park extension of the Seventh Avenue Lexington Avenue line from Hunts Point Road to Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx, 12 miles of which, is expected, will be open about August 1, 1920.

It is expected that during 1920 the so-called Broadway line of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company will be open from 60th Street and Second Avenue under the East River to Queensboro Plaza Long Island City, a distance of 2.67 miles. At that point direct rail connection will be made with the " lines of the Interborough system extending to Astoria and to Corona. Under the terms of the Dual Contracts, joint trackage operation over this "L" system is provided for. It is also expected that early 1920 the so-called Broadway line will be extended on the lower Manhattan from Morris Street under East River by way of Whitehall Street, Manhattan, and Montague Street, Brooklyn, to Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn, a distance of 4 miles. The total amount of money expended for rapid transit construction we to September 1, 1919, was as follows:

	Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co.	Total.
Construction.....	$137,674,000	$132,627,000	$270,301.0
Equipment.....	41,301,000	18,970,000	60,271,0
Total.....	$178,975,000	$151,597,000	$330,572,

At the close of 1919 there were construction contracts in progress in connection with the developi of Dual Rapid Transit Systems, aggregating $44,994,772, on which $34,500,000 worth of work had completed. It is expected that practically all of the transit construction work now in progress wi completed and ready for operation during 1920 except that section of the New York Consolidated Railr Company known as Route No. 8, which extends from Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, through 14th Street, u the East River to North 7th Street, Brooklyn, and thence under Metropolitan and Bedford Avenue Manhattan Avenue. The under-river section of this route and the Brooklyn sections have progre more rapidly than those under 14th Street in Manhattan, and the opening of this line may not occur 1921.

The city is to furnish most of the money for the building of the new subway lines and subway extensi with contributions from each company toward the cost of construction, and with the total cost of equipr met by the companies. This equipment becomes the property of the City of New York when place operation and the cost is to be amortized out of earnings.

The total cost of the dual system, including equipment, real estate, power house construction changes, interest during construction, etc , will be in excess of $400,000,000, and in excess of the cost of other engineering operation, according to engineering authorities. Of the above sum about $60,000 will be contributed by the Brooklyn company, about $146,000,000 by the Interborough Rapid Tr Company, and the remainder by the City of New York.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

The 1919 figures—like those of other years since 1915, when the State took a census—are estimates of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Municipal Department of Health.

Year	Manhattan	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1919, July 1	2,780,485	645,894	2,070,539	103,640	406,236	6,006,794
1918	2,731,731	622,555	2,023,170	101,721	392,966	5,872,143
1917	2,682,977	599,216	1,975,801	99,802	379,696	5,737,492
1916	2,634,223	575,877	1,928,432	97,883	366,426	5,602,841
1915	2,295,761	649,726	1,825,534	93,631	389,233	5,253,885
1914	2,538,606	641,980	1,916,655	99,186	387,444	5,583,871
1913	2,438,001	531,219	1,776,878	92,669	334,297	5,173,064
1912	2,389,204	483,224	1,710,861	89,573	310,523	4,983,385
1911	2,365,161	460,879	1,678,776	88,064	299,278	4,892,158
1910	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1909	2,292,894	327,553	1,492,970	76,688	232,580	4,422,685
1908	2,232,828	308,256	1,448,095	75,420	220,836	4,285,435
1907	2,174,335	290,097	1,404,569	74,173	209,686	4,152,860
1906	2,112,697	271,629	1,358,891	72,846	198,241	4,014,304
1905	1,950,000	295,000	1,335,000	75,000	195,000	3,850,000
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216

NEW YORK CITY BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

1918 (calendar year)—Births, 138,046; marriages, 56,733; deaths, 98,119; still-births, 6,793; birth rate, 23.51; death rate, 16.71; influenza deaths, 12,562; infant mortality rate, 92.

NEW YORK CITY DEBT, BUDGET, TAX RATE, VALUATIONS, ETC.

Assessed values (1919)—Manhattan: realty, $5,115,811,621; personalty, $291,286,700. Bronx: realty, $731,-08,927; personalty, $12,674,400. Brooklyn: realty, $1,865,123,952; personalty, $44,907,205. Queens: ealty, $604,827,476; personalty, $10,934,300. Richmond: realty, $110,750,732; personalty, $2,610,175. ax levy, $204,756,495. Tax rate, Manhattan, 2.32; Bronx, 2 37; Brooklyn, 2.36; Queens, 2.37; Richmond, 2.41.

Bonded debt (Jan. 1, 1919)—Gross funded debt, $1,225,055,569; sinking fund holdings, $183,013,219; et funded debt, $1,104,042,360; other debt, $430,821,500; interest on debt, $48,949,997.

Budget for 1920—$273,689,485.

Exempt realty, assessed value (1919)—$2,249,451,981.

Building construction in 1918 was officially estimated at 6,322 new buildings, costing $39,210,756.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK PORT.

(Year ending June 30, 1919.)

Vessels entered—American: sail, 209 (205,937 tons); steam, 1,420 (3,610,864 tons). Foreign: sail, 182 34,978 tons); steam, 2,650 (8,507,996 tons).

Vessels cleared—American: sail, 292 (248,691 tons); steam, 1,386 (3,799,922 tons). Foreign: sail, 234 7,782 tons); steam, 2,601 (8,683,188 tons).

Imports—Gold and silver, $32,042,344; merchandise, $1,433,962,706.

Exports—Domestic gold and silver, $132,984,924; foreign gold and silver, $9,201,172; domestic mer-ndise, $3,108,935,014; foreign merchandise, $102,523,998.

MUSEUMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

ETROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Fifth Ave. and 80th-84th Sts. Open, Winter, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Summer, 10 A. M to 6 P. M. Free daily (except Mondays and Fridays, 25c.).

ERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—77th St. between Columbus Ave. and Central Park West. pen, free, every day; week days, 10 A. M. to 5 . M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM—entral Park West and 76th St. Open daily except nday; free; 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Closed during ugust and on Christmas, New Year's, and July 4.

W YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN—Bronx Park north Pelham Parkway. Open, free, daily.

BRONX ZOO—Bronx Park. Open daily, Winter, 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Summer, 9 A. M. to half an hour before sunset. Free (except Mondays and Thursdays, 25c.).

CENTRAL PARK ZOO—Fifth Ave. and 63d St. Open daily, free.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. Open daily, weekdays 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursday evenings, 7.30 to 9.45. Free (except Mondays and Tuesdays, 25c).

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN—Flatbush Ave. and Malbone St. Open daily, free.

PARKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The area (in acres) of the chief parks in the city is as follows:

HATTAN—Battery, 21; Central, 843; City Hall, Colonial, 12¾; Fort Washington, 40⅔; Highlidge, 75⅔; Madison Square, 6¾; Manhattan uare, 17½; Morningside, 31¼; Mount Morris, ; Riverside, 164; St. Nicholas, 27¼; Thos. fferson, 15½; Tompkins Square, 10½; Union uare, 3½; Washington Square, 8.

X—Bronx, 719⅓; Claremont, 38; Crotona, 154½; Pelham Bay, 1,756; St. Mary's, 34¾; Van Cortlandt, 1,132¾.

BROOKLYN—Bensonhurst, 13; Botanic, 60; Canarsie, 30½; City, 7½; Coney Island, 59¾; Dreamland, 14¾; Dyker Beach, 140; Ft. Greene, 29; Highland, 42½; McCarren, 38½; Prospect, 526; Seaside, 10½; Sunset, 24½; Winthrop, 9.

QUEENS—Baisley Pond, 80; Forest, 536; Rils, 262½; Kissena, 88.

HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.

Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).
Adams, 61 Broadway	32	424
Am. Bnk. Note Co , 78 Trinity Pl.	28	374
American Express Co., 65 B'way	32	415
American Surety Co., 100 B'way	23	306, 1 in.
Ashland, 4th Ave. and 24th St..	20	266
Astor Trust, 5th Ave and 42d St.	21	261
Bankers' Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	539
Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave and 43d St.	26	305
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad St..	20	276, 6½ in.
Broadway and 48th St.	39	431, 10 in.
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St..	29	341
Church and Dey Sts...	27	362
Church and Fulton Sts	27	362
City Investing, 165 Broadway	33	436, 6 in.
Clarendon, 4th Ave and 18th St	20	263, 8 in.
Columbia Trust Co., 60 B'way..	23	306, 3 in.
Commercial Cable Co., 20 Broad St.	21	255, exclusive of dome.
Corn Exchange Bank, 15 William St.	20	
Croisic, 220 5th Ave	21	269, 2 in.
Eagle, 4th Ave. and 21st St.	20	299
Eight West Fortieth Street..	20	271
Eighty Maiden Lane...	25	315
Eleven-Thirteen E. 26th St..	21	274, 8⅜ in.
Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293
Equitable. 120 Broadway	37	485, 9 in.
Fifty Broad Street	20	242
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way and 23d St.	20	286
Forty-first St., 18-20 E. 41st St	20	252, 2 in.
Forty-second St., 18-28 E. 42d St	20	272
Forty-two Broadway	21	
Four Sixty-one 8th Ave	21	340
Germania Life, 50 Union Square	20	281
Hanover National Bank, Nassau and Pine Sts	22	385
Heckscher, 307-315 Madison Ave	20	270
Heidelberg, B'way and 42d St.	30	410
Herald Square, 141 W. 36th St	22	259, 2 in.
Hess, 4th Ave. and 26th St	20	271
Hudson Terminal, 30 and 50 Church St.	22	275, 9 in.
Lewisohn, 119 W. 40th St	22	298
Liberty Tower, Nassau and Liberty Sts	32	385
McAlpin Hotel, B'way and 34th St.	25	307, 5 in.
Mad. Ave. and 40th St., n. w. cor	22	264, 6 in.
Madison Ave and 45th St	22	260
Madison Avenue, Madison Ave. and 25th St	20	288, 3 in.
Madison Square, 15 E. 26th St..	20	273
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave	50	700, 3 in.
Municipal, Park Row and Centre St.	24	560, 1 in.
National Bank of Commerce..	20	270
Nine Hundred Two-906 B'way.	20	263
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row	29	309
Pulitzer, Park Row.	22	375, ½ in.
St. Paul, B'way and Ann St.	26	308
Singer, 149 Broadway	41	612, 1 in.
Sixty Wall St	26	346
Sun, Nassau and Spruce Sts.	23	306
Thirty-seven Wall St.	25	318
Times, B'way and 42d St	28	419, 9 in.
Trinity, 111 Broadway	21	280, 6 in.
Two Hundred Twelve Fifth Ave.	20	264
United States Rubber Co., B'way and 58th St.	20	272, 8¼ in.
Victoria, B'way and 27th St.	20	263, 11 in.
Western Union, 195 Broadway..	28	403, 6 in.
West Street, West and Cedar Sts	23	
Whitehall, 17 Battery Place	32	424
William and John Sts	20	251, 2 in.
Woolworth, 233 Broadway	51	792, 1 in.
World's Tower, 110-112 W. 40th St	30	335
Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St.	20	263
24 West 59th St.	21	245
109-111 East 40th St.	20	249
351 West 42d St.	22	290
112 Park Ave.	32	390
201 Broadway	27	362
347 Madison Ave., southeast corner 45th St.	20	241, 4 in.

Other high structures in the United States are: Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., 550 feet; City Hall, Philadelphia, 537 feet, 4½ inches: Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., 525 feet; Custom House tower, Boston, 505 feet; Masonic Temple, Chicago, 354 feet (to observation platform); U. S. Capitol, Washington, D C , 287 feet; City Hall, Chicago, 247 feet; Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, 230 feet.

HEIGHT OF PROMINENT STRUCTURES ABROAD.

	Feet		Feet
Eiffel Tower, Paris	1000	Church of St. Peter, Hamburg,	380
Cologne Cathedral,	510	The Cathedral, Florence,	376
Great Pyramid (Egypt)	480	Hotel de Ville, Brussels,	374
Strassburg Cathedial,	468	Torre Asinelli, Bologna,	370
St Peter's, Rome	448	St. Paul's, London,	360
St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna,	441	Church of St. Isaac, St. Petersburg,	336
Salisbury Cathedral,	404	Cathedral, Frankfort-on-the-Main,	326
Toraccio of Cremona,	396	Bell Tower, St. Mark's, Venice,	325
Freiburg Cathedral,	385	Hotel des Invalides, Paris,	316
Amiens Cathedral	383		

A LIST OF RICH NEW YORKERS

(The figures represent the official estimated valuation of personalty).

John D. Rockefeller	$5,000,000	Harriet M. Arnold	$400,000	Bertha F Achelis	$200,0
Edward S Harkness	1,090,000	Hannah M. Lydic	400,000	Helen C. Bostwick	200,0
George F. Baker	1,000,000	Felix M. Warburg	400,000	Minnie L. Goldburg	200,0
George Ehret	1,000,000	Florence A. Twombley	350,000	Mary J. Kingsland	200,0
Thomas F. Ryan	1,000,000	Helen Hay Whitney	320,000	George J. Gould (N. J.)	150,0
Cathleen Vanderbilt	1,000,000	Josephine S Goodwin	300,000	Jennie H. Denton	100,0
Payne Whitney	1,000,000	Frederick F. Ayer	300,000	Morris Hillquit	100,0
Harry C. Frick (Pa)	1,000,000	Kate B Adams	300,000	Dorothy A. Humphreys	100,0
Alice A. De Lamar	1,000,000	Edward L. Marston	300,000	Blanche Hutton	100,0
Arabella D Huntington	600,000	William A. Jamison	250,000	Lillian Babbott Hyde	100,0
John D. Rockefeller, Jr	500,000	Julie M. Grant	250,000	Constance M. Hyslop	100,
Gertrude V. Whitney	500,000	Solomon R. Guggenheim	200,000	Margaret L. Johnson	100,
Adolph Lewisohn	500,000	Granville F. Dalley	200,000	Jeannette T. Kissel	100
Jacob H. Schiff	500,000	Emma Y. Austin	200,000	Louise R. Kissel	100
Ellen Gray	500,000	Robert Bacon	200,000	Anna M. Harkness	100
Archer M. Huntington	400,000	Elizabeth A. Achelis	200,000	Mary S. Harkness	100
Wm. A. Clark (Mont.)	400,000	Marie Marshall	200,000	Fanny Arnot Haven	100

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY.

(For THE ALMANAC; by Merritt H. Smith, Chief Engineer.)

Prior to the general introduction of Catskill water in 1917 the different boroughs had no water supply system in common. The water supply for the numerous communities, consolidated in 1898 to form the present city, was developed without considering the present city limits and can, therefore, be more clearly described by boroughs.

Manhattan and Bronx—The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, prior to the introduction of Catskill water, were supplied entirely from the Croton watershed and from the Bronx and Byram watershed, the latter being now part of the Catskill system. The Croton watershed furnishes about half of the present supply for Manhattan and Bronx, the other half being supplied from the Esopus watershed. The Esopus watershed in the Catskills, from which the Catskill supply is obtained, has an area of 257 square miles. The water from the Esopus watershed is collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, N. Y., and about ninety-two miles from the northern city boundary. The available supply from the Esopus watershed is increased by the rainfall and run off on some twenty-two square miles of watershed (the Bronx and Byram watershed) tributary to Kensico Reservoir, which lies east of the Hudson River, and about seventeen miles from the northern city boundary. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the available supply from the Esopus watershed is 375,000,000 gallons daily, and from the Bronx and Byram watershed about 20,000,000 gallons daily, making the total available supply of water from the Catskill system, 395,000,000 gallons daily; the safe minimum yield from those two sheds is 265,000,000 gallons daily.

The Croton watershed, which lies some 22 miles north of the city line, has an area of 375 square miles and a safe minimum yield of 336,000,000 gallons daily Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the yield of this shed is 400,000,000 gallons daily. The water from the Croton watershed is collected in twelve reservoirs and six lakes and ponds.

Brooklyn—The Esopus watershed furnishes the entire supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Twenty-ninth Ward, which is supplied by the Flatbush Water Works Company, a private water company, the source of supply being ground water collected from driven wells. The supply from the old Brooklyn system, which yielded about 150,000,000 gallons, and which is now held in reserve, was obtained from driven wells, infiltration galleries, and small streams located along the south shore of Long Island, extending from Brooklyn Borough easterly to the Suffolk County line.

Queens—The city supplies only the First and Third Wards in the Borough of Queens. The Esopus watershed furnishes the entire present supply to these wards. The First Ward was formerly supplied from the Brooklyn system, supplemented by a small amount derived from the municipal driven well pumping stations in the First and Third Wards. The Third Ward was supplied by two pumping stations, now held in reserve, one station drawing its supply from driven wells and the other obtaining about half its supply from wells and one-half from a small lake, the water being filtered. The combined yield of the two plants is about 6,000,000 gallons daily. The Second, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, Queens, are supplied by private water companies, the source of supply being entirely ground waters, collected by means of driven wells. There are four of these private companies, with two others serving special customers.

Richmond—The Borough of Richmond is supplied from the Esopus watershed, supplemented by a small amount (about 4,000,000 gallons daily), derived from wells pumped at two stations. Silver Lake Reservoir, the terminal reservoir for the Catskill system, is located in this borough. Richmond was formerly dependent for its supply on ground water drawn from wells, the city owning and operating six small plants having a total available capacity of about 14,000,000 gallons daily

DAILY CONSUMPTION, AVERAGE FOR 1918.

BOROUGH.	Supplied By City.	Supplied By Priv Co's.	BOROUGH.	Supplied By City	Supplied By Priv Co's
Manhattan and Bronx	413,300,000	None	Richmond	16,500,000	None.
Brooklyn	170,000,000	13,100,000			
Queens.....	16,200,000	30,000,000	Total.....	611,000,000	43,200,000

The South Shore (Staten Island) Water Works were acquired by the city, August 31, 1917.

OTHER DATA ON THE WATER SUPPLY.

(Supplied from Official Sources)

New York City's Catskill Mountain water supply system is the greatest of waterworks, modern or ancient. The portion of the great project which has been completed constitutes three-quarters of the whole and embraces the Ashokan reservoir, an artificial lake twelve miles long for storing the waters of Esopus Creek, the Catskill Aqueduct extending ninety-two miles from this reservoir to the city's northern boundary and thirty-five miles within the city limits, including the branch of the Borough of Queens, Kensico storage reservoir near White Plains, Hill View equalizing reservoir at the city line and Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island Construction was begun in 1907. Night and day the water now flows unceasingly from the mountains to Staten Island, 120 miles To the city's permanent water resources an addition has been made which can be depended upon for at least 250 million gallons daily Development of the second Catskill watershed, that of Schoharie Creek, now under construction, will in a few years round out the system and make the total quantity of new water from the mountains not less than 500 million gallons each day. New York City uses 615 million gallons daily.

The new Catskill Mountain water supply is a gravity system. For New York City's Catskill Mountain water system there are two contiguous drainage areas, or watersheds, occupying the central portion of the Catskill Mountains lying between eighty-five and 125 miles from New York The Schoharie watershed has an area of 314 square miles. Esopus has an area of 257 square miles These two watersheds have a total area of 571 square miles, from which more than 500 million gallons of water daily can surely be drawn throughout each year. Along the aqueduct provisions have been made for storing a large quantity of water. From the Ashokan reservoir it is almost a three-days' journey for the water to flow through the aqueduct to the Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island.

THE GRAVITY SYSTEM.

One of the great advantages of the new supply of water from the Catskill Mountains is that the reservoirs in the mountains are at such elevations that the water can flow by gravity to the city and be delivered within its limits into the street mains at such pressures that it will rise to the heights necessary for service in practically all parts of the city and in buildings of all reasonable heights, without pumping The pumping rendered unnecessary by this high gravity pressure of the Catskill water has cost the city and property owners large sums of money. This cost cannot be exactly stated, but it has been estimated for recent years at $2,000,000 per annum.

For surveys, real estate, construction, engineering and general supervision, and all other items except interest on the bonds, the total cost of the completed Catskill system will be about $177,000,000; of which $2,000,000 are for the Schoharie works.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR

Ashokan reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, was built at a cost of nearly $30,000,000. The water which the reservoir holds would cover all Manhattan Island to a depth of thirty feet; the area of its surface is equivalent to that of Manhattan below One Hundred and Tenth Street. The water surface of the west basin when full is at an elevation of 590 feet above mean tide in New York Harbor. The level of the east basin, when full, is three feet lower than that of the west basin and from it flood waters overflow through the spillway and a brook channel into Esopus Creek about two miles below the Ashokan dam. Water can also be drawn from one basin into the other through a gate-chamber in the dividing weir which contains four sluice gates, each five feet by fifteen feet. The Ashokan dam is a massive structure, consisting of a central masonry portion 1,000 feet long, extended by earth dikes or embankments, known as the North and South wings. The masonry part, founded on solid ledge rock, is built of cyclopean concrete, with pre-cast concrete face blocks. The wings of the Ashokan dam and the dikes are built of selected earth spread in layers four or six inches thick and compacted by heavy rollers. Each dike has a concrete core-wall extending to ledge rock or into very compact impervious earth foundation, often called hardpan. The bottoms and slopes of the reservoir basins were cleared of trees, brush, buildings and other objectionable things. Around the reservoir new highways, aggregating about forty miles in length, requiring the construction of ten new bridges, all of reinforced concrete, have been substituted for the submerged roads. One of these bridges, at Traver Hollow, is a three-hinged arch of 200-foot span, and Ashokan bridge, crossing the reservoir on the dividing weir, is 1,120 feet long and has fifteen arches of 67.5-foot span. In order to keep population at a reasonable distance from the shores of the reservoir and thus protect the waters from immediate pollution, sufficient area of land was taken to afford a marginal strip at least 1,000 feet wide all around the shore.

For constructing Ashokan reservoir, the contractors assembled approximately thirty miles of railroad, thirty-three locomotives, 579 cars, sixty derricks, seven cableways, sixteen steam rollers, nineteen steam shovels, a steel trestle bridge 390 feet long and eighty-five feet high, air compressors, stone crushers, concrete mixers, etc., costing much more than a million dollars.

KENSICO RESERVOIR.

Kensico reservoir, east of the Hudson, and thirty miles from the City Hall, contains enough Catskill water to supply New York several months if carefully husbanded. It acts as a storage reservoir. This reservoir is formed by the Kensico dam across the valley of the Bronx River, about three miles north of White Plains and fifteen miles north of the Hill View reservoir. For the new Kensico reservoir, 3,200 acres of land were acquired; which, in addition to the 1,300 acres acquired for the old reservoir and Rye ponds, make a total of 4,500 acres, providing a marginal protective strip around the entire flow line in but few places less than 500 feet wide. In order to secure a good quality of water in the substitute reservoirs, about 186 acres of swamp were cleared and covered with a layer of earth averaging a foot in depth, and the water before being drawn into the pipe line was passed through a temporary aerator just below Rye dike. Kensico dam is a gravity masonry structure of cyclopean concrete. The upstream face is of pre-cast concrete blocks. All this stonework is of coarse texture, in harmony with the massiveness and strength of the dam. All stone for the dam was obtained from a quarry nearby developed especially for the purpose. A public highway traverses the top of the dam. The length of the level part of the visible base of the dam, and of the terrace, is 1,025 feet. The vertical height of the exposed face, from the terrace to the top of the parapet, is 133 feet, but the maximum height from lowest foundation to top of parapet is 310 feet. Surveys for this reservoir were begun in May, 1906, and the contract for the dam, reservoir and substitute supply works was awarded in December, 1909. The total cost of Kensico Reservoir was about $13,500,000.

HILL VIEW RESERVOIR.

Hill View reservoir is located in the City of Yonkers, just north of the New York City line, and fifteen miles south of Kensico reservoir. Its function is to equalize the difference between the use of water in the city as it varies from hour to hour and the steady flow in the aqueduct. It is an uncovered, artificial reservoir of the earth embankment type. It holds 900,000,000 gallons of water, with a depth of 36½ feet, and has a water surface of 90 acres. The total cost of Hill View Reservoir was about $4,700,000. It was first filled December 29, 1915. The path around the top of the reservoir is 8,600 feet long. The reservoir is divided into two basins by a wall 2,740 feet long, that contains the by-pass aqueduct, so that either one or both basins may be used or be by-passed whenever required, or water delivered directly into the city tunnel.

THE AQUEDUCT NORTH OF THE CITY.

There are four distinct types of aqueduct, cut-and-cover, grade tunnel, pressure tunnel and steel-pipe siphon, north of the city line. Where hills or mountains cross the line, and it would have been impracticable or uneconomical to circumvent them, tunnels at the natural elevation of the aqueduct (hydraulic gradient) were driven through them. There are twenty-four of these grade tunnels, aggregating fourteen miles. They, also, are horseshoe shape, seventeen feet high by thirteen feet four inches wide, and lined throughout with concrete.

Where deep and broad valleys were crossed and there was suitable rock beneath them, circular tunnels were driven deep in the rock and lined with concrete. There are seven pressure tunnels, totalling seventeen miles, with a diameter of about fourteen feet. Drainage shafts were constructed so that each pressure tunnel can be unwatered for inspection, cleaning or repair. The total cost of the aqueduct to the city line was about $60,000,000.

SIPHON TUNNEL UNDER HUDSON RIVER

The Hudson River is crossed by means of a tunnel wholly in granitic rock, at a depth of 1,114 feet below sea level, between a shaft at Storm King Mountain on the west bank and another shaft on the east side of the river at Breakneck Mountain. The top of the west shaft is closed by a deep concrete plug, but the east shaft, which is the drainage and access shaft for the Moodna-Hudson-Breakneck pressure tunnel, as well as a waterway, required a removable cover, and for it steel castings and forgings of unusual size and shape had to be manufactured. The drainage shaft is fourteen feet in diameter inside the concrete inner lining, which protects the fifteen-foot-diameter steel interlining, outside of which concrete is solidly packed against the rock. About ten feet above sea-level, this shaft is covered by a steel casting nearly hemispherical in shape. This dome rests on a cast steel ring called the curb. To hold the dome in place against the pressure of the water when the aqueduct is in service, which at this point is 180 pounds per square inch, equivalent to a head of 410 feet, there are thirty-six anchor bolts, each 4½ inches in diameter and 50 feet long, made of nickel-chrome steel. These bolts go through bored holes in the flange of the dome and the curb, and through steel sleeves to a cast steel anchor ring 46 feet farther down. The object of these sectional steel sleeves is primarily to insure the application of the anchorage stresses at a suitable depth in the rock, secondarily to permit the removal of the bolts if desired in connection with the removal of the cover or for inspection and also for convenience and necessary adjustments during construction operations. The top and bottom sections of these sleeves are of cast steel, each with forty-seven collars on the outside to afford a good grip on the concrete; the middle sections are commercial pipe.

Steel pipe siphons were used in valleys where the rock was not sound or where for other reasons pressure tunnels would be impracticable. These steel pipes are made of plates from 7 16-inch to ¾ inch in thickness, riveted together, and are 9 feet and 11 feet in diameter. They are lined with 2 inches of cement mortar, enveloped with concrete and covered with an earth embankment. There are fourteen of these siphons,

aggregating six miles. Three pipes are required in each siphon for the full capacity of the aqueduct, but only one pipe has been completed in all the siphons. The remaining pipes are now needed and must be constructed as soon as market conditions will permit. These pipes are not true siphons, but are given this name because of their approximate resemblance to an inverted siphon.

HOW THE WATER IS PROTECTED.

At the Ashokan reservoir, and also at Kensico reservoir, aerators have been built. The aerators are substantially alike and are great fountain basins, approximately 500 feet long by 250 feet wide, each containing about 1,600 nozzles, through which jets of water are thrown vertically into the air, permitting thorough admixture of oxygen from the atmosphere and removal of undesirable gases and other matters causing tastes and odors.

Within the screen chamber down stream from Kensico reservoir chlorine is introduced into the water flowing in the aqueduct for the destruction of germ life The gas is delivered at the chamber compressed to a liquid state in steel containers holding one hundred pounds each. Chlorine is used to insure the practical sterilization of the water before it goes to the city and is wholly neutralized or dissipated before the water reaches the distribution pipes. In addition to the treatment whenever required by the methods outlined above, Catskill water constantly receives benefit from its long storage in the great reservoirs of the system. In them sedimentation, bleaching by the sun, oxygenation by the winds and sterilization by natural processes, all go on more or less continually.

THE CITY TUNNEL.

From Hill View reservoir, Catskill water is delivered into the five boroughs by a circular tunnel in solid rock reducing in diameter from 15 to 14, 13, 12, and 11 feet. The total length of the tunnel is eighteen miles. From two terminal shafts in Brooklyn, steel and cast iron pipe lines extend into Queens and Richmond. A 36-inch flexible-jointed, cast iron pipe, buried in a trench in the harbor bottom, has been laid across the Narrows to the Staten Island shore, whence a 48-inch cast iron pipe extends to the Silver Lake reservoir, holding 435,000,000 gallons. The total length of this delivery-system is over thirty-four miles. The tunnel is at depths of 200 to 750 feet below the street surface, thus avoiding interference with streets, buildings, subways, sewers and pipes. These depths are necessary, also, to secure a substantial rock covering to withstand the bursting pressure of the water inside and afford the requisite watertightness. The waterway of the tunnel is lined throughout with Portland cement concrete.

The city tunnel, which is the longest tunnel in the world for carrying water under pressure, or for any other purpose, was constructed from twenty-five shafts, including the downtake shaft at Hill View reservoir. about 4,000 feet apart, located in parks and other places where they interfered very little with traffic. Through twenty-two of these shafts the water is delivered into the street mains These connections from the tunnel to the mains are made by means of vertical riveted steel pipes (called risers) embedded in concrete in the upper part of each shaft and lined with concrete to prevent corrosion inside. Concrete fills all spaces outside the risers, sealing the shafts against the escape of water excepting through the pipes. Provision is made at Shaft 11 in Morningside Park and at Shaft 21 on the shore of the East River, at Clinton and South Streets, Manhattan, for unwatering the tunnel, whenever necessary, for inspection, cleaning or repairs Unusual features in connection with the operation of the tunnel are the bronze riser valves in the shafts. The former are located about 100 feet below the top of sound rock and are designed to close automatically in case of an important break in the valve chamber or in the street mains. They can also be closed by hand from within the chambers at the shaft tops.

The cost of the portions of the Catskill Aqueduct within the city limits, including the tunnel, pipe lines, appurtenances and Silver Lake reservoir, was about $26,400,000.

SHAFTS OF THE CITY TUNNEL.

Shaft.	Location.	Depth (Feet).	Shaft.	Location.	Depth (Feet).
	Downtake, Hill View reservoir...	308	13	93d St. and Central Park.....	250
1	241st St. and Jerome Ave., Van Cortlandt Park.....	243	14	79th St in Central Park.....	237
			15	65th St. in Central Park.....	218
2	Mosholu and Jerome Aves., Van Cortlandt Park.....	226	16	50th St. and Sixth Ave	216
			17	Sixth Ave. in Bryant Park	222
3	Sedgwick Ave. and Mosholu P'kway, Jerome Park Reservoir..	216	18	24th St. and Broadway, Madison Square..	203
4	196th St. and Jerome Ave., Jerome Park Reservoir.....	240	19	6th St. and Fourth Ave., Cooper Square	708
5	183d St. and Aqueduct Ave.....	224	20	Delancey and Eldridge Sts.... .	740
6	176th St. and Aqueduct Ave....	277	21	Clinton and South Sts	714
7	167th St. and Sedgwick Ave.....	350	22	Sands and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.	715
8	165th St. and High Bridge Park..	475	23	Flatbush Ave. and Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.	310
9	150th St. and St. Nicholas Ave..	439			
10	135th St. and St. Nicholas Park.	403	24	Ft. Greene Park at Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn	321
11	121st St. and Morningside Park.	413			
12	106th St. and Central Park.....	260			

SILVER LAKE RESERVOIR.

The terminal Silver Lake reservoir for the Catskill water system, located on Staten Island, is about 2,400 feet long and 1,500 feet wide It holds 435,000,000 gallons. Earth embankments close natural depressions in the ground and a dividing dike paved with concrete forms two basins. From a gate chamber built in this dike, reinforced concrete conduits extend to the boundary of the reservoir, and cast iron pipes prolonged from them connect with the Narrows siphon and with the Staten Island service mains.

In order that the Catskill aqueduct might be most safely and economically located, extensive surveys and sub-surface explorations were made of both topographical and geological character. It was necessary for the board's engineers to make about 3,000 miles of line surveys, besides the very extensive topographical surveys of the reservoir sites and the final location of the aqueduct. For determining the exact location of the deep valley crossings, geological explorations by means of borings into the rock, with diamond and shot drills, were necessary, and were carried on under the immediate supervision of skilled, practical geologists. Such explorations were also made for the locations of the dams and for other features of the work. In the aggregate, these borings amounted to 240,000 feet, or forty-five miles. Some deep and difficult drilling was required also in connection with the location of the city tunnel and its shafts, particularly in the lower east side of Manhattan Island, where the old bed of the East River was crossed, which lies west of the present location of that river. Hundreds of test pits, auger borings, wash-drill borings and other forms of sub-surface explorations were used in various parts of the aqueduct. The extensive and useful information gained in this way was of great aid to the engineers designing the works and to the contractors in bidding on their construction.

ELEVATIONS ABOVE TIDE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Ashokan reservoir, east basin, 587 feet; Ashokan reservoir, west basin, 590 feet; aqueduct at headworks (flow line), 511 feet; Kensico reservoir, 355 feet; aqueduct at Kensico lower gate chamber, 330 feet;

water level, Eastview filters, 322 feet; aqueduct at filter effluent (flow line), 312 feet; Hill View reservoir, 295 feet; Silver Lake reservoir, 228 feet.

When the city tunnel is in service, water can be delivered in lower Manhattan at an elevation 260 feet above tide level and in Brooklyn about 240 feet above tide level, under working conditions.

DISTANCES FROM ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

To Hudson River crossing, 45 miles; to Croton Lake, 64 miles; to Kensico reservoir, 75 miles; to Hill View reservoir (New York City line), 92 miles; to Silver Lake reservoir, 119 miles.

Earth excavation in open cut, 16,000,000 cubic yards; earth excavation in tunnel, 50,000 cubic yards; rock excavation in open cut, 1,000,000 cubic yards; rock excavation in tunnel, 2,700,000 cubic yards; masonry in open cut, 4,200,000 cubic yards; masonry in tunnel, 1,100,000 cubic yards; cement, 6,700,000 barrels; cast iron, 27,000 tons; steel, 32,000 tons; bronze and brass, 3,000,000 pounds.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORK.

Report to Manufacturers' Association; sources west of Hudson River, considered for Brooklyn, March 15, 1897; Constitutional amendment passed exempting water supply bonds from debt limit, November 8, 1904; Board of Water Supply Commissioners appointed by Mayor McClellan, June 9, 1905; Chief Engineer began his duties, August 1, 1905; plan for development adopted by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, October 27, 1905; development of watersheds of Esopus, Rondout and Catskill Creeks, approved by State authorities, May 14, 1906; experimental shaft, now west shaft, of Hudson pressure tunnel, begun February 23, 1907; first sod turned, with appropriate ceremonies, by Mayor McClellan, near Garrison, June 20, 1907; police bureau established, February 28, 1908; first concrete placed for aqueduct structure, near Peekskill April 28, 1908; first masonry laid for the Ashokan dam, Ashokan reservoir, September 19, 1908; maximum contractors' forces, 17,243 men, at active field work, August 23, 1911; maximum contractors' earnings, $2,214,000 for month, November, 1911; headings of Hudson pressure tunnel met, and "holeing through" shot fired by Mayor Gaynor, January 30, 1912; storage of water in Ashokan reservoir begun, September 9, 1913; last heading in city tunnel between Shafts No. 8 and 9, "holed through" by Mayor Mitchel, January 12, 1914; began filling Kensico reservoir with Catskill water, November 22, 1915; began filling Hill View reservoir with Catskill water, November 30, 1915; first delivery of Catskill water into distribution pipes of New York City, December 27, 1915; transfer of maintenance of Esopus watershed and operation of completed reservoir and aqueduct structures, to Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, August 1, 1917; civic celebration of introduction of Catskill water into New York City, October 12, 13, 14, 1917.

GIVING NEW YORK CITY FIRE PROTECTION.

High Pressure Fire Service System—The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River. There are two pumping stations—Gansevoort and West Streets, and Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps. Either fresh or salt water may be used. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about fifty fire engines. The distributing system consists of 128 miles of mains, eight to twenty-four inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants. There are approximately 696 telephones communicating with Fire Department headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company, from which the necessary electric power is obtained. The present system cost about $9,380,000.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems. The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the Navy Yard, St Edward's Street, St Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street and the water front, covering an area of 4 8 square miles The supply is furnished by two stations, one located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains. The main station is connected to the East River. The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute. The distributing system consists of about forty-five miles of mains, eight to twenty inches in diameter.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. The total capacity is 4,500 gallons per minute. The water is distributed through six miles of mains.

STATISTICS OF ASHOKAN, KENSICO AND SCHOHARIE RESERVOIRS.

	Ashokan	Kensico	Schoharie.
Capacity, total	132,000,000,000 gals	38,000,000,000 gals.	22,000,000,000 gals.
Capacity, available	128,000,000,000 gals.	29,000,000,000 gals	20,000,000,000 gals.
Water surface	12 8 sq m = 8,180 A	3 5 sq m = 2,218 A.	1,170 A.
Land acquired	23 8 sq. m. = 15,222 A	7.0 sq. m. = 4,500 A.	3.70 sq m. = 2,372 A.*
Elevation of top of dam, above tide	610 feet	370 feet	1,150 feet
Length of reservoir	12 miles	4 miles	5 miles
Length of shore line	40 miles	30 miles	12 miles
Length of dams and dikes	5½ miles	3,300 feet	2,100 feet
Main Dam—Total length	4,650 feet	1,825 feet	2,100 feet
Length of masonry portion	1,000 feet	1,825 feet	1,600 feet (*a*)
Height (maximum)	240 feet	307 feet	.....
Thickness at base (maximum)	190 feet	235 feet	165 feet
Thickness at top (minimum)	23 feet	28 feet	.....
Width of reservoir—Maximum.	3 miles	3 miles	4-5 mile
Average.	1 mile	1 mile	2-5 mile
Depth of reservoir—Maximum	190 feet	155 feet	150 feet
Average	50 feet	52 feet	58 feet
Villages submerged	7	1	1
Permanent population of submerged area at beginning of work	2,000	500	350
Cemeteries removed	32	None	3
Bodies reinterred	2,800	None	935
Railroads relocated	11 miles	None	None
Highways discontinued	64 miles	14 8 miles	13 miles
Highways built	40 miles	15.1 miles	13 miles
Highway bridges built	10	4	2
Earth and rock excavation	2,500,000 cu. yds.	1,400,000 cu. yds.	725,000 cu. yds. (*b*)
Embankment	7,300,000 cu. yds.	2,010,000 cu. yds.	681,000 cu. yds. (*b*)
Masonry	900,000 cu. yds.	965,000 cu. yds.	319,000 cu. yds. (*b*)
Cement	1,200,000 barrels	897,000 barrels	350,000 barrels (*b*)
Maximum number of men employed	3,000	1,500	†

* Proceedings begun. (*a*) Earth, 500 feet. (*b*) For dam only. † Construction started.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE FOR N. Y. CITY'S TUBERCULOUS.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis, suitable for and desiring institutional care, are received in hospitals and sanatoria belonging to the city, or are accepted as proper public charges in those under private management which have the certificate of the State Board of Charities that they comply with its rules and regulations, after they have been accepted by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities through the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, at 124 E. 59th Street, Manhattan, or (for Otisville Sanatorium and Riverside Hospital) by the Department of Health's Hospital Diagnosis Station, at 128 Prince Street, Manhattan. Patients are examined at the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, between 9 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon; children, for preventoria, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 10 30 A. M. The hours of the Department of Health's Hospital Diagnosis Station are 2 to 4 P M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Applications for Ray Brook, Otisville, and Bedford sanatoria and Farmingdale and St. Agatha's preventoria are to be written out in duplicate, on special forms, by the patients' physicians or by the Tuberculosis Clinic of the district wherein the patient resides.

In the case of applicants for admission to these sanatoria, it is required that temperature and pulse and respiration rates be taken on three different days, and be recorded on the record card, together with the result of sputum and urine examinations, and that the stage of the disease be given and shown by appropriate chest markings on the record. Cards must be sent promptly to the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau or to the Hospital Diagnosis Station, according to the institution desired. Patients are usually admitted to sanatoria from one to three weeks after cards are received. All are subject to a final examination at one of the two above mentioned stations, by the physician designated by the institution in question. Physicians desiring application cards for tubercular patients for admission to hospital or sanatoria, or for children of tubercular parents for admission to preventoria, may obtain them from the Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 145 Worth Street, Manhattan, or from the Hospital Diagnosis Station, 128 Prince Street, Manhattan. In all the institutions in question patients are received free of charge, if unable to pay, but if able to do so they must pay part or all of the cost A representative of the Department of Public Charities or of the Department of Health verifies a patient's residence, and investigates the ability to pay of those legally responsible.

New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Ray Brook, N Y.—This institution receives about 85 incipient cases, without complications, from New York City, who are citizens of the United States and over 16 years of age. Foreign born women, in the country over six years, although not citizens, are eligible. All applicants must have resided in New York at least one year High temperature or rapid pulse is cause for rejection.

Municipal Sanatorium, Otisville, N. Y.—The sanatorium has a capacity of 599. Ambulant early favorable cases, that are residents of the city are admitted Males and females up to 50 years of age and children between 4 and 14 years are received Reasons for rejection are, a daily temperature of 100 degrees F., unless all other features of case are favorable, occasional high temperature (103 degrees or more), habitual rapid pulse (110 or more).

Laws Governing Free Treatment.—The laws of the State and city place certain restrictions upon the extension of relief by the City of New York. These are as follows:

Financial Condition.—Persons who are without means to pay for their treatment, and whose relatives, legally responsible, are unable to do so, are entitled to care at city expense.

Residence.—One year's residence in Greater New York is required for all hospital, sanatoria and preventoria cases. Applicants for Ray Brook Sanatorium must have been citizens of the United States for at least one year, and residents of the city for one year.

Aliens.—These are persons who have resided in the United States for less than five years, and are not citizens. If sick, they are entitled to hospital care, pending arrangement for their deportation to the country from which they emigrated.

Non-Residents.—Persons coming from another State, where they have a legal residence, and who have been in Greater New York for less than one year, come under this classification. These persons, if sick, are entitled to hospital care, but must be referred to the State Board of Charities for transportation back to the town of their last legal settlement. The State Department of Public Charities cares for cases in New York State.

State Poor.—These are those who have not resided in any county of the State of New York for 60 days within the last year They are entitled to hospital care, and are referred to the State Board of Charities, the State paying for their care and treatment until such time as they can be transferred to the place of their last legal settlement. In the case of all patients coming from out of town, it is important to show whether they have received previous treatment in an institution, as public charges, in the town or city where they came from When they have been public charges elsewhere they cannot gain a legal settlement in New York City. In the case of aliens, non-residents, and State poor, the necessary papers for reference to the State Board of Charities are prepared by representatives of the Department of Public Charities, after such patients have been admitted to a suitable institution.

A tabulated statement will be found elsewhere showing the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the City of New York, covering a period of years.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE public markets are West Washington, Gansevoort, Washington, Jefferson and Delancey in Manhattan, and Wallabout in Brooklyn

Washington Market, at Fulton and West Streets, covers an area of 175 x 203 feet, and was established in 1812. Meat, fish and game, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits and vegetables are sold there The city charges for space in this market.

West Washington Marke, etstablished in 1889 at Gansevoort and West Streets, covers 369 x 400 feet. There are ten buildings—two-story structures in blocks of twenty stands, with marketing space on the first floor and offices on the second It is a wholesale market in which meat, garden produce and live poultry are sold. The stalls are leased.

Jefferson Market, at Greenwich Avenue and Sixth Avenue, occupies 36,000 square feet. This is a retail market Space is rented by the city to dealers.

Gansevoort Market, an open square bounded by West, Little West Twelfth, Washington and Gansevoort Streets, has no buildings of any kind. It is by legislation restricted to the use of farmers and gardeners for the sale of products they themselves have grown. Each farmer is charged 25 cents daily. It is mostly a wholesale market for dealers.

Delancey Street Market is under the approach to Williamsburg Bridge at Pitt and Willett Streets, where fish, vegetables and fruits and miscellaneous dry goods are sold. It occupies a space 400 x 100 feet.

Harlem Market—Under Harlem Bridge, 130th Street and 3d Avenue. Things are sold at retail.

Queensboro Market, retail, under Queensboro Bridge; Manhattan approach, 1st Avenue, Avenue A, 59th and 60th Streets.

Wallabout Market has an area of thirty-six acres. It extends from Clinton Avenue to East Avenue, to Wallabout Basin The city owns the land and the ground is leased. Many farmers use this market to sell their produce to dealers, and pay 25 cents a day for each wagon space in the market. Mostly all the purchases are wholesale.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Anthony Home, 119 E. 29th St.
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th St.
Bellevue Settlement Home, 206 E. 30th St.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for Animals), 410 E. 38th St.
Big Sisters' Home, 378 E. Tremont Ave.
Casa Maria Home for Working Girls, 251 W. 14th St
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 105 E 22d St.
Catholic Centre for Blind, Sisters of St. Dominic, 119 W. 70th St
Catholic Institute for the Blind, 221st St. and East Chester Road.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y. City office and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Christian Home for Girls (see Maedchenheim-Verein).
Christian Workers' Home, 7 Gramercy Park West.
Christodora House, 147 Ave. B.
Chrystie Street House, 77 Horatio St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 2132-2146 Grand Ave.
Church Mission of Help, 2 E. 24th St.
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls (see Hannah Lavanburg Home).
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 E 63d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, Palisade Ave. and W 259th St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 W. 104th St.
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, 329 E. 63d St.
Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St
Door of Hope (Tappan, N. Y.), office, 122 W. 14th St
East Side Home for Destitute Childr., 326 E. 121st St
Edgewater Creche (Englewood, N. J.), office, 105 E 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Empire Friendly Shelter, 116 W 133d St.
Finnish Women's Co-operative Home, 241 Lenox Ave
Five Points House of Industry, office, 454 W. 23d St
Florence Crittenton Home, 427 W. 21st St.
Forty fourth Street House for Boys, 247 E. 44th St
Foundling Hospital Asylum, 175 E. 68th St.
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
German Girls' Home, 217 E. 62d St.
German Lutheran Emigrant House, 21 Pearl St.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Half-Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St
Hannah Lavanburg Home, 319 E. 17th St.
Harlem Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St.
Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th St.
Heartsease Home, 413 E 51st St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum (see Home for Hebrew Infants).
Hebrew National Orphan House, 57 E. 7th St
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St.
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70th St.; 135 W. 106th St; Belmont Ave. and 183d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Destitute Blind, Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road.
Home for Disch'd Women Prisoners, 17 Beekman Pl.
Home for the Friendless (see American Female Guardian Society).
Home for Friendless Girls (see Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls)
Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge Rd. and University Ave.
Home for Immigrant and Needy Wayfarers (Jewish), 229 E. Broadway.
Home for Incurables, Third Ave and 182d St.
Home for Industrious Boys, 375 Lafayette St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St
Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 10th St.
Hopper, Isaac T, Home, 110 Second Ave.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, 155th St. and Broadway.
House of Calvary, Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, Home for Incurables, Riverside Drive and 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St
Huguenot Home, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Pearl St.
Hungarian Sisters' Home, 231 E. 72d St.
Hungarian Workers' Home, 351 E. 78th St.
Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State St.
Industrial Christian Alliance, 35 Perry St.
Insane Asylum (Manhattan State Hospital), Ward's Island.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67th St.
Institution of Mercy, Madison Ave. and 31st St
International Institute for Young Women, 108 E. 30th St.
Inwood House, Bolton Road, New York City.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and 190th St.
Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 Second St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Jewish Convalescence Home, 185 Forsyth St.
Ladies' Christian Union, maintains the Young Women's Home, 49 W. 9th St.; Branch Home, 308 Second Ave.; The Eva, 153 E. 62d St.; The Rosemary, 24 W. 12th St.; The Katherine, 118 W. 13th St.
Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, Hawthorne Ave., near City line.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
Maedchenheim-Verein, 217 E. 62d St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Margaret and Sarah Switzer Institute and Home (Girls), 27 Christopher St.
Margaret Louisa, The (Y. W. C. A.), 14 E. 16th St.
Margaret Strachan Home for Women, 103 W. 27th St.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave and 92d St.
Methodist Deaconess Home, 1175 Madison Ave.
Missionary Home, 690 Eighth Ave
Montefiore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Montessori Children's House, 673 West End Ave
Newsboys' Lodging House (Brace Memorial), 14 New Chambers St.
New York Home for Homeless Boys, 443 E 123d St
New York Infant Asylum, 161 W. 61st St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 412 Ninth Ave.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 163d St
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Norwegian Immigrants' Home, 45 Whitehall St.
Old Ladies' Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, Convent Ave and 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Polish National Alliance Immigrant Home, 180 Second Ave
Polish Nat. Home of New York, 404 E 15th St
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E 73d St.
Regina Angelorum Working Girls' Home, 112 E. 106th St.
Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, 157 E. 94th St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave. and Kingsbridge Road: office, 24 E. 52d St.
Russian Immigrant Home, 347 E 14th St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave. and 190th St.
Sailors' Home and Institute, 399 West St.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, 375 Lafayette St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

St. Francis's Lodging House for Women, 11 E. 128th St.
St. Francis's Home, 609 E. 5th St.
St. John's Home for Working Girls, 132 W. 131st St.
St Joseph's Asylum, 220 E. 4th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.); House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 117 Broad St
St. Joseph's Industrial Home, 47 E. 81st St.
St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Eastern Boulevard, Throgg's Neck.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114th St
St. Mary's Home, 143 W. 14th St.
St Margaret's Home for Working Girls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Working Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
St Rita's Home, 307 W. 136th St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, 215 W. 39th St.
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 123 E. 52d St. and 221 E. 79th St.
Salvation Army, National Headquarters, 120 W. 14th St.; Home for Orphans and Deserted Children, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Industrial Homes for Men, 533 W. 48th St. and 229 E. 120th St.; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E. 15th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Scandinavian Immigrants' Home, 22 Greenwich St.
Scandinavian Mission Home, 691 Lexington Ave.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, 170 W. 74th St.
Sevilla Home for Children, Lafayette Ave. and Manida St.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women With Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Slavonic Immigrant Society, 436 W. 23d St.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Benevolent Society Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Trinity Chapel Home, 1666 Bussing Ave.
Tyndall Home, 59 W. 133d St.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W 8th St.
Waverley House, 38 W. 10th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.
West Side Home for Boys, 225 W. 35th St.
Young Women's Home (see Ladies' Christian Union).

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave. A. and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Babies' Hospital, 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E. 26th St.
Beth David Hospital, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Beth Israel Hospital and Dispensary, 146 Monroe St.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Blackwell's Island (see City Hospital).
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane, White Plains, N. Y.; Office, 8 W. 16th St.
Bloomingdale Clinic, 225 W. 99th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E 141st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dispensary, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hospital, 1525 Washington Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 1668 Bathgate Ave.
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; office, 30 E 42d St.
Central and Neurological Hospital, Blackwell's Isl.
Children's Clinics (Department of Health): Manhattan—Gouverneur Slip (Eye). Pleasant Ave. and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat). 449 East 121st St. (Dental; Eye). P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx—580 E. 169th St. (Dental; Eye, Nose and Throat). Richmond—689 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I. (Dental).
Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E. 35th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20th St.
Cornell University Medical College, First Ave. and 28th St.
Demilt Dispensary, 245 E. 23d St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P. C. A., Avenue A and 24th St.
Dispensary Reformed Church of Harlem, 180 E. 122d St.
Emergency Relief Station for City and Metropolitan Hospitals, ft. E. 70th St.
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St.
Floating Hospital, St John's Guild; office, 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and 63d St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
Fordham Hospital (annex), 2533 Cambreling Ave.
Foundling Hospital (see New York Foundling Hospital).
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary (now called Lenox Hill Hospital), Park Ave. and 77th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
Grace Hospital and Dispensary, 414 E. 14th St.
Hahnemann Hospital, Park Ave. between 67th and 68th Sts.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 281 Pleasant Ave.
Har Moriah Hospital, 138 2d St.
Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives. Inwood, N. Y. C.; office, 59 E. 59th St.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118th St.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, City Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (Cancer, Lupus, etc.), Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of Relief (Hudson Street Hospital).
Hudson Street Hospital, 67 Hudson St.
Italian Hospital, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Sanatorium in Edgewater, Col.; New York office, 230 Grand St.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Kings Pk. State Hosp ; office 30 E 42d St , Room 109.
Knapp (see Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital).
Knickerbocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 131st St.
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, 17 E. 111th St.
Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Louisa Minturn Hospital, foot E. 16th St.
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 210 E. 64th St.
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane), Ward's Island; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Manhattan White Cross Hospital, 72 W. 50th St.
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I. Office and Dispensary in Barge Office, Manhattan.
Melrose Veterinary Hospital, 453 E. 142d St.
Memorial Hospital (Cancer), Central Park West and 106th St.
Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 351 W. 34th St.

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS—*Continued.*

Minturn Hospital (see Louisa Minturn Hospital).
Misericordia Hospital, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Moriah Hospital, 138 Second St.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 100th St.
Nazareth Branch, Seton Hospital (Tubercular Women and Children), Spuyten Duyvil.
New York Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
New York College of Dentistry, Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Clinic, 259 E. 4th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 17 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 61st St.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave and 19th St.
New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, 229 E 57th St.
New York Veterinary Hospital, 120 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lafayette St.; also 528 W 111th St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36th St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher St.
Osteopathic Infirmary, 120 E. 34th St.
Park Hospital (formerly New York Red Cross Hospital), Central Park West and 100th St
Pasteur Institute, Inc , 348 W. 22d St.
People's Hospital, 203 Second Ave.
People's Hospital Annex, 216 E. 12th St.
Philanthropin Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 128th St.
Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts.
Reception. (See Willard Parker, etc.; also Emergency, etc.)
Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, East River
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St.
St Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th St.
St Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69th St.
St Elizabeth's Hospital, 415 W. 51st St.
St Francis's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St
St. John's Guild (see Floating Hospital and Seaside Hospital).
St Joseph's Hospital, Brook Ave. corner E. 142d St
St Lawrence's Hospital, Edgecombe Ave. and 163d St
St Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St
St Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 12th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 224 W. 34th St.
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital (Willard Parker), foot E 16th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp, S I., 103 Park Ave.
Sea View Hospital, Castleton Corner, Staten Island.
Seton Hospital for Men, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (Tuberculosis).
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 59th St.
Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.
Sydenham Hospital, 331 E 116th St.
Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 145 Worth St
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Valentine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60th St.
Volunteer Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts
Washington Square Hospital, 31 Washington Sq. W.
West Side German Dispensary, 328 W. 42d St.
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E. 16th St.
Woman's Hospital, 141 W 109th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS.

Bay Ridge Hospital, Second Ave. and 60th St
Bedford Dispensary and Hospital, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleecker St
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford St.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, 29 Third Ave.
Brooklyn City Dispensary, 11 Tillary St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital, 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Homœopathic Dispensary, 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St and De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Maternity Hospital (see Prospect Heights Hospital).
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves
Bushwick Hospital, Howard and Putnam Aves
Caledonian Hospital, 53 Woodruff Ave.
Children's Clinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dental), Department of Health: Brooklyn—330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough—374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Island Hospital, Ocean Parkway, near Avenue Z.
Cumberland Street Hospital, 109 Cumberland St
Dental Clinic for Poor Children, 374 Fulton St , Jamaica.
East New York Dispensary, 131 Watkins St.
Flushing Hospital and Dispensary, Parsons and Forest Aves , Flushing.
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, 13 Gates Ave.
Wyckoff Heights Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsland Ave. and Bullion St.
Harbor Hospital, 704 Fourth Ave.
Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Hospital of the House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn Ave. and President St
Jamaica Hospital, New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Aves.
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry, Pacific, and Amity Sts
Long Island State Hospital (Insane), Clarkson St and Albany Ave.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
Memorial Dispensary for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Place.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 7th St.
Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children, Rockaway Beach.
New Utrecht Dispensary, 1275 37th St.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, Fourth Ave and 46th St.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Henry and Amity Sts.
Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place.
Rockaway Beach Hospital, Hammels Ave. and Bayside Place, Rockaway Beach.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St
St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 281 Hicks St
St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's Long Island City Hospital, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Ave., near Rochester Ave

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS—*Continued*

St. Mary's Hospital, Ray St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., between Congress and Warren Sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21st St., Coney Island.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave and Sterling Place.
Trinity Hospital, 1835 East New York Ave.
United States Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., foot of Ryerson St.
Williamsburg Hospital, 342 Bedford Ave.
Zion Hospital, 2140 Cropsey Ave.

THE HALL OF FAME.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of a Hall of Fame for Women near the former, with places for 50 tablets Its foundation has been begun.

The rules prescribed that the council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the council Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken, who is "committeeman" of the hall, presides in the Senate when the Hall of Fame is considered. Address University Heights, N Y. City.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following eight persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50, and Maria Mitchell, 48.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more National associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following ten persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

The fourth quinquennial election in 1915 secured the ballots of ninety-seven electors, three electors having died within the year Nine names were admitted, viz., Alexander Hamilton, 70 votes; Mark Hopkins, 69; Francis Parkman, 68; Agassiz, 64; Elias Howe, 61; Joseph Henry, 56; Rufus Choate, 52; Daniel Boone, 52; with one woman, Charlotte Cushman, 53. Of these Hamilton and Agassiz had been elected in 1905 to the separate hall proposed for famous foreign-born Americans When the Constitution was amended in 1914, to do away with the line of discrimination between native-born and foreign-born, it was required that the four foreign-born, already chosen, be re-elected in competition with the native-born put in nomination. The two above named were approved, while John Paul Jones and Roger Williams lacked a majority, but remain in nomination for the year 1920 The total names admitted in the four quinquennial elections is 50 men and 6 women.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Director, University Heights, New York City.

FERRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

EAST RIVER

City Island to Harts Island (Dept of Corrections); **Clason Point Road**, Bronx, to College Point (summer); **E. 134th St.** to North Beach; **E. 132d St.** to North Brother Island (Board of Health); **E. 125th St.** to Randall's Island (Dept of Charities); **E. 120th St.** to Randall's Island (Dept. of Charities); **E. 116th St.** to Ward's Island (State Hospital Commission); **E. 92d St.** to Astoria; **E. 70th St.** to Blackwell's Island; **E. 53d St.** to Blackwell's Island; **E. 34th St.** to Long Island City; **E. 26th St.** to Blackwell's Island, to Staten Island Farm Colony, to Hart's Island, to Riker's Island; **E. 23d St.** to Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn; also to Broadway, Brooklyn; **Roosevelt St.** to Broadway, Brooklyn; **Fulton St.** to Fulton St., Brooklyn; **Whitehall St.** to Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn; also to Hamilton Ave, Brooklyn, also the Municipal Ferry to 39th St., South Brooklyn, to St. George, Staten Island, and to Stapleton, Staten Island; **Battery** to Governor's Island (U. S. Gov.), also to Ellis Island (U. S. Gov.), also to Liberty Statue.

UPPER BAY.

(Bay Ridge Ave.) 69th St., South Brooklyn, to St. George, Staten Island.

NORTH RIVER.

Liberty St. to Communipaw, Jersey City (Jersey Central, P. and R, and B and O Railroads); **Cortlandt St.** to Montgomery St., Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); also to Weehawken (West Shore and N. Y, O. & W. Railroads); **Barclay St.** to Hoboken, N. J. (Lackawanna Railroad); **Chambers St.** to Pavonia Ave, Jersey City (Erie Railroad); **Desbrosses St.** to Montgomery St, Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); **Christopher St.** to Hoboken (Lackawanna Railroad); **W. 23d St.** to Communipaw (Jersey Central, P. and R., and B. & O. Railroads); also to Montgomery St, Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); also to Hoboken (Lackawanna Railroad); also to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City (Erie Railroad); also to 14th St, Hoboken; **W. 42d St.** to Weehawken (West Shore, and N. Y., O. & W. Railroads); **W. 130th St.** to Edgewater, N. J.; **Dyckman St.** to Englewood Cliffs (Palisades Interstate Park).

NEW YORK CITY PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

THEATRES IN MANHATTAN (Seating Capacity in Parentheses).

Astor (1131), B'way and 45th St.
Bayes, Nora (871), W. 44th St. nr B'way.
Belasco (1,000), 44th St. nr. B'way
Belmont (Norworth), 121 W. 48th
Bijou (New, 589), 45th nr. B'way
Booth (708), 45th St., nr. B'way
Bramhall (206), 138 W. 27th St
Broadhurst (1,118), 45th nr B'way
Broadway (1,687), B'way & 41st St.
Bronx Opera House (1,880), 149th St., near 3d Ave
Burland (985), 985 Prospect Ave
Candler (1,051), 226 W. 42d St
Casino (1,477), B'way and 39th St.
Central (928), 47th St. and B'way
Century (1,051), Central Park West and 67th St
Century Roof (422), Central Park West, 62d to 63d St
Cohan & Harris (1,111), 42d St., nr 7th Ave.
Cohan's, Geo M. (1,111), B'way and 43d St
Columbia (1,313), 7th Ave. & 47th
Comedy (718), 41st St., nr. 6th Ave
Cort (1,043), 48th St., nr. B'way
Criterion (886), B'way and 44th St.
Deutsch, Irving Pl (1,133), 7 Irving Pl.
Elliott, Maxine (938), 39th St., nr B'way.
Eltinge (829), 42d St., nr. B'way.
Empire, Man (1,099), B'way and 40th St.
Forty-eighth St (969), 48th St., near B'way
Forty-fourth St. (1,323), 44th St., near B'way
Frohman (Chas) Inc., and David Belasco theatres—Empire, B'way & 40th St; Lyceum, 45th St., nr B'way.
Fulton (913), 46th St., nr. B'way
Gaiety (806), B'way and 46th St.
Garden (1,092), Mad. Ave. & 27th.
Garrick (737), 63 W. 35th St.
Globe (1,190), B'way & 46th St.
Greenwich Village (388), 4th St. & 7th Ave.
Harris (770), 42d St., nr. 8th Ave
Hippodrome (4,623), 6th Ave. & 43d St
Hudson (1,077), 44th nr. 6th Ave
Irving Place (1,133), Irving Pl & 15th St
Kessler's (1,896); Roof (817), 35 2d Ave
Klaw and Erlanger theatres in Manhattan—George M. Cohan's, B'way & 43d St.; Henry Miller's, 124 W. 43d St.; Criterion, B'way & 44th St.; Liberty, 42d St., W. of B'way; New Amsterdam, 42d St., W. of B'way; Gaiety, B'way & 46th St.; Knickerbocker, B'way & 38th St.
Knickerbocker (1,412), B'way & 38th St
Liberty (1,234), 42d St., nr. B'way
Little (586), 238 W. 44th St.
Loew's 7th Ave (1,542), 124th & 7th Ave.
Longacre (1,019), 48th nr. B'way.
Lyceum (957), 45th St., nr. B'way
Lyric (1,472), 42d St., nr. 7th Ave
Manhattan Opera House (3,246), 315 W. 34th St.
Mayo (800), W. 42d St.
Metropolitan Opera House (3,306), B'way and 40th St.
Millers, Henry (541), 124 W. 43d St.
Miner's Bronx (1,772), 3d Ave. and 156th St.
Morosco (893), 217 W. 45th St.
New Amsterdam (1702), 42d St., near 7th Ave.
Norworth (Belmont), 121 W. 48th.
Park (1,520); Roof (420), 2 Columbus Circle.
Playhouse (879), 48th nr. B'way.
Plymouth (1,042), 236 W. 45th St.
Princess (299), 39th St., nr. 6th Ave.
Punch & Judy (299), 49th St., near 7th Ave.
Republic (901), 42d St., nr. B'way
Riviera (1,735), B'way & 97th St.
Selwyn (1,100), W 42d St.
Selwyn theatres in Manhattan (all on W. 42d St)—The Harris, the Mayo, the Selwyn, and the Times Square.
Shubert (1,395), 44th St., nr. B'way
Shubert theatres in Manhattan—Astor, B'way & 45th St.; Bayes, Nora, 44th St. nr. B'way; Booth, W 45th St.; Broadhurst, 44th St., W. of B'way; Casino, B'way & 39th St.; the Fourth-fourth St., nr. B'way; Lyric, 42d St., W. of B'way; Maxine Elliott, 39th St., nr. B'way; Princess, 39th St., nr B'way; the Shubert, 44th St., W. of B'way; the Thirty-ninth St., nr. B'way; the Central, B'way & 47th St.; Bijou, 209 W. 45th St.; the Broadway, 1441 B'way; Comedy, 40 W. 41st St; Morosco, 217 W. 45th St.; Plymouth, 236 W. 45th St.; Riviera, B'way & 97th St.; Winter Garden, 1646 B'way.
Standard (1,415), B'way & 90th St.
Thirty-ninth St. (673), 39th St., nr B'way.
Thomashefsky (1,901), 111-17 E Houston St.
Times Square (1,000), W. 42d St
Winter Garden (1,493), B'way & 50th St.

MANHATTAN HALLS, STADIUMS, ETC

Aeolian Hall (1,310), 34 W. 43d St
Brush Stadium (38,000), Polo Gr'ds
Carnegie Hall (2,632), 7th Ave. & 57th St.
Carnegie Lyceum, Carnegie Hall.
Grand Central Palace (1,200), Lexington Ave & 46th St.
Madison Square Garden, Madison Ave. & 26th St; galleries seat 5,700, arena seats 4,092, boxes seat 500.
Stadium, City College (17,000), Amsterdam Ave. & 136th St.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX VAUDEVILLE THEATRES AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES.

Academy of Music (2,598), 14th St & Irving Pl
Adelphi (980), B'way & 89th St
Alhambra (1,382), 7th Ave. & 126th.
American (1,695); Roof (1,154), 8th Ave & 42d St.
Apollo (1,153), 7th Ave & 125th St.
Arena (928), 623 8th Ave.
Audubon (2,638), B'way & 165th
Avenue B (1,796), Ave. B & 5th St
Boulevard (2,087), Southern Boulevard & Westchester Ave
Bronx (1,682), Melrose Ave. & 150th St.
Bronx Strand (1,184), 827 Westchester Ave.
Bunny, and Roof (702-642), 3589 B'way.
Burland, 985 Prospect Ave., Bronx.
Capitol (5,490), B'way & 51st St.
Circle (1,671), B'way & 60th St
City (2,378), 114 E. 14th St.
Claremont (1,100), B'way & 135th.
Coleman's (729), 745 Westchester Ave.
Colonial (1,474), B'way & 62d St
Crescent (1,717), 1175 Boston Rd
Crotona (2,210), Tremont Ave. nr Park Ave.
Delancey Street (1,776), Delancey & Suffolk Sts.
Eighth Ave (953), 312 8th Ave
Eighty-first St. (2,015), B'way & 81st St.
Eighty-sixth St. (1,406), 86th St nr 3d Ave.
Empire (1,660), 864 Westchester Ave
Follies (1,790), Melrose Ave. nr. 149th St
Fox's theatres—Crotona (2,210), Tremont & Park Aves.; Japanese Garden (1,730), B'way & 97th St.; Nemo (871), 2834 B'way; Audubon (2,638), B'way & 165th St.; Star (2,372), Lex. Ave. & 107th St; Washington (1,517), 149th St. & Amsterdam Ave; City (2,378), 114 E. 14th St.; Academy of Music (2,598), 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Fourteenth St (1,111), 14th St., nr. 6th Ave.
Garden (601), 2755 Webster Ave.
Grand Opera House (2,048), 8th Ave. & 23d St.
Greeley Square (1,899), 6th Ave. & 30th St.
Hamilton (1,792), B'way & 146th.
Harlem Opera House (1,625), 125th St., nr. 7th Ave.
Hurtig & Seamon's (1,755), 125th St., nr. 8th Ave.
Japanese Garden (1,730), B'way 97th St.
Jefferson (1,921), 14th St., nr. 2d Ave.
Keith houses in Manhattan and Bronx—Alhambra, 7th Ave. & 126th St; Colonial, B'way & 62d St.; Harlem Opera House, 205 W. 125th St.; Palace, B'way & 47th St.; Riverside, B'way & 96th St.; Royal, Westchester & Bergen Aves.
Lafayette (1,264), 7th Ave., nr 132d St.
Lexington (2,559), Lex. Ave. & 51st
Lincoln Square (1,581), B'way nr. 66th St.
Loew's Forty-second St. (1,317), 132 E. 42d St.; Loew's One Hundred and Sixteenth St. (1,809), 132 W. 116th St.; Loew's American (1,695); Roof (1,154), 8th Ave. & 42d St; Loew's Ave. B (2,000), Ave. B & 5th St.; Loew's Boulevard (2,063), Southern Boulevard & Westchester Ave; the Burland, 985 Prospect Ave., Bronx; Loew's Circle (1,709), 60th St. & B'way; Loew's Delancey St. (1,900), at Suffolk St.; Loew's Eighty-sixth St. (3,000), at 3d Ave.; Loew's Greeley Square (2,160), 30th St. & 6th Ave.; Loew's Lincoln Square (1,659), 66th St. & B'way; Loew's National (2,484), 149th St. & Bergen Ave.; Loew's New York (5,000), B'way & 53d St.

NEW YORK CITY PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Loew's Orpheum (1,400), 87th St. nr. 3d Ave.; Loew's Victoria (3,100), 125th St. & 7th Ave.; Loew's Seventh Ave. (1,656), 124th St. & 7th Ave.; Loew's West End (1,800), 125th St., w. of 7th Ave.; Loew's Yorkville (1,800), 157 E. 86th St.
McKinley Square (1,464), Boston Rd., nr. 169th St.
Majestic Roof (700), 1495 St Nicholas Ave.
Manhattan (895); Roof (643), 209 Manhattan Ave.
Metropolis (1,150), 2652 3d Ave
Mount Morris (1,501), 5th Ave. & 116th St.
National (2,333), Bergen Ave. & 149th St.
National Winter Garden (983), 111-17 E. Houston St.
Nemo (871), 2834 B'way.
New York (1,633), 1520 B'way.
Olympia (1,250), 2778 B'way.
Olympic (758), 143 E. 14th St.
Orpheum (2,400), 3d Ave., 86-87th.
Palace (1,733), B'way & 47th St.
People's (1,612), 201 Bowery.
Plaza (1,600), Madison Ave. & 59th
Plaza Gardens (298), 1277 5th Ave
Plymouth (965), 60 W. 116th St
Proctor's (1,654), Lex. Ave. & 125th.
Proctor's Fifth Ave (1,315), B'way & 28th St.
Proctor's Fifty-eighth St. (1,617), 58th St., nr. 3d Ave.
Prospect (1,500), Prospect & Westchester Aves.
Regent (1,830), 7th Ave. & 116th
Rialto (1,960), 7th Ave. & 42d St
Riverside (1,760), B'way & 96th St
Riverview (1,032), 2633 B'way.
Rivoli (2,206), 1620 Broadway.
Royal (2,500), Westchester & Bergen Aves.
Savoy (700), 112 W. 34th St.
Spooner (1,810), 963 Southern Blvd.
Star (2,372), Lex. Ave. & 107th St.
Strand (2,989), B'way & 47th St.
Tremont (987), 1942 Webster Ave.
Tiffany (601); Roof (582), 1007 Tiffany St.
Union Square (1,023), 56 E. 14th St.
Victoria (1,500), 125th St., nr. 8th.
Washington (1,517), 1805 Amsterdam Ave.
West End (864), 125th St., nr St. Nicholas Ave.
Weber's, 1221 Broadway.
Webster (864), Webster Ave. & 167th St.
Yorkville (1,165), 157 E. 86th St.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS AMUSEMENT PLACES.

Academy of Music (2,207), Lafayette Ave. & St. Félix St
Alhambra (1,020), 7372 Knickerbocker Ave.
American Music Hall (590), 105th St. & Ocean Ave, Q
Amphion (1,510), Bedford Ave, nr South 10th St.
Atlantic (294), 2310 Atlantic Ave
Bay Ridge (1,796), 3d Ave. & 72d
Bedford (1,931), Bedford Ave. & Bergen St
Bijou (1,570), Smith & Livingston Sts.
Brighton Beach Music Hall (1,845), Brighton Beach.
Broadway (2,088), B'way & Myrtle
Bushwick (2,208), B'way & Howard
Casino (1,473), Flatbush Ave & State St.
Cedar (605), 3923 Jamaica Ave., Q
Century (952), 1162 Nostrand Ave
Comedy (1,186), 194 Grand St
Crescent (1,529), 460 Hudson Ave
De Kalb (2,242), De Kalb Ave. & B'way.
Duffield (921), 249 Duffield St.
Electra (682), 7418-20 3d Ave.
Empire (2,000), B'way & Ralph
Evergreen (1,121), 926 Seneca Ave., Queens.
Family (284), 101-3 Union St.
Fifth Avenue (1,040), 5th Ave. & 4th St.
Flatbush (1,695), Flat'sh & Church
Folly (1,998), 21 Graham Ave.
Fox's Brooklyn theatres — Bay Ridge, 3d Ave. & 72d St.; Bedford, Bedford Ave. & Bergen St.; Comedy, 194 Grand St.; Folly, 21 Graham Ave.; Ridgewood, Myrtle Ave., nr. Cypress Ave.; Jamaica, 314 Fulton St.
Fulton (1,528), Fulton St. & Nostrand Ave.
Garden (1,050), 4564 Jamaica Ave., Queens.
Garden Roof (810), 4564 Jamaica Ave., Queens.
Gayety (1,630), B'way & Throop
Gold (907), 635-37 Broadway
Gotham (1,086), Fulton St & Alabama Ave.
Grand Opera House (1,498), Elm Pl., nr. Fulton St.
Greenpoint (1,810), Manhattan Ave. & Calyer St.
Halsey (2,262), Halsey St. & B'way
Hamilton (938), Hamilton Ave. & Hicks St.
Henderson's Music Hall (845), Bowery, Coney Island.
Howe's Brownsville, 482 Hopkinson Ave.
Jamaica (1,742), 314 Fulton St, Jamaica, Queens.
Keeney's (2,506), Livingston St & Hanover Place.
Keith's theatres in Brooklyn—Bushwick, B'way & Howard Ave.; Greenpoint, Calyer St. & Manhattan Ave.; Orpheum, Fulton St, nr. Flatbush Ave.; Prospect, 9th St., nr. 5th Ave.; Madison, Howard Ave & Madison St; Monroe, Howard Ave & Monroe St
Lee Avenue (1,201), Lee Ave. & Roebling St.
Liberty (1,467), Liberty St. & Watkins Ave.
Linden (920), 815 Flatbush Ave
Loew's theatres in Brooklyn—Bijou, (1,570), Smith & Livingston Sts.; Broadway (2,088), B'way & Myrtle Ave.; Fulton (1,528), Fulton St. & Nostrand Ave; De Kalb (2,242), De Kalb Ave, nr. B'way; Palace (2,200), Douglas St. & E. N. Y. Ave.; Shubert, 850 Monroe St.; Warwick (1,446), Jerome & Tillary Sts; Metropolitan (3,668), Fulton & Smith Sts.
Lyceum (941), 84 Montrose Ave
Lyric (934), 16-20 Seigel St.
Madison (569), Howard Ave. & Madison St.
Majestic (1,826), Fulton St. & Rockwell Place.
Metropolitan (3,668), Fulton & Smith Sts.
Monroe St. (600), Monroe St. & Howard Ave.
Montauk (1,409), Hanover Pl., nr. Fulton St
Morrison (1,040), Ocean Ave., Bath Beach.
Myrtle (832), 1374 Myrtle Ave.
Mystic (299), 5108-10 3d Ave.
New Brighton (1,526), Ocean Parkway & Sea Breeze.
Novelty (975), 786 Driggs Ave.
Olympic (1,546), Adams St., nr. Fulton St.
Orpheum (1,874), Fulton St. & Rockwell Place.
Oxford (689), Flatbush Ave. & State St.
Palace (2,200), E. N. Y. Ave. & Douglas St.
Parkside (599), 728 Flatbush Ave.
Prospect (2,430), 9th St, nr. 5th Ave.
Putnam (828), 966 Fulton St.
Rialto (1,436), Flatbush Ave. and Canarsie Lane.
Ridgewood (2,199), Cypress and Myrtle Aves.
Royal (777), 15 Willoughby St.
Sheffield (1,325), 308-10 Sheffield Ave.
Shubert (1,766), 850 Monroe St.
Star (1,437), Jay and Fulton Sts
Strand (2,870), Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.
Sumner (976), 269-71 Sumner Ave.
Sumner Roof (1,134), 269-71 Sumner Ave.
Steinway (894), Steinway and Jamaica Aves., Q.
T. N. F (625), 597 East 16th St.
Teller's Shubert (1,900), Broadway and Monroe St.
Triangle (1,550), Flatbush Ave. and Fulton St.
Universal (572), 162-166 16th St.
Warwick (1,446), Fulton and Jerome Sts.
West End (848), 5128 New Utrecht Ave.
Whitney (728), 829 Fresh Pond R'd.

HOW TO FIND ANY STREET NUMBER IN NEW YORK.

To find what street is nearest, take the number, cancel last figure, and divide by 2, add the key number found below. The result will be the nearest street. The key numbers are: Avenue A, 3; Avenue B, 3; Avenue C, 3; Avenue D, 3; First Avenue, 3; Second Avenue, 3; Third Avenue, 9 or 10; Fourth Avenue, 8; Fifth Avenue to Central Park, 18 or 17; above Mount Morris Park, 24; Sixth Avenue, 6; Seventh Avenue, 12; Eighth Avenue, 9; Ninth Avenue, 13; Tenth Avenue, 14; Eleventh Avenue, 15; Lexington Avenue, 22; Madison Avenue, 26; Park Avenue, 34 or 35; Columbus, Amsterdam, and West End Avenues, 59 or 60; Broadway above 14th Street (subtract). 30 or 31; Central Park West, divide house number by 10, and add 60; Riverside Drive, divide house number by 10, and add 72

LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
Aeronautic, 280 Madison Avenue.
Aguilar.—See N. Y. Public Library.
American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau St.
American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
American Law, 27 Cedar St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St and Broadway.
American Social Hygiene Assoc'n, 105 W. 40th St.
A. R. F. Peoples', 124 E. 27th St.
Avery, Columbia University, 116th St. and B'way.
Bar Association (members only), 42 W. 44th St.
Benjamin and Townsend, Bellevue Hospital.
Bethany, 400 E. 67th St.
Bible Teachers, 541 Lexington Ave.
Blind.—See N. Y. Public Library.
Boy Scouts of America, 50 Madison Ave.
Bronx County Law Library, Arthur Ave., near E. Tremont.
Brooklyn Industrial School Ass'n, 217 Sterling Pl
Brooklyn Law, County Court House.
Brooklyn Medical Society, 1313 Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave.
Brooklyn Public Library—Central Office, 26 Brevoort Pl.; 946,318 volumes; Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian. Branches—Franklin and India Sts.; 73d St. and Bay Ridge Boulevard; Franklin Ave. and Hancock St.; 1325 56th St.; Glenmore Ave. and Watkins St.; Brownsville Children's, Stone and Dumont Aves.; Bushwick Ave. and Seigel St.; Clinton and Union Sts ; St Edwards St. and Auburn Pl.; Concord and Jay Sts ; Bushwick and DeKalb Aves.; Arlington Ave. and Warwick St ; Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Ave.; Linden Ave. near Flatbush Ave.; Fourth Ave. and 95th St.; Norman Ave. and Leonard St ; 771 Gravesend Ave.; 1608 Kings Highway; Devoe and Leonard Sts.; Lewis Ave and Macon St.; 197 Montague St.; 86th St. and Twentieth Ave ; Fourth Ave. and Pacific St.; Sixth Ave. and 9th St.; Newkirk Ave. and E. 31st St ; Richards St. and Visitation Pl.; 496 Knickerbocker Ave.; Hopkinson Ave and Macon St.; 198 Livingston St.; 1667 Sheepshead Bay Road; Fourth Ave. and 51st St.; Tompkins Park; Division and Marcy Aves ; North Henry St. and Engert Ave. The new Brooklyn Central Library Building, to cost $5,000,000, is going up at Flatbush Ave. and Eastern Parkway.
Bryson (Teachers), W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Catherine Mission Free Reading Room, 200 South St.
Cathedral Library Ass'n, 24 E. 21st St.
Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.
Children's Museum, Brooklyn, 185 Brooklyn Ave.
Christian Science Reading Rooms, 33 W. 42d St ; Broadway near 86th St.; 1 Wall St.; 35 E. 125th St.; 600 W. 181st St ; 225 Fifth Ave ; 505 Tremont Ave. Brooklyn—216A Livingston St.; 1272 Bedford Ave ; 67th St near Fourth Ave.; 261 E. Twenty-first St.; 4416 Fourth Ave.
City, Municipal Building (see New York Public Library).
City Court, 32 Chambers St
City Island, 528 City Island Ave.
Clinton Hall Ass'n, 13 Astor Pl.
Colonial Dames, 105 W. 40th St.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Bldg.
County Lawyers', 165 Broadway.
Deaf, Books for, Ft. Washington Ave. and 163d St.
De Witt, 286 Rivington St.—Open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 7 P. M.
Directory, 91 Third Ave.
Dobbs House, 512 E. 87th St.
Dyckman Library, 17 Bolton Rd.
Equal Franchise Society, 8 E. 37th St.
Equitable Law Library, 120 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue Library Society, 3 W. 29th St.
Five Points' Mission, 129 Worth St.
Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave.
Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery.
French Institute, 599 Fifth Ave.
Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and Fridays, afternoon. Brooklyn—110 Schermerhorn St.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St. —Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Sq.
Grolier, 47 E. 60th St.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St , near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park West—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P M., except during August and on holidays.
Hudson Guild, 436 W. 27th St.
Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.
Insurance Society, 84 William St.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Jewish Theological, 531 W. 123d St.
Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn, 1313 Bedford Ave.
La Libieria Mercantile, 116 Nassau St.
Law Library, 42 W. 44th St.
Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Lenox Hill Settlement, 446 E. 72d St.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.
Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place—8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Metropolitan Life Insurance, 1 Madison Ave.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M
Missionary Research, 25 Madison Ave.
Morehouse, 104 E. 20th St.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Library, 33 E. 36th St.
Municipal Reference—See N. Y. Public Library.
Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St.
National Civic Federation, 1 Madison Ave.
Naval History Society, 33 W. 42d St.
New Church (Brooklyn), 108 Clark St.
New York Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
N. Y. County Lawyers' Ass'n, 165 Broadway.
N. Y. Law Institute, 120 Broadway.
N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
New York Public Library, Central Building, Fifth Ave. and 42d St., contains 1,692,780 volumes and pamphlets. Branches: Manhattan—Chatham Sq., 33 E. Broadway; Seward Park, 192 E. Broadway; Rivington St., 61; Hamilton Fish Park, 388 E. Houston St.; Hudson Park, 66 Leroy St.; Ottendorfer, 135 Second Ave , near 8th St ; Tompkins Sq., 331 E. 10th St.; Jackson Sq., 251 W. 13th St ; Epiphany, 228 E. 23d St ; Muhlenberg, 209 W. 23d St.; St. Gabriel's Park, 303 E. 36th St ; 40th St., 457 W ; Central Circulation, 42d St and Fifth Ave.; Cathedral, 123 E. 50th St ; Columbus, 742 Tenth Ave., near 51st St ; 58th St., 121 E.; 67th St., 328 E.; Riverside, 190 Amsterdam Ave., near 69th St.; Webster, 1465 Ave. A, near 78th St.; Yorkville, 222 E 79th St ; St. Agnes, 444 Amsterdam Ave., near 81st St ; 96th St., 112 E ; Bloomingdale, 206 W. 100th St.; Aguilar, 174 E. 110th St.; 115th St., 203 W.; Harlem Library, 9 W. 124th St.; 125th St., 224 E.; George Bruce, 78 Manhattan St.; 135th St., 103 W.; Hamilton Grange, 503 W. 145th St.; Washington Heights, 1000 St. Nicholas Ave., corner of 160th St ; Fort Washington, 535 W. 179th St The Bronx—Mott Haven, 321 E. 140th St.; Woodstock, 759 E. 160th St.; Melrose, 910 Morris Ave , corner of 162d St ; High Bridge, 78 W. 168th St.; Morrisania, 610 E 169th St.; Tremont, 1866 Washington Ave., corner of 176th St.; Kingsbridge, 3041 Kingsbridge Ave., near 230th St. Richmond—St. George, 5 Central Ave., Tomkinsville P.-O.; Port Richmond, 75 Bennett St.; Stapleton, 132 Canal St.; Tottenville, 7430 Amboy Rd. Municipal Reference Library, Room 512, Municipal Building. Library for the Blind, Central Building. Hours, Central Building, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; to 10 P. M. Sundays. Branches, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. week days.
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 105 E. 22d St.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
N. Y. Supreme Court Library, 51 Chambers St.
New York University, University Heights; Law, 32 Waverley Place.
Olivet Memorial, 63 Second St.
Peruvian Library, 25 Broad St.

LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Polly Platt Library, 512 E. 87th St.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, 220 Ryerson St.
Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.
Richmond Hill House, 28 Macdougal St.
Riverdale, 253d St.—8 to 10 P. M.
Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d St.
St. Aloysius's, 224 E. 4th St.
St. Alphonsus's, 4 Thompson St.
St. Paul Building Law Library, 220 Broadway.
St. Rose's, 257 E. 71st St.
Seamen's, 25 South St—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sixty Wall St. (Law), 60 Wall St
Spicer Memorial (Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute).
Swedenborgian (see New Church).
Typotheteæ, 147 Fourth Ave.
Union Settlement, 241 E. 104th St.
Union Settlement Ass'n, Inc., 237 E. 104th St.
Union Th Sem, Broadway, cor. 120th St—Open 8 45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
Unitarian Book Room, 104 E. 20th St.
United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St—Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
U. S. Express Realty Co. Lawyers' Library, 2 Rector St.
Washington Heights—See N. Y. Public Library.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St
Young Men's Christian Ass'n—At the several branches. See Index — Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 2 to 10 P. M.
Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n, Lexington Ave and 92d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches. See Index. — Open 9 A. M. to 9 15 P. M. Sundays excepted
Working Women's, 9 E 8th St

In addition to the above many of the large insurance and industrial concerns, as well as the trade schools, trade publications and exporting houses, have technical and trade libraries.

NEW YORK STATE MILITARY CENSUS RETURNS.

(Summer of 1917 Includes all persons between 16 and 50 years)

Counties.	Males.	Females	Counties.	Males	Females	Counties	Males.	Females.
Albany	50,707	50,392	Monroe	97,406	94,890	Ulster	19,852	20,778
Allegany	9,288	9,288	Montgomery	15,520	16,040	Warren	8,851	8,233
Broome	30,275	28,357	Nassau	34,827	36,377	Washington	11,319	11,131
Cattaraugus	20,066	16,740	Niagara	37,863	29,355	Wayne	12,784	12,436
Cayuga	16,903	16,813	Oneida	45,743	48,766	Westchester	88,528	97,072
Chautauqua	29,362	29,623	Onondaga	69,037	62,869	Wyoming	7,696	7,718
Chemung	15,924	17,276	Ontario	14,357	13,591	Yates	4,142	4,242
Chenango	8,658	8,627	Orange	30,588	31,472			
Clinton	10,806	10,081	Orleans	7,797	6,816	Total	1,284,814	1,250,285
Columbia *	11,540	10,322	Oswego	16,760	17,668			
Cortland	7,662	7,577	Otsego	12,161	11,781	GREATER NEW YORK		
Delaware	11,144	10,729	Putnam *	3,240	3,144			
Dutchess	24,919	24,043	Rensselaer	29,182	32,931	Manhattan	692,311	702,080
Erie *	180,351	170,342	Rockland	11,691	11,874	Bronx	206,455	214,162
Essex	9,526	8,269	St. Lawrence	24,144	20,331	Kings	576,012	584,541
Franklin	11,229	10,725	Saratoga	15,906	16,041	Queens	123,073	121,789
Fulton	11,652	12,305	Schenectady	32,569	29,261	Richmond	32,244	28,203
Genesee	9,716	9,052	Schoharie	5,230	4,958			
Greene	7,121	6,921	Schuyler	3,315	3,210	Total	1,630,095	1,650,775
Hamilton	1,537	1,008	Seneca	5,905	5,620			
Herkimer	19,831	16,800	Steuben	21,095	20,481	TOTALS FOR STATE		
Jefferson *	22,100	18,062	Suffolk	27,190	29,195			
Lewis	6,070	5,495	Sullivan	9,773	9,723	Male		2,914,909
Livingston	9,112	8,492	Tioga	5,487	5,737	Female		2,901,060
Madison	10,055	9,832	Tompkins	9,282	9,373	Grand total		5,815,969

c Estimated. In New York State, in 1910, there were 2,836,773 males and 2,755,823 females over 21 years. In New York City, by the Military Census, there were 798,000 male citizens of the military age.

EDUCATION STATISTICS, NEW YORK CITY.

School Year.	Ave Attendance, Day Sch'ls	Schools	Teachers' Salaries.	Cost of Supplies.	Bond Expenditures.	Teachers, Excluding Sub'tutes.	Pension Payments.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1898-1899	358,897	425	8,059,958 89	924,727 75	3,162,924 45	10,008	124,296 18
1899-1900	378,211	448	10,583,133 64	891,199 63	5,277,596.33	10,555	214,563 57
1900-1901	397,928	517	12,587,011.56	1,012,433 48	5,324,872 08	11,388	263,805 28
1901-1902	420,480	513	13,395,882 38	900,417 24	4,646,974 62	12,069	343,017 13
1902-1903	439,928	506	14,351,802.94	1,073,413 63	6,037,425 07	12,696	420,026 99
1903-1904	466,571	501	14,885,891.42	1,254,901.40	6,541,189 16	13,327	477,418 74
1904-1905	487,005	506	15,574,005.00	1,147,722 63	10,546,333 26	14,906	526,502 36
1905-1906	505,827	510	16,870,891 47	1,291,400 90	12,898,256.51	15,878	616,984 54
1906-1907	523,084	511	17,582,067 32	1,355,985 55	11,931,318 01	15,613	689,390 64
1907-1908	545,098	515	18,596,874 70	1,498,666 42	11,520,694.26	16,489	724,129 78
1908-1909	574,664	528	19,713,148 01	1,254,241 27	7,745,660 38	17,073	777,800 85
1909-1910	586,673	525	20,604,324 38	1,333,322 69	2,739,075 80	17,724	833,863.59
1910-1911	603,455	527	21,375,522.95	1,310,888 82	3,676,448 05	18,195	880,389 83
1911-1912	627,150	527	24,247,184 49	1,427,069.42	4,576,453 75	18,892	983,554 99
1912-1913	634,515	530	26,829,003 19	1,518,030.22	4,543,051 90	19,496	1,108,874 30
1913-1914	666,345	537	28,070,965.01	1,654,506.95	5,011,756.89	20,448	1,183,397 08
1914-1915	702,856	549	29,833,323.11	1,854,368.11	5,084,261.78	21,105	1,163,800.40
1915-1916	726,844	552	30,534,644 95	1,651,051.53	2,952,485 64	20,719	1,127,492 63
1916-1917	721,136	551	31,570,413 36	1,596,033 75	2,529,843.72	21,823	1,143,646.02
1917-1918	703,807	547	33,558 852.27	1,564,344.25	2,094,980.47	22,627	1,273,591.79

In the 1917-1918 school year there were 47,674 reported cases of truancy, of which 4,129 were prosecuted. The cases reported included as many as a dozen offences against one or another offender, so that the total of 47,674 far exceeds the actual number of truants.

SALOONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND STATE

Up to October 15, 1919, in the five boroughs of New York, 5,969 saloons had renewed their licenses in spite of the fact that wartime Prohibition was still in effect and a state Prohibition Enforcement Law was likely to be put in operation at any time. Last year there were 6,443 saloons in the city. Saloons in the State to renew licenses numbered 9,968 against 11,559 last year. These figures were given out by Excise Commissioner Herbert W Sisson. The entire number of excise licenses of all kinds that were renewed in New York City, including hotels, was 6,462 against 6,866 in 1918, and in the State 10,721 against 13,005.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Revised by A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education.)

Public education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society), in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (composed of delegates from the four school boards, nineteen in all) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city.

From 1902 to the end of 1917 the board consisted of forty-six members, appointed by the Mayor. Since the beginning of 1918 it has consisted of only seven members, similarly appointed, in accordance with Chapter 786 of the Laws of 1917 (known as the City School Law).

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in recommending the appointment, promotion, and transfer of teachers, textbooks and scholastic supplies, courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers, etc The Board of Examiners, consisting of four members, conducts all examinations for would-be teachers and prepares eligible lists. Under the City School Law the superintendent of schools and the associate superintendents have terms of six years; district superintendents and directors, and also teachers, have permanent tenure after three years' satisfactory probationary service; the superintendent of school buildings, the superintendent of school supplies, and the director of attendance (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years. The Board of Education appoints all these officials (upon the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents, however, in the case of district superintendents and directors), and also a secretary, an auditor, and a director of reference research and statistics, having no fixed terms.

The regular school day is five hours in length, but in September, 1913, it was decided that four hours should be considered full time for classes of the first-year grades; the kindergarten session is three hours in length.

Under the provisions of the State-wide Teachers' Salary Law (Chapter 645 of the Laws of 1919), the Board of Education has adopted new salary schedules, which provide that elementary school teachers begin at $1,005 a year, with an annual increment of $105, reaching $2,160 in the twelfth year; in the upper grades the salaries range from $1,350 to $2,700; assistants to principals and heads of departments receive $3,000 after two years' service; principals $4,000 after five years' service. Regular teachers in the high schools and training schools begin at $1,350 and advance, with increments of $150, to $3,150 in the thirteenth year; first assistants get a maximum of $3,650 and principals a maximum of $5,500. No change was made in the salaries of district superintendents ($5,000), examiners ($6,000), associate superintendents ($6,500), and superintendent of schools ($10,000).

Early in 1915 the duplicate school plan (practically the Gary System) was adopted in two schools, and in that year and the two years following it was extended to upwards of thirty other schools. Under the small board of seven members this system has been almost entirely done away with.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1919 was $45,121,163.26, of which $37,875,922.27 constituted the general school fund, for the payment of salaries of the teaching and supervising staff, etc., and $7,245,240.99 being in the special school fund, for administration, fuel, supplies, etc For 1920 the appropriation requested was $56,120,748 30, the general school fund being $44,353,118.96, and the special school fund $11,767,629 34. In addition, the sum of $30,926,812 96 was asked for sites and buildings, etc.

The number of elementary school buildings is 505—145 in Manhattan, 176 in Brooklyn, 56 in The Bronx, 94 in Queens, and 34 in Richmond. The number of high schools is 25. There are also three training schools for teachers, four vocational schools and three truant schools. In the elementary schools there are 1,147 men and 17,740 women class teachers; in the high schools, 1,191 men and 1,126 women. In the vocational and trade schools there are 105 teachers. In the training schools there are 98 teachers, and in the truant schools 12 teachers. Two hundred and sixteen supervisory attendance officers and attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education Law.

The latest available figures show the register on September 9, 1919, in the elementary schools, as follows Manhattan, 269,737; Bronx, 110,026; Brooklyn, 294,174; Queens, 69,087; Richmond, 17,356; total, 760,380, as against 755,033 in 1918. Number on part time—Elementary schools, 52,609; in high schools 3,999; total on part time, 56,608. The total registration of students in the high schools up to September 9, 1919, was 73,153; in the training schools, 1,252; and in the vocational schools, 2,521, or a total register in all schools of 837,306.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay). A system for the retirement of teachers after long service was established in 1894, under the control of the Board of Education. By Chapter 303 of the laws of 1917 the City Charter was amended so as to provide for a Retirement Board, consisting of the President of the Board of Education, the City Comptroller, two members appointed by the Mayor, and three members elected by the teaching staff. Teachers may retire on half-pay after 35 years' service; if 65 years old after 30 years' service, they must retire at the age of 70. If disabled they may retire after ten years, with a pension proportionate to length of service.

SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN.

(The roster of the Board of Education is elsewhere, under "Government of the City of New York".)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave
6	Madison Ave. and 35th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St
10	117th St. and St Nicholas Ave
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.
13	239 E Houston St
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	732 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	47th and 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave
18	121 E. 51st St
19	344 E. 14th St
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St, bet. 2d and 3d Aves
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W 35th St.
33	418 W 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	710 E 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave and W 156th St.
47	225 E. 23d St (Elementary and School for the Deaf)
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St (Vocational)
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	519 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St
56	351 W. 18th St
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
61	E 12th St, near Ave B.
62	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St
73	209 E 46th St.
74	220 E. 62d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St
78	Pleasant Ave and 119th St
79	38 1st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave. (New York Model School)
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. and 77th St
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts, w of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St
94	68th St and Amsterdam Ave.
95	West Houston St, near Varick St
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
97	Mangin St., near Stanton St
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., w. of Lexington Ave
102	113th St, e. of 2d Ave
103	119th St. and Madison Ave
104	413 E 16th St
105	269 E. 4th St
106	Lafayette St, near Spring St
107	272 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts, e of 3d Ave
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts
115	176th and 177th Sts, east of St. Nicholas Ave
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E 77th St. (Annex to Julia Richman High)
119	133d and 134th Sts, near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St
131	272 E. 2d St
132	182d St. and Wadsworth Ave
134	68 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	462 W. 58th St.
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts, e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place. (Annex to P S 23).
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave and B'way.
166	89th St., bet Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts, bet 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St, bet 5th and Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet 5th and Madison Aves
172	108th and 109th Sts, bet 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
183	66th and 67th Sts, east of 1st Ave
184	116th and 117th Sts, east of Lenox Ave
186	145th and 146th Sts, near Amsterdam Ave
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St & Amsterdam Ave.
	Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., west of 5th Ave. (P. S. 100);
	Murray Hill Vocational School, 37th St., west of 2d Ave. (P. S. 49)
	Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 E 23d St.
	Truant, 215 E 21st St

HIGH SCHOOLS—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, 16th and 17th Sts.; Commerce, 65th and 66th Sts., W. of Broadway; Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts, near 1st Ave.; Julia Richman, 60 W. 13th St. Training School for Teachers, 119th St, near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St., e. of Courtlandt Ave
4	Fulton Ave. and 173d St.
5	2436 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.
8	Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park.
9	486 E 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Benson & Frisoy Aves., Westchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave, Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard. Throgs Neck.
15	5th Ave, Eastchester. (Annex to P. S 16.)
16	Carpenter Ave., Wakefield.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave, near 148th St.
19	234th and 235th Sts., Woodlawn.
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts
21	225th & 226th Sts., n'r. White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.
22	599 E. 140th St. (Annex to P. S. 30.)
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil. (Annex to P. S 7.)
25	Union Ave. and 149th St
26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave, 147th and 148th Sts
28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave.

THE BRONX ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.	39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.	48	Spofford Ave., Coster and Faile Sts.
30	141st St. and Brook Ave.	40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St and Ritter Pl.	49	261st St., Riverdale.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.	41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St, Olinville. (Annex to P. S. 13)	50	Bryant and Vyse Aves, north of 172d St
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.	42	Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave.	51	158th St., Jackson and Trinity Aves
33	Jerome and Walton Aves, north of 184th St.	43	Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts	52	Kelly St., east of Ave. St. John.
34	Amethyst and Victor Sts., Van Nest.	44	Prospect Ave. and 176th St.	53	168th St, Findlay and Teller Aves.
35	163d St, Grant and Morris Aves.	45	189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl	54	Intervale Ave., Freeman and Chisholm Sts.
36	Blackrock Avenue, Unionport.	46	196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves	55	St. Paul's Place, Washington and Park Aves.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.	47	Randolph St, Lawrence and Beach Aves.	56	207th St, Hull and Decatur Aves. (Annex to P. S. 8)
38	157th St. and 3d Ave.				

HIGH SCHOOLS—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd, Jackson Ave; Evander Childs, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Aves. (P S 47).

EVENING HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts (men).	184	116th St, near Lenox Ave (men)		Harlem Even'g Trade, 138th and 139th Sts., west of 5th Ave. (men)
27	202 E 42d St., Industrial Art.		Wadleigh, 114th St, near 7th Ave. (women)		Murray Hill Evening Trade, 232 E 38th St (men).
	De Witt Clinton H.S., 59th St. and 10th Ave. (men).		Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Road and 166th St (men)		Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts. (women).
40	Prospect Ave. and Jennings St (women)		Stuyvesant Evening Trade. 15th and 16th Sts., west of 1st Ave. (men).		
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).				

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES, MANHATTAN

2	116 Henry St.	32	357 W 35th St	77	85th St. and 1st Ave.
16	208 W. 13th St	40	320 E. 20th St.	79	42 1st St.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts	58	52d St., near 8th Ave	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
25	4th and 5th Sts, west of 1st Ave.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
27	43st St., east of 3d Ave.	70	207 E 75th St	160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS, MANHATTAN.

21	Elizabeth St., near Spring St.	43	129th St & Amsterdam Ave	89	Lenox Ave and 134th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.	67	120 W. 46th St.	103	119th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
		83	216 E. 110th St.	114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES, MANHATTAN

4	203 Rivington St.	38	Clarke, Dominick and Broome Sts	71	190 7th St
13	239 E Houston St.	42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.	72	Lexington Ave, 105th and 106th Sts
14	225 E. 27th St.	45	24th St, near 8th Ave.	93	154 Broome St.
17	335 W. 47th St	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th St.
19	14th St, near 1st Ave.				
31	Monroe and Gouverneur Sts.				

HUNTER COLLEGE,
PARK AVE, CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE AND 138TH STREET

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts	21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av	41	Dean, cor. New York ave
2	47th st., near 3d ave.	22	Java, near Manhattan ave.	42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave	23	Conselyea & Humboldt sts.	43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.	24	Arion pl, cor. Beaver st	44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawr'ests	25	Lafayette, near Sumner av	45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.
6	Warren, near Smith st	26	Quincy, near Ralph ave	46	Union, near Henry st
7	York, near Bridge st.	27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st	47	Pacific & Dean sts, nr. 3d av.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts	28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave	48	18th ave and 67th st
9	Sterling pl & Vanderbilt av	29	Columbia, cor Amity st	49	Manjer, near Graham ave.
10	7th ave. and 17th st	30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott	50	S. 3d st. and Driggs ave.
11	Washington, near Greene av	31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave	51	Meeker av, cor Humboldt st.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave	32	Hoyt, cor President st.	52	Ellery, near Broadway
13	Degraw, near Hicks st	33	Heyward, near Broadway.	53	Troutman, near Central ave
14	Navy and Concord sts.	34	Norman ave, and Eckford st	54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.
15	3d ave. and State st.	35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.	55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave	36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave	56	Bushwick av, cor. Mad'n st.
17	Driggs ave, cor N. 5th st.	37	S. 4th, near Berry st.	57	Reid ave, cor Van Buren st.
18	Manjer, near Leonard st	38	N. 7th, near Bedford ave.	58	Degraw, near Smith st
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st	39	6th ave, cor. 8th st	59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.
20	Union ave and Keap st.	40	15th st, near 4th ave	60	4th ave, cor 20th st.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

No.	Location.
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave. (Probationary School).
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.
63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.
65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.
68	Bushwick av., c Kosciusko st
69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.
71	Heyward, near Lee ave.
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st
73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.
74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway
75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.
77	2d st., near 6th ave.
78	Pacific st, near Court st.
79	Kosciusko, n'r Sumner ave. (Annex to P. S. 25.)
80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.
81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.
82	4th ave, cor. 36th st.
83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.
84	Glenmore, cor Stone ave.
85	Evergreen ave, cor Cov't st.
86	Irving ave, cor Harman st
87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
88	Thames st., c. Vanderv'rt pl
89	Newkirk ave., cor. E 31st st
90	Bedford and Church aves.
91	E. New York & Albany aves
92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st
93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
96	Ocean ave. and Ave. U. (Annex to P. S. 153.)
97	Benson, cor 25th ave.
98	Ave. Z. cor E. 26th st.
99	Coney Island & Elm aves.
100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
101	86th st. near 18th ave. (New Utrecht H. S.)
102	71st st. and 2d ave.
103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
105	Ft Hamilton av, 58th & 59th.
106	Hamburg and Putnam aves and Cornelia st
107	8th ave and 13th st.
108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
110	Monitor st and Driggs ave.
111	Sterling pl, c. Vanderbilt av (Annex to P. S. 9.)
112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts
113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st
114	Remsen ave., cor Ave. F.
115	E. 92d st., near Ave. M.
116	Knickerb'r ave., c. Grove st.
117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
118	59th st. and 4th ave.
119	Ave K and E 38th st.
120	Barren Island
121	E. 55th st and Ave. C.
122	Harrison av. & Heyward st
123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave, 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant
130	Fort Hamilton av & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton av, 43d & 44th
132	Manhattan and Met. aves
133	Butler st, bet. 4th & 5th aves
134	18th av., n. Ocean Parkway.
135	Church ave. and E 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av & Bainbridge st.
138	Prosp't pl., w. of Nost'd ave. (Brooklyn Model School.)
139	Ave C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st
146	18th and 19th sts., bet 6th and 7th aves.
147	Bushwick ave, Seigel & Mc Kibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st, near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave G, E. 23d and 24th sts
153	Ave. F & E. 12th st., Home'st
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	E'n Parkway & Herkimer st.
156	Sutter ave, Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave, near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Ham. ave., 51st & 52d sts.
162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164	14th ave, 42d and 43d sts.
165	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
166	S. 4th st., near Havemeyer.
167	Schen'dy ave. & East. P'way.
168	Throop ave. Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170	6th and Stewart aves., 71st and 72d sts.
171	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
172	4th ave., 29th & 30th sts.
173	Pennsylvania ave bet. Liberty and Glenmore aves.
174	Dumont, Alabama and Williams aves
175	Blake & Hopkinson aves. & Bristol st.
176	12th & Bay R'e aves. & 68th st.
177	Ave P and West ave.
178	Dean st., near Saratoga ave.
179	Ave. C, East 2d and 3d sts
180	18th ave and 67th st.
	Truant, Jamaica ave, opp. Enfield st.
	Vocational Jay & Nassau sts.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Girls' High School	Nostrand ave, cor Halsey st	Erasmus Hall	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys' High School	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District	Marcy av, Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Bushwick	Irving ave., Madison & Woodbine sts.	New Utrecht	86th st., near 18th ave.
Bay Ridge	4th ave., 67th and Senator sts.	Training School for Teachers	Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.

EVENING SCHOOLS—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 13, 17, 43, 45, 84, 109, 145. For women and girls, Nos. 15, 18, 26, 123, 141, 150. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 40, 92, 112, 120, 126, 136, 144, 148, 156, 158, 164 Eastern Evening High School for men, held in P. S No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Boys' High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Public School No 94; New Lots Evening High School, held in Public School No 149; Bay Ridge Evening High School for women, held in Public School No. 140; Bushwick Evening Trade School for men and boys, women and girls, 400 Irving Ave.

SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I City.
3	Colonial av. and Euclid st., Forest Hills.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.
11	Woodside av., Woodside.
12	Woodside av., Winfield
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.
14	Fairview av., Corona Heights.
15	Junction av., Corona.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st. Flushing.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH—*Continued.*

No	Location.
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.
23	Whitestone av. and State st, Flushing
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Jamaica av., head of Vleigh, Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.
31	Bell av., Bayside.
33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens
35	Palatina and Prospect avs., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Central av, St. Albans.
37	Higbie av and Springfield rd., Springfield.
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.
39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.
40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.
41	Crocheron and Franklin avs, Bayside.
42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.
43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.
45	Three-mile rd, Jamaica South
46	Old South rd., Aqueduct. Annex, Glen Morris.
48	South and Church sts, Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.
51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.
53	Elm st. near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and Sherman st., Richmond Hill.
55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.
56	Orchard av and Elm st., Richmond Hill.
57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.
58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.
59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.
60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.
61	Elm st., near Union pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.
63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
65	Snedeker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
66	Union pl. and Tulip st., Brooklyn Hills. (Ri'm'd Hill P O.)
68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
71	Forest av, East Williamsburg
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st Metropolitan. (B'klyn(P.O)
75	Bleecker st. and Covert av, Ridgewood.
76	Montgomery & Congress avs, Laurel Hill.
77	Covert av., Centre and George sts., Ridgewood Park.
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl., Winfield
79	7th av. & 14th st., Whitestone.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen.
82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica
83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
85	DeBevoise av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.
86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.
89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts., Elmhurst.
90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
91	Central, Folsom and Fosdick avs., Glendale.
92	Hayes av., 42d and 43d sts., North Corona.
93	Forest and Putnam Aves., Ridgewood Heights.
94	Old House, Landing rd., Little Neck
95	Larremore, Harvard and Yale av., Jamaica.
96	Rockaway rd. and Lincoln av., South Ozone Park.
97	Yarmouth and Shipley sts., Woodhaven.
99	Kew Gardens.
100	Glen Morris.
101	Children's lane and Russell pl., Forest Hills Gardens.
	Parental School, Jamaica rd., Flushing.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Training.....	Flushing and Highland avs., Jamaica.	Newtown.....	Chicago av., Elmhurst.
Bryant.....	Academy and Radde sts., L. I City	Flushing.....	Broadway, Flushing.
Jamaica.....	Hillside av., Jamaica	Far Rockaway..	Far Rockaway.
		Richmond Hill..	Ridgewood & Cedar avs., Richmond Hill.

SCHOOLS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Prince Bay, P. O.)
3	School st., Prince Bay.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreischerville.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge
8	Lindenwood av., Great Kills.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.
12	Steuben st., Stapleton.
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.
16	Madison av., Tompkinsville
17	Prospect av., New Brighton.
18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.
19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.
20	Heberton av., Port Richmond.
21	Sherman st., Port Richmond.
22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)
23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.
24	Washington av, Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
27	Richmond av., New Springville.
28	Centre st, Richmond.
29	Manor rd, W. New Brighton.
30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
33	Washington av., Grant City. (Midland P. O.)
34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

ATHLETIC FIELDS

Under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education—Brooklyn Field, East 17th Street, Avenues J and K, Brooklyn; Astoria Field, Orchard and Munson Streets, Astoria, Long Island; Curtis Field, Hamilton Avenue and St. Marks Place, New Brighton, Staten Island; Seventh Ward Field, Clinton, Cherry and Water Streets, New York City.

The elementary schools throughout the city are graded, mostly, from K (kindergarten), to 8 B. Some run to 4 B, some to 4 A.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets at 30 East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.

Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Amity, 7th Ave., 54th St.
Ascension, 295 E. 160th St.
Baptist Temple, 159 W. 132d St.
Bethesda Christian (Col.), 229 W. 61st St.
Bethlehem, 235 E. 127th St.
Calvary, W. 57th St, bet. 6th and 7th Aves Chapel, 239 W. 69th St.
Cedar Hill, 40 Cornelia St.
Central, Amsterdam, 129 W. 89th St.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
Church of God, Saints of Christ, 247 W. 61st St.
Collegiate Baptist of the Covenant, 327 W 33d St.
Creston Ave., E. 188th St., cor. Creston Ave.
Day Star (Col.), 512 W. 157th St.
Eagle Ave., 921 Eagle Ave.
Ebenezer (Primitive), (Col.), Intervale Ave., cor. Home St.
Emmanuel, 6 Lawrence St
Fifth Ave, S W. 46th St.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway.
First Bohemian-Slovak, 355 E 68th St.
First German, 336 E. 14th St.
First German of Harlem, 220 E. 118th St.
First Hungarian, 235 E. 83d St.
First Italian, Oliver and Henry Sts
First Lettish, Oliver and Henry Sts
First Mariner's, (Mariners' Temple), Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Swedish, E 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
First Union of the Bronx, 367 E 158th St.
Fordham (Italian Mission), Lorillard Pl., cor. E. 187th St.
Fort Washington, 124 Wadsworth Ave.
Fountain, 2150 5th Ave.
Grace, Prospect Ave. and Ritter Pl
Harlem, 219 E. 123d St.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway.
House of Prayer, 2117 Madison Ave.
Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th.
Italian, 187th St. and Lorillard Pl.
Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq. S.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St.
Mariners' Temple, Oliver and Henry Sts
Metropolitan, W. 138th St., bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
Mount Calvary, 11 E. 134th St.
Mount Gilead (Col), 39 E. 132d St.
Mount Moriah, 46 W. 133d St.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.
Mount Olivet (Col.), 161 W. 53d St.
Mount Pleasant, Boston Rd., near Vyse Ave.
North, 234 W. 11th St.
N. Y. City Bapt. Mission, 166 2d Ave.
Pilgrim, 258 W 133d St.
St. Paul (Col), 352 W. 35th St.
Second Ave., 164 2d Ave.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St.
Sharon, 137 E. 103d St.
Shiloh, 232 W. 124th St.
Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th St.
Tabernacle, 22 W. 133d St.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave.
Timothy, 255 W. 30th St.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Tremont, 322 E. Tremont Ave.
Trinity (Col), 808 E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave.
Union, 204 W. 63d St.
Unity (Col.), 70 W. 99th St.
Walker's Memorial, 39 E. 132d St
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave.
West Side Tabernacle, W. 119th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Zion (Col.), 2148 5th Ave.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.

Apostolic Assembly, 202 E. 56th St.
Catholic Apostolic, 417 W. 57th St
Harlem (German), 202 W. 114th St

CATHOLIC (GREEK, ETC.).

Annunciation (Greek), 310 W. 54th St.
Hellenic Eastern Christian Orthodox (Holy Trinity), 153 E 72d St.
Russian Orthodox, 121 E. 7th St.
St. George (Ruthenian), 28 7th St
St. Mary's, E 13th St., near 3d Ave.
St. Nicholas Cathedral (Russian), 19 E. 97th St. (See also "Roman Catholic").
St. Vladimir, 233 E. 17th St.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST).

Bedford Park Society, 2562 Briggs Ave.
First, I W. 96th St.
Second, 10 W. 68th St.
Third, 35 E. 125th St.
Fourth, Fort Washington Ave. and 178th St.
Fifth, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth, 1935 Anthony Ave., Bronx.
Seventh, 516 W. 112th St.
Eighth, 103 E. 77th St.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church Headquarters, 287 Fourth Ave.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th.
Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave. E, cor. E 201st St
Bethany, 455 10th Ave.
Bethlehem (Swedish-Finnish), 632 E. 135th St.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.
Camp Memorial, 141 Chrystle St.
Christ, Concourse, cor. E. 175th St.
Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave.
First, of Morrisania, Forest Ave and E 166th St.
Forest Ave., E. 166th St. and Forest Ave.
Harlem, 22 E. 131st St.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and B'way.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave.
Pilgrim, Madison Ave, cor. E. 121st St.
Swedish Evangelical Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St.
Swedish Evangelical Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St.
Trinity, Washington Ave., cor. E 176th St.
Welsh, 206 E. 11th St.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Central, 142 W. 81st St.
Russian, 63 E. 2d St.
Second, 595 E. 169th St.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St.
St. Paul's of Westchester, 2136 Newbold Ave.
Zion (German), Stebbins Ave. near Chisholm St.

FRIENDS.

Meeting House (Hicksite), E. 15th St. and Rutherfurd Pl.
Meeting House (Orthodox), 144 E. 20th St.
New York Colored Mission (Orthodox), 225 W. 36th St.

JEWISH.

The Kehillah Office is 114 Fifth Ave.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Achim, 169 W. 140th St., 316 E. 92d St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E 86th St.
Ahawath Chesed (Shaar Hashomayim), 652 Lex Ave.
Anshe Chesed, W. 114th St., cor. 7th Ave.
Anshe Emeth, 448 W. 152d St.
Anshe Slabodke, 18 W 114th St.
Anshe Yagustaver, 122 W. 129th St.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Desfardim, 8 W. 113th St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave.
Berech Emunah, W. 4th St.
B'nai Abraham Pletz, 25 W. 113th St.
B'nai Anshe Zamant, 159 E. 118th St.
B'nai Israel, 225 E. 79th St.
B'nai Jeshurun, Madison Ave. and 65th St.
Charri Zedek, 23 W. 118th St.
Cheora Bechurim, 1139 Prospect Ave.
Cheora Tikvath Zion, 1139 Union Ave.
Congregation Adath Israel, 1591 Washington Av.; 553 E. 169th St.
Congregation Ahawath Israel, W. 160th St, near Amsterdam Ave.
Congregation Beth Abraham, 534 E. 146th St.
Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, 110 E. 105th St.
Congregation Beth Israel, 252 W. 35th St.
Congregation Beth Israel, 347 E. 121st St.
Congregation Orach Chaim, Lexington Ave, near 95th St.
Congregation Pincus Elijah, 118 W. 95th St.
Emunath Israel, 301 W. 29th St.
Ez Chaim, 107 E. 92d St.
First Galician, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 18 W. 116th St.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall.
Glory of Israel, 1038 Prospect Ave.
Hope of Zion, 1141 Union Ave.
Isaiah Temple, 209 W. 95th St.
Judah Halevi, 165th St and Morris Ave.
Khal Adath Jeshurun, 127 Hoe Ave.
Kehilath Israel, 1162 Jackson Ave.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St.
Khal Adath Jeshurun, 63 E. 113th St
Kol Israel Anchi Poland, 26 W. 114th St.
Leches Yosher, 317 E. 8th St.
Machzikel Torah, 292 Madison St.
Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.
Mishkin Israel, 85 E. 110th St.
Mount Neboh, 2065 Amsterdam Ave.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St.
New Synagogue, 43 W. 86th St.
Nusach Hoari, 1449 Washington Ave.
Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued.

Shaari Tephilla, W. 82d St, near Amsterdam Ave.
Shaari Zedek, 25 W. 118th St.
Shaari Zion, 953 Southern Boulevard.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St
Shearith Israel, Central Park West, cor. 70th St.
Shearith Judah, 543 W. 145th St.
Shenozach Israel, 1049 Prospect Ave.
Sinai Congregation, 951 Stebbins Ave.
Sons of Israel, 777 E. 178th St.
Sons of Israel, 107 W. 116th St
Tabernacle, 220 W. 130th St.
Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E 76th St.
Temple Beth-Elohim, 961 Southern Boulevard.
Temple Beth Israel, Lexington Ave and 72d St.
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.
Temple Israel, 523 W. 173d St.
Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St.
Temple of the Covenant, 552 W 181st St.
Temple Peni-El, 525 W. 147th St
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St.
Tremont Temple, Grand Boulevard near E. Burnside Ave.
Washington Heights Congregation, 510 W. 161st St.
West End, 156 W. 82d St.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave

LUTHERAN.

Publicity Bureau is at 22 E. 17th St.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave and 140th St.
Bethany, 582 Teasdale Pl. n. 3d Ave
Christ, 406 E 19th St.
Christian Mission of Israel, 250 E 101st St.
Concordia, Oak Ter and Crimmins Ave.
Danish, 1179 Hoe Ave.
Deaf Mission, 233 W. 42d St.
Emigrant House Chapel, 234 E. 62d St.
Emmanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E 137th St.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St.
Esthonian, 213 E. 83d St.
Finnish, 72 E 128th St.
Finnish Mission, 81 Christopher St
Fordham, 2430 Walton Ave.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St
Hebrew Mission, 250 E. 101st St.
Holy Comforter, 1060 Woodycrest Ave., cor. 165th St.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.
Holy Trinity, 881 E. 167th St.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
Lettish, 422 W. 44th St.
Lettish, 323 6th St.
Messiah, 4870 B'way (204th St.)
Norwegian, 1410 Vyse Ave.
Norwegian, 237 E. 123d St
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave.
Polish, 233 W. 42d St.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St.
St James's, 902 Madison Ave.
St. John's, 81 Christopher St.
St John's, 217 E. 119th St.
St John's, Fulton Ave. at 169th St.
St. Luke's, 1724 Adams St.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Mark's, 242d St. and Martha Ave.
St. Matthew's, 78 Grand St.
St. Matthew's, Convent Ave. and W. 145th St
St. Matthew's, 376 E 156th St.
St. Paul's, E. 178th St, cor. Lafontaine Ave.
St Paul's, 313 W 22d St.
St. Paul's, 149 W 123d St
St Paul's, 794 E 156th St.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd.
St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St.
St Peter's, 439 E. 140th St.
St Stephen's, 999 Union Ave.
St. Thomas's, E 175th St., cor. Topping Ave.
Saviours, E. 187th St., near Tiebout Ave.
Seamen's Welfare, 429 E. 77th St.
Slovak, 332 E. 20th St.
Swedish (Gustavus Adolphus), 151 E. 22d St.
Swedish (Harlem), W. 124th St.
Swedish, Chapel, 292 E. 136th St.
Swedish (Messiah), 412 Brook Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, Oak Terrace and Crimmins Ave.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave B.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St.
Trinity, Westchester and Glebe Aves
Washington Heights, W. 153d St, near Broadway.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave

Battery Swedish, 127 W. 89th St
Bedford St., 29 Morton St.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St.
Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx
Beulah (Wesleyan), 33 W 132d St.
Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St and Lexington Ave.
Boston Road, Boston Rd, cor Suburban Pl.
Butler Memorial (Col), 719 E 223d St.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.
Centenary, cor. Washington Ave and E 166th St.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave, cor. W. 178th St.
Chinese Mission, 42 Mott St.
Church of All Nations, 9 2d Ave.
Church of the People, 129 Worth St.
Church of Resurrection 115 E. 77th St.
Church of the Saviour, E 111th St, cor. Lexington Ave.
City Island, Bay St and City Island Ave.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St, near 2d Ave.
Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Crawford Memorial, White Plains Ave and 218th St.
Duane, 294 Hudson St
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave.
Eighteenth St, 307 W. 18th St.
Elton Ave., German, cor. E. 158th St.
Epworth (Col), Grant Ave., cor. E. 162d St.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Pl.
First Japanese, 131 W. 104th St.
First Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St.
Five Points Mission, 129 Worth St.
Fordham, 2539 Marion Ave.
Forty-fourth St, 461 W. 44th St.
German, Elton Ave. cor. E. 158th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Good Shepherd, 261 E. 149th St.
Grace, 131 W 104th St
Grace, White Plains Rd. and Penfield Ave
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery.
Hedding, 337 E 17th St.
Jane St., 13 Jane St.
Janes, 461 W. 44th St.
Japanese Mission W. 104th St. and Columbus Ave.
Jefferson Park (Italian), 407 E. 114th St
John St., 44 John St.
Lexington Ave, Swedish, cor. E. 52d St.
Madison Ave, Madison Ave, cor. 60th St.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.
Morris Heights, 1788 Sedgwick Ave.
Mott Ave, Mott Ave, cor E. 150th St.
Mount Hope, E. 177th St, cor. Concourse.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St.
Peoples' 229 E. 61st St.
People's Home Church and Settlement, 543 E. 11th St.
Prospect Ave, Prospect Ave, cor. Macy Pl.
St Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St
St. James's, Madison Ave and 126th St.
St John's Chapel, 2536 7th Ave
St. Mark's (Col), W 53d St and 8th Ave.
St. Paul's, 86th St and West End Ave.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St.
St Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave, cor. W. 228th St.
Salem (Col.), 102 W. 133d St.
Second German, 346 W. 40th St.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St.
Swedish, Lexington Ave cor. E. 52d St
Tremont, Washington Ave, cor. E. 178th St.
Tremont (German), 1841 Bathgate Ave.
Tremont Ave E. Tremont Ave. cor. Bryant Ave.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St.
Union, W. 48th St, near Broadway.
Van Nest, cor Morris Park and Cruger Aves.
Wakefield Grace, White Plains Ave., near 241st St
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St.
Washington Sq, 137 W 4th St.
Wesleyan, 2108 Madison Ave.
Westchester, 2547 Walker Ave.
Willis Ave, cor. E. 141st St.
Woodlawn Heights, E. 240th St. near Katonah Ave.
Woodycrest, W. 166th St and Nelson Ave

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN)

Bethel Church, 52 W. 132d St.
Emmanuel, 236 W. 62d St.
Metropolitan, 112 W. 133d St.
Mother Zion, 151 W. 136th St.
Rush Memorial, Zion, 58 W. 138th St.
Union, 109 W. 131st St.

MORAVIAN.

First, Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
Beth-Tphilah (Fourth Moravian), 124 W. 136th St.
Second, Wilkins Ave and Jennings St.
Third (Col.), 224 W. 63d St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Ave. Jesse F. Forbes, Stated Clerk.

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St.
Amer. International, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Ascension, 340 E. 106th St.
Beck Memorial, 980 E. 180th St.
Bedford Park, 200th St., cor. Bainbridge Ave
Bethany, E 137th St., near Willis Ave
Bohemian Bret'n, 589 E. 165th St.
Bohemian (John Huss), 349 E. 74th St.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St.
Broadway, Broadway and 114th St.
Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.
Chelsea, 208 W. 23d St.
Chinese, 223 E. 31st St.
Christ, 344 W 36th St.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St
East Harlem, 233 E. 116th St.
Edgehill, Spuyten Duyvil.
Faith, 359 W. 48th St.
Fifth Ave., Fifth Ave cor. 55th St.
First, 5th Ave and 11th St.
First Magyar, 233 E 116th St.
First of Williamsbridge, 730 E 225th St.
Fort George Church, 564 W. 185th St.
Fort Washington, 174th St. and Wadsworth Ave (near B'way.)
Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St
Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St.
Harlem-New York, 122d St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
Holy Trinity (First Ital), E. 153d St, near Morris Ave.
Home St., Home St and West Farms Rd.
Hunt's Point, Spofford Ave., cor. Coster St.
John Hall Memorial Chapel, 342 E. 63d St.
Labor Temple, 2d Ave and 14th St
Lee Memorial, 556 W. 141st St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave, cor. 73d St
Madison Sq. Church House, 436 3d Ave.
Mizpah Chapel, 420 W 57th St.
Morningside, Morningside Ave and W. 122d St.
Morrisania, 1197 Washington Ave.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St.
North, 525 W. 155th St.
Northminster, 141 W. 115th St.
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d St
Olmstead Ave, Olmstead and Newbold Aves.
Park Ave. Church, Park Ave. and 85th St.
Phillips Chapel, 41 E 73d St.
Riverdale, Riverdale Ave., Bronx
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St
St. James, 59 W. 137th St
St. Nicholas Ave, 141st St and St. Nicholas Ave.
Second (Scotch), 96th St. and Central Park West.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St.
Seventh Church of Jesus Christ, 138 Broome St.
Spring St., Spring St., nr. Varick St.
Tremont, Grand Concourse and 178th St.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Throgg's Neck, Fort Schuyler Rd. Throgg's Neck.
University Heights, University Ave and Hall of Fame Ter.
University Pl, University Pl. and E. 10th St.; Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St.; Emmanuel Chapel, 727 E. 6th St.
Van Nest, Barnes Ave., cor. Morris Park Ave.
West End, 105th St and Amsterdam Ave
West-Park, W 86th St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Woodlawn Heights, 240th St. and Martha Ave.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Synod House, Amsterdam Ave., cor W. 110th St.
Diocesan House. 416 Lafayette St
Bishop—Charles S. Burch.
Registrar—Geo. F. Nelson, D. D.

All Angels', 81st St, cor. West End Ave.
All Saints', 286 Henry St.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ascension, 5th Ave., cor 10th St.
Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St, near Madison Ave.
Calvary, 4th Ave and 21st St.
Cathedral of St John the Divine, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves
Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave, near Westchester Ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital)
Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurian, Governor's Island.
Chapel of Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave. and E. 167th St.
Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Wakefield, Bronx
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's island.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), 175 9th Ave
Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th.
Chapel of the Redeemer, Seaman Ave. and Isham St.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St
Christ, Riverdale
Church Mission of Help, 37 E 28th St
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave and 181st St.
Church of the Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave.
Corpus Christi, Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W 69th St.
Emmanuel, 770 Courtlandt Ave, Bronx.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Good Shepherd (Italian), E. 142d St. and Alexander Ave.
Grace, Broadway and 10th St. Chapel, 414 E. 14th St
Grace, City Island Ave., cor. Pilot St., City Island.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near 177th St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Grace Emmanuel, 212 E. 116th St.
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave.
Holy Cross, Ave. C and 4th St.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 204th St.
Holyrood, Fort Washington Ave., cor W. 179th St.
Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave., cor. E 167th St.
Holy Trinity (St James's Parish), 316 E. 88th St.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave. Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E 29th St.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave., near W. 231st St.
Our Saviour, 25 South St.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave.
St. Alban's, Ogden Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ambrose (Italian), 236 E. 111th St
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 105 E. Houston St.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave Oriental Mission, 209 E. 42d St. Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St. Chinese Guild, 42 Mott St
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St.
St Clement's, 136 W. 3d St.
St Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island.
St. Cyprian's (Col.), 171 W. 63d St.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Avenue.
St. Esprit 45 E. 27th St.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge.
St George's, Stuyvesant Sq.
St George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St.
St James's, 71st St, cor. Madison Ave.
St James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave, cor E. 190th St.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves
St. John the Evangelist, W. 11th St. and Waverley Pl.
St. Jude's Mission, 19 W. 99th St.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St.
St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, W. 113th St and Amsterdam Ave.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave.
St Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.
St. Martha's Chapel, 1858 Cruger Ave.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St.
St Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St, near Central Park West. St. Ann's Chapel for Deaf Mutes, 511 W. 148th St.
St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 99th St.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave, cor. St. Paul's Pl
St. Paul's Chapel (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave.
St. Philip's, W. 134th St, near 7th Ave.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St, cor. Sheridan Ave.
St. Stephen's, 122 W. 69th St.
St. Stephen's Chapel, E 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave.
St Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor 53d St.
St Thomas's Chapel, 230 E 60th St.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St.
Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St.; Trinity Chapel, W. 25th St., near Broadway; St. Agnes's, W. 92d St., nr. Columbus Ave.; St. Luke's Chapel, 483 Hudson St.; Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.; St. Chrysostom's, 7th Ave. and W. 39th St.; St Augustine's Chapel, 105 E. Houston St.; and St. Cornelius's, Governor's Island.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St.
Zion and St. Timothy, 334 W. 57th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Bldg, 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St and Cambreling Ave.
Bethany Memorial, 67th St., cor. 1st Ave.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St.
Collegiate:
Fort Washington, W. 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.; Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St.; Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St.; Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St.; North, 113 Fulton St.; St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor 48th St.; Faith Mission, 241 W. 60th St.; Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St.; Vermilye Chapel, 416 W 54th St.; West End, 77th St. and West End Ave.
Elmendorf Chapel, 169 E. 121st St
Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Rd., cor. Claflin Terrace.
Fourth German, 412 W 45th St.
German Evang., Ave B and 5th St.
German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St.
Grace, 845 7th Ave.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave.
Manor, 348 W. 26th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Continued.

Melrose (German), Elton Ave, cor E. 156th St.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St.
Reformed Church of Harlem, 267 Lenox Ave.
Sixty-eighth St., 355 E. 68th St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St
Vermilye, 416 W. 54th St.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave.
Zion (German Evangelical), Stebbins Ave, cor Chisholm St

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St
St. Paul's, 612 E. 141st St.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

Second, 304 W. 122d St.
Third, 238 W. 23d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Archbishop of New York, Patrick J. Hayes, D. D.

All Saints, Madison Ave., cor. 129th St
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave, cor. 131st St.
Armenian, E 29th St., bet 3d and Lexington Aves
Ascension, 107th St, near B'way
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St and Broadway.
Catholic Seamen's Mission, 422 West St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave.
Good Shepherd, 207th St. & B'way.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave, cor Watson Ave.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St.
Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St
Holy Spirit, 1944 University Ave
Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E 14th St.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St.
Immaculate Conception, E. Gun Hill Rd, cor. Holland Ave.
Immaculate Virgin Mission, 448 W 56th St.
Incarnation, 175th St. and St Nicholas Ave.
Ite ad Joseph Chapel, 64 Catharine St.
Mary, Help of Christians, 436 E. 12th St.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island.
Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary, 375 Lafayette St
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 E. 3d St
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave.
Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St.
Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St., near Riverside Drive.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St
Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St.
Our Lady of Guadaloupe, 229 W. 14th St
Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave and W. 142d St.
Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave.
Chapel, 70 Washington Ave.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E 115th St.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 187th St, cor. Belmont Ave.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St.
Our Lady of Piano di Campa, 375 2d Ave
Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., near Morris Ave.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St
Our Lady of Solace, White Plains Rd. and Van Nest Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave.
Our Lady of Vilna, 570 Broome St.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St.
Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Ave.
Resurrection, 282 W. 151st St.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., near W. 169th St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, E. 33d St., near 3d Ave
St Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St.
St Albert's, 431 W. 47th St.
St Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St
St Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St.
St Alphonsus's, 312 W. Broadway.
St Ambrose's, 539 W. 54th St.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl
St. Angela Merici's, Morris Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St.
St Ann's, 308 E. 110th St.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave.
St. Anthony of Padua, 826 E. 166th St
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St.
St Anthony's, Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mansion St.
St Athanasius's, Tiffany, cor. Fox St.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave.
St. Barnabas's, 241st St. and Martha Ave.
St. Benedict the Moor, 342 W. 53d St.
St Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St.
St Boniface's, 882 2d Ave.
St. Brendan's, Perry Ave., cor. E. 207th St.
St Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.
St. Catherine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St.
St. Cecilia's, 120 E. 106th St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave.
St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St.
St. Clemen's, 406 W. 40th St.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St.
SS. Cyril and Methodius (for Croatians), 552 W. 50th St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued

St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St, cor. Broadway.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E 4th St.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave, Wakefield.
St. Francis de Sales's, 139 E 96th St
St Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St
St. Francis Xavier's, 42 W 16th St
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St
St. George's (Ruthenian Greek), 28 E. 7th St.
St. George's (Syrian), 98 Washington St.
St. Gregory the Great, 90th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave, cor. E 84th St.
St. James's, 32 James St.
St. Jean Baptiste, 76th St. and Lexington Ave.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor 138th St.
St Joachim's, 22 Roosevelt St.
St John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St and Hoe Ave.
St John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St
St John Nepomuk, 350 E. 57th St.
St John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave
St John the Martyr's, 254 E. 72d St
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave.
St Joseph's, 64 Catharine St.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St.
St. Joseph's, 125th St, cor. Morningside Ave.
St. Joseph's, 57 Washington St.
St Leo's, 11 E 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 344 E 104th St.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St, near St Ann's Ave.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale.
St. Mark the Evangelist (Col.), 63 W. 138th St
St Martin of Tours, E. 182d St, cor. Grote.
St Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St.
St. Mary's, E. 215th St, cor. White Plains Rd.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, 596 City Island Ave., City Island.
St. Matthew's, W. 67th St, near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Michael's, 418 W. 34th St.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd.
St Nicholas's, 125 2d St
St. Patrick's, Mott St, cor Prince St.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St
St. Paul's, 115 E. 117th St.
St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W 60th St.
St Peter's, 20 Barclay St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave.
St Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, opp. E. 202d St
St. Pius's, 416 E. 145th St.
St. Raphael's, W. 41st St, bet 10th and 11th Aves.
St. Raymond's, Walker Ave, cor Castle Hill Ave.
St Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave
St Roch's, 734 E 150th St.
St. Rose's, Cannon St, near Broome.
St Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St Stanislaus's, 107 7th St
St Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St.
St. Stephen of Hungary, 420 E. 14th St.
St Teresa's, Rutgers, cor Henry St

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Thomas the Apostle's, W. 118th St., near St Nicholas Ave.
St Thomas Aquinas's, E. Tremont Ave., near Daly Ave.
St. Valentine's, E. 221st St, Williamsbridge
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich.
St Vincent de Paul's, 127 W. 23d St.
St. Vincent Ferrer's, E. 66th St., and Lexington Ave.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

New York Conference, 32 Union Square East

Bronx English, 169th St. near Boston Rd. (using Grace Baptist Church).
Bronx German 163d St. and Eagle Ave.
Finnish, 343 W. 84th St.
New York Swedish, E. 137th St. near Willis Ave (using Swedish Presbyterian Church).
English, 145th St. and Convent Ave., (using Washington Heights Baptist Church).
German, 429 E. 77th St.
Harlem (Col.), 144-146 W. 131st St.
Hungarian, 334 E. 86th St.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

All Souls', 4th Ave and 20th St.
Lenox Ave, Lenox Ave, cor 121st St

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Charles Street, at No 41.
East, Lorillard Place and E 187th St.
First, 16 W 108th St
Second, W. 172d St and Audubon Ave.
West 44th St, 434 W 44th St.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St

MISCELLANEOUS

All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.
Arabian Mission, 25 E 22d St.
Armenian 221 E. 27th St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Beulah Wesleyan, 33 W. 132d St.
Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery.
Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Calvary Christian Church, 52 E 133d St.
Calvary Chapel, 346 E. 23d St.
Catharine Mission, 22 Catharine Slip.
Charlton Street Memorial, 34 Charlton St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Chinese Mission, 233 E. 31st St.
Christian Rescue Church of the Living God, 338 W. 41st St.
Christ's Mission, 331 W 57th St.
Christian Israelite's Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
Church of the Son of Man 227 E. 104th St.
Church of the Strangers (Deems Memorial) 307 W. 57th St
Colored Mission, 225 W. 30th St.
Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W. 91st St.
Divine Science, First, Hotel Astor.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Doyers Street Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St.
Eighth Avenue Mission, 290 8th Ave.
Ethical Culture Society, 33 Central Park West.
First Emanuel, 105 W. 130th St.
First German (Spiritualist), 59th St. and Columbus Ave.
First Hungarian Reformed Church, 344 E. 69th St.
Five Points Mission, 69 Madison St.
Galilee Mission, 346 E. 23d St.
Glad Tidings Assembly, 454 W. 42d St.
God, Church of, Missionary Home, 2132 Grand Ave.
Gospel Mission 346 W. 45th St
Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave.
Harlem Gospel Tabernacle, 12 W. 131st St.
Hebrew Christian Mission, 280 Rivington St.
Holy Church of God, 225 E. 73d St.
Holy Church of New Covenant (Col.), 2161 Madison Ave.
"In As Much" Mission, 582 Hudson St
International Bible Students' Ass'n, 25 Minetta Lane.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Latter Day Saints' Church, 151 W. 125th St.
Lavenburg Hanna Home, 319 E. 17th St.
Mariners', 166 11th Ave
McAuley Cremorne Mission, 216 W 35th St.
McAuley's Water St Mission, 316 Water St
Messiah, E 34th St., cor. Park Ave.
Midnight Mission (office), 289 4th Ave.
Missione Cristiana, 300 W. 69th St.
Mormon, Church of Jesus Christ, 151 W. 125th St.
Morning Star Chinese Mission, 13 Doyers St.
Mount Calvary Mission, 223 W. 134th St.
New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.
New Church (Swedenborgian) 35th St. near Park Ave.
New Thought, Criterion Theatre (office, 110 W 34th St.)
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d St.
Open Door Mission, 633 Hudson St.
Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W 14th St
People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
Progressive Spiritualists' Church, 325 W. 59th St.
Rescue Society, 5 Doyers St.
Resurrection, 121 7th St.
St. Illuminator, 221 E. 29th St.
St. Matthew's Church of Divine Truth (Spiritualist), 253 W. 131st St.
Salvation Army (see Index).
Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St
Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.
Seventh Street Jewish Mission, 152 7th St.
Society of Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.
Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
Spanish Evangelical, 9 Madison Ave
Spirit of God Christian Missionary Church, 25 Minetta Lane.
Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 W. 125th St.
Strachan, Margaret, Home Chapel, 105 W. 27th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Strangers (Deems Memorial), 309 W. 57th St.
Temple (Unsectarian), 22 W. 63d St.
Temple of International Bible Students' Ass'n, Inc, 22 W. 63d St.
Theosophical Society, 25 W. 45th St
Tremont Temple, Burnside Ave. and Grand Boulevard.
Trinity (Wesleyan Methodist), 2109 Madison Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

True Reformed Protestant Dutch, 21 Bank St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue, Holy Church of the New Covenant, 677 E 232d St
Union Pilgrim Rescue Mission, 231 E 127th St.
Universal Spiritualist Church, 165 W. 131st St.
Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West
Volunteers of America (see Index).

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Waldensian Church (French and Italian), 405 W. 41st St.
Welcome Mission, 239 W. 145th St.
Welsh Calvinistic, 505 W. 155th St.
West Farms Mission, 1833 West Farms Road.
West Side Gospel Mission, 269 W. 47th St.
White Cross Gospel Mission, 325 W. 41st St

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN.

BAPTIST.

Antioch, 163 Prince St.
Baptist Temple, 3d Ave., cor Schermerhorn St.
Bay Ridge (Swedish), 257 Bay Ridge Ave.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor Rogers Ave.
Berean (Col), Bergen St., near Rochester Ave.
Bergen St, 697 Bergen St.
Bethany (Col.), Clermont and Atlantic Aves
Bethel (Col.), 263 Bergen St.
Borough Park, 48th St. and 13th Ave
Bushwick Ave, Bushwick Ave, cor Weirfield St.
Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave.
Central, 170 Adelphi St.
Concord (Col), Duffield St, near Myrtle Ave
East End, Van Sicklen Ave., near Glenmore Ave.
Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor St. James's Pl
Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St
First, Keap St. and Marcy Ave
First in Williamsburg, Lee Ave, cor. Keap St
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave, Canarsie
First in East New York, Hendrix St., near Fulton St.
First (Col), E 15th St, near Ave X, Sheepshead Bay.
First German, E D., Montrose, near Union Ave.
First German, Prospect Ave., near 6th Ave.
First in Pierrepont (see "Baptist Temple")
First Italian, 16 Jackson St.
First Nor Danish, 4th Ave, near 32d St.
First Swedish, 513 Deau St.
Friendship, 447 Elton St
Grace, 6th Ave. and 53d St.
Greene Ave, Greene Ave, near Lewis Ave.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St
Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S Portland Ave
Holy Trinity (Col), 595 Classon Ave.
Kenilworth, Bedford Ave. and Ave G.
Lefferts Park, 76th St. and 14th Ave
Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor Lenox Rd
McDonough St, Patchen Ave, cor McDonough St.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave, cor Putnam Ave
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St.
Mount Lebanon, 291 Howard Ave
Prospect Park. Ave. C and E. 4th St.
Redeemer, cor Cortelyou Rd. and E. 18th St.
Salem, Snyder Ave. and Prospect St. (Flatbush).
Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Sixth Ave., 6th Ave. and Lincoln Pl
Strong Place, Strong Pl., cor. Degraw St.
Sumner Ave, Sumner Ave., cor Decatur St
Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer St and Schenectady Ave.
Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave.
Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave.
Williamsburg Jewish Mission, Throop Ave., Walton St.
Wyckoff, Summerfield St. and Forest Ave, Evergreen.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, New York Ave and Dean St
Second, 67th St, between 3d and 4th Aves
Third, Beverly Rd. and E. 19th St
Society, 8647 18th Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St, near Rockaway Ave.
Borough Park, 49th St and Fort Hamilton Ave
Bushwick Ave, Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St
Central, Hancock St, near Franklin Ave
Christ, Coney Island Ave and Ave. I
Clinton Ave, Clinton Ave, cor Lafayette Ave.; Atlantic Ave Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves.
Dyker Heights, 83d St and 12th Ave
Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne St.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd, cor. E 18th St.
Kings Highway, E 18th St and Ave P.
Lewis Ave, Lewis Ave, cor. Madison St
Mapleton Park, 65th St, near 18th Ave.
Nazarene, 412 Herkimer St
Ocean Ave, Ocean Ave. and Ave I
Park Slope, 8th Ave, cor. 2d St.
Parkville, 18th Ave. and E. 5th St
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave
Pilgrims, Henry St, cor. Remsen.
Plymouth, Orange St, near Hicks; Mayflower Mission, Johnson and Lawrence Sts.; (Col) Chapel, Canarsie.
Puritan Chapel, Lafayette and Marcy Aves.
Redeemer (Italian), 158 Carroll St
Rockaway Ave., Rockaway Ave., near Blake Ave.
Rugby, 49th St. and Church Ave.
Russo-Lettish, Remsen and Henry Sts.
South, President St., cor. Court St.
St. Mark's, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued

St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl.
Swedish-Finnish, 740 41st St.
Tabernacle, 326 55th St.
Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St.; Park Ave. Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Borough Park, 12th Ave. and 45th St.
Christian, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd. and Marlborough

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Church of Peace, Ridgewood and Nichols Aves.
Emanuel, 400 Melrose St.
Harrison Ave., 121 Harrison Ave
St. John's, 1737 Linden St.
Salem's, 1200 Jefferson Ave.
St. Paul's, 541 Leonard St.
Zion's, Liberty Ave, near Wyona St.

FRIENDS.

Friends (Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St
Soc. Friends (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves

GERMAN EVANG. SYNOD.

Bethlehem, Cortelyou Rd., at Ocean Parkway and E. 7th St

JEWISH.

Ahawath Achim, 710 Quincy St.
Ahawath Chesed, 742 Jefferson Ave.
Ahawath Israel, 108 Noble St.
Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St
Anshe Emes, 136 Stanhope St.
Asifas Israel, 420 Wallabout St.
Beth Israel, Harrison St., near Court St.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave.
Beth El, 110 Noble St, Greenpoint; 12th Ave. and 41st St.
Beth Elohim, 274 Keap St.
Beth Emeth, Church Ave. and Marlboro Road.
Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, 337 Sackman St
Beth Jehudah, 904 Bedford Ave.
Bikur Cholim, Wyona, near Fulton St.
Bnai Israel, 4th Ave and 54th St.
B'nai Jacob, 136 Prospect Ave.
Bnai Sholaum, 399 9th St.
Congregation Anshe Sfard, 14th Ave. and 45th St.
Congregation Men of Justice, 1674 Park Pl.
Eighth Ave. Temple, 8th Ave. and Garfield Place.
Emanuel Temple, 4th Ave. and 49th St.
Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves
Lovers of Peace, Leonard St, cor. Stagg.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued

Mount Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.
Oheb Zedek, Howard Ave., near Herkimer St.
Peoples Temple, Bay Parkway and 85th St.
Shaare Zedek, Putnam Ave., near Reid Ave.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave.
Temple Beth Sholom, 20th and Benson Aves.
Temple Petach Tikveh, Lincoln Pl., cor. Rochester Ave.
Tifereth Israel, 397 14th Ave.; Kensington
Tifereth Zion, Eastern Parkway and Prospect Pl
Wyona St. Temple, 2836 Atlantic Ave.
Zemach Zedek, 125 Moore St.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, E. 12th St. and Ave. P.
Ascension, 13th Ave and 51st St.
Bethlehem, 6th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, Marion St., near Reid Ave.
Bethlehem, Pacific St and 3d Ave.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St.
Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave
Covenant, Catalpa and Buchman Aves
Danish, 193 9th St.
Deaf Mission, Bushwick Ave. and Jefferson St.
Emmanuel, 421 7th St.
Epiphany, 841 Sterling Pl.
Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.
Finnish, 44th St., near 8th Ave.
Finnish Seamen's Mission, 529 Clinton St.
First, Scandinavian, 152 Russell St
Good Shepherd, 4th Ave & 75th St
Good Shepherd, 315 Fenimore St.
Grace, Bushwick Ave and Weirfield St.
Holy Trinity, Jefferson St., near Knickerbocker Ave.
Immanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave.
Immanuel (Col.), 1524 Bergen St
Incarnation, 54th St. and 4th Ave
Lithuanian, 145 Skillman Ave.
Mediator, 68th St. and Bay Parkway.
Messiah, 129 Russell St.
Mission, 125 Conover St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave and 63d St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave and 46th St.
Norwegian, 12th Ave. and 60th St
Norwegian, 22 Woodhull St.
Norwegian, Henry St, near 4th Place.
Norweglan Seamen's, 111 Pioneer St
Our Saviour, 21 Covert St.
Redeemer, Lenox Rd and Flatbush Ave.
Redeemer, 204 Troy Ave
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave.
St. Andrew's, St Nicholas Ave. and Harman St.
St Jacoby, 4th Ave, near 54th St.
St. John's, 193 Maujer St.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave.
St. John's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St.
St John's, 283 Prospect Ave.
St. John's, Milton St, near Manhattan Ave.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Mark's, 1288 Prospect St.
St. Matthew's, E 92d St., near Flatlands Ave.
St. Matthew's, 197 N. 5th St.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave. and 2d St.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Palmetto St.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl
St. Paul's, Neptune Ave. and Henry St.
St. Paul's, S. 5th and Rodney Sts
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave.
St. Philip's, 287 Magenta St.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave. and E. 28th St.
Scandina.-Norwegian, 194 Kent St
Swedish, 3d Ave. and Pacific St
Swedish, 521 Leonard St.
Swedish, 46th St., near 4th Ave
Swedish, 392 McDonough St.
Swedish, Ashford St, near Glenmore Ave.
Swedish, 59th St and 11th Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave and Fulton St
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.
Zion, Bedford Ave, near Church Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Fulton St.
Bethel Ship (Norwegian), 297 Carroll St.
Bethel, Wesleyan, 757 3d Ave.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Av.
Bowdish, Neck Road and Van Sicklen St
Buffalo Ave, Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St
Bushwick Ave. Central, Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St.
Cornerstone Temple, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave, near Bay 35th St
De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave.
Ebenezer Wesleyan, 118 Myrtle Ave
Eighteenth St, 18th St, near 5th Ave.
Embury, Decatur St, cor. Lewis Ave
Fenimore St., Fenimore St., near Rogers Ave.
First (Sands St. Memorial), Henry, cor. Clark St.
First Pl., 1st Pl, cor Henry St
Flatlands, Flatlands Ave and E 40th St
Fleet St., 43 Fleet St
Fourth Ave, 4th Ave, cor. 47th St
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor McKinley Ave
Grace, 7th Ave, cor. St. John's Pl
Grace, 4th and Ovington Aves.
Greene Ave (German), 1171 Greene Ave.
Greenpoint, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St
Hanson Pl, Hanson Pl., cor St Felix St.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St.
Immanuel (Swedish), 426 Dean St
Janes, Reid Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Menahan St.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Penna. Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued

New York Ave, New York Ave, cor. Dean St.
Norweglan, St Paul, Bethel Ship Mission, Richards and Sullivan Sts.
Nostrand Ave, Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St.
Ocean Parkway, Ocean Parkway, near Foster Ave.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves
St. James's, 84th St., near 20th Ave.
St. John's, Bedford Ave, cor. Wilson St
St Mark's, Ocean Ave, cor. Bevcrly Rd
St Paul's (German), Marcy Ave, cor. Penn St.
Salem (German), Vanderveer Park, E. 38th St. and Ave D
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhies Ave, cor. Ocean Ave.
Simpson, Clermont Ave, cor. Willoughby Ave
Sixth Ave., 8th St, near 6th Ave.
South Second, 191 S 2d St.
South Third St, S 3d St., near Hewes St.
Summerfield, Washington Ave, cor. Greene Ave.
Sunset Park, 7th Ave. and 45th St.
Swedish Bethany, St. John's Place, near Albany Ave.
Swedish Elim, 48th St. and 7th Ave.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea St.
Vanderveer Park, E 31st St and Glenwood Rd.
Warren St., Warren, nr. Smith St.
Wesley, Glenmore Ave., cor. Atkins.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave, near Atlantic Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, Schenectady Ave, cor. Dean St.
Bridge St., 313 Bridge St.
Grace, 332 Classon Ave
St John's, Howard and Atlantic Aves.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN, ZION)

First, W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Fleet St., Bridge St, near Myrtle Ave.
Jones, Bergen St., near Classon Ave.
Union, Ralph Ave., near Bergen St.

METHODIST, FREE.

First, 124 16th St.
Hooper St, 76 Hooper St.

METHODIST, PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.
Orchard, 49 Oakland St

METHODIST, PROTESTANT.

Christ, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. I.
Grace, E 92d St and Church Lane.

MORAVIAN.

First, Jay St, near Myrtle Ave.

PENTECOSTAL.

Atlantic, 568 Atlantic Ave., near 4th Ave.
Bedford, Ainslie St. and Manhattan Ave.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter St.
Nazarene, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued*

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St; Italian Br, 277 Elton St
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. Ridge Boulevard; Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St, cor. Nostrand Ave.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave
Borough Park, 46th St and 15th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Menahan St.
Central, Marcy Ave, cor Jefferson Ave.
Classon Ave, Classon Ave, cor Monroe St.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St
Duryea, Sterling Pl and Underhill Ave.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St, near St. Nicholas Ave
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave
First English, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
First, Henry St, near Clark St.; City Park Br, 209 Concord St.
First of Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St.
Flatbush, E 23d St, near Foster Ave.
Franklin Ave., 165 Franklin Ave.
Giedens' Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St.; Russo Lettish Church Mission, Remsen and Henry Sts.
ace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave
Greene Ave, Greene Ave., near Reid Ave.
Homecrest, cor. Ave. T and E 15th St.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St; Gregg Chapel, 190 4th Ave.; Cumberland St Church, 103 Cumberland St.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St.
Memorial, 7th Ave, cor. St. John's Pl.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave, cor Troutman St.
Noble St., Noble St, cor. Lorimer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 19th St.
Spencer Memorial, Clinton St, cor. Remsen St.
Siloam (Col), 406 Lafayette Ave
South, 24th St., near 4th Ave.
South Third St, S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave
Throop Ave, Throop Ave. and Macon St.
Wells Memorial, Glenwood and Argyle Rds.
Westminster, Clinton St, cor. 1st Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harman St, near St Nicholas Ave

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

E. Brooklyn, Enfield and Etna Sts
Knox, 6th Ave. and 48th St.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St
South, 75th St., near 6th Ave
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop, Garden City, L. I.

Advent, 75th St and 17th Ave.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Annunziazione (Italian), 1412 67th St.
Ascension, Kent St, near Manhattan Ave.
Atonement, 17th St, near 5th Ave
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave, near Division Ave.
Christ, Clinton St., cor. Harrison St.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St, near Van Brunt St.
Christ, Ridge Boulevard and 73d St.
Emmanuel, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay.
Epiphany, Ave. R and E 17th St.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St, near Lewis Ave.
Grace, E. D, Conselyea St., near Lorimer St.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave.
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor 82d St.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St, cor Montague St
Incarnation, Gates Ave, near Classon Ave.
Messiah, Greene Ave, cor Clermont Ave
Nativity, Ocean Ave. and Ave. F
Redeemer, Pacific St. cor. 4th Ave.
St Agnes, 2005 60th St.
St Alban's, Ave F, cor. E. 94th St
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave.
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor Livingston St.
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave
St. Barnabas's (Col), Belmont Ave and Elton St
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St, near Bedford Ave
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave, cor Liberty.
St. Gabriel's, Hawthorne St, near Nostrand Ave.
St George's, Marcy Ave., cor. Gates
St. James's, St. James Pl, cor Lafayette Ave.
St John the Baptist's, Webster Ave. and Ocean Parkway
St John's, St John's Pl, cor 7th Ave.
St. John's, 99th St, cor Fort Hamilton Ave.
St John's Hos Chapel, Atlantic Ave, cor. Albany
St Jude's, 55th St, cor 14th Ave
St. Luke's, Clinton Ave, near Fulton St.
St. Lydia's, Glenmore Ave and Crystal St
St. Margaret's Chapel, 42d St, near Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St, near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and Eastern Parkway.
St. Martin's, President St. and Carroll Park.
St. Mary's, Classon, near Willoughby Ave
St. Matthew's, McDonough St and Tompkins Ave.
St. Matthias's, Sheepshead Bay.
St. Michael's, High St, near Gold St.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., cor Carroll
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl
St. Peter's, State St., near Bond St
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Philip's, Dean St, near Troy Ave.
St Simon's, Ave. K and E 12th St.
St Stephen's, Patchen Ave, cor. Jefferson Ave
St. Thomas's, Cooper St, cor. Bushwick Ave.
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave, near Fulton St.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves.
Trinity, Arlington Ave, near Schenck Ave

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St, near Saratoga Ave
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave, cor. Nostrand Ave.
Redemption, Leonard St, near Norman Ave.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Bay Ridge, Ridge Boulevard and 80th St.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.
Church of Jesus, 64 Menahan St.
Dutch Evang, Conklin Ave, Canarsie.
Edgewood, 53d St and 14th Ave.
First Church of Williamsburg, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Flatbush (Second), Church Ave., cor Bedford Ave.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl, near E. 40th St
Grace, Lincoln Rd., cor. Bedford Ave.
Gravesend, 115 Neck Rd
Greenwood Heights, 7th Ave, cor. 45th St.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry
Kent St, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.; Children's Mission, 125 Eagle St.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl
New Lots, New Lots Rd, cor. Schenck Ave.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St, cor Hopkinson St.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.
Old First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St.
St. Petri, German Evang.; Branch at 1357 Greene Ave.; Union Ave., cor. Scholes St.
S. Bushwick, Bushwick Ave. and Himrod St.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodlawn, Ave M and E. 9th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Christ Evang., 54 Wyona St.
German Emanuel, 410 Graham Ave.
German Evang. Reformed of Ridgewood, cor. Grove St. and Onderdonk Ave.
St. Luke's, 53 Sutton St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Bishop of Brooklyn, Right Reverend Charles E. McDonnell, 367 Clermont Ave.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton St.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Assumption of the B V M, Cranberry St.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St, cor Euclid Ave.
Chapel of St John's Home, St Mark's Ave, cor. Albany Ave.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St Mark's Aves.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St, cor. Warren St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, Fort Hamilton Parkway and 54th St
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, Ridge Boulevard and 89th St.
Epiphany, 100-104 S. 9th St.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave.
Holy Cross, Church Ave, near Rogers.
Holy Family (Slovak), Nassau Ave., near 15th St.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave and 98th St.
Holy Family (German), 13th St, near 4th Ave.
Holy Innocents, E 17th St and Beverly Rd.
Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Park West and Prospect Ave
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St, near Reid Ave.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St, cor Maujer.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave.
Nativity, Classon Ave, cor Madison St.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave, cor 74th St
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St, near Schenectady Ave
Our Lady of Consolation (Polish) Metropolitan Ave and Berry St
Our Lady of Czenstochowa (Polish) 25th St., near 4th Ave
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St and 15th Ave.
Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite), Hicks St, near State St.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl, near Broadway
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, N 8th St. and Union Ave
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St.
Our Lady of Pilar, Clermont Ave
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave.
Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Aves.
Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii, Seigel St., off Bushwick Ave.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermald Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued

Sacred Heart, Clermont Ave, near Park Ave.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts.
Spanish Mission, Cumberland St, near Lafayette Ave
St Agatha's, 50th St and 7th Ave.
St Agnes's, Hoyt St, cor Sackett.
St. Aloysius's, Onderdonk Ave and Stanhope St.
St Alphonsus's, 177 Kent Ave.
St. Ambrose's, Tompkins Ave, cor De Kalb Ave.
St. Anne's, Front St, cor. Gold.
St Anthony of Padua's, Manhattan Ave. and Milton St.
St. Athanasius's, 22d Ave and Ocean Boulevard
St. Augustine's, 6th Ave and Sterling Pl
St. Barbara's, Central Ave, cor Bleecker St
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks.
St. Blaise's, Kingston Ave and Maple St
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St.
St Brendan's, Ave. O and E 12th St
St. Brigid's, Linden St, cor. St Nicholas Ave.
St Casimir's (Polish), 40 Greene Ave.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway.
St. Catherine of Genoa, 124 E 40th St.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St, cor Herbert St
St Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl, cor Livingston St.
St. Columbkille's, 140-146 Dupont St.
St. Edward's, St Edward's St, cor Leo Pl.
St. Elias's (Ruthenian), Leonard St., near Greenpoint Ave
St Finbar's, Bay 20th St and Bath Ave.
St. Frances de Chantal's, 57th St, near 13th Ave
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Rd and Nostrand Ave.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St, cor. 6th Ave.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Rd and Linwood St.
St. George's (Lithuanian), 225 High St.
St. Gregory's, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl.
St. Ignatius's, Nostrand Ave. and Carroll St.
St James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St.
St. Jerome's, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves.
St. John Cantius's (Polish), Blake and New Jersey Aves.
St John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St, near 5th Ave.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave, near Greene Ave.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave, cor Jefferson St.
St. Louis's, Ellery St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. Lucy's (Italian), Kent Ave., near Park Ave.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd.
St. Martin of Tours's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St.
St Mary, Mother of Jesus, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave
St. Mary, Queen of Angels (Lithuanian), S 4th and Roebling Sts.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer.
St Mary the Virgin (Greek Melchite), 84 State St.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave, cor. Lincoln Pl.
St. Matthias's, Elm Ave, near Woodward
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian) 230 Concord St.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave.
St. Nicholas's (German) Devoe St, cor. Olive St
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave, cor. Willoughby Ave.
St Patrick's, 95th St, cor 4th Ave.
St. Paul's, Court St, cor. Congress St
St. Peter's, Hicks St, cor. Warren St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S 2d St
St Rita, Essex St, near Atlantic Ave.
St Rocco (Italian), 27th St, near 4th Ave.
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St and 14th Ave
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave, Parkville.
St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave T and Van Sicklen St.
St. Stanislaus Martyr (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave.
St. Stanislaus Kostka's (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St.
St. Stephen's, Summit St, cor. Hicks St.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave, cor. Sterling Pl
St Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush and Flatlands Aves.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N 6th St., near Driggs Ave.
Transfiguration, Hooper St, cor. Marcy Ave
Visitation of the B. V. M, Verona St, cor Richards St

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Danish-Norwegian, 675 Hicks St.
English Brooklyn, Sterling Pl, near 7th Ave
German, 1831 Gates Ave.
No. 2 (Colored), 1661 Dean St.
Swedish, 7th Ave. and 45th St

SWEDENBORGIAN

Church of New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl and Clark St
First (German), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves.
Second (German), Gates Ave and Broadway.

UNITARIAN

Flatbush (Fourth), E. 19th St., cor. Beverly Rd.
Saviour (First), Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. Willow Place Chapel.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St.
Unity (Third), Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued*

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves.
Good Tidings, Madison St., cor Stuyvesant Ave.
Our Father, Grand Ave., near Fulton St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brethren, 354 60th St.
Brooklyn Spiritual Soc., 28 Irving Pl.
Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St
Christian Church of the Evangel, 678 Leonard St.
Christian and Missionary Alliance, 320 Schermerhorn St.
Church of Divine Light, Quincy St., near Reid Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Church of God and Followers of Christ (Colored), 163 Prince St.
Church of the Second Advent, Greene Ave., near Tompkins Ave
Divine Science, Church of the Healing Christ, Lafayette and Clermont Aves.
Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Flatbush Christian, Dorchester Rd and E. 18th St.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Higher Life Fellowship, 76 Hanson Pl.
Latter-Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Gates and Reid Aves.
Lighthouse, Myrtle Ave. and Hart St.
Meserole, 128 Meserole Ave.
New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl., cor. Clark St.
Norwegian Evan. Free, 15th St. and 4th Ave ; Annex, 52d St. and 8th Ave.
People's, 77 Sutton St.
Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.
South Brooklyn Gospel, 4th Ave., cor. 56th St.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
Vanderveer Park, New York Ave. and Ave. D.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS.

BAPTIST.

Ebenezer (Col), S. Prince St., Flushing.
Elmhurst, Whitney Ave., cor. Judge St.
First, 11th St., near Ely Ave., L. I. City.
First, Flushing, Stanford Ave. and Union St.
First, Grove St., near Flushing Ave., Jamaica.
First, Woodside Ave. and 5th St, Woodside.
First, 389 Hancock St., Ravenswood.
Forest Parkview Chapel, Glendale
Richmond Hill, Fulton Ave., cor. Stoothoff Ave.
St. Stephen's (Col), 133 Camelia St., Astoria.
Shiloh (Col.), 100 Douglas St., Jamaica.
Union Course, 1st St. and Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Wyckoff, Summerfield and Forest Aves.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, Far Rockaway, Masonic Temple, Mott Ave.
First, Flushing, 93 Murray St.
First, Richmond Hill, Greenwood Ave.
Society, Jamaica, Masonic Temple, Union Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway, 22d St., Flushing.
Christ, Columbia Ave. and Ferris St., Woodhaven.
Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills.
First, Bowne Ave. and Lincoln St., Flushing.
First, Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and 9th St.
First, Walker and Grafton Aves, Woodhaven.
Forest, Parkview, Glendale.
Pilgrim, Ridgewood and Oxford Sts., Richmond Hill.
Union, Oak and Orchard Sts., Richmond Hill
Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Forest Ave., Ridgewood Heights, Forest and Linden Aves.

EVANGELICAL.

Collegiate Union of Corona: Union. Evang., 45 Grand Ave.; Leverick Memorial, Burnside Ave. and 46th St., Corona.
Emmanuel (German), Bigelow and Jerome Aves., Woodhaven.

JEWISH.

Anawath Israel, N. Washington and Fulton Sts., Jamaica.
Congregation Independent of Tifareth Israel, Corona.
Derech Emunah, Vernon and Ocean Aves.
Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and Dodges St.
Shaarey Zadek, Arverne.
Temple Israel, 10 S. Fairview Ave., Rockaway Beach; Corona; Roanoke St, Far Rockaway.

LUTHERAN.

Christ, 144 5th St., Woodside.
Christ, Rosedale.
Christ, Jerome Ave., Woodhaven.
Christ, Floral Park.
Covenant, Elm and Buchman Aves.
Emanuel, Alburtis Ave. and Darval St.
Emmaus, Doscher Ave. and Cornelia St., Ridgewood Heights.
Good Shepherd, Ashby and Horan Aves., South Ozone Park.
Grace, Lyceum Hall, Queens.
Holy Trinity, Hollis.
Immanuel, 21st St., near 8th Ave, Whitestone.
Mission, 22 Belt Ave., Bayside.
Mission, Port Washington
Redeemer, Cooper and Fosdick Aves., Glendale.
St. Andrew's, Glen Morris.
St. Jacobus, Prospect and Gross Sts., Winfield Junction.
St. James's, Winfield, Grove and Prospect Sts.
St. John's, 6th Ave. and 14th St, College Point.
St. John's, 186 Percy St., Flushing
St. John's, 7 Martin St.
St. John's, Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Luke's, Yarmouth and Downing Sts., Woodhaven.
St. Mark's, New York Ave. near South St., Jamaica
St. Paul's, Stoothoff Ave. near Ridgewood Ave., Richmond Hill
St. Paul's, Dunton, L. I.
Swedish, Potter Ave., L. I. City.
Swedish, Clinton St., near Shell Rd., Corona.
Swedish, Richmond Hill.
Trinity, Middle Village.
Trinity, 8th Ave., near Broadway, L. I. City.
Trinity, Andrew and Pacific Sts., Maspeth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bayside, Palace Ave. and West St., Bayside.
Corona, Kingsland and Alburtis Aves, Corona.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Corona Italian Mission, 52 Moore St.
Elmhurst, Medina Pl and Grove St.
Epworth, 8th Ave and 20th St., Whitestone.
First, Amity St., Flushing.
First, Church and Beaufort Sts, Richmond Hill
First, Locust St. and Sycamore Ave., Corona.
First, Springfield Gardens, near New York and Farmers Aves.
First, Temple and Crescent Sts., Astoria.
First, Kimball Ave., cor Hatch Ave., Ozone Park.
First, Minnetonka Ave., Hollis.
First, Johnson Ave and Beaufort St, Morris Park.
First German, 80 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Italian, Van Alst Ave and Lincoln St., Astoria.
Glendale, Tesla Pl
Jamaica, 430 Fulton St, Jamaica.
Maspeth, Columbia St, Maspeth.
Middle Village, Metropolitan Ave, Middle Village.
Ridgewood Heights (German), Woodward Ave. and Grove St.
Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Springfield Gardens, Farmers Ave. and Merrick Rd, Springfield.
Trinity, Brandon and Guion Aves., Richmond Hill.
Van Alst Ave., 192 Van Alst Ave., L. I City.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Allen Chapel, Washington and South Sts, Jamaica.
Douglaston, Douglaston.
First Union American, 147 Broadway, Astoria.
Macedonia, 159 Lincoln St, Flushing.
St. Mark's, Elmhurst.
St Peter's, Douglaston.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Centreville Ave., Aqueduct, L. I.
First, Springfield Gardens

PRESBYTERIAN.

Astoria, 954 Boulevard, Astoria.
Calvary, Maspeth.
Church of Peace, Hillside.
First, 28 Prospect Ave., E. Williamsburg.
First, Barclay and Murray Sts, Flushing.
First, Greenwood Ave, near Atlantic St., Richmond Hill.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS—*Continued.*

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

First, Fulton St. and Clinton Ave, Jamaica.
First (German), Forest Ave, Evergreen
French Evangelical, 4176 Chichester Ave., Woodhaven.
First of Newtown, Hoffman Boulevard, Elmhurst.
Hillside, Fulton and Harvard Sts Jamaica.
Ravenswood, Boulevard and Webster Ave., Ravenswood
Russell Sage Memorial, Far Rockaway.
Springfield, Springfield Ave. and Broadway; Cedar Manor Chapel, Matthews St, near New York Ave.; Rosedale Church, Lincoln Boulevard and Union St.
Woodhaven First, Jerome and Walker Aves, Woodhaven

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

All Saints', Montauk Ave., Bayside.
All Saints', Leiferts Ave, Morris Park.
Annunciation, Cooper St., near Webster Ave., Glendale
Epiphany, McCormick and Kimball Aves, Ozone Park.
Grace, 41st St., Corona
Grace, 314 Fulton St., Jamaica; Grace Chapel, Merrick Road, Jamaica.
Grace, 11th Ave and 18th St, Whitestone.
Redeemer, Crescent and Temple Sts., Astoria.
Resurrection, Church St, Richmond Hill.
St. Andrew's Mission, 204 17th St, Astoria.
St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Belle Harbor.
St Gabriel's, Fulton St., Hollis.
St George's, Franklin St., Astoria
St George's, Main St., Flushing.
St James's, Broadway and Corona Ave., Elmhurst
St. John's, Mott Ave, Far Rockaway.
St. John's, Van Alst Ave and 10th St., L. I. City.
St. Andrew's Chapel, Range Ave., Creedmore.
St. John's, Sanford Ave. and Wilson St., Flushing.
St. Joseph's, Franklin Ave., Queens
St. Mary's Chapel, Laurel Hill.
St. Mary's Chapel, Van Wyck Ave, Dunton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St Matthew's, Woodhaven.
St. Paul's Chapel, 13th St and 1st Ave., College Point.
St. Paul's, Striker Ave. and 8th St. Woodside.
St Peter's, Rosedale.
St. Saviour's, Maspeth
St. Stephen's, Grand and N. 1st Sts., Jamaica.
St. Thomas's, Vernon Ave, Ravenswood.
Zion, Douglaston.

REFORMED.

First, 1st Ave and 10th St., College Point.
First German, Far Rockaway.
First, 100 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Newton, Broadway and Union Ave, Elmhurst
Forest Park, Hillside Ave and Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Flushing, Bowne Ave, and Amity St., Flushing.
German Evangelical, Woodhaven and Ridgeway Aves., Woodhaven
German Second, 526 2d Ave, Astoria.
Jamaica Dutch, Fulton and Ray Sts., Jamaica
Queens, Jericho Rd. and Creed Ave
Reformed Church of Astoria, Remsen St., Astoria.
Ridgewood (Dutch), Evergreen.
St Paul's, Herriman and Hillside Aves., Jamaica.
Steinway, Ditmas and 11th Aves
Sunnyside, 310 Buckley St, L. I. City.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodhaven, cor. Woodhaven and Ridgewood Aves Woodhaven.
Zion (German), Horton St., Elmhurst

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Christ, South Ozone Park.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

B V. M. Help of Christians, Winfield Junction
B. V. M. Mt Carmel, Newton Ave., Astoria.
Gate of Heaven, Ozone Park.
Holy Child Jesus, Richmond Hill.
Holy Cross (Polish), Maspeth.
Nativity (Italian), Woodhaven.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Shell Rd., Corona.
Sacred Heart, Bayside.
St Adelbert's (Polish), Elmhurst.
St. Anastasia, Douglaston.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Andrew of Avellino, Broadway and 18th St., Flushing.
St Bartholomew's, 4th St., Elmhurst.
St Benedict Joseph's, Morris Park.
St Camillus's, Seaside.
St Clement's, South Ozone Park.
St. Elizabeth's, Atlantic Ave and 3d St., Woodhaven.
St. Fidelis's, High and 15th Sts., College Point.
St Francis de Sales's, Belle Harbor,
St. Gerard Magelia, Hollis.
St. Gertrude's, Edgemere.
Sts. Joachim and Anne, Hollis Ave., Queens.
St Josaphat's (Polish), Bay Side.
St Joseph's (German), L. I. City.
St. Joseph's (Polish), Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
St Leo's (Italian), Sycamore Ave. and Elm St., Corona.
St Luke's, 11th Ave., Whitestone.
St. Margaret's, Middle Village.
St. Mary's, Hunter's Point, L I. City.
St Mary Magdalen's, Springfield.
St. Mary's (German), Flushing and Shelton Sts, Jamaica.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Far Rockaway.
St. Michael's, Union and Madison Sts., Flushing.
St. Monica's, Washington St, Jamaica.
St. Pancras's, Glendale.
St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills, L I City.
St Pius V., Jamaica.
St Raphael's, Blissville, L I. City.
St Rita's, Boulevard, near Webster Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Rockaway Beach.
St Sebastian's, Woodside
St Stanislaus's, Maspeth.
St. Thomas's, Benedict Ave, Woodhaven.
St. Virgilius, Broad Channel
Transfiguration, Hull Ave Maspeth.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bethel Union, Hawtree Creek Rd., Woodhaven.
Forest Hills Free Church, Forest Hills.
Friends' Meeting, Broadway, Flushing.
Grace Choral Soc., 40 Crescent St, Long Island City.
Union Evangelical Church (Ind.), 4th Ave. and 14th St, College Point.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND.

BAPTIST.

First, Hamilton and Westervelt Aves., New Brighton.
Mariners' Harbor, Union Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
New Dorp, New Dorp.
Park, Broadway and Vreeland St., Port Richmond.
St. Philip's (Col), Elm St, Port Richmond
South, Main St, Tottenville.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, Castleton and Oakland Aves, New Brighton

EVANGELICAL.

Norwegian (Evang.) Free, West New Brighton.
West. Bapt, Shore Rd, Kreischerville.

JEWISH.

B'nai Jeshurun, Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville.
Emanuel, Post Ave, Port Richmond.

LUTHERAN.

Bethlehem, Fort Wadsworth.
Immanuel, New Springville
Evangelical, 191 Beach St, Stapleton.
German, New Brighton.
Mission, Dongan Hills.
Norwegian, Avenue B, Port Richmond.
Norwegian, Nicholas Ave., Port Richmond.
St John's, Port Richmond.
St. Mathew's, Dongan Hills.
St. Paul's, Caroline and Cary Aves, West New Brighton.
Scandinavian, Jersey and 5th Ave, New Brighton.
Scandinavian Zion, Ave B, Port Richmond

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Asbury, Richmond Ave., New Springville.
Bethel, Amboy Rd. and Church, Tottenville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Bethel (Colored), Tompkinsville.
Dickinson, Linoleumville
Grace, 213 Heberton Ave, Port Richmond.
Graniteville, Port Richmond.
Kingsley, Stapleton.
Mount Zion (Colored), Bloomingdale Rd, Rossville
St. James, Rosebank
St. John's, Rossville.
St. Mark's, Pleasant Plains.
St Paul's, Amboy Ave., Tottenville.
Summerfield, Mariners' Harbor.
Trinity, Prospect and Elizabeth, West New Brighton.
Wandell Memorial, Concord.
Woodrow, Princess Bay

MORAVIAN.

Castleton Corners, Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners.
First, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.
Great Kills, Hillside Ave.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND—*Continued.*

MORAVIAN—Continued.

New Dorp, Richmond Road.
Stapleton Moravian Episcopal, Osgood Ave, Stapleton.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Calvary, Bement and Castleton Aves., West Brighton.
First Edgewater, Stapleton

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saints', Central Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Ascension, West New Brighton
Christ, Franklin Ave and 2d St, New Brighton.
Holy Comforter, Eltingville.
Italian Mission, Port Richmond.
St. Andrew's, Church and Mill Rds., Richmond.
St John's, New York Ave, Clifton.
St. Luke's, Shore Rd and St Luke's Ave., Rossville.
St. Mary's, Davis Ave, West New Brighton.
St Paul's Memorial, 93 St. Paul's Ave., Tompkinsville.
St Simon's, Concord.
St. Stephen's, Bentley Manor, Totteuville.
Trinity, 3d St., New Dorp.

REFORMED.

Brighton Heights, New Brighton.
Huguenot, Huguenot Park.

REFORMED—Continued

Mariners' Harbor, Richmond Terrace and Lockman Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Reformed Church on Staten Island, Port Richmond.
St. Peter's, Kreischerville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Blessed Sacrament, Manor Rd., West New Brighton.
Immaculate Conception, Targee St., Stapleton.
Our Lady of the Assumption Chapel, Webster Ave., New Brighton.
Our Lady of Consolation, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady Help of Christians, Tottenville
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Castleton Ave., West New Brighton.
Our Lady of Pity Chapel, Port Richmond.
Our Lady of the Rosary, South Beach.
Our Lady, Star of the Sea, Huguenot, Park.
Sacred Heart, West New Brighton.
St. Adalbert's, John St., Port Richmond.
St. Ann's, Dongan Hills.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Anthony's, Decker Ave., Linoleumville.
St. Clement's, Mariners' Harbor.
St. Joachim and St. Ann Chapel, Mt. Loretto
St. John Baptist de la Salle, Stapleton
St. Joseph's, Washington Ave, Rossville.
St Joseph's (Italian), 94 St. Mary Ave, Rosebank. Our Lady of the Rosary Chapel, Sand Lane, Rosebank
St. Mary's, New York Ave, Rosebank.
St. Mary of the Assumption, Port Richmond.
St. Michael's Chapel, Van Pelt Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
St. Patrick's, 45 St. Patrick's Pl., St. Peter's, St Mark's Pl., New Brighton.

SEVEN DAY ADVENTISTS.

Staten Island, Masonic Temple, Port Richmond.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Redeemer, Clinton Ave., New Brighton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Immanuel Union (Ind), Westerleigh.
Swedish Mission, 441 Westervelt Ave., Tompkinsville.

CHURCHES IN NASSAU COUNTY.

BAPTIST.

First, Grove St., Freeport.
First, Hempstead.
First, Carlton Ave., Port Wash'ton
First, Rockville Centre.
First, Valley Stream.
Oyster Bay, Oyster Bay.
Shiloh, Rockville Centre.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science, Hempstead.
Christian Science, Patchogue.
Christian Science, Rockville Centre
Christian Science, Sea Cliff.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Bethany, East Rockaway.
Memorial, Wantagh.

FRIENDS.

Bethpage Meeting, Farmingdale.
Jericho, Hicksville.
Jerusalem, near Wantagh.
Manhasset Preparative, Manhasset.
Matinecock, Preparative, Locust Valley.
Westbury Hicksite, Post Ave.
Westbury Orthodox Friends.

JEWISH.

Tiferth, Israel, Glen Cove.

LUTHERAN.

Christ, Floral Park.
Christ, Freeport.
Epiphany, Hempstead.
Holy Trinity, Park Ave., Rockville Centre.
St. John's, Lynbrook
St. John's, Merrick.
St Luke's, Farmingdale.
St. Paul's, Valley Stream.
St. Stephen's, Hicksville.
St. Trinity Evangelical, Hicksville

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Baldwin, Merrick Road, Baldwin.
Bellmore, Newbridge.
Carpenter Memorial, Glen Cove.
East Meadow, Church St., East Meadow.
Farmingdale, Farmingdale.
First, Port Washington.
First, Roosevelt.
First Church, Valley Stream.
Floral Park, Verbena Ave., Floral Park.
Freeport, Pine St., Freeport.
Grace, Valley Stream.
Great Neck, Great Neck.
Hempstead, Hempstead.
Hicksville, Hicksville.
Lawrence, Lawrence.
Oceanside.
Roslyn, Roslyn.
St James's, Lynbrook
St John's, Elmont.
St Mark's, Rockville Centre.
St. Paul's, Bayville.
St. Paul's, South St, Oyster Bay.
Sea Cliff, Sea Cliff.
Seaford, Seaford.
Searington, Searington.
Wesley, East Norwich.
Westbury, Westbury.
Woodbury Woodbury.
Woodmere, Broadway, Woodmere

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, Freeport.
Calvary, Glen Cove.
Mount Olive, Port Washington.
Mount Zion, Westbury Station.
St. Peter, Douglaston
Salem, Mineola Ave, Roslyn

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN, ZION)

Jackson Memorial, Cross St, Hempstead.
Lakeville.
Riverhead.
St. Hood's, Oyster Bay.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (GERMAN).

St. Paul's, Willis Ave., Mineola.
Wesley Hall, Sea Cliff

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

First, Church St., Baldwin.
First, Denton Ave, Lynbrook.
St. Paul's, Inwood.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Bellmore, Bellmore.
Christ's First, Fulton Ave, Hempstead.
First, Church St, Freeport.
First, School St., Glen Cove.
First, Oceanside.
First, East Main, Oyster Bay.
Glenwood, Glenwood Landing
Mineola, Mineola.
German Presbyterian, New Hyde Park.
Rockville Centre.
Roslyn, Roslyn
St. Paul's, Elmont.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saints, Middle Neck Road, Great Neck.
Cathedral of Incarnation, Garden City.
Church of Ascension, Rockville Centre.
Church of Nativity, Willis Ave., Mineola.
Church of the Advent, Westbury.
Christ, Merrick Road, Lynbrook.
Christ, Manhasset.
Christ, Oyster Bay.
Grace, Massapequa.
Holy Trinity, Hicksville.
Redeemer, Merrick.
St. Elizabeth Mission, Floral Park.
St. George's, Hempstead.
St. James's, Franklin Square.
St. John's, Hempstead (Colored).
St. John's, Cold Spring Harbor.
St. Luke, Sea Cliff.
St. Matthias's (Colored), Smithville, South.
St. Mary's, Amityville.
St Michael and All Angels, Seaford
St. Paul's, Glen Cove
St Paul's, Roosevelt.
St. Stephen's, Port Washington.
St. Thomas's, Farmingdale.
Transfiguration, Freeport.
Trinity, Hewlett.
Trinity, Roslyn.

CHURCHES IN NASSAU COUNTY—*Continued.*

REFORMED.

First, Hicksville.
Locust Valley, Locust Valley.
First Reformed, New Hyde Park.
North Hempstead, Manhasset.
Oyster Bay Reformed, Brookville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Church of Our Holy Redeemer, Freeport.
Corpus Christi, Mineola.
Holy Ghost, New Hyde Park.
Holy Name of Mary, Valley Stream
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Inwood.
Our Lady of Loretto, Hempstead.
St. Agnes's, Rockville Centre.
St. Aloysius's, Great Neck.
St. Barnabas's, Bellmore.
St. Boniface's (German), Elmont.
St. Boniface Martyr's, Sea Cliff.
St. Brigid's, Westbury.
St. Christopher's, Baldwin.
St. Catherine of Sienna, Franklin Square.
St Dominic's, Oyster Bay.
St Gertrude's, Bayville.
St. Hedwig's, Floral Park.
St Hyacinth's, Glen Cove (Polish).
St. Ignatius's, Hicksville.
St. Joachim's, Cedarhurst.
St. Joseph's, Garden City.
St. Joseph's, Hewlett.
St. Kilian's, Farmingdale.
St. Martha's, Uniondale.
St. Mary's, Manhasset.
St. Mary's, Roslyn.
St. Mary's of the Isle, Long Beach.
St. Patrick's, Glen Cove.
St. Peter of Alcantara, Port Washington.
St. Raymond's, Lynbrook.
St. William the Abbot, Seaford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Patchogue.
Undenominational, Great Neck.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett	1665	34	Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	67	William V. Brady	1847-1848
2	Thomas Delavall	1666	35	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	68	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
3	Thomas Willett	1667	36	Paul Richard	1735-1739	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
4	Cornelius Steenwyck	1668-1670	37	John Cruger, Sr	1739-1744	70	Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
5	Thomas Delavall	1671	38	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	71	Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
6	Matthias Nicolls	1672	39	Edward Holland	1747-1757	72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
7	John Lawrence	1673	40	John Cruger, Jr	1757-1766	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
8	William Dervall	1675	41	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42	David Matthews, Tory.	1776-1784	75	George Opdyke	1862-1864
10	S. van Cortlandt	1677	43	James Duane	1784-1789	76	C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
11	Thomas Delavall	1678	44	Richard Varick	1789-1801	77	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
12	Francis Rombouts	1679	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	78	T. Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
13	William Dyre	1680-1681	46	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	79	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
14	Cornelius Steenwyck	1682-1683	47	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	80	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
15	Gabriel Minville	1684	48	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	81	S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
16	Nicholas Bayard	1685	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	82	William H. Wickham	1875-1876
17	S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	50	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	83	Smith Ely	1877-1878
18	Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	51	John Ferguson	1815	84	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
19	John Lawrence	1691	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	85	William R. Grace	1881-1882
20	Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	53	Cadwallader D. Colden.	1818-1821	86	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
21	William Merritt	1695-1698	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	87	William R. Grace	1885-1886
22	Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	55	William Paulding	1825-1826	88	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
23	David Provost	1699-1700	56	Philip Hone	1826-1827	89	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
24	Isaac de Reimer	1700-1701	57	William Paulding	1827-1829	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	91	William L. Strong	1895-1897
26	Philip French	1702-1703	59	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	92	Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
27	William Peartree	1703-1707	60	Cornelius W. Lawrence.	1834-1837	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
28	Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	61	Aaron Clark	1837-1839	94	George B. McClellan.	1904-1909
29	Jacobus van Cortlandt.	1710-1711	62	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	95	William J. Gaynor‡	1910-1913
30	Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	63	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	96	Ardolph L. Kline§	1913
31	John Johnson	1714-1719	64	James Harper	1844-1845	97	John Purroy Mitchel	1914-1917
32	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	65	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846	98	John F. Hylan	1918-
33	Robert Walters	1720-1725	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847			

‡ John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October, 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination. § Filled unexpired term of Mayor Gaynor, deceased.

REGISTERS OF NEW YORK COUNTY—1812-1918.

Elbert Herring, May 1, 1812, to April, 1815; William T. Slocum, May 1, 1815, to December, 1817; James Gilbert, January, 1818, to December, 1820; James W. Lent, January, 1821, to December, 1828; Thomas Franklin, May, 1829, to February, 1830; Jameson Cox, December, 1830; Gilbert Coutant, 1831, to December, 1833; William H. Bunn, 1834-1836; James Gulick, 1837-1839; J. Sherman Brownell, 1840-1845; Samuel Osgood, 1846-1848; Cornelius V. Anderson, 1849-1851; Garret Dyckman, 1852-1854; Peter Asten, part of 1854; John J Doane, 1855-1857; William Miner, 1858-1860; John Keyser, 1861-1863; John McCool, 1864-1866; Charles G. Halpine, 1867, to August 2, 1868; Patrick H. Jones, August, 1868, to December, 1868; Michael Connolly, 1869-1871; Franz Sigel, 1872-1874; Patrick H. Jones, 1875-1877; Frederick W. Loew, 1878-1880; Augustus T. Docharty, 1881-1883; John Reilly, 1884-1886; James J. Slevin, 1887-1889; Frank T. Fitzgerald, 1890-1892; Ferdinand Levy, 1893-1895; William Sohmer, 1896-1897; Isaac Fromme, 1898-1901; John H. J. Ronner, 1902-1905; Frank Gass, 1906-1909; Max S. Grifenhagen, 1910-1913; John J. Hopper, 1914-1917; James A. Donegan, 1918.

The Register's office of New York County is the oldest in the State. It was established in 1812. The county covered then the same territory as now. The date of the earliest realty property record in the office is 1654—a Dutch deed. The realty records before 1812 were kept by the County Clerk. The block system of indexing was established in 1891. In 1906 the Register's office moved into the new Hall of Records.

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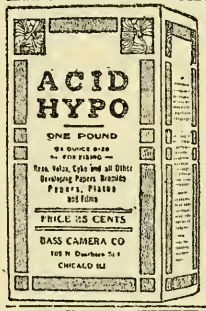

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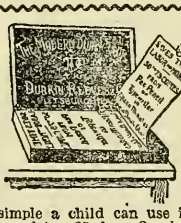

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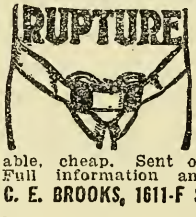

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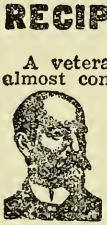

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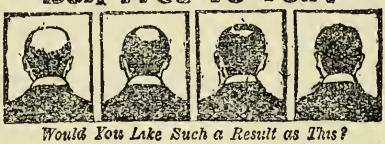

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Do you want, free, a trial box of Koskott, that has proved successful in so many cases? If so, you need only to answer this adv. by postcard or letter, asking for FREE BOX. This famous preparation is for dandruff, thinning hair and several forms of BALDNESS. In many cases, a new hair growth has been reported when all else had failed. So why not see for yourself? Koskott is used by men and women; it is perfectly harmless and often starts hair growth in a few days. Address: Koskott Laboratory, East 32d St., KA-294, New York.

Quit Cigarettes!

A wonderful relief from slavery to cigarettes is reported by Chas. Ohnesorge, who had been addicted 14 years and after trying various so-called cures in vain found just the information he wanted in a book published and sent free to anybody by Edward J. Woods, TB-294, Station F, New York, N. Y. Thousands of persons, both sexes, who were addicted to cigarettes, pipe, chewing, snuff, etc., have been gladdened by this free book. Getting rid of tobacco habit means better health, longer life, greater earning efficiency, tranquillity, contentment and other benefits.

SHE WAS OBESE

The shadow on this picture gives you an idea how she looked and felt. By taking Oil of Korein and following the easy directions she reduced 38 pounds in three months. Now she is agile, attractive, mentally alert and in better health. Reliable anti-fat self-treatment. Buy a small box at the drug store. Oil of Korein; it comes in capsules. Many women have reduced easily, lastingly, 10 to 60 pounds. Safe and pleasant method, endorsed by physicians. For free book of advice (in plain wrapper) write to Korein Co., NA-294, Station F, New York City.

To the Wife of One Who Drinks

If this should reach the eyes of a wife, mother or friend of some good man who drinks liquor to excess and cannot overcome the self-ruining habit, let her write to Edward J. Woods, DA 294, Station F, New York, N. Y., for confidential information which is likely to bring great joy—a complete victory over the drink habit.

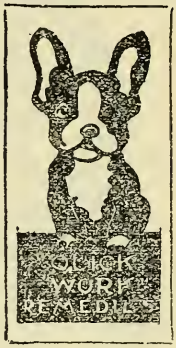
—THE—

VIBERT Quick-Work Dog Preparations

PUT UP BY

The Largest Kennel of Its Kind in the World

Compounded from purest drugs and brought to absolute perfection by use for over three-quarters of a decade on over eight thousand dogs with uniformly beneficial results.



Efficient Powerful Wholesome Absolutely Safe

1. QUICK-WORK MANGE, ECZEMA AND FLEA SOAP

COMBINES THE THREE MOST POWERFUL SKIN HEALING AGENTS, VERMIN ERADICATORS AND HAIR GROWERS KNOWN TO MEDICAL SCIENCE, IN SOLUBLE FORM, THUS PENETRATING RIGHT INTO THE UNDERSKIN AND EFFECTING PERMANENT CURE.

Cures MANGE, ECZEMA, ITCH, FLEAS, TICKS, LICE, MITES. A MARVELOUS HAIR RAISER AND COAT GROWER. PRICE $1.10 POSTPAID, for large tin.

2. QUICK-WORK CONDITION POWDER

AN EFFICIENT BLOOD PURIFIER, STOMACH CORRECTIVE AND BOWEL REGULATOR. STIMULATES APPETITE, CLEANSES THE BLOOD AND INTESTINES, TONES UP THE WHOLE SYSTEM. GIVES DOG VIM, VIGOR AND BOUNCE. WILL PUT YOUR DOG INTO CONDITION AND KEEP HIM IN CONDITION. (Every dog in the Vibert Kennel is fed this condition powder twice a week, summer and winter.) Regulates and prevents CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA, STOMACH DISORDERS, DISTEMPER, BLACK TONGUE, SKIN DISEASES. EASY TO GIVE. Just sprinkle a little on the dog's food twice a week. Indispensable in raising healthy pups. PRICE $1.10. POSTPAID.

3. QUICK-WORK WORM EXPELLER

USED ON OVER FIVE THOUSAND DOGS WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE OR A SINGLE MISHAP. THE SUREST, QUICKEST, SAFEST WORM EXPELLER ON THE MARKET TODAY. THOROUGHLY PURGES THE DOG OF WORMS INSIDE OF AN HOUR. EASY TO GIVE. ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN IN EFFECT. WILL NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE PUP. GETS THE WORMS, BUT NEVER "GETS" THE DOG.

PRICE $1.10 POSTPAID. Enough to worm six grown dogs or a dozen pups.

COMBINATION OFFER

EVERY DOG OWNER SHOULD KEEP THE THREE ABOVE PREPARATIONS ON HAND ALL THE TIME. TO INDUCE THIS WE WILL SEND ONE CAN OF THE MANGE SOAP, ONE CAN OF THE CONDITION POWDER and ONE BOX OF THE WORM EXPELLER. ALL PREPAID FOR $2.00.

Other Quick-Work Remedies

RHEUMATISM CURE, cures chronic cases. $2.10 postpaid.
DISTEMPER TREATMENT, safest, most effective, saves the dog's life. $5.00, postpaid.
EAR POWDER for split, torn or cankered ears, $1.10, postpaid.
EYE POWDER for sore, mattered, weak or running eyes, $1.10, postpaid.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES COMPLETE IN ONE ORDER. $12.00. PREPAID.

TO ORDER ANY OF THE ABOVE PREPARATIONS SEND MONEY ORDER, CHECK OR MONEY TO

Quick-Work Laboratories

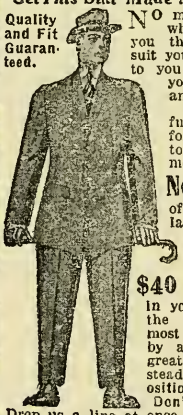
H. VIBERT
Prop.

Box 11, Bound Brook, New Jersey

(FULL DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER ON REQUEST)

Swell Suit FREE

Get This Suit Made to Your Own Measure



Quality and Fit Guaranteed.

NO matter where you live or what you do we will make you the finest and snappiest suit you ever wore and send it to you all charges prepaid if you take advantage of our amazing offer at once.

We make this wonderful, liberal Free Suit offer for a short period of time, to a few live, wide-awake men.

No Extra Charges

of any kind. All the latest fancy styles, golf bottoms, tunnel belt loops, pearl buttons—everything Free.

$40 to $60 a Week

in your spare time. This is the biggest, newest, best, most liberal offer ever made by a reliable company—the greatest chance to get into a steady, money-making proposition.

Don't Wait—Don't Delay.

Drop us a line at once so that we can tell you all about this wonderful offer and send you Free our latest fashion plates besides dozens of real cloth samples to choose from. Write at once, don't wait, don't delay.

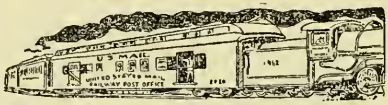
SPENCER-MEAD CO., Dept. 302, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

$95 to $150 Month

The United States Government wants thousands at once.

MEN—WOMEN—GIRLS—18 or Over



Railway Mail Clerks Have Pleasant Work—

U. S Govt. positions are all Life Positions. Promotion to Big Paid positions is very rapid—common education is sufficient. WE COACH CANDIDATES FREE.

VALUABLE COUPON

Dept. O 211. Franklin Institute. Rochester, N.Y. Kindly send me, entirely free of charge, (1) A full description of the position checked below; (2) Sample examination questions; (3) Free copy of copyrighted book, "Govt. Positions and How to Get Them;" (4) A list of U S. Govt. jobs now open; (5) Directions telling me how to get free coaching for the position checked:

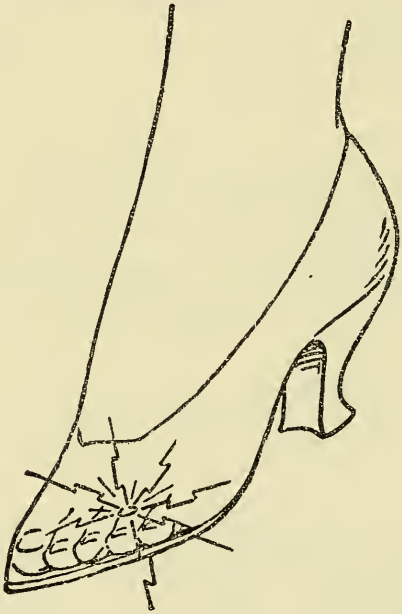
—Railway Mail Clerk	($1,100 to 2,000)
—Postoffice Clerk	($1,000 to 1,500)
—Postoffice Carrier	($1,000 to 1,500)
—Rural Mail Carrier	($720 to 2,160)
—Bookkeeper	($1,100 to 1,800)
—Customs Positions	($900 to 1,500)
—Stenographer	($1,100 to 1,800)
—Clerk in the Departments at Washington or at Panama Canal	($1,100 to 1,800)

Name .....

Address O-211

Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" Is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers —No pain!



Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic!

Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

were first introduced to the public in the year 1850 and are known over the entire world as a preparation of superior merit for the relief of coughs and throat troubles.

They give prompt and effective relief in the coughing spells and throat irritation incident to Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung troubles.

Of great value to singers, speakers, preachers and teachers, as a means to clear the voice, remove hoarseness and irritations caused by use of the voice.

As they contain no opiates or anything injurious, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES may be used in all cases where cough or throat lozenges are employed, without the least danger.

Sold only in boxes. Not sold by weight.

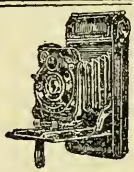
15c, 35c, 75c, $1.25.

INQUIRE FOR NEW TRIAL SIZE BOX AT DRUG STORES.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Proprietors

Department W. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

New York Camera Exchange



J. H. ANDREWS, Proprietor

Our Business is buying, selling and exchanging Cameras and Lenses.

Your Business to know where you can SAVE MONEY, get what you need in the Photographic Supply line at LOWEST prices. We save you from 10 to 50 per cent. on prices of other dealers on NEW GOODS. Send 2-cent stamp for Bargain List, and mention "World Almanac."

Telephone 2387 Beekman, Dept. A. **111 FULTON STREET**

MIZPAH JOCK SUPPORTER

No. 44

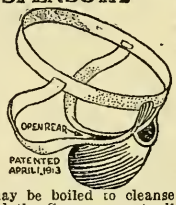
Gives you a feel of real comfort and assurance of perfect protection while exercising. Opening beneath patent flap A. Small amount of material between the thighs C. Perfect pouch B. Welt-bound webbing.

All Sizes, **$1.25**

SANITO SUSPENSORY

No. 50

All elastic. Perfect fit. Self-adjusting, will not chafe. Pouch open in rear, therefore more sanitary. Perfectly comfortable. Need not remove from scrotum while at closet.

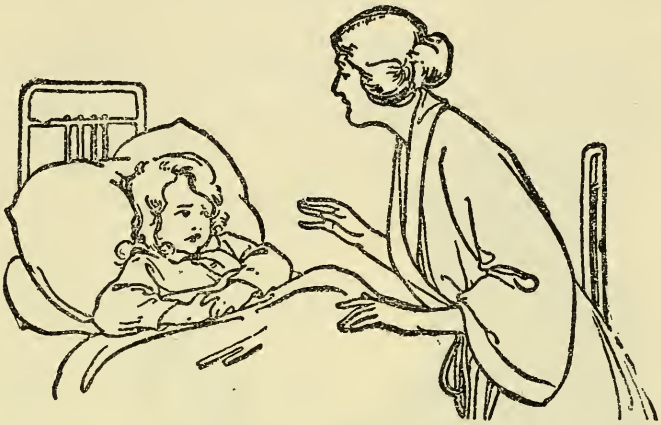


All Sizes, **$1.00**

This Jock and Suspensory are all elastic and self-adjusting. These goods may be boiled to cleanse without injury to the rubber. The Jock should be worn when exercising, and the Suspensory at all other times, to promote health and vigor. If your dealer will not furnish, send us stamps or money order, specifying large, medium or small pouch, and waist measure, and we will mail promptly.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

THE WALTER F. WARE COMPANY Dept. W. PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.



Constipated Children Gladly Take

"California Syrup of Figs"

For the Liver and Bowels

Tell your druggist you wants genuine "California Syrup of Figs." Full directions and dose for babies and children of all ages who are constipated, bilious, feverish, tongue-coated, or full of cold, are plainly printed on the bottle. Look for the name "California" and accept no other "Fig Syrup."

Cured His Piles

Now 88 Years Old, But Works at Trade of Blacksmith and Feels Younger Since Piles Are Gone.

The oldest active blacksmith in Michigan is still pounding his anvil in the town of Homer—thanks to my internal method for curing piles.

Mr. Jacob Lyon. Homer. Mich.

I wish that you could hear him tell of his many experiences with ointments, salves, dilators, etc., before he tried my method. Here is a letter just received from him:

Homer, Mich., June 27, 1917.

Mr. E. R. Page, Marshall, Mich

Dear Sir: I want you to know what your treatment has done for me. I had suffered with piles for many years and used suppositories and all kinds of treatments, but never got relief until I tried yours. Am now completely cured. Although I am 88 years old, and the oldest active blacksmith in Michigan, I feel years younger since the piles have left me. I will surely recommend it to all I know who suffer this way. You can use my letter any way you wish and I hope it will lead others to try this wonderful remedy.

Yours truly, J. L. LYON

Don't let a doctor cut you and don't waste money on foolish salves, ointments dilators etc., but send to-day for a Free Trial of my internal method for the Permanent Cure of Piles

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of salves, ointments, dilators and other local treatments have failed.

Free Pile Cure Coupon

E. R. Page,
1202B Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich

Please send free trial of your Method to:

.....

.....

.....

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To any one suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for **Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles,** and such Pile trouble—all in plain wrapper — **TO TRY FREE.**

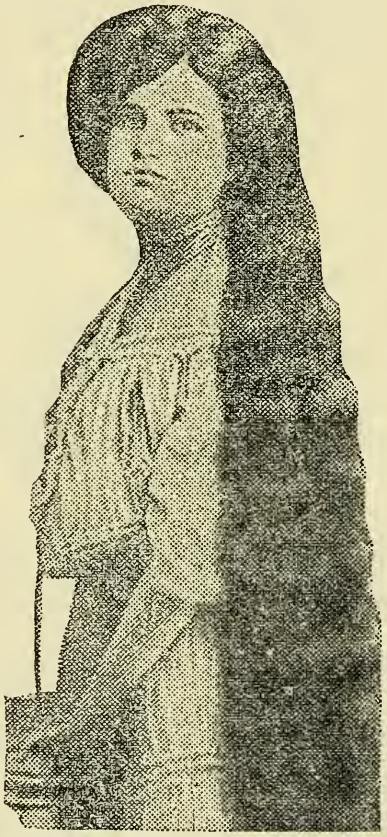
Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous **Absorption Method.** No Knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by any one **without cost.** Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs **you nothing.** You decide and **we take your word.** We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are **often controlled in a single day.** Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WA 20 Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

STOP DANDRUFF

And Falling Hair

Get a Small Bottle of *DANDERINE*

And Double the Beauty of Your Hair



To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits every one who tries this.

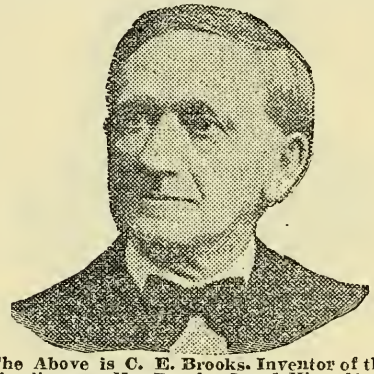
DANDERINE—35c a Bottle **At Drug and Toilet Stores**

Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience We Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

We Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greatest success. Send at-



The Above is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks Cured Himself of Rupture Over 30 Years Ago and Patented the Appliance from His Personal Experience. If Ruptured, Write Today to the Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

tached coupon to-day and we will send you free our illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing our Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember, we use no salves, no harness, no lies.

We send on trial to prove what we say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as our hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try our Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON
Brooks Appliance Company
1611-D State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Get a BIG-PAYING Government Position

Hundreds of fine jobs open. Paying more than ever before. Government positions command respect! Steady, pleasant work—easy hours and a big chance for advancement. All you need do to get one of these responsible Government jobs is to pass the Civil Service Examination. Mr. A. R. Patterson, for eight years a Civil Service Examiner, "knows the ropes" and will show you how to pass all examinations and get any one of the positions listed below.

INFORMATION FREE

Don't send a penny. Merely draw line on coupon thru position you want and receive full information at once. Don't put this off another minute.

PATTERSON CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL
Dept W. A., Rochester, N. Y.

Please send at once, Entirely Free, a list showing good Government positions now open, also full information on how to get them. I am interested in the position checked.

Name .....

Address .....

Railway Mail Clerk, Immigration Inspector, Post Office Clerk and Carrier, Internal Revenue, Postmaster, Stenographer, File Clerk, Clerks in Dept at Washington, Rural Mail Carrier, Bookkeeper, Customs Positions.

High-Grade

AGENTS WANTED

Men and Women

Some exclusive territory is open to hustlers who want to make good money introducing the fast-selling

IMPERIAL SELF-HEATING IRON

Wonderful new invention. Makes ironing easy. Something every housewife and seamstress needs. Heats itself with common Kerosene or Gasoline. Absolutely safe. Clean, odorless, convenient. Low price. Liberal guarantee.

Write to-day for details of quick selling plan. No experience necessary.

IMPERIAL BRASS MFG. CO.
1210 W. Harrison St., Chicago

PAIN

BAYER

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" proved safe by millions for

Headache	Toothache	Earache
Neuralgia	Rheumatism	Colds

Safe and proper directions in each Bayer package. Take without fear if you see the "Bayer Cross" on Tablets—Genuine!

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Warning! To get genuine aspirin, prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years, you must say "Bayer." Look for the name "Bayer" on the package and on each tablet. Then you're safe!

Ask for "Bayer!" Demand "Bayer!" Insist!

Boxes of 12—Bottles of 24—Bottles of 100—All druggists.

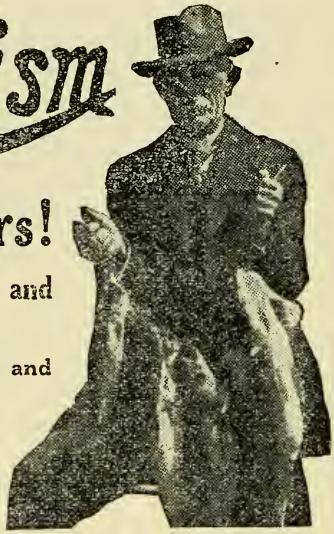
Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Rheumatism Left Him "As if by Magic!"

Had Suffered 50 Years!

Now 83 Years Old — Goes Fishing and Laughs at "Uric Acid"!

Back to Business! Can Work All Day and Feels Splendid!



MR. J. B. ASHELMAN

HOW IT HAPPENED

"I am eighty-three years old and I doctored for rheumatism ever since I came out of the army over fifty years ago," writes J. B. Ashelman. "Like many others, I spent money freely for so-called 'cures,' and I have read about 'Uric Acid' until I could almost taste it. I could not sleep nights or walk without pain; my hands were so sore and stiff I could not hold a pen. But now, as if by magic, I am again in active business and can walk with ease or write all day with comfort. Friends are surprised at the change."

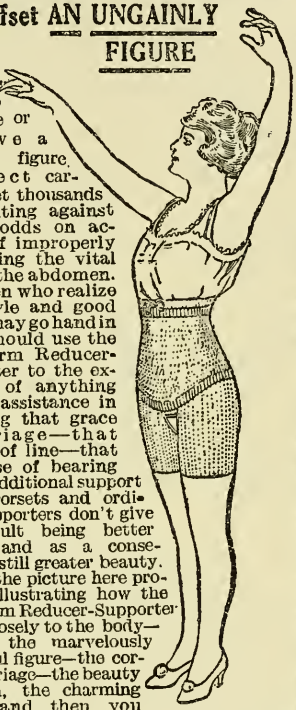
Mr. Ashelman is only one of thousands who suffered for years, owing to the general belief in the old, false theory that "Uric Acid" causes rheumatism. This erroneous belief induced him and legions of unfortunate men and women to take wrong treatments. You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and like complaints, by taking treatments supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. Many physicians and scientists now know that Uric Acid never did, never can and never will cause rheumatism; that it is a natural and necessary constituent of the blood; that it is found in every new-born babe; and that without it we could not live!

These statements may seem strange to some folks, who have all along been led to believe in the old "Uric Acid" humbug. It took Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism, other disorders and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this particular trouble.

NOTE: If any reader of this almanac wishes "The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism," containing facts that were overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a postcard or letter to the author below, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Cut out this notice lest you forget! If not a sufferer yourself hand this good news to some afflicted friend. The author of "The Inner Mysteries," which has brought relief and happiness to so many, is H. P. Clearwater, 380-B Street, Hallowell, Maine. All who write him will receive it, any time, anywhere. It is sent by mail, postage paid and absolutely free!

BEAUTIFUL

Face and Lovely Complexion Do Not Offset AN UNGAINLY FIGURE



Women strive to preserve or achieve a graceful figure and erect carriage, yet thousands are fighting against fearful odds on account of improperly supporting the vital parts—the abdomen.

Women who realize that style and good health may go hand in hand, should use the Goodform Reducer-Supporter to the exclusion of anything else as assistance in affording that grace of carriage—that beauty of line—that equipoise of bearing—that additional support which corsets and ordinary supporters don't give The result being better health, and as a consequence, still greater beauty.

Note the picture here produced, illustrating how the Goodform Reducer-Supporter clings closely to the body—observe the marvelously beautiful figure—the correct carriage—the beauty of form, the charming poise, and then you can understand why the Goodform Reducer-Supporter is in such great favor with the ladies.

SUPPORT and PROTECTION afforded in The Newly Patented "GOODFORM" Reducer-Supporter

Free If you use any kind of abdominal protector, or if you should, write at once for free detailed information, anatomical chart and pictures of this wonderful invention.

-----FREE INFORMATION COUPON-----

GOODFORM MFG. CO.,
1035 Mills Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

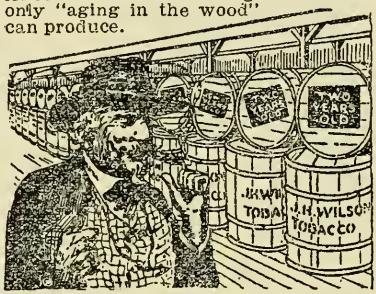
I require abdominal protection, and wish to know all about your patented GOODFORM. My waist measure is — inches.

Name_____

Address_____

HOME SPUN TOBACCO

Wilson's Old Kentucky Homespun Tobacco is the cream of the finest crops Kentucky's bountiful soil can produce — ripe, rich leaves — smooth and mellow—with a rare old-fashioned flavor and fragrance that only "aging in the wood" can produce.



From Two to Three Years My Tobacco Ages in Great Oak Hogsheads.

Aging as I do it, renders the tobacco as mellow as moonlight, as fragrant as the rose. Every trace of harshness leaves it—nothing to "bite" your tongue, or parch your mouth; nothing to tire your taste. Free from all adulterants that undermine the health.

Samples 10¢

Send 10c for a box of fresh samples drawn from the original two-year aging hogshead. I will send you free a full size cigar pattern and my big new book, "The Truth About Tobacco" which tells how we Kentuckians make from the pure leaf in our own homes, the smoothest smoking—the most delightful chewing twists—the finest cigars and snuff that man ever made. Tells how to get this rich, mellow homespun direct from where it is grown and

Reduce Your Tobacco Bill ½

Profusely illustrated; cover shows a typical Kentucky tobacco plantation in natural colors. Send a dime today and enjoy the cream of Kentucky's finest tobacco. State whether chewing or smoking; Strong, Medium or Mild.

J. H. WILSON, Expert Tobacconist
Box 481 Mayfield, Kentucky

BLADDER WEAKNESS

A famous European Laboratory has given the world a wonderful new discovery that quickly soothes, heals and stops Bladder Weakness and overcomes troubles of the Kidneys and troublesome conditions of the

PROSTATE GLAND

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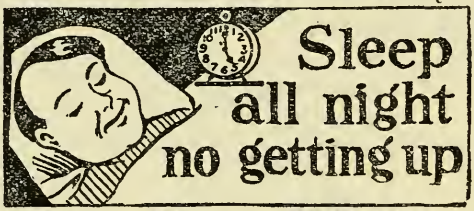

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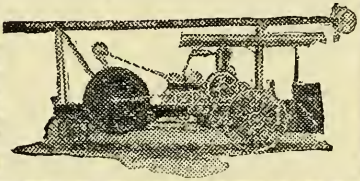

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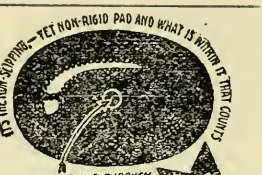

Yes, STOP IT, I say! You KNOW by your own experience that it is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall, and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Let me point out a better way.

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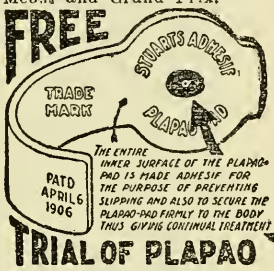

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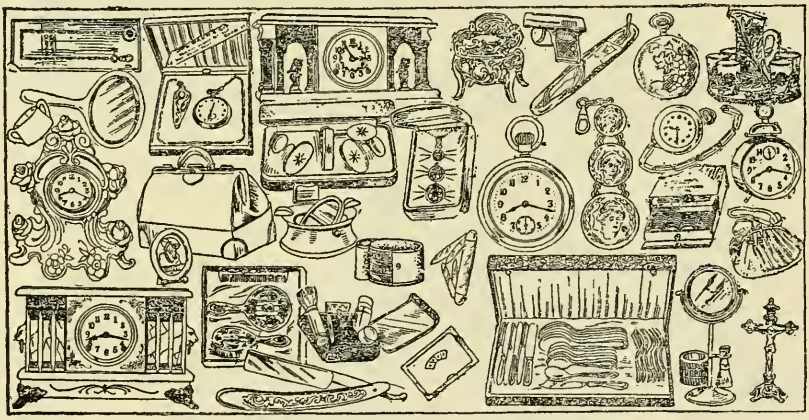

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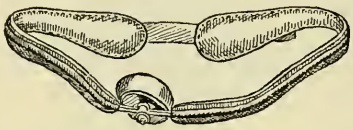

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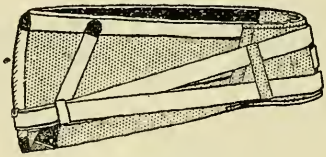

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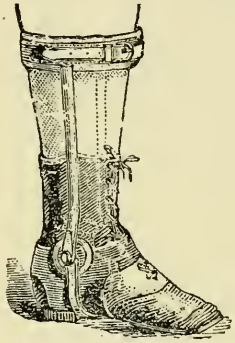

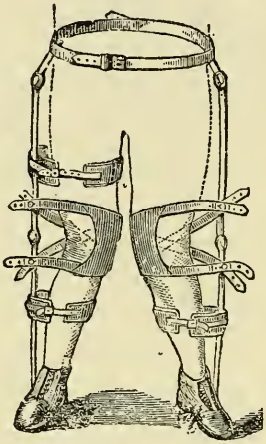

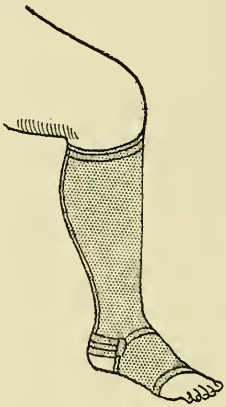

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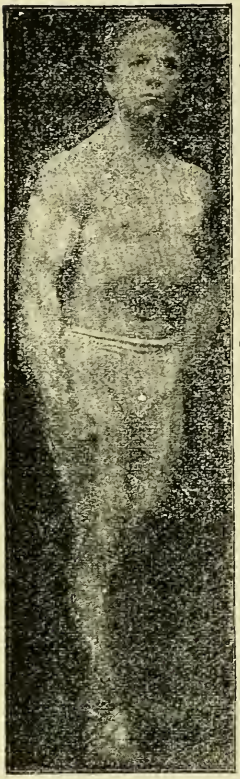

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Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, declared that Strongfort is unquestionably the finest specimen of physical development ever seen.

THE man who deliberately marries a good, pure, wholesome woman, knowing in his heart of hearts that he is not 100% perfect, that he has abused Nature and is otherwise unfit to be the father of those innocent souls he is about to bring into the world, is unworthy the name of Man—unworthy to be a Citizen of this great Nation—unworthy of happiness, of financial success. He actually commits the worst crime known to Civilization, because he abuses the love and confidence of the woman he pretends to love and who confides in him and places her future in his hands—because it is the progeny of just such beasts that are filling our hospitals, our jails and our asylums. **Don't do it, my brother. Don't do it,** but confide in me and I will make you worthy of the best woman in the world—worthy of the deepest respect of your fellow man. I will build you up so that you can look the whole world in the face and say "I am a Man—100% man."

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The man who admits he has physical defects has taken his first step toward manhood and honesty, but he must not stop there; he must see to it that he gets good, competent help and attention, and to do this he must go to the one who can prove by his own physical condition that he is able to really give him that health, strength and physique he desires—**go to a man** who practises what he preaches **I am that man;** I built myself up first, I experimented with my own body, until I made myself what I am to-day, what those competent to judge say I am, "The living illustration of the perfection of the human form, according to the highest standard." I don't care a rap what has caused your present unfitness, whether you have been brought to your physically unfit condition by your own indiscretions or whether it has been caused by circumstances over which you have no control. **I will rebuild you. I will make a man of you, not a 50% man,** but a Man—a **100% man.** I accomplish all this in Nature's own way. **No drugging, no medicines, no fads of any kind.** Simple, scientific instructions added to the proper method of living, and what's more I care not who your physician has been, for I guarantee you that I will accomplish all I undertake and I won't undertake what I cannot accomplish.

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..Thinness	..Biliousness			
..Rupture	..Torpid Liver			
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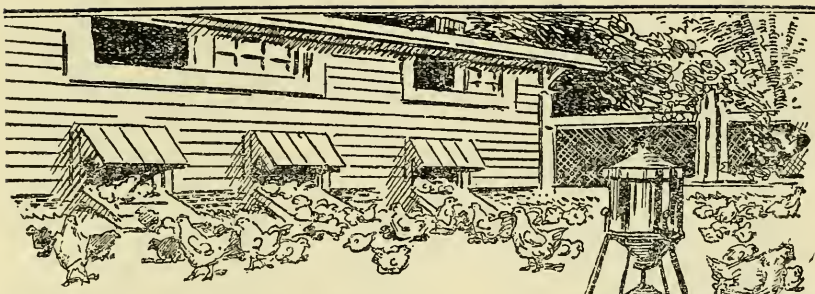

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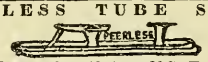

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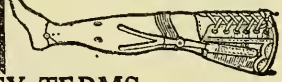

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